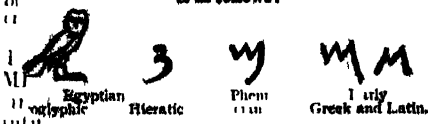




1. The thirteenth letter and tenth consonant in the English alphabet. It had a corresponding position in the Latin and Greek alphabets, and in their source, the Phœnician. The consonants of forms in these three alphabets, with the Egyptian characters from which many believe the M to be derived (see A), is as follows.



wants a labial nasal sound, the corresponding nasal p, as n to d and t, and m to g and k. That is to say, the production of the lips are pressed together, or p, which bite closure, as in p and b, and the vocal chords vibrate, as in b, but the passage from the nose into the mouth is open, so that the tone rings out as well as in the oral cavity, and this gives the labial quality which we term nasal. (See nasal.) The nose is incapable of complete closure (except by external means, as the fingers), the sound thus produced is resonant and continuous, and hence m and n are ordinarily reckoned as semi-vowels, or liquid, or the like. But m does not win, like n, an actual vowel value in English syllabification, though in vulgar pronunciation words like *man, woman, etc.*, are sometimes resolved into *ai-man, opai-man, etc.* The sound m, especially as initial, is a very stable element in Indo-European language history compare *man¹, māt¹, Latin mens, Greek μένος, Sanskrit y-man, or mother, oldest traceable form māt¹ (compared with the altered father, brother, oldest pāt¹, bhrāt¹). M has no varieties of pronunciation, and is silent only in a few foreign words, as *mnemonic*, it is doubled under the same circumstances as the consonants in general, as in *dimmer, dimming, dimmed, etc.*, from *dēm*.*

2. As a numeral, in the Roman system, M denotes 1,000. With a dash or stroke over it ($\overline{M}$), it stands for a thousand times a thousand, or 1,000,000.—3. As a symbol: (a) In the mnemonic words of logic (see *mood²*), m indicates a transposition (metathesis) of the premisses in the reduction. (b) Formerly, M was a brand impressed on one convicted of manslaughter and admitted to the benefit of clergy.—4. As an abbreviation. (a) In titles, M stands for *Magister* or *Master*, as in A. M.; for *Medicine* or *Medicine*, as in M. D.; or for *Member*, as in M. C., member of Congress, and M. P., member of Parliament. (b) In *mech.*, m stands for *molar*. (c) In dental formulae, in *zool.*, m. stands for *molar*, and *dm.* for *deciduous molar*. (d) In *math.*, M or m stands for *modulus*, in *higher geom.*, m or μ for the degree of a curve. (e) In *astron.* and *metrol.*, m. stands for *minute* (of time), and for *meter*; mm for *millimeter*; and μ for *micron* or *micromillimeter*. (f) In *musical notation*, M. stands for *mano* (*main*), *mz'o*, *metronome*, and in organ-music for *manual*. See *M. D.*, *M. M.*, *M. S.* (g) In a ship's log-book, m. is an abbreviation of *mist*.—5. In *printing*, the square or quadrate of any body of type: more commonly spelled out, *em* (which see).—To have an M under (or by) the girl's, to have the courtesy of addressing by the title Mr., Miss, Mrs., etc., show due respect by using the titles Mr., Mrs., etc. [Colloq.]

Mis. The devil take you, Neverout! besides all small curses.
Lady A. Marry, come up! What, plain Neverout! me thinks you might have an M under your girl's, miss
Swift, Polite Conversation, 1

ma¹, a. and *adn.* A Middle English form of *mo*.
ma² (mā), n. [A childish name, usually *mama*—see *mama*.] A shorter or childish form of *mama*.

ma³ (mā), conf. [It. (= F. *mais*), but, < L. *magis*, more; see *magister*.] In *music*, but: used especially in the phrase *ma non troppo*, but not too much, to limit various indications of musical tempo and style, as *allegro, ma non troppo*, quick, but not too much so, etc.

ma⁴ (mā), n. [Polynesian.] A sling used by Polynesian Islanders, made from finely braided fibres of coconut-husk or of similar material.
M. A. See *A. M.* (a).

maa (mā), n. A dialectal form of *meur¹* [Shetland.]

maad¹. An obsolete past participle of *mako¹* [Shetland.]

maailin (mā'lin), n. A dialectal form of *merlin* [Shetland.]

ma'am (mām), n. [Also *mam*, vulgarly *mam*, *mum*; contr. of *madam*.] A common colloquial contraction of *madam*, used especially in answers, after *yes* and *no*, or interrogatively, when one expects or has not distinctly heard a question.

ma'am-school (mām'sköl), n. A school kept by a woman, a dame-school [Now Eng.]

I found a girl some eighteen years old keeping a *ma'am school* for about twenty scholars.
S. G. Goodrich, Recollections of a Lifetime, iv

maati, a. A form of *mate²*. *Chaucer.*

mab (mab), n. [A dial var. of *mobi¹*.] A slattern. [Prov Eng.]

mab (mab), v. t. ; pret and pp mabbed, ppr. mabbing [A dial var. of *mobi¹*, of *mab, n.*] To dress negligently; be slatternly [Prov Eng.]

Maba (mā'ba), n. [NL. (J. R. Forster, 1776), the name of the plant in Tonga-Tabu.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants belonging to the natural order *Ebenaceæ*, the ebony family, characterized by diuccous flowers, almost always three-parted, from three to an indefinite number of stamens, and three styles, sometimes united below. They are shrubs or trees, usually of very hard wood, with small entire leaves, and flowers either solitary or in cymes. Fifty nine species are known, natives of the warm regions of the globe. The ebony wood of Cochinchina and Comorand is believed to be the product of a tree of this genus. *M. geminata* and *M. laurina*, called *Queensland ebony*, furnish with other species of the region, desirable substitutes for ebony. *M. burzobua* has been called *Raw Indian mahogany*. The genus is found in a fossil state in many Tertiary deposits, the fruiting calyx on its peduncle being all that is usually preserved. Eight species are thus known. They have been described under the name *Macropithecus*, now regarded as a section of *Maba*. One of these fossil species occurs in Colorado.

mabbie¹, v. t. A variant of *moble²*

mabby (mab¹), n. [Formerly also *mobby*, Barbados.] A spirituous liquor distilled from potatoes in Barbados.

Mac [< Gael *mac* = Ir. *mac* = W. *map*, m. b, also *ap*, *ab*, a son, = Goth *magus*, a son see *magus²*. (f ap)] An element, usually a conjunct prefix, in many Scotch and Irish names of Celtic origin, cognate with the Welsh *ap*, signifying 'son,' and being thus equivalent to the Irish *O'*, the English *-son* or *-s*, and the Norman *Fitz*. The prefix is either written in full, *Mac*, or abbreviated to *Mc* or *M'*, which in works printed in the British Isles almost invariably appears as *M'*—the contracted form being followed by a capital letter, while *Mac* takes a capital after it but rarely. Thus a name may be variously spelled as *Macdonald* (rarely *Macdonald*) *M'Donald*, or *McDonald*, so *Mackenzie*, *M'Kenzie*, or *McKenzie*, etc. In catalogues, directories, etc., names with this prefix whether written *Mac*, *M'*, or *Mc*, are commonly entered in the alphabetical place of *Mac*. Sometimes used separately for persons whose names begin with this prefix.

The Fitzes sometimes permitted themselves to speak with scorn of the Os and *Mac*, and the Os and *Mac* sometimes repaid that scorn with aversion. *Macaulay*

Macaberesque (ma-kā-bér-esk'), a [< *Macaber* (see def.) + *-esque*. Cf. ML. *Machabæum chona*, as if the 'dance of the Macabees'.] Pertaining to or of the character of the so-called "Dance of Death," a favorite subject in the literature, art, and pantomime of Europe in the middle ages and early Renaissance, apparently based on a series of dialogues of death attributed to Macaber, an old German poet of whom nothing is known. See *dance of death*, under *dance*.

macaco¹ (ma-kā'kō), n. [Formerly also *macauco*, *macosk*; from a Malagasy name.] 1. The ring-tailed lemur or cat-lemur, the species of *Lemur* earliest known, described under this name by Buffon; the *L. catta* of Linnaeus.—2. The technical specific name of the ruffed lemur, *L. macaco*. Hence.—3. Any lemur; a maki.—

4. The so-called yellow lemur or kinkajou, *Cercoleptes cantholobus* a misnomer. See *ent* under *kinkajou*.

macaco² (ma-kā'ko), n. [Formerly *macaque* (Maregrave, 1648), said to be of African (Congo) origin. See *macaque*, *Macacus*.] A macaque. See *Macacus*.

macaco-worm (ma-kā'ko-worm), n. The larva of a dipterous insect of South America, *Dermatobia noxialis*, which infests the skin of animals including man.

Macacus (ma-kā'kus), n. [NL. (F. Cuvier) (*Macaca*, Lacépède, 1801), < F. *macaque* (Buffon), from a native name, *macaco*—see *macaco²*.] A genus of Old World catarrhine monkeys of the family *Cercopithecoidea* or *Cynopithecoidea*, the macaques. The genus formerly included monkeys between the donkeys (*Semnopitheci*) and the baboons or drill (*Cynocephalines*). It was next restricted to species inhabiting the East Indies having cheek pouches, facial callosities, and a fifth tubercle on the back molar, such as the wauweroo (*M. silenus*), the bonnet macaque (*M. sinicus*), the rhous monkey (*M. rhinus*) the common toque (*M. cynomolgus*), etc. It is now restricted to species resembling the last-named. The leading genera which have been dissociated from *Macacus* are *Cercocebus*, *Inuus*, *Theropithecus*, *Cynopithecus*, and *Cerapithecus*.

macadam (mak-ad'ām), n. [Short for *Macadam pavement*—see *macadamize*.] Macadamized pavement.

There are many varieties of pavement in London, from primitive *macadam* to the noiseless asphalt.

Contemporary Rev., LIV 432.

Macadamia (mak-a-dā'mi-ā), n. [NL. (F. von Müller, 1857), named after one Mac Adam.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants belonging to the natural order *Proteaceæ* and the tribe *Coccolleæ*, characterized by having two pendulous ovules, seeds with unequal and fleshy cotyledons, anthers on short filaments inserted a little below the lunula and a ring-like four-lobed or four-parted disk. There are two species, found only in eastern Australia. They are tall shrubs or trees with whorled leaves, either entire or serrate, and flowers pedicellate in panicles. In terminal or axillary racemes the pedicels not connate. *M. ternstrofi* is the Queensland nut tree, a small tree with dense foliage, a firm, fine grained wood and an edible nut with the taste of hazel, an inch or more in diameter.

macadamization (mak-ad'āmi-zā'shon), n. [< *macadamize* + *-ation*.] The process of laying carriage-roads according to the system of John Loudon Macadam, a Scottish engineer (1756-1836), who carried it out very extensively in England. In the common process the top soil of the roadway is removed to the depth of 14 inches. Coarse cracked stone is then laid in to a depth of 7 inches, and the interstices and surface depressions are filled with fine or raked stones. Over these as a bed is placed a layer 7 inches deep of road metal or broken stone, of which no piece is larger than 2½ inches in diameter. This is rolled down with heavy steam or horse rollers and the top is finished with stone crushed to dust and rolled smooth. Also spelled *macadamisation*.

macadamize (mak-ad'āmi-z), v. t. pret and pp. *macadamized*, ppr. *macadamizing* [< *Macadam*, the name of the inventor, + *-ize*.] The F. *macadamiser* is from L.] To cover (a road or path) with a layer of broken road-metal. See *macadamization*. Also spelled *macadamise*.

macadamizer (mak-ad'āmi-zér), n. One who lays macadamized roads. Also spelled *macadamiser*.

Macaja butter. See *locos*.

macaque (ma-kā'k'), n. [< F. *macaque*, < *macaco*, *macaque*, a native name—see *macaco²*, *Macacus*.] A monkey of the genus *Macacus*; one of the several kinds of monkeys coming between baboons and the African mangabeys. The term has undergone the same restriction of meaning as *Macacus* and most of the macaques, in a former sense of the word, have received special names. The Javan macaque, *M. cynomolgus* with beelling brows and tall about as long as the body, is a fair example of the arboreal forms. The mungo, *M. sinicus* of India, is known as the bonnet-macaque, from the top knot which parts in the middle. The bandar, or rhous macaque, *M. rhinus*, is a very common Indian species. The bruli, or pig-tailed macaque, *M. nemestrinus*, is a long limbed form inhabiting the Philippines, with the tail of moderate length. In the Borneo black

macaque, *M. maurus*, the tail is a mere stump. Some of these monkeys reach the snow-line in Tibet, as *M. thibetanus*. A remarkable species, the wanderer, *M. silenus*, with a tufted tail and the face set in an enormous frill of long gray hair, inhabits Malabar. Sometimes spelled *macaca*.

Macaria (mā-kā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακάριος*, *makap*, blessed, happy.] In *zool.*, a name of various genera. (a) A genus of spiders. Koch, 1795. (b) The typical genus of *Macaridæ* or *Macariniæ*, erected by Curtis in 1838. They are delicate, slender bodied moths of grayish color, whose larvæ are slender with heart shaped head. It is a large and wide spread genus, occurring abundantly in Europe and America. *M. bistorta* is the larvæ barred angle of English collectors, to whom *M. notata* is known as the small peacock moth. (c) A genus of lady birds or coccinellids, confined to South America, having the third and fifth joints of the antennæ very small. Also *Macaria*. Dejean, 1844.

Macarian (mā-kā'ri-an), *a.* [*< Macarius* (see def.)] (*< Gr. μακάριος*, blessed) + *-an*.] 1 A follower of the monastic system or customs of the elder Macarius of Egypt, or of the younger Macarius of Alexandria, contemporary monks of the fourth century, who were noted for their severe asceticism.—2 A follower of the Monothelite Macarius, patriarch of Antioch in the seventh century.

Macaridæ (mak-a-rī'd-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Macaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of geometrid moths, typified by the genus *Macaria*. Also called *Macaridæ*. They are also classed as a subfamily, *Macarina*, of *Geometridæ*.

macarism (mak-a-riz-in), *n.* [*< Gr. μακαρισμός*, blessing, *makap*, blessed.] A beatitude. *J. A. Alexander*, Commentary on Matthew, p. 110.

macarize (mak-a-riz), *v. t.*; pret and pp *macarized*, pp *macarizing*. [*< Gr. μακαρίζω*, bless, pronounce happy, *makap*, blessed, happy.] To bless; pronounce happy; wish joy to, congratulate. [Rare.]

The word *macarize* has been adopted by Oxford men who are familiar with Aristotle, to supply a word wanting in our language. "Felicitate" and "congratulate" are (in actual usage) confined to events. It may be said that men are admired for what they are, commended for what they do, and *macarized* for what they have. *Whately*, On Bacon's Essay on Praise (ed. 1887).

macaroni (mak-a-rō'n-i), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *macaroni*, *macaroni*, *macaroni*, = *F. macaroni* = *Sp. macarrones* = *Pg. macarrão*, < OIt. *macaroni*, It. *maccheroni*, *macaroni*, orig. a mixture of flour, cheese, and butter, prob. *< mac-care*, bruise, batter, < *L. macerare*, *macerate*; see *macerate*. Cf. *macaroon*, from the same source. In ref. to the secondary uses of the word (cf. It. *maccherone*, now *maccherone*, a fool, blockhead), it is to be noted that it is common to name a droll fellow, regarded as typical of his country, after some favorite article of food, as E. *Jack-pudding*, G. *Hanvorst* ('Jack Sausage'), F. *Jean Farine* ('Jack Flour').] *I. n.* 1 A kind of paste or dough prepared, originally and chiefly in Italy, from the glutinous granular flour of hard varieties of wheat, pressed into long tubes or pipes through the perforated bottom of a vessel furnished with mandrels, and afterward dried in the sun or by low heat. The same material called *Italian paste*, is also made into a thread like product called *vermicelli*, and into sticks, lozenges, disks, ribbons, etc. *Macaroni* cooked in various ways, constitutes a leading article of food in Italy, especially in Naples and Genoa, and it is much used elsewhere. Imitations of it are made in other countries from ordinary flour, which is much less suitable.

He doth learn to make strange sauces, to eat anchovies, *macaroni*, *bovelli*, *fagioli*, and *caviare*.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1
2. A medley; something extravagant or calculated to please an idle fancy.—3. A London exquisite of the eighteenth century; a fop, a



Macaroni and Lady in dress of 1770-1775.

dandy; a member of the Macaroni Club. See II., 1.

Lady Falkener's daughter is to be married to a young rich Mr. Crews, a *macaroni*, and of our too *Walpole*, To Hertford, May 27, 1764.

You are a delicate Londoner, you are a *macaroni*, you can't ride. *Bonelli*, Tour to Hebrides, p. 84.

Sure never were seen two such beautiful ponies, Other horses are clowns, but these *macaronies*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, II. 2.

[Hence arose the use of the word in the contemporary doggerel of "Yankee Doodle"—

[He] stuck a feather in his cap, And called it *macaroni*—

and its application as a name. In the American revolution, to a body of Maryland troops remarkable for their showy uniforms.]

4. A crested penguin or rock-hopper: a sailor's name. See *penguin*, and cut under *Eudiptes*.

II. *a.* 1. Consisting of gay or stylish young men, specifically [*cap*] applied to a London club, founded about the middle of the eighteenth century, composed of young men who had traveled and sought to introduce elegances of dress and bearing from the continent. On Saturday, at the *Macaroni Club* (which is composed of all the travelled young men who wear long curls and spying glasses) they played again. *Walpole*, To Hertford, Feb. 6, 1764.

2. Of or pertaining to *macaronis* or fops; exquisite. Ye travel'd tribe, ye *macaroni* train, Of French friseurs and nosegays justly vain. *Goldsmith*, Epilogue spoken by Mrs. Bulkeley and Miss Catley.

Daft gawk in *macaroni* dress, Are ye come here to show your face? *Ferguson*, On seeing a Butterfly in the Street.

macaronian (mak-a-rō'n-i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< macaroni* + *-an*.] Same as *macaronic*.

macaronic (mak-a-rō'n-ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. macaronique* = *Sp. macarrónico* = *Pg. macarrónico* = It. *maccheronico*, as *macaroni* + *-ic*.]

I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the food *macaroni*.—2. Pertaining to or like a *macaroni* or fop, hence, trifling, vain, affected.—3. In lit., using, or characterized by the use of, many strange, distorted, or foreign words or forms, with little regard to syntax, yet with sufficient analogy to common words and constructions to be or seem intelligible as, a *macaronic* poet, *macaronic* verse. Specifically, *macaronic* verse or poetry is a kind of burlesque verse in which words of another language are mingled with Latin words, or are made to figure with Latin terminations and in Latin constructions. The term was brought into vogue by the popular satirical works in this style of the Mantuan Teofilo Folengo (died 1544). It is probable that this use of the word has reference to the varied ingredients which enter into the preparation of a dish of *macaroni*.

A *macaronic* stage seems very often to mark the decline of an old literature and language, in countries exposed to powerful foreign influences.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., v.

II. *n.* 1. A confused heap or mixture of several things. *Colgrave*.—2. *Macaronic* verse.

macaronical (mak-a-rō'n-i-kal), *a.* [*< macaronic* + *-al*.] Same as *macaronic*. *Nashe*.

macaroon (mak-a-rō'n), *n.* [Formerly also *macaroon*, *makroon*, *makaron*, *macaron*, < *F. macaron*, *macaroni*, also a bun or cake, = *Sp. macaron*, *macaron*, < OIt. *macaroni*, orig. a mixture of flour, cheese, and butter. See *macaroni*.]

1. A small sweet cake, made of sweet almond meal instead of wheaten flour, and white of eggs.

Let anything come in the shape of fodder, or eating stuff, it is welcome: whether it be *hawsedge* or *Chese cake*, or *Macaroon*, *Kickshaw* or *lantablin*. *John Taylor*, The Great Easter of Kent (1610).

2. A droll, a buffoon.—3. A finical fellow, a fop, an exquisite. Compare *macaroni*, 3.

Call'd him a *macaroni*, And no way fit to speak to clouted shoon. *R. B.*, Elegy on Donne (Donne's Poems, ed. 1660).

macarte (ma-kā'rt), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A rope attached to the *hacamore*.

Macartney pheasant. See *pheasant*.

macary-bitter (mak-a-rī-bit'er), *n.* The shrub *Pteranema Antidesma*, which yields medicinal bitters. [West Indies.]

Macassar oil. See *oil*.

macasse (ma-kās'), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In a sugar-mill, one of the two side rollers (the other one being called distinctively the *side roller*) placed in the same horizontal plane beneath the third roller, which is called the *king-roller*.

macaw (ma-kā'), *n.* [Formerly also *macaw*, *macao*, *machao*, < Braz. *macao*.] A large American parrot of the family *Psittacidae* and subfamily *Ardea*, having a very long graduated tail and the face partly bare of feathers. The *macaws* are among the largest and most magnificent of the parrot tribe, but they are less docile than most parrots, and their



Red and-blue Macaw (*Ardea macaw*)

voice is exceedingly harsh. The species are numerous, all inhabiting tropical or subtropical America, especially the former. See *Ardea*.

macaw-bush (ma-kā' bush), *n.* A West Indian plant, *Solanum mammosum*, a somewhat shrubby, prickly weed.

macaw-palm (ma-kā'pām), *n.* Same as *macaw-tree*.

macaw-tree (ma-kā'trē), *n.* A South American palm, *Acrocomia sclerocarpa*. Also called *gru-gru*.

Maccabean (mak-a-bē'an), *a.* [Also *Macabean*, < LL. *Maccabæus*, < Gr. *Μακκαβαίος*, *Maccabæus*.] Of or pertaining to the Jewish Maccabees, who delivered Judaea from the tyranny of Antiochus Epiphanes, about 166 B. C., and rendered it independent for about 100 years.

maccaronit, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *macaroni*.

maccawi, *n.* An old spelling of *macaw*.

Macchiavellian, *a.* and *n.* See *Macchiavellian*.

macco (mak'ō), *n.* [*< It. macco*, massacre, slaughter (also bean porridge).] A gambling game.

His uncle was still at the *macco* table. *T. Hook*, Man of Many Friends. (Davies.)

maccoboy (mak'ō-boi), *n.* A corruption of *macrouba*, in common use.

maccouba, *macouba* (mak'ō-bā), *n.* [So named from *Macouba*, a place in Martinique where the tobacco from which the snuff was originally made is grown.] A kind of fine dark-brown snuff, usually rose-scented. More commonly *maccoboy*.

McCulloch Act. See *act*.

mace (mās), *n.* [*< ME. mace*, *mase*, *mas*, < OF. *mace*, *mache* (also *macque*, *maque*, *make*), *F. masse* = *Pr. massa* = *Sp. maza* = *Pg. maza* = It. *mazza* (ML. reflex *massa*), a club, scepter, < LL. *matia*, I. *matea*, found only in dim *mateola*, a mallet or beetle. Cf. *mark*.]

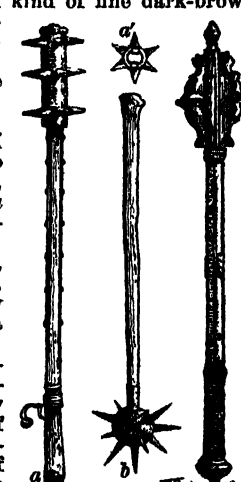
1. A weapon for striking, consisting of a heavy head, commonly of metal, with a handle or staff, usually of such length as to be conveniently wielded with one hand; by extension, any similar weapon. The head is often spiked, and sometimes consists of six, eight, or more radiating blades, grouped around a central spike, all of steel.

Arm'd with their greaves, and *maces*, and broad swords. *Heywood*, Four Prentices.

They were divided into large parties, and meeting together combated with clubs or *maces* beating each other soundly. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 202.

2. A scepter; a staff of office having somewhat the form of the weapon of war defined above. *Maces* are borne before or by officials of various ranks in many countries, as a symbol of authority or badge of office. The *mace* on the table of the British House of Lords or House of Commons represents the authority of the House.

Proud Tarquinius Rooted from Rome the sway of kingly *mace*. *Martius and Sylla*, 1594, cit. St. (Nares.)



a, a', mace of the 13th century; b, mace of the type known as 'holy water sprinkler' or 'morning-star'; c, mace of the 15th century.

With these [heads] borne before us, instead of maces, will we ride through the streets.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv 7 144

3. A light stick with a flat head formerly used in playing billiards to push the cue-ball when out of reach for the proper stroke with the cue. superseded by the bridge, or rest for the cue — 4. A carriage mallet with a knobbed face, made by the insertion of pins with egg-shaped heads, used in leather-dressing to soften and supple tanned hides and enable them to absorb the oil, etc.—5. A bulrush or cattail.

Mace, or cattede taylor, Marteau, ou plante semblable aux mames de bedeaux. Barret, Alverais, 1573

Crowned mace, a ceremonial mace surmounted by a crown, symbolizing the royal power as delegated in part to a mayor or other officer of a corporation — **Great mace**, the largest of several maces in the possession of a corporation or community. It is usually surmounted by a crown, which is often lacking in the smaller maces — **Sergeant's mace**, an official mace, usually small, used as a badge of office, warrant for arrest, etc. Many such maces remain from the middle ages, the sixteenth century, etc. They are often of silver, or silver gilt, with one end broad and forming a sort of crown, although not usually modeled like a royal crown. See *crowned mace*.

mace² (mās), n. [*ME. mace*, also *maces* (sing.), < *OF. (and F.) maceis* = *Sp. maceis* = *Pg. maceis* = *It. mace* (*ML. macia*), *mace*, prob. < *L. macis*, < *Gr. μάκερ*, an East Indian spice. Cf. *L. macis*, *macis* (Plautus), supposed to mean 'mace'.] A spice consisting of the dried aril (false aril) or covering of the seed of the nutmeg, *Myristica fragrans*, which is a fleshy net-like envelop somewhat resembling the husk of a filbert. When fresh it is of a beautiful crimson hue. It is extremely fragrant and aromatic, and is used chiefly in cooking or in pickles. Mace is similar to nutmeg in its pharmacodynamic properties. See *crown under arilode*.

And wyttelike wel that the Notemuge boreth the Maces For righte as the Note of the Haselle hath an Husk with outen, that the Note is closed in til it be ripe, and after falleth out, righte so it is of the Notemuge and of the Maces. Mandeville, Travels, p. 187

Oil of mace Same as *nutmeg-butter* or *oil of nutmegs*. See *nutmeg*.

mace³ (mās), n. [Formerly also *mess*, < Malay *mas*.] 1. A small gold coin of Acheh in Sumatra, weighing 9 grains, and worth about 26 cents.

Of these [cash], 1500 make a *Mess*, which is their other sort of Coin, and is a small thin piece of Gold, stamp't with Malayan Letters on each side. Dampier, Voyages, II 1 132.

2. The tenth part of a Chinese tael or ounce, as a money of account it is equal to 58 grains of pure silver. See *tael*, *liang*, and *candareen*.

mace-ale (mās'al), n. A drink consisting of ale sweetened and spiced, especially with mace. *Nares*.

mace-bearer (mās'bār'er), n. A person who carries a mace of office before a public functionary whose badge of office it is, a mace.

mace-cup (mās'kup), n. A drinking-cup forming the large ornamental top of a ceremonial mace when the crown, if there is one, is removed. The cup is used to drink from, sometimes after removing the staff of the mace.

Macedonian (mas-ō-dō'n-an), a and n. [*L. Macedonius*, < *Gr. Μακεδόνιος*, of Macedonia, a Macedonian (also a man's name), < *Μακεδών*, a Macedonian, *Μακεδονία*, Macedonia.] 1. a. Belonging or relating to Macedonia.

II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of ancient Macedonia, north of Greece. The Macedonians, the conquerors of Greece and of many other countries, were not Hellenes or genuine Greeks, although they used the Greek language.

2. A follower of Macedonius, Bishop of Constantinople in the fourth century, who denied the distinct existence and Godhead of the Holy Spirit, which he conceived to be a creature or merely a divine energy diffused through the universe. Members of this sect were also known as *Marathonians* and *Pneumatomachi*. The Semi Arians were often called by this name, and the name of Semi Arians was also given to the Macedonians in the proper sense.

Macedonianism (mas-ō-dō'n-an-izm), n. [*L. Macedonianus*, 2, + *-ism*.] The doctrines peculiar to Macedonius, Bishop of Constantinople in the fourth century; the denial of the divinity of the Holy Spirit. The second ecumenical council (see *Constantinopolitan*) was summoned mainly to combat this heresy. See *Macedonian*, n. 2.

Macellodon (mā-sel'ō-don), n. [*NL.*, < *Gr. μάλα*, a pickaxe, + *ὄδον* (*ōdon*) = *E. tooth*.] A genus of lacertilians described by Owen (1854) from remains found in the Purbeck beds, of Jurassic age, and regarded as one of the earliest forms of true *Lacertina*. Also *Macellodus*.

Mace Monday (mās mun'dā) The first Monday after St. Anne's day: so called in some

places on account of a ceremony then performed. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

macer (mā'sér), n. [*ME. macere*, < *mace*, a mace: see *mace*¹.] A mace-bearer; specifically, in Scotland, one of a class of officers who attend the courts of session, teinds, judiciary, and exchequer, to keep order, call the rolls, serve the judges, make arrests when required, etc.

macerate (mas'e-rāt), v. t., pret and pp. *macerated*, ppr. *macerating*. [*L. maceratus*, pp of *macerare* (> *It. macerare* = *Pg. Sp. Pr. macerar* = *F. macérer*), make soft or tender, soften by steeping, weaken, harass, prob. akin to *Russ. mochit*, steep, *Gr. μάσσειν*, knead. Cf. *mass*², *macaroni*, *macaroon*, ult. from the same root.] 1. To steep or soak almost to solution, soften and separate the parts of by steeping in a fluid, usually without heat, or by the digestive process. as, to *macerate* a plant for the extraction of its medicinal properties; food is *macerated* in the stomach. — 2. To make lean; cause to grow lean or to waste away.

Recurrent pains of the stomach, migrains, and other recurrent head-aches *macerate* the parts and render the looks of patients consumptive and pining.

Harvey, Consumptions. What is the difference in happiness of him who is *macerated* by abstinence and his who is surfeited with excess? *Steele*, Spectator, No. 282.

3. To harass or mortify; worry, annoy.

Now the place [Paradise] cannot be found in earth, but is become a common place in mens brains, to *macerate* and vex them in the curious search hereof. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage p. 18.

They are neither troubled in conscience nor *macerated* with cares. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 110.

maceration (mas-e-rā'shon), n. [= *F. maceration* = *Sp. maceración* = *It. macerazione*, < *L. maceratio* (n.), < *macerare*, steep, *macerate* see *macerate*.] 1. The act, process, or operation of softening and almost dissolving by steeping in a fluid. See *macerate*, 1 — 2. The act or process of macerating or making lean or thin, the state of being macerated, leanness.

The faith itself retaineth the use of fastings, abstinences, and other *macerations* and humiliations of the body, as things real, and not figurative. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II 185.

For about two centuries the hideous *maceration* of the body was regarded as the highest proof of excellence. *Lecky*, European Morals, III 114.

macerator (mas'e-rā-tor), n. [*Gr. macerate* + *-or*.] Any suitable vessel in which substances are macerated.

mace-reed (mās'rēd), n. Same as *reed-mace*.

maces, n. A Middle English form (singular) of *mace*².

macfarlanite (mak-far'lan-it), n. [Named after T. Macfarlane.] A silver ore found in the mines of Silver Islet, Lake Superior. It contains chiefly silver and arsenic, with some cobalt, nickel, etc., but it is not a homogeneous mineral.

macgillp, n. An obsolete form of *magpie*.

Machærium (mā-kē'ri-um), n. [*NL.* (Persoon, 1807), < *Gr. μάχαρμα*, a sword, saber.] 1. In bot., a South American genus of leguminous plants belonging to the suborder *Papilionaceae*, the tribe *Dalbergieae*, and the subtribe *Pterocarpeae*, probably so named from the shape of the fruit. It is characterized by versatile anthers, opening longitudinally, a calyx obtuse below, and a legume with one seed at the base, the upper part tapering into a reticulated wing which is terminated by the style. They are erect trees or shrubs, or sometimes tall climbers, with unequally pinnate leaves, and usually small white or purple flowers fasciated at the axils or in terminal panicles. About 60 species have been described, some of which are supposed to yield a portion of the rosewood of commerce. *M. Schomburgkii*, a species of British Guiana, produces the beautiful streaked *Itaka* or tiger-wood. See *Itaka wood*.

2. In entom., a genus of dipterous insects. *Halden*, 1831 — 3. In ichth., same as *Congrogadus*, to which the name was changed in consequence of its preoccupation in entomology. *Richardson*, 1843.

machærodont (mā-kē'rō-dont), a. [*Gr. μάχαρμα*, a sword, saber, + *ὄδον* (*ōdon*) = *E. tooth*.] Saber-toothed, having teeth of the pattern of those of the genus *Machærodus*.

Machærodontinae (mā-kē'rō-dont-tī'nē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Machærodus* (-odont-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Felidae*, including fossil forms from Miocene and later formations, having the upper canine teeth enormously developed, falcate and trencant, and the lower canines correspondingly reduced; the saber-toothed tigers.

Machærodus (mā-kē'rō-dus), n. [*NL.*, < *Gr. μάχαρμα*, a sword, saber, + *ὄδον* = *E. tooth*.] The typical genus of *Machærodontinae*. Also *Machærodus*. *Kaup*, 1833. See *out under saber-toothed*.

Machæropterus (mak-ē-rop'te-rus), n. [*NL.*, < *Gr. μάχαρμα*, a sword, saber, + *πτερον*, a wing.] A singular genus of South American manikins, of the family *Pyrrhidae*. It is characterized by an abnormal structure and disposition of the secondary remiges, the shafts of which are thickened and ensiform to a varying degree. *M. delacourii* is an example.

Machærodus (mā-kē'rō-dus), n. See *Machærodus*.

machecole, v. t. [*ME. macherolen*, *magecollen*, < *OF. machecoller*, *machecouler*, *machicolate* see *machicolate*.] To machicolate.

Wel machecollid al abouts.

macheronit, n. An obsolete spelling of *macaroni*.

machete (mā-chā'tā), n. [*Sp.*, a chopping-knife, a cutlas.] 1. A heavy knife or cutlas used among Spanish colonists and in Spanish-American countries, both as a tool and as a weapon.

He cut his way through a tangled forest by the use of the Cuban *machete*. *See Amer.*, N. S., LVI 391.

2. A fish of the family *Congrogadidae*, the *Congrogadus* (or *Machærium*) *subduncus*.

Formerly also *matichet*, *matichette*.

Machetes (mā-kē'tōz), n. [*NL.*, < *Gr. μάχητης*, a fighter, < *μάχεται*, fight.] A genus of *Sceloporidae*, named by Cuvier in 1817. *M. pugnax* is the ruff, which in the breeding season has the face papillose and the neck befrilled with an enormous ruff of feathers. The female is known as the *ween*. An older name of the genus is *Pavonocella* (Leach, 1816), the oldest is *Philonachus* (Mœhring, 1752). See *ruff*.

Machiavellian (mak'i-a-vel'i-an), a and n. [Also *Machavellian*, *Machavellian*, *Machavellian*, < *Machavel*, *Machavelli* (see *def.*), + *-ian*.] 1. a. Of or pertaining to Niccolò Machiavelli (also called in English Machiavel) (1469–1527), an illustrious Italian patriot and writer, secretary of state and many times ambassador of the republic of Florence, conforming to the principles imputed to Machiavelli (see II), hence, destitute of political morality, cunning in political management, habitually using duplicity and bad faith, astutely crafty.

II. n. One who adopts the principles expounded by Machiavelli in his work entitled "The Prince," a treatise on government in which political morality is disregarded and tyrannical methods of rule are imputed.

Machiavellianism (mak'i-a-vel'i-an-izm), n. The principles or system of statesmanship of Machiavelli, the political doctrines attributed to Machiavelli — namely, the pursuit of success at any price, and the systematic subordination of right to expediency (see *Machiavellian*, n.), the theory that all means may be justifiably employed, however unlawful and treacherous in themselves, for the establishment and maintenance of the authority of the ruler over his subjects; political cunning and unscrupulous artifice.

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machicolate (mā-chik'ō-lāt), v. t., pret and pp. *machicolated*, ppr. *machicolating*. [*ML. machicolatus*, pp of **machicolare*, *machicollare*, < *OF. machecoller*, *machecouler*, *machecoller*, etc., furnish with a projecting gallery, < *machecolre*, *machecolre*, *machecolre*, a projecting gallery. See *machicolous*.] To form with machicolations.

machicolation (mā-chik'ō-lā'shon), n. [*ML. machicolatio* (n.), < **machicolare*, *machicollare*, *machicollare* see *machicolate*.] 1. In medieval arch., an opening in the vault of a portal or passage, or in the floor of a projecting gallery, made for the purpose of hurling missiles, or pouring down molten lead, hot pitch, etc., upon an enemy essaying to enter or mine. In the gallery type machicolations are formed by setting out the parapet or breastwork, B, supported on corbels, beyond the face of the wall, G, spaces between the corbels are left open, and constitute the machicolations. (See *cut on following page*) Machicolations of permanent construction in stone were not introduced until toward the end of the twelfth century, but in the hoarding of wood with which walls and towers were crowned in time of need from the earliest period of the middle ages, their use was constant.

2. The act of hurling missiles or of pouring burning liquids upon an enemy through apertures such as those described above. — 3. By extension, a machicolated parapet or gallery, or a projection supported on corbels, in imita-



Machicolations — Castle of Coucy, France; 13th century

tion of medieval machicolated construction, without openings.

machicoulis (ma-shi-kō'16), *n* [*F. machicoulis*, *mâchecoulis*, *OF. machecoulis* (in *ML. machicollamentum*), prob. < *maschi*, *F. miche*, *mash* (molted matter) (cf. *machefer*, iron-dross, slag), + *coulis*, a flowing. see *mash* and *coulis*] Same as *machicolation*

machina (mak'i-nā), *n*. [*L. see machino.*] A machine: used only as a Latin word.—*Deus ex machina*. See *machine*, 5.—*Machina Electrica*, an obsolete constellation, formed by Bode in 1797 out of parts of the Whale, Sculptor, Fornax and Phoenix, and intended to represent an electrical machine

machinal (mak'i-nal), *a* [*L. machinalis*, pertaining to machines, < *machina*, a machine see *machine*] Pertaining to a machine or machines. *Bailey*

machinate (mak'i-nāt), *r*, pret and pp *machinated*, ppr. *machinating* [*L. machinatus*, pp of *machinari* (> *OF. F. machiner*, > *E. machine* see *machine*, *r*), contrive, plan, devise, plot, scheme, < *machina*, a machine, contrivance, device, scheme see *machine*] *I. trans* To plan, contrive, or form, as a plot or scheme as, to *machinate mischief*

Such was the perfidiousness of our wicked and restless Countrymen at home, who, being often received into our Protection, could not however to *machinate* new Disturbances. *Milton, Letters of State*, June, 1654.

II. intrans To lay plots or schemes

Though that enemy shall not overthrow it, yet because it plots, and works, and *machinates* and would overthrow it, this is a defect in that peace. *Donne, Sermons*, xii.

machination (mak-i-nā'shon), *n* [= *OF. machinacion*, *F. machination* = *Pr. machinacion* = *Sp. maquinacion* = *Pg. maquinacão* = *It. macchinazione*, < *L. machinatio* (> *machinari*, contrive see *machine*)] 1 The act of *machinating*, or of contriving a scheme for executing some purpose, particularly a forbidden or an evil purpose, underhand plotting or contrivance.—2. That which is planned or contrived, a plot, an artful design formed with deliberation, especially, a hostile or treacherous scheme

machinator (mak'i-nā-tor), *n*. [= *F. machinateur* = *Sp. Pg. maquinador* = *It. machinatore*, < *L. machinator*, a contriver, inventor, < *machinari*, contrive see *machine*] One who *machinates*; one who schemes with evil designs.

He hath become an active and earnest agitator, a murmur and a *machinator*. *Scott, Ivanhoe*, xxv

machine (ma-shēn'), *n* [= *D. machine* = *G. maschine* = *Dan. maskine* = *Sw. maskin*, < *F. machine* = *Sp. maquina* = *Pg. maquina*, *machina* = *It. macchina* = *Turk. makina*, < *L. machina*, a machine, engine, contrivance, device, stratagem, trick, < *Gk. μηχανή*, a machine, engine, contrivance, device, cf. *μηχανή*, means. Perhaps akin to *AS. macian*, *E. make* see *make*]. *Of mechanics*, etc.] 1 An engine, an instrument of force. With inward arms the dire *machine* [wooden horse] they load. *Dryden, Æneid*, ii 26

2. In *mech.* in general, any instrument for the conversion of motion. Thus, a machine may be designed to change rapid motion into slow motion, as a crow bar, or it may be intended to convert a reciprocating rectilinear motion into a uniform circular motion etc. The lever, the wedge, the wheel and axle, the pulley, the screw, and the inclined plane are termed the *simple machines*. In practical mechanics the word has a restricted meaning: a single device, as a hammer, chisel, crowbar, or saw, or a very simple combination of moving parts, as tongs, shears, pliers, etc. for manual use, although comprised in the strict technical definition of *machine*, is always called a *tool* (which see), a device for applying or converting natural molar motion, like that of falling water, or of winds (as a water wheel or windmill), or for converting molecular motion into molar motion (as a steam engine, gas engine, air engine, or electric engine), is more generally,

though not uniformly, called a *motor*. The distinction between the words *tool* and *machine* becomes quite indefinite with increased complication of parts. Such machines as are used in shaping materials in the construction of the parts of other machines, and many of those which perform work, such as sawing, boring, planing, riveting, etc., formerly done only by hand and still performed manually to a greater or less extent, are variously called *machines*, *machine tools*, *engine tools*, or simply *tools*, although their structure may involve much complexity, the terms *machine-tool* and *engine tool* are more frequently employed, the latter being preferable as being more in accord with best usage. Machines receive general or special names from the work they perform or are designed to execute, either with reference to departments of the arts or of industry, as *agricultural machines*, *hydraulic machines*, *wood working machines*, etc., or to their specific work, as *planting machines*, *sawing-machines*, *moving-machines*, etc.

This science will define a *machine* to be, not, as usual, an instrument by means of which we may change the direction and intensity of a given force, but an instrument by means of which we may change the direction and velocity of a given motion. *Amperé*, tr. by Willis.

3 A vehicle or conveyance, such as a coach, cab, gig, tricycle, bicycle, etc. [Great Britain]

A pair of bootkins will set out to-morrow morning in the *machine* that goes from the Queen's Head in the Gray's Inn Lane. *Walpole, Letters*, IV 12. (*Davies*)

He had taken a seat in the Portsmouth *machine*, and proposed to go to the Isle of Wight. *Thackeray, Virginians*, lxi

4 A fire-engine [Colloq., U.S.]—5. In the ancient theater, one of a number of contrivances in use for indicating a change of scene, as a rotating prism with different conventional scenery painted on its three sides, or a device for expressing a descent to the infernal regions, as the "Charonian steps," for representing the passage of a god through the air across the stage (whence the dictum *drus ex machina*, applied to the mock supernatural or providential), etc. Such machines were very numerous in the fully developed Greek theater, and were copied in the Roman

Juno and Iris descend in different *Machines*. Juno in a Chariot drawn by Pegasus, Iris on a Rainbow. *Congress, Semole*, II. 1

6 A literary contrivance for the working out of a plot, a supernatural agency, or artificial action, introduced into a poem or tale, machinery. [Archaic]

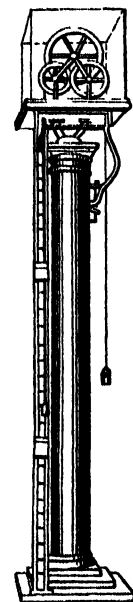
His [Milton's] design is the losing of our happiness, his heavenly *machines* are many, and his human persons are but two. *Dryden, Origin and Progress of Satire*

7 Any organization by which power not mechanical is applied and made effective; the whole complex system by which any organization or institution is carried on, as, the vital *machine*, the *machine* of government.

Thine evermore, most dear lady, whilst this *machine* is to him, HAMLET. *Shak., Hamlet*, II 2 121

The human body like all living bodies, is a *machine* all the operations of which will, sooner or later, be explained on physical principles. *Huxley, Lay Sermons*, p 339

8 A strict organization of the working members of a political party, which enables its managers, through the distribution



Atwood's Machine

of offices, careful local supervision, and systematic correspondence, to maintain control of conventions and elections, and to secure a predominating influence in the party for themselves and their associates for their own ends, also, the body of managers of such an organization [U.S.]—Atwood's machine, an apparatus for illustrating uniformly accelerated motion, consisting of a pulley wheel turning with very slight friction in a vertical plane and carrying a cord with equal weights suspended from its ends. In the common experiment there is an excess of weight at one end of the cord, due to a plate which rests on the weight and is caught when the latter passes through a fixed ring, the weight is set free from a state of rest at a measured position above this ring, so that the acceleration takes place through a known distance, and the velocity per second after the removal of the excess of weight is observed to be proportional to the square root of the distance through which the acceleration takes place. The machine is named from its inventor, George Atwood (1746-1807), an English mathematician.—Bulldog machine, a combined sounding and dredging machine invented during the voyage of H. M. S. Bulldog in 1860, under the command of Sir Francis Leopold McClintock. It is an adaptation of Sir John Ross's deep-sea clam, with the addition of Brooke's principle of the disengaging weight. The chief credit of the invention is given to Mr. Steell, assistant engineer on board the Bulldog.—Centrifugal machine. See

centrifugal.—Duck machine, in Cornwall, a kind of ventilating-machine on the same principle as the ordinary blowing-engine, furnished with a piston and valves, and usually worked by the pump-rod. Also called *Harris Mower*.—Dynamo-electric machine. See *electric machine*, under *electric*.—Effect of a machine. See *effect*.—Electric, funicular, geocyclic machine. See the adjectives.—Extemporizing-machine. See *extemporize*.—Holtz machine. See *electric machine*, under *electric*.—Hungarian, hydro-electric, infernal, etc., machine. See the adjectives.—Logical machine, a machine which, being fed with premises, produces the necessary conclusions from them. The earliest instrument of this kind was the demonstrator of Charles, third Earl Stanhope, the most perfect is that of Professor Allan Marquand, which gives all inferences turning upon the logical relations of classes. The value of logical machines seems to lie in their showing how far reasoning is a mechanical process, and how far it calls for acts of observation. Calculating-machines are specialized logical machines.—Reduced inertia of a machine, according to Rankine, the weight which, concentrated at the driving point, would have the same energy as the machine itself.—To run with the machine, to accompany a fire-engine to a fire, either as a member of the fire company or as a hanger-on to a phrase used when the members of fire-companies (in large cities) were volunteers, and service at fires was gratuitous. [U.S.]

machine (ma-shēn'), *v*, pret. and pp. *machined*, ppr. *machining*. [*OF. machiner*, *F. machiner* = *Pr. machinar* = *Sp. Pg. maquinár* = *It. macchinare*, < *L. machinari*, *ML. also machinare*, contrive, plan, devise, etc., < *L. machina*, a machine, contrivance see *machine*, *n*. Cf. *machinate*.] *I. trans* 1. To contrive. *Palsgrave*. (*Hallwell*)—2. To apply machinery to; form or effect by the aid of machinery; especially, to print or sew by means of a machine.

This side then serves as a basis from which the body may be *machined* square and true. *W. W. Greener, The Gun*, p 240.

3 To furnish with the machinery of a plot. It is not, as a story, very cunningly *machined*. *The Academy*, June 1, 1899, p 374

II. intrans 1 To be employed upon or in machinery—2. To act as or in the machinery of a drama; serve as the machine or effective agency in a literary plot

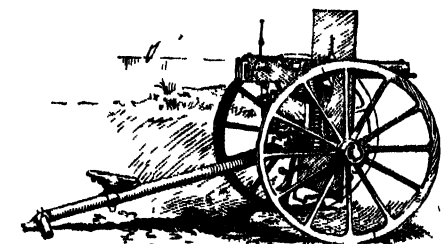
The stage with rushes or with leaves they strew'd, No scenes in prospect, no *machining* god. *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's *Art of Love*, l 120

machine-bolt (ma-shēn'bōlt), *n*. A bolt with a thread and a square or hexagonal head. *E. H. Knight*.

machine-boy (ma-shēn'boy), *n*. In English printing-offices, a boy who serves as helper to a machine-man. In the United States known as *feder* or *press-boy*

machineel (mach-i-nēl'), *n*. Same as *manchineel*

machine-gun (ma-shēn'gun), *n*. A gun which, by means of a variously contrived mechanism, delivers a continuous fire of projectiles. Such a gun may have a single barrel, or a series of barrels arranged horizontally or about a central axis. Machine guns may be divided into two classes: those firing small arm ammunition (also called *mitrailleuses*), and those firing shot and shell (called *revolving cannon*). The rapidity of fire of the most rapid machine guns of the first class is about 1,000 shots a minute. (See *Gatling gun*, under *gun*.)



Maxim Field-gun, with bullet proof shield

The *Maxim gun* is a single barreled machine-gun invented by Hiram Maxim, an American. In it the force of recoil is utilized to load and prepare the next charge for firing, and a water chamber surrounding the machinery keeps the parts cool. It is a very ingenious and efficient invention. The *Lowell battery-gun* has four barrels capable of being rotated by a lever, independently of the lock and breech mechanism. The firing is confined to one barrel at a time until this becomes heated or disabled, when it may be rotated to one side in order to bring another barrel into action. One lock only is used. *The Taylor machine gun*



Two-barreled Gardner Gun on Tripod.

has five parallel barrels arranged horizontally. The *Gardner machine-gun* has two to five barrels arranged horizontally. Its mechanism is simple, strong, and effective, but it can fire only about 350 shots a minute. The *Farwell machine-gun* consists of a group of ten steel barrels, each 0.45 inch bore, each barrel having its own magazine, containing 50 cartridges. The operations of firing, extracting the empty shells, and reloading are accomplished by a single revolution of a crank. The *Hotschek revolving cannon* is the type of the second class of machine-guns. It combines the advantages of long-range shell firing with rapidity of action. It has five barrels arranged around a central axis, and the breech is fixed and contains the loading, firing, and extracting mechanism. The rotation is intermittent, and the loading, firing, and extraction of the empty shell are performed while the barrels are at rest. This gun fires from 30 to 80 rounds of explosive shells in a minute, thus delivering from 750 to 2,000 fragments of shell with sufficient force to destroy life. There are many forms of this gun, each designed for a special object. One form, designed for flank defense of the ditches of fortifications, has every barrel rifled with a different twist, so arranged as to produce five different cones of dispersion, thus sweeping the ditch from end to end. The *Nordenfliet machine-gun* was designed as a defense against torpedo boats. It is made with 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, or 12 barrels, and it can fire either volleys or single barrels. In case a barrel becomes clogged or disabled, the supply of cartridges can be cut off from it and the firing confined with the other barrels. The *Colt automatic machine-gun* is a single barreled gun in which the pressure of the powder gases, escaping through a small vent, actuates a lever which automatically puts in operation mechanism that withdraws the cartridge case and reloads the gun. The cartridges are stripped from feed belts.

machine-head (ma-shēn'hed), *n*. A rack and pinion sometimes used in stringed musical instruments, like the double-bass and the guitar, instead of the usual tuning-pegs.

machine-made (ma-shēn'mād), *a*. Made by a machine or by machinery.

machine-man (ma-shēn'man), *n*. In English printing-offices, the workman who manages or controls the operations of a printing-machine. In the United States known as the *pressman*.

machine-minder (ma-shēn'min'dér), *n*. The man or boy who has charge of a printing-machine while it is in operation. [Eng.]

machine-oven (ma-shēn'uv'n), *n*. A bakers' oven, a fruit-evaporator, or an oven for any other use, fitted with a traveling apparatus, rotatory table, reel, or any other mechanical device for aiding the process of baking, or for economizing time or space.

machiner (ma-shē'nér), *n*. A coach-horse, a horse that draws a stage-coach. [Eng.]

Is it not known that steady old *machiners*, broken for years to double harness, will encourage and countenance their "filipant" progeny in kicking over the traces? *Lawrence, Sword and Gown*, xi

machine-ruler (ma-shēn'rú'ler), *n*. 1 A machine which lines or rules paper according to patterns. — 2 A modification of this machine for subdividing accurately scales and the like.

machinery (ma-shē'ne-ri), *n*. [*F* *machinerie*, *machinerie*, *machinerie*, *machinerie*. see *machine*, *n*.] 1 The parts of a machine considered collectively, any combination of mechanical means designed to work together so as to effect a given end: as, the *machinery* of a watch, or of a canal-lock. — 2 Machines collectively, a congeries or assemblage of machines as, the *machinery* of a cotton-mill is often moved by a single wheel.

In an insurance policy, *machinery* includes tools and implements of manufacture. *Buchanan v Exchange Fire Ins. Co*, 61 N Y, 20

All kinds of labor saving *machinery* are in fullest operation. *W M Baker, New Timothy*, p 172

3. Any complex system of means and appliances, not mechanical, designed to carry on any particular work, or keep anything in action, or to effect a specific purpose or end as, the *machinery* of government.

As lord and master of the Church, he [Henry VIII] could utilise Church *machinery* to obtain the divorce and he marriage on which he had set his king's heart. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist*, p 254

Specifically, the agencies, particularly if supernatural, by which the plot of an epic or dramatic poem, or other imaginative work, is carried on and conducted to the catastrophe.

The *machinery*, Madam, is a term invented by the critics to signify that part which the Deities, Angels, or Demons are made to act in a Poem.

Pope, Letter prefixed to E. of L. It is this kind of *machinery* which fills the Poems both of Homer and Virgil with such Circumstances as are wonderful, but not impossible. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 515.

engaging and disengaging machinery. See *engage*.

achine-shop (ma-shēn'shop), *n*. A workshop in which machines or parts of machines are made and repaired.

achine-tool (ma-shēn'töl), *n*. A machine driven by water, steam, or other power, for per-

forming operations formerly accomplished by means of hand-tools, as planing, drilling, sawing, etc., and taking its special name from the kind of work performed, as *planing-machine*, *drilling-machine*, etc. Also called *engine-tool*.

machine-twist (ma-shēn'twist), *n*. A three-cord silk thread made with a twist from right to left, intended especially for use in the sewing-machine.

machine-work (ma-shēn'wérk), *n*. 1. Work done by a machine, as distinguished from that done by hand; specifically, in English printing-offices, press-work done on a machine, in distinction from press-work done on a hand-press. — 2 The product of such work, articles manufactured wholly or chiefly by machinery.

machinist (ma-shē'nist), *n*. [*F* *machiniste* = *Sp* *Pg* *maquinista* = *It* *macchinista*, as *machine* + *-ist*] 1 A constructor of machines and engines, or one versed in the principles of machines; in a general sense, one who invents or constructs mechanical devices of any kind.

Has the insufficiency of *machinists* hitherto disgraced the imagery of the poet? or is it in itself too sublime for aciental contrivances to keep pace with?

Stevens, General Note on Macbeth

2 One who tends or works a machine. [Rare] — 3 In the rating of the United States navy, an engine-room artificer or attendant. — 4 In *U. S. politics*, an adherent of the machine, or a supporter of its methods. *The Nation*, XXXVI, 520. — 5. In the history of art, one of those Italian painters of about the seventeenth century (a period of artistic decline) who worked mechanically or according to rigid rules.

He [Franceschini] is reckoned among those painters of the decline of art to whom the general name of *machinist* is applied. *Encyc Brit*, IX, 687

machinize (ma-shē'niz), *v. t.* pret and pp. *machinized*, ppr *machinizing*. [*machino* + *-ize*] To bring into form or order like that of a machine, or by the use of machinery, elaborate or systematize.

The Times newspaper, by its immense correspondence and reporting, seems to have *machinized* the rest of the world for his [the traveler's] occasion. *Emerson, English Traits*, III

machinule (mak'i-nül), *n*. [*NL* *machinula*, dim of *L* *machina*, a machine see *machine*] A surveyor's instrument for obtaining a right angle.

macho (mā'kō), *n*. A fish, *Mugil carema*, of the mullet family. [Florida]

machopolyp (mak'ō-pol-ip), *n*. [*Gr* *μαχη*, fight, + *πολύπους*, a polyp. see *polyp*] A defensive polypite, a hydroid rooid which bears endocells or stinging-organs, as distinguished from an ordinary nutritive or reproductive rooid.

macigno (mā-chē'nyō), *n*. [*It*] A division of the Upper Eocene in the southern and southeastern Alps. It is a sandstone containing few fossils other than forams the equivalent of the *flysch*.

macilency (mas'i-len-si), *n*. [= *F* *macilence* = *It* *macilenzia*, as *macilent* + *-cy*] The quality or condition of being macilent; leanness. *Sandys, Ovid, Pref*

macilent (mas'i-lent), *a*. [= *Sp* *Pg* *It* *macilento*, *L* *macilentus*, lean, meager, *C* *macere*, be lean see *emaciate*, *meager*] Lean, thin, having little flesh.

Lesser venerous than being *macilent*. *Topwell, Beasts* (1607), p. 231 (*Hallswell*)

macintosh, *n*. See *macintosh*.

mack (mak), *n*. [*OF* *maque*, *maque*, *mahe*, var of *mace*, a club see *mace*] A kind of game, apparently played with the use of clubs.

Att ale howse too alt, at *mack* or at mall, Tables or dyce, or that cardis men call, Or what oother game owte of season dwe, Let them be punyshed without all rescue. *Sir W Forrest*, quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, (p 423)

mack (mak), *n*. [Origin not ascertained] A certain bird. See *black-mack*.

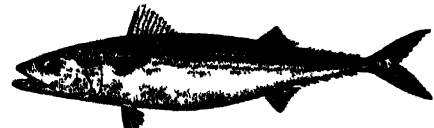
One Curtius, when he supped on a time with Augustus, took up a leane blade of the kinde of blacke *maccke* out of the dish. *Udall*, tr of *Apophthegms of Erasmus*, p 274 (*Danvers*)

Mac (mak), *n*. [A corruption of *Mary*, cf *malin*, *malikin*, ult dim of *Mary*.] A corruption of *Mary*, with reference to the Virgin Mary. — *By Mack*, by the Virgin Mary.

Is not my daughter Maudge as fine a mayd, And yet, by *Mack*, you see she troubles the bowle. *Historia of Albino and Bellama* (1638), p 130 (*Nares*)

mackerel (mak'e-rel), *n*. [Formerly also *mackrel*, *mackrell*, = *D* *makreel* = *G* *makrele* = *Dan*

makrel = *Sw* *makrill* = *W* *macrell* = *It* *macrelli*, *OF* *makerel*, *maquerel*, *maquereau*, *maquereau*, *mauereau*, *maereau*, *F* *maquereau*, *OF* also *mackerel*, *ML* *macarillus*, a mackerel, prob. for **macarillus*, lit 'spotted,' so called from the dark spots with which it is marked, *CL* *macula*, a spot see *macula*, *macule*, *macle*. Cf *W* *brithyll*, a trout, *CL* *brith*, speckled. Cf *mackerel*².] One of several different fishes of the family *Scombridae*, and especially any fish of the genus *Scomber*. The common mackerel, *S. scombrus* is one of the best known and most important of food fishes, inhabiting the



Mackerel (*Scomber scombrus*)

North Atlantic on both sides. It attains a length of 18 inches though usually less. It is lustrous dark blue above, with many wavy blackish cross-striations, and is silvery below, with the base of the pectorals dark. The Eastern, tinker or chub mackerel is a closely related species, *S. pneumatophorus* so called from possessing a small air bladder which is lacking in *S. scombrus*. It is found in both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The big eyed, bull, or colly mackerel is *S. colias*, a variety of the last, locally named *Spanish mackerel* in England. The Spanish mackerel of the United States is a scumbrid of a different genus, *Scomberomorus maculatus*, of both coasts of North America, north to Cape Cod and California. It is one of the most valued food fishes, reaching a considerable size, bluish and silvery above, with bright reflections, the sides with many rounded brown spots, the spinous dorsal fin white at base, dark above and anteriorly. Other mackerel of this genus are the *corn*, *S. regalis*, and the *stern*, *S. caballa*. Figure mackerels are scumbrids of the genus *Axona*, as *A. thazard* or *A. rocher*, of less value as food fish. The horse mackerel properly so called is the tunny, *Oreogmus thynnus*, the largest of the scumbrids, sometimes attaining a length of over 10 feet and a weight of half a ton, found on both sides of the Atlantic, but this name is extended to various other fishes. (See *horse mackerel*.) Several carangoid fishes are loosely called mackerels, as the yellow mackerel, *Caranx chrysops* (See *mackerel*²) and the bluish or skipper, *Pomatomus saltatrix*, is sometimes called *mappung mackerel*.

Mackerel, on account of its perishable nature, was allowed to be sold on Sunday, as *Clay notes*. "I've Sundays are prophand by *Mackerel* clubs."

Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I 189

Banded mackerel, a carangoid, *Seriola zonata*, the red der fish [Atlantic coast, U S] — **Bay-mackerel**, the Spanish mackerel. [Chesapeake Bay, U S] — **Black-spotted Spanish mackerel**, the *corn* or kingfish, *Scomberomorus regalis*. — **Bel-grass mackerel**, mackerel of inferior quality taken fishery in the Gulf of St Lawrence.

— **Fall mackerel**, a variety of the common mackerel which has been described as a distinct species under the name of *Scomber gress*. In this case the true mackerel is called *spring mackerel*, *S. venustus*. But fall mackerel are simply tunners, about 10 inches long, of wandering or irregular habits. — **Green mackerel**, a carangoid fish, *Chloroscomber chrysops*. [Southern coast, U S] — **Mackerel gale**. See *gale*². — **Mackerel-latch**, in fishing tackle, a clamp for holding fast the hurr end of a line. — **Mess mackerel**, scraped mackerel with the heads and tails cut off, losing in weight 20 pounds on the barrel, but increasing in value a trade name. They are associated as Nos 1, 2, and 3. — **Mixed mackerel**. Same as *thumble eyed mackerel*.

— **Net-mackerel**, mackerel of the right size to be mackerel. — **Overgrown mackerel**, mackerel 15 inches or more in length. [Fishermen's term.] — **Racer mackerel**, a sleek mackerel. — **Round mackerel**, any variety of the common mackerel, as distinguished from *horse mackerel*. *Spanish mackerel*, etc. [Fishermen's term.] — **Slink mackerel**, a poor, thin mackerel taken among schools of fat ones in the fall of the year. [Nova Scotia.] — **Soused mackerel**, mackerel either fresh or canned by the usual process, and preserved after an old (Roman) recipe employing a pickle of vinegar, spices, and other ingredients. *Spanish mackerel*. (a) See def 1. (b) The bonito *Sarda chelonis* [California]. — **Spotted mackerel**, the Spanish mackerel.

— **Spring mackerel**, the ordinary commercial mackerel of good size and quality, sometimes technically named *Scomber venustus* distinguished from *fall mackerel*. — **Thumble-eyed mackerel**, the mixed, colly or chub mackerel. [Local U S] — **Tinker mackerel**. (a) The chub mackerel. (b) The common mackerel of next to the smallest of the four commercial sizes (*large*, *medium*, *tinkers*, *blanks*), which are supposed to indicate respectively four, three, two, and one years of growth. (See also *frigate mackerel*.)

mackerel¹ (mak'e-rel), *n*, pret and pp. *mackerelled* or *mackerellid*, ppr *mackerelling* or *mackerellid*. [*macherele*², *n*] To fish for or catch mackerel, go on a mackerel voyage.

At Orleans, some few men who go *mackerelling* in summer stay at home and dig clams in winter. *Fisheries of U S*, V 11 601

mackerel² (mak'e-rel), *n*. [*ME* *maquerel* *OF* *maquerel*, *F* *maquereau*, a pander, prob. *MD* *maquelat*, *Sw* *maklaan* = *G* *makler* = *Dan* *maqler* = *D* *makler*, a broker, agent, equiv to *D* *make* = *OHG* *makhar*, an agent, broker, = *F* *maker* (see *maker*). Commonly regarded, without good reason, as a particular use of *maquerel*, a mackerel (fish), there being in France a popular belief that the mackerel follows the female shad (called *verger* or *maids*) and brings them to the males. On the other

hand, some take the name of the fish to be due to *mackerel* in this sense: see *mackerel*!] A pander or pimp

Nyghe his house dwellyd a *maquerel* or bawds
Caston, (ato Magnus (1488). (Halliwell)

mackerel-bait (mak'e-rel-bät), *n* Jellyfish, a favorite prey of the mackerel: so called by Gaspe fishermen

mackerel-boat (mak'e-rel-böt), *n*. A strong clincher-built craft, having a large foresail, spritsail, and jigger, used in fishing for mackerel.

mackerel-bob (mak'e-rel-bob), *n* A kind of bob used in catching mackerel when they are close to the vessel and in large schools.

mackerel-cock (mak'e-rel-kok), *n* The Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum* so called from its connection with the mackerel-fisheries [Lambay Island]

mackereler, mackereller (mak'e-rel-er), *n* One who fishes for mackerel, or a boat engaged in fishing for mackerel

mackerel-gaff (mak'e-rel-gäf), *n* See *gaff*!

mackerel-guide (mak'e-rel-gid), *n* A local English name of the garfish, *Belone vulgaris*, from the fact that it comes toward the shore a little before the appearance of mackerel

mackerel-gull (mak'e-rel-gul), *n*. A common name in the United States of terns or sea-swallows, from the forked tail. Such species as *Sterna hirundo*, *S. forsteri*, *S. macrura*, etc., are known by this name

mackereller, n See *mackereler*.

mackerel-midge (mak'e-rel-mi), *n* The young of the rocklings, gadoid fishes of the genus *Motella* or of *Onus* [Prov Eng]

mackerel-mint (mak'e-rel-mint), *n* Spearmint, *Mentha viridis*.

mackerel-pike (mak'e-rel-pik), *n* Any fish of the family *Scomberesocidae* generally called *saury*

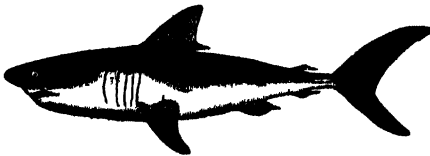
mackerel-plow (mak'e-rel-plou), *n* A knife used for creasing the sides of lean mackerel to make them resemble fish of the first quality. Also called *fattening-knife*

mackerel-sad (mak'e-rel-skad), *n* A carangoid fish of the genus *Decapterus*, as *D. macarellus*, of a silvery color, plumbeous below, with a black spot on the opercle and nearly straight lateral line, inhabiting warm parts of the Atlantic and northward to New England

mackerel-scales (mak'e-rel-skälz), *n pl* A form of cirro-cumulus cloud in which the cloudlets are without any fleecy texture and somewhat angular in form

mackerel-scout, n Same as *mackerel-guide*.

mackerel-shark (mak'e-rel-shark), *n* One of several kinds of sharks, as *Isurus de kayi*, or the



Mackerel shark or Porbeagle (*Lamna cornubica*)

porbeagle, *Lamna cornubica*. They have a forked tail like a mackerel, attain a length of 10 feet, and annoy fishermen by biting off their lines. See *porbeagle*

mackerel-sky (mak'e-rel-ski), *n* A sky in which the clouds have the form called cirro-cumulus—that is, are broken into fleecy masses three, four, or more times as long as they are wide, and arranged in parallel groups. Also called *mackerel-back sky*

mackerly (mak'er-li), *a* [Cf *mackish*] Shapely, fashionable [Prov Eng]

mackeronit, n An obsolete spelling of *mackeron*

mackin, mackinat (mak'in, -inuz), *n* [A short form of *Marykin* (cf *lakin* for *ladykin*), referring to the Virgin Mary. Cf *Mack*!] A word used in the old popular oath *hy the mackins*, by our Lady

I would not have my zonne Dick one of those boots for the best pig in my sty, *hy the mackins*!
Randolph, *Muses Looking-Glass*, iv. 4

Mackinaw blanket [So called from *Mackinaw*, an abbreviated form of *Michilimackinac*, the name of an island in the strait connecting Lakes Michigan and Huron, said to mean in Ojibway 'turtle,' in allusion to its shape.] A name given to the blankets distributed to the Indians of the Northwest by the United States government. The name is or was formerly current

chiefly on the upper Great Lakes, and owes its origin to the fact that Fort Mackinaw was for many years the most remote post in the Northwest, so that from this point a large number of Indians received their supplies. Mackinaw blankets were of various sizes, colors, and qualities.

Mackinaw boat. A flat-bottomed, flat-sided boat with sharp prow and square stern, used on the upper Great Lakes and the rivers emptying into them. The advantage of the Mackinaw boat over the birch canoe is that its beam stands rougher hand ling, and that it can be drawn up on the beach without being unloaded, the disadvantage is that it is too heavy to be carried over portages, as the birch canoe is carried. The largest Mackinaw boats are rowed by four or more persons, and are often rigged with a sail.

Mackinaw trout. See *trout*.

mackinat, n. See *mackin*.
mackintosh (mak'in-tosh), *n* [Also *macintosh*; so named from Charles Mackintosh, the inventor.] 1 A garment, particularly an overcoat or cloak, rendered water-proof by a solution of india-rubber, either applied on the surface as a coating or placed between two thicknesses of some cloth of suitable texture—2 Rubber cloth of the kind used in making a mackintosh

The bed is covered with a *mackintosh* sheet.

Lancet, No 3426, p 830

mackish (mak'ish), *a* [Origin uncertain, cf *mackerly*] Smart. [Halliwell] [Prov Eng]

mackle (mak'l), *n* [Early mod E. *macull*, < F *macle*, a spot, see *macule*, *macule*] A spot; specifically, in printing, a blemish in press-work made by a double impression, or by slipping or scraping, or by a wrinkle in the paper. Also *macole*, *macule*

mackle (mak'l), *r t*, pret. and pp *mackled*, ppr *mackling* [Cf F *maculer* = Pr Sp Pg *macular* = It *maculare*, < L *maculare*, spot, stain, see the noun.] To spot, maculate, blur, especially, in printing, to make a slipped, blurred, or double impression of. Also *macule*

macklin (mak'lin), *n* Short for *Macklin lace*

Macklin lace. See *lace*

mackinnny (mak'nin-i), *n* [Origin not ascertained.] A kind of puppet-show

He could represent emblematically the down fall of majesty as in his rare show and mackinnny
Roger North, *Examen*, p 500 (*Dames*)

macle (mak'l), *n* [Cf F *macle*, *macle*, F *macle* = Sp. *macula* = Pg *macula* = It *macula*, *macola*, < L *macula*, a spot, stain. Cf *macula*, *macule*, *mackh*, *macule*, *macul*, from the same source.] 1 Same as *mackle*—2 In mineral (a) A kind of twin crystal. See *twin* (b) Chastolite, cross-stone, or hollow spar, a variety of andalusite, the crystals of which have the axis and angles colored differently from the remainder. See *chastolite* (c) A tessellated appearance in other crystals—3 In her, same as *macule*!

Maclean (mak-lä'an), *a*. [Cf *Maclean* (see def) + -an] Pertaining to the Scotch naturalist Maclean—**Maclean system**, a system of classification proposed by Mr Maclean. Also called the *quinarian system*. See *quinarian*.

macled (mak'ld), *a* [Cf *macle* + -ed] 1 In mineral, twinned—2 Spotted, more or less regularly marked, like a crystal of chastolite

maclee, a [F, < *macle*, *macle*] Same as *macled*

McLeod case. See *case*!

Maclure (mak-lö'rä), *n*. [NL (Nuttall, 1818), named after W Maclure, see *Maclure*] 1 A genus of plants of the order *Urticaceae*, the nettle family, the tribe *Moraceae*, and the subtribe *Broussonetieae*, thus closely related to the mulberry. It is characterized by the pistillate flowers having a four-parted perianth and growing in quite large heads, and the staminate flowers in short, loose racemes, the fruit is multiple, composed of many small achenia packed closely together upon a globose, rather fleshy receptacle, resembling a warty green orange. There is but a single species, *M. aurantiaca*, the Osage orange, a native of Arkansas and adjacent regions in the United States. It is a spreading tree with handsome shining ovate leaves, from 50 to 60 feet in height and 2 feet or less in diameter. Its wood is hard, strong, and flexible, of a satiny texture, the heartwood bright-orange turning brown, the sapwood lighter. It was formerly used by the Indians for bows, hence called by the French settlers *bols d'arc* (bow wood), corrupted into *boudark* or *boldark*. It bears cutting back and has formidable thorns and hence is very extensively used in the United States for hedges. See *cut* in next column. 2 In conch., same as *Maclurites*. *Ebenezer Emmons*, 1843

maclurite (mak-lör'it), *n* [Cf *Maclure* (see *Maclurites*) + -ite] 1. A variety of aluminous pyroxene found at Wilmington, Delaware—2. A synonym of *chondrodite*.—3. A fossil shell of the genus *Maclurites*. Also *maclurite*.

Maclurites (mak-lör'it-ész), *n*. [NL (Menke, 1830) (F *Maclurite*—Lesueur, 1818), so called from William Maclure, a noted geologist (1763-



1 Branch of Osage Orange (*Maclura aurantiaca*) with male flowers. 2 Branch with the female inflorescence. 3, a male flower; 4, a female flower; 5, a female flower laid open; 6, a detail, showing the nervation

1840)] The typical genus of the family *Macluritidae*. Also *Macluria*, *Maclurea*, *Maclura*, *Maclurita*

Macluritidae (mak-lö-rit'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Maclurites* + -idae] A family of extinct mollusks, of uncertain relationship, but generally referred to the *Rhipidoglossa*

The shell is discoidal, paucispiral, and with the spire sunk in an umbilical cavity. The operculum is subspirally and furnished with two internal projections, of which one beneath the nucleus, is very thick and rugose. By Woodward the constituent genus was referred to the heteropod family *Atlantidae*, by Tryon, as type of a family, to the scutibranchiate gastropods, between the *Bellerophonidae* and *Halutidae*, by others to the family *Solaritidae*, etc. Thirteen species have been recognized in the Paleocene formations from the Lower Eocene to the (a) biferous. Also *Maclurea*, *Maclureidae*, *Macluridae*

Macmillanite (mak-mil'an-it), *n* [Cf *Macmillan* (see def) + -ite] A member of the Scotch sect of Cameronians so called after the Rev John Macmillan, their first ordained clergyman. See *Cameronian*, 1

Macon, *n* A variant of *Mahound*, *Mahoun*

maconite (mä'kon-it), *n* [Cf *Macon* (see def) + -ite] A kind of vermiculite found near Franklin in Macon county, North Carolina

maçonné (mas-o-nä'), *a* [F, pp. of *maçonner*, mason: see *mason*, v] In her, divided with lines representing the divisions between blocks of stone said especially of a house or castle used as a bearing. Also *masoned*.

macouba, n See *macrouba*

Macquartia (ma-kwār'ti-ä), *n*. [NL (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830), named after P J M Macquart (1778-1855), a French entomologist.] A genus of flies of the family *Tachinidae*, or giving name to the family *Macquartidae*. They are of medium and large size, slender, thickly hairy, usually black, often metallic, and are found near streams on the under side of leaves.

Macquartidae (mak-wär'ti-ä-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Macquartia* + -idae] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Macquartia*. Also *Macquartidae*

macramé (mak-ra-mä'), *n* [It *macrame*, said to be of Ar origin.] An ornamental trimming made by leaving a long fringe of thread and knotting the threads together so as to form geometrical patterns. Also called *knotted-bar work*.—**Macramé cord**, a kind of fine cord prepared for the manufacture of macramé lace, and also used for other work, such as netting of various kinds, and for hammocks.

—**Macramé lace**, a kind of knotted work in which elaborate fringes and the like are made in modern imitation of the old knotted point.

macrandrous (mak-ran'drus), *a*. [Cf Gr. *μακρός*, long (see *macron*), + *άνδρ* (*ándr*), male (in bot a stamen)] Having elongated male plants, as certain algae, particularly the *Edogoniaceae*

macrochene (mak-râ-kên), *n* [*< Macrochena*]. A member of the *Macrochensidae*.
Macrochensia (mak-râ-kê-ni-â), *n*. [NL, *< Gr. μακρόχην, long-necked, < μακρός, long, + χήνη, neck*] A genus of fossil perissodactyls founded by Owen in 1838 upon remains of camel-like quadrupeds found in the Tertiary of South America. Two species are named *M. patachonica* and *M. boliviensis*. *Opisthorhinus* is synonymous.

Macrochensidae (mak-râ-kê-ni-â-dê), *n. pl* [NL, *< Macrochena + -idae*] A family of perissodactyl *Ungulata*, established upon the genus *Macrochensia*. These great ungulates were long-necked, like camels (whence the name), but were more nearly related to the rhinoceros. The cervical vertebrae resemble those of camels in the disposition of the vertebral foramina, but their centra are flat, not opisthocoelous. The fibula articulates with the calcaneum, and each foot is 3 toed. The dental formula is 8 incisors, 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper and lower half jaw—in all, 44 teeth, in almost continuous series, the canines being small. Two or three upper molars have a shallow valley extending inward from the anterior part of the inner wall, and all the lower premolars and molars have two crescentic ridges, anterior and posterior. The nearest relatives of the *Macrochensidae* are the *Palaeotheriidae* and *Rhinocerotidae*.

macrochensiform (mak-râ-kê-ni-â-fôrm), *a*. [*< NL Macrochena + L forma, form*] Having the form or characters of a macrochene.

macrocephalic (mak-rô-nê-sel'ik or -sêl'â-lik), *a*. [*As macrocephalus + -ic*] Same as *macrocephalus*.

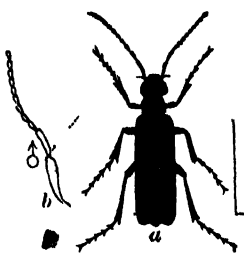
macrocephalous (mak-rên-sel'â-lus), *a* [*< Gr. μακρός, long, + ἐνέφαλος, the brain see encephalic*] Having a long or large brain.

macriol, *n*. [*A corrupt form of F maqueau see mackerel*] Same as *mackerel*.

Pander, wittol, *macris*, basest of knives

Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, v 1

Macrobasis (mak-rôb'â-sis), *n* [*< Gr. μακρός, long (see macron), + βάσις, a base*] A genus of blister-beetles of the family *Meloidae*. There are 14 species in North America, several of which are destructive to garden-vegetables. *M. canerea*, the ash gray blister beetle, is a common garden pest, particularly injurious to potatoes and beets. Its larva prey upon the eggs of the Rocky Mountain locust. See out under blister beetle.



Black rat blister beetle (*Macrobasis meloidae*) a male beetle (line shows natural size), b, enlarged antenna of same

macrobiolysis (mak-rô-bi-ô-sis), *n* [NL, *< Gr. μακροβίωσις, long life, < μακρός, having a long life see macrobiote*] Long life, longevity.
macrobiote (mak-rô-bi-ô-t), *n* [*< Gr. μακροβίωσις, also μακρόβιος, having a long life, < μακρός, long, + βίος, life*] One who lives long, a long-lived person or animal.

The Thessalian mountaineers were the *macrobiotes*, the long livers par excellence, of the Roman Empire.

F L Oswald, Pop Sci Mo, XXI 590

macrobiotic (mak-rô-bi-ô-tik), *a* [*< macrobiote + -ic*] Long-lived, having a strong hold on life specifically applied to the *Macrobiotidae*.
macrobiotics (mak-rô-bi-ô-tiks), *n* [Pl of *macrobiotic* see -ics] Knowledge relating to long life, the study of longevity.

Old age, such as (that of Isocrates) was a very rare thing in Greece—a fact which is evident from the Greek work surviving on the subject of *macrobiotica*.

De Quincey, Style, note 9

Macrobiotidae (mak-rô-bi-ô-ti-dê), *n. pl* [NL, *< Macrobiota + -idae*] A family of *Arctosca*, typified by the genus *Macrobiotus*. They are minute vermiform arachnids without respiratory organs, forming one group of a number of animalcules known as *slugs* or *bear animalcules* or *water bears*, from their sluggish movements. The form is usually a long oval, and there are four pairs of short clawed legs. These animals are found in moss or fresh water, and resemble rotifers in their power of reviving after desiccation, whence their name.

Macrobiotus (mak-rô-bi-ô-tus), *n* [NL, *< Gr. μακροβίωσις, having a long life; see macrobiote*] The typical genus of *Macrobiotidae*. *M. shulzei* is an example. See out under *Arctosca*.

Macrocameræ (mak-rô-kam'ê-râ), *n. pl* [NL, *< Gr. μακροκάμαρος, long-chambered*] A subtribe of choriastidan sponges having large chambers distinguished from *Microcameræ*. Lendenfeld—2. A tribe of ceratose sponges with large saeciform ciliated chambers and soft transparent ground-substance. Lendenfeld.

macrocamerate (mak-rô-kam'ê-rât), *a*. [*< Gr. μακρός, long, + κάμαρα, a vaulted chamber. see camera*] Having large chambers, as a sponge;

specifically, of or pertaining to either of the groups *Macrocameræ*.

macrocarpon (mak-rô-kâr'pus), *a* [*< Gr. μακρός, long, + καρπός, fruit*] Having large fruit.
Macrocentri (mak-rô-sen'tri), *n. pl* [NL, *< Gr. μακρόκεντρον, long-centered*] One of two prime sections of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididae*. It includes 13 subfamilies and the largest species in the family, having 8 jointed tarsal, usually many jointed antennæ, and anterior tibiae armed with a large curved spur.

Macrocentrus (mak-rô-sen'trus), *n* [NL (Curtis, 1833), *< Gr. μακρόκεντρος, having a long sting, < μακρός, long, + κέντρον, a goad, sting see center*] A genus of ichneumon-flies, typical of the subfamily *Macrocentrina*, having the abdomen inserted above the hind coxæ. North America and Europe have each about 6 species. *M. debilis* is a common parasite of the codling moth in the United States.

macrocephalic (mak-rô-sel'ik or -sêl'â-lik), *a*. [*As macrocephalus + -ic*] 1. Of or pertaining to a large head, associated with excessive size of the head as, *macrocephalic idioey*—2. In *anc prus*, having one syllable too many at the beginning an epithet of dactylic hexameters the first foot of which apparently has a syllable in excess. Also *procephalic*. See *dolichuric*.

macrocephalous (mak-rô-sel'â-lus), *a* [*< Gr. μακροκεφαλος, long-headed, < μακρός, long, + κεφαλή, head*] 1. In *zool*, having a long or large head—2. In *bot*, having the cotyledons of a dicotyledonous embryo consolidated, and forming a large mass compared with the rest of the body.

Macrochelys (mak-rôk'ê-lis), *n* [NL, *< Gr. μακρός, long, + χελύς, a tortoise see chelys*] A genus of snapping-turtles of the family *Chelydridæ*. *M. lucertina* is a large alligator-turtle inhabiting the southern United States.

macrochemical (mak-rô-kom'î-kal), *a* [*< Gr. μακρός, long, large, + χημική, chemical*] Of or pertaining to chemical tests which may be applied, or reactions which may be observed, with the naked eye distinguished from *microchemical*.

Macrochira (mak-rô-kî-râ), *n*. [NL, *< Gr. μακρόχειρ, long-handed (long-armed), < μακρός, long, + χεῖρ, the hand*] 1. A genus of large maoid crabs, having enormously long legs and a comparatively small body. The giant spider crab of Japanese waters, a species of this genus, has legs which span 18 feet or more though the body is only a foot broad and 18 inches long.

2. A genus of dipterous insects.

macrochiran (mak-rô-kî-rân), *a* and *n* [*As macrochira + -an*] 1. *a* Long-handed, having a long manus or pinnion of the wing, as a swift or a humming-bird; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Macrochires*.

II. *n* Any member of the *Macrochires*, a macrochire.

macrochire (mak-rô-kîr), *n*. A bird of the group *Macrochires*.

Macrochires (mak-rô-kî-rêz), *n. pl* [NL, *< Gr. μακρόχειρ, long-handed (long-armed) see Macrochira*] A group of birds, so named from the length of the terminal as compared with the proximal portion of the wing. An originally used by Nitzsch 1829, it included the humming birds and swifts (*Trochilidae* and *Cypselidae*), to which are now usually added the goatsuckers (*Caprimulgidae*) nearly synonymous with *Cypseliformes*.

macrochiropter (mak-rô-kî-rop'têr), *n* Same as *macrochiropteran*.

Macrochiroptera (mak-rô-kî-rop'tê-râ), *n. pl* [NL, *< Gr. μακρός, long, large, + χίρ, Chiroptera*] A suborder of *Chiroptera*, comprising the largest species of the order. It consists of the fruit-bats, or *Frugivora*, as distinguished from the *Microchiroptera*, or ordinary bats. Usually *Megachiroptera*.
macrochiropteran (mak-rô-kî-rop'tê-rân), *a* and *n*. I. *a* Of or pertaining to the *Macrochiroptera*.

II. *n* One of the *Macrochiroptera*, a frugivorous bat, or fruit-bat. Also *macrochiroptere*.
macrochoanite (mak-rô-kô'ân-î-t), *a* and *n*. [*< NL. Macrochoantes*] I. *a* Having long septal funnels, as a cephalopod, of or pertaining to the *Macrochoantes*.

II. *n* One of the *Macrochoantes*.
Macrochoanites (mak-rô-kô'ân-î-têz), *n. pl* [NL, *< Gr. μακρός, long, + χόανη, a funnel see choanite*] A group of cephalopods, containing those nautiloids and ammonoids whose septal funnels are long. Hyatt, Proc. Bost Soc. Nat Hist., 1883, p 280.

Macrocnemum (mak-rôk-nê'mum), *n*. [NL (P Browne, 1756), so called in allusion to the long flower-stalk, *< Gr. μακρός, long, + κνήμη, a leg. see*

cnemis] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the natural order *Rubraceæ*, the madder family, tribe *Cinchoneæ*, and subtribe *Eucinchoneæ*. It is characterized by the placenta being adnate to the middle partition a capsule usually septicidal, corolla lobes with pubescent margins, and a style which is two cleft at the apex. There are about 9 species, confined to tropical America and the West Indies. They are trees or shrubs with opposite petiolate leaves, deciduous stipules between the petioles and white or rose colored flowers in terminal or axillary panicles. Several species are cultivated for ornament among them *M. lanceolata*, with white flowers called in Jamaica *whitethorn*.

macrococtus (mak-rô-kok'tus), *n*, *pl macrococti* (-si) [NL, *< Gr. μακρός, long or large, + κόκκος, a berry see coctus*] A somewhat general term applied to certain bacteria, having reference to the dimensions of the isolated individual cells.

Cocci. Isolated cells which are isodiametric, or at least very slightly elongated in one direction. These are distinguished when necessary according to their dimensions, into *micrococci*, *macrococci*, and *monads* form.

De Bary, Kuntzi (trans.), p 468

macroconidium (mak-rô-kô-nid'ium), *n*, *pl macroconidia* (-a) [NL, *< Gr. μακρός, long, large, + NL conidium, q v*] A conidium of large size. See *conidium*.

macrocosm (mak-rô-kôzm), *n* [*< Gr. μακρός, long, large, great, + κόσμος, world see cosmology*] Cf. *microcosm*. 1. The great world, the universe, or the visible system of worlds, opposed to *microcosm*, or the little world constituted by man. The conception dates back to Democritus (born 460 B C). See *microcosm*.

The first section shows the use that the Christian virtuoso may make of the contemplation of the *macrocosm*, and especially of the later discoveries made in the celestial part of it.

Boyle, Christian Virtuoso, II

2. The entire mass of anything of which man forms a part, the whole of any division of nature or of knowledge.

The *macrocosm* of society can be inferred from the microcosm of individual human nature.

N A Rev, CXX 254

According to Raymond man is the microcosm from which the whole *macrocosm* of theology is evolved.

J Owen, Lectures with Skipton, II 445

macrocosmic (mak-rô-kôz'mik), *a* [*< macrocosm + -ic*] Of or pertaining to the *macrocosm*, of the nature of a *macrocosm*, comprehensive, immense.

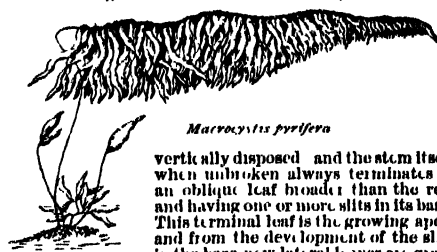
The world with which alone consciousness has to do is the world as it has been organized and registered in the brain by experience and the journeys which it makes are no more than the microcosmic representations of *macrocosmic* distance.

Maudsley, Mind, XII 508

macrocyst (mak-rô-kis't), *n* [*< Gr. μακρός, long or large, + κύστη, cyst*] A cyst of large size applied particularly to the cyst or spore-case of certain algae, notably *Pinnularia*.

Macrocytæ (mak-rô-kis'tê-â), *n. pl* [NL (Kuetzing, 1849), *< Macrocytis + -æ*] A division of marine algae belonging to the *Laminariaceæ*, named from the genus *Macrocytis*, and containing also the genera *Lissonia*, *Neocytis*, and *Pinnaria*.

Macrocytis (mak-rô-kis'tis), *n* [NL (Agardh, 1824), *< Gr. μακρός, long, + κύστη, a bladder, bag see cyst*] A monotypic genus of gigantic seaweeds belonging to the *Laminariaceæ*. When fully grown the frond consists of a much branched root, from which arise many filiform simple or branched stems, naked below but furnished above with numerous unilateral lanceolate petiolate leaves, having thin petioles enlarged into pear shaped or oblong air cells. The lateral leaves have their edges directed toward the stem, and are so far



Macrocytis pyrifera

vertically disposed and the stem itself when unbroken always terminates in an oblique leaf broader than the rest and having one or more slits in its base. This terminal leaf is the growing apex, and from the development of the slits in the base new lateral leaves are gradually separated. The spores form dense, cloud like, irregular patches on small radical leaves. *M. pyrifera*, the only species grows in the temperate zone in its distribution. The stems, which are the longest known in the vegetable kingdom, vary from 5 feet to several hundred feet in length, and Hooker observed them near the Crozet Islands fully 700 feet long. Harvey.

macroactyl, **macroactyle** (mak-rô-dak'til), *a*, and *n* [*< NL. macrodactylus, < Gr. μακροδάκτυλος, long-fingered (long-toed), < μακρός, long, + δάκτυλος, finger, toe*] I. *a* Having long toes, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Macroactylæ*. Also *macroactylic*, *macroactylous*.

II. *n*. One of the *Macroactylæ*.

Macroductyla (mak-rō-dak'ti-lā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *macroductylus* see *macroductyl*] In Latreille's system, the second tribe of the second section of *Claricornes*, having simple narrow tibiae and long five-jointed tarsi, the last joint of which is large, with two strong hooks. Also *Macroductyl*

Macroductyli (mak-rō-dak'ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *macroductylus* see *macroductyl*] 1 Same as *Macroductyla* — 2 In Cuvier's system, a group of *Grallae* or wading birds, including the jacanas, horned grebes, and mound-birds, with the rails, cranes, coots, and gallinules. It is a heterogeneous group, no longer in use.

macroductylic (mak-rō-dak-tī'ik), *a* [As *macroductyl* + *-ic*] Same as *macroductyl*

Macroductylidae (mak-rō-dak-tī'lī-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Macroductylus* + *-idae*] A family of *Coleoptera*, named in 1837 by Kirby from the genus *Macroductylus* now generally merged in *Scaevola*

macroductylous (mak-rō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [< NL, *macroductylus*, long-toed. see *macroductyl*] Same as *macroductyl*

Macroductylus (mak-rō-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825) see *macroductyl*] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, the type of the family *Macroductylidae*. It comprises rather small species, of graceful form and variable colors, with slender legs and the tarsal claws split at the tip. Of its more than 30 species, 3 are North American, of which *M. apenninus*, erroneously called *rose-hug*, is very destructive to roses and many fruits of the family *Rosaceae*. It is about one third of an inch long, of a yellowish color with long brown legs, and appears suddenly in June in immense numbers

macrodiagonal (mak-rō-dī-nō-gō-nal), *a* and *n.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *διαγώνιος*, diagonal see *diagonal*.] I. *a*. Constituting or being the longer diagonal of a rhombic prism; pertaining to the macrodiagonal — **Macrodiagonal axis**, in *crystal*, the longer lateral axis in an orthorhombic crystal — **Macrodiagonal section**, a plane passing through the macrodiagonal and vertical axes of a crystal

II. *n.* The longer of the diagonals of a rhombic prism

macrodomatic (mak-rō-dō-mat'ik), *a* [< *macrodom* + *-atic*²] Of or pertaining to a macrodome

macrodom (mak-rō-dōm), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *δωμα*, *δωμα*, a house, dome see *dome*¹] In *crystal*, a dome parallel to the macrodiagonal axis of an orthorhombic crystal See *dome*¹, 5

macrodon (mak-rō-don), *a* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *δόντις* (*odont-*) = *E tooth*] Having large teeth

macrodontism (mak-rō-don-tizm), *n.* [< *macrodon* + *-ism*] A form of dentition in which the teeth are large

Macroglossa (mak-rō-glos'it), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue see *glossa*] 1 A genus of hawk-moths of the family *Nesidae*, having a short abdomen with a large bunch of hair at the tip, like a bird's tail. The wings are short, often opaque and sometimes glossy. Nearly 100 species are known. They fly by day, and with great swiftness. *M. stellatarum* is known as the *humming-bird hawk moth* (which see, under *hawk moth*)

2 Same as *Macroglossus*

macroglossate (mak-rō-glos'it), *a* [As *Macroglossa* + *-ate*¹] Having a long tongue

Macroglossi (mak-rō-glos'i), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Macroglossus*, *q. v.*] A division of *Pteropoda*, or fruit-bats, having an extremely long slender tongue. It includes the genera *Noctopora*, *Eonycterus*, *Melonycterus*, and *Macroglossus*

macroglossia (mak-rō-glos'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue see *glossa*] In *pathol.*, hypertrophy of the tongue

macroglossine (mak-rō-glos'in), *a* [As *Macroglossa* + *-ine*¹] Same as *macroglossate*

Macroglossus (mak-rō-glos'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue see *glossa*] A genus of very small fruit-bats, with the dental formula as in *Eonycterus*, but the index-finger with a claw. *M. minimus* is a common Indian species, smaller than the serotine of Europe

macrognathic (mak-rō-gnath'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *γνάθος*, the jaw see *gnathic*] Having long jaws, prognathous. Applied by Huxley to human skulls of Neolithic age, of a broad or rounded form, with prominent probosc and angular or loseange shaped facial region, and highly developed and procurant jaws

macrognathous (mak-rō-gnā-thus), *a* Same as *macrognathic*

macrogonidium (mak-rō-gō-nīd'i-um), *n.* *pl.* *macrogonidia* (-ī) [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + NL. *gonidium*, *q. v.*] In *bot.*, a large gonidium as compared with others produced

by the same species See *gonidium* and *microgonidium*

macrolepidopter (mak-rō-lep-i-dop'tēr), *n.* Any member of the group *Macrolepidoptera*

Macrolepidoptera (mak-rō-lep-i-dop'tē-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + NL. *Lepidoptera*, *q. v.*] Lepidopterous insects of considerable size, as collectively distinguished from the smaller forms, which are called *Microlepidoptera*. The name includes all the butterflies or *Rhopalocera*, and the following six families of moths or *Heterocera*: *Sphingidae*, *Sesidae*, *Zygænidæ*, *Bombycidae*, *Noctuidæ*, and *Geometridæ*

macrolepidopterist (mak-rō-lep-i-dop'tē-ris-t), *n.* [< *Macrolepidoptera* + *-ist*] One who is versed in the natural history of the *Macrolepidoptera*

Macroleptes (mak-rō-lep'tēs), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1830)] A tribe of acanthopterygian fishes distinguished by the development of conspicuous scales and large branchial apertures. It was intended to include the perciform, chaetodontoid, labroid, and similar fishes [Rarely used]

macrology (mak-rō-lō-jī), *n.* [< LL. *macrologia*, < Gr. *μακρολογία*, long speaking, < *μακρόλογος*, speaking long, < *μακρός*, long, + *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] Long and tedious talk, prolonged discourse, with little or nothing to say; superfluity of words [Rare]

macromeral (mak-rō-mē-ral), *a.* [< *macromere* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to a macromere as, *macromeral blastomeres*

macromere (mak-rō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *μερος*, a part] In *embryol.*, the larger one of two unequal masses into which the vitellus of a lamellibranch, as a fresh-water mussel, divides, the so-called vegetative cell of Rabi, which subdivides into blastomeres, partly by fission, partly by gemmation. See *macromere*

macromeric (mak-rō-mēr'ik), *a.* [< *macromere* + *-ic*] Same as *macromeral* Huxley

macromeritic (mak-rō-mēr'it'ik), *a* [As *macromere* + *-itic*² + *-ic*] In *lithol.*, an epithet introduced by Vogelsang to designate the granitoid structure of a rock when developed coarsely enough to be recognizable by the naked eye. *Macromeritic* is opposed to *macromeritic*, the latter indicating a crystalline structure too fine to be visible without the aid of the microscope

macrometer (mak-rō-mē'tēr), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *μέτρον*, measure] A mathematical instrument for measuring inaccessible heights and objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant

macromolecule (mak-rō-mol'e-kūl), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *E molecule*] A molecule consisting of several molecules (J. J. Stoney, 1885)

macromyelon (mak-rō-mī'e-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *μυελός*, marrow] Owen's name of the medulla oblongata same as the *myelencephalon* of Huxley and the *metencephalon* of Quain and most anatomists

macromyelonal (mak-rō-mī'e-lon-al), *a* [< *macromyelon* + *-al*] Pertaining to the macromyelon, metencephalic

macron (mak'rōn), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρόν*, neut. of *μακρός*, long, tall, deep, far, large, great, long in time, akin to *μήκος*, Doric *μάκος*, length, and prob = *L. macer* (*macr-*), lean, lank see *meager*] In *gram.*, a short horizontal line placed over a vowel to show that it is long in quantity, or, as in English, has a "long" sound opposed to the *breve*, or mark of a short vowel. Thus, in Greek α, ι, ε, and in Latin ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, the long vowels corresponding to the short vowels ä, é, i, ô, u, etc. In English, a, e, i, ô, u, the conventional notations of the name sounds of these vowels. In this dictionary, in the etymologies, the macron is used uniformly to indicate a vowel long in quantity, to the exclusion of the circumflex (except in Greek) and the *u* with a *u*, which are elsewhere often used for the same purpose. Thus the Anglo-Saxon and Icelandic long vowels often, the Icelandic usually, denoted by the acute are uniformly marked with the macron (the acute, in Anglo-Saxon, being retained only as a convenient indication of a diphthong, as in *ea*, *eo*, etc.). Also called *macrotone*

Macronemes (mak-rō-nēm'ē-δ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long or large, + *νήμα*, a thread, + *-es*] A name given by Saccardo to various subsections of the *Mucedinæ*, depending upon the size of the hypopharynx

macronucleus (mak-rō-nū'klē-us), *n.*, *pl.* *macronuclei* (-ī) [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + NL. *nucleus*] A large nucleus which may subdivide into or be replaced by smaller nuclei

Macronyches (mak-rōn'ī-kēs), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *νύχξ* (*nyx-*), claw, talon see *onyx*.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a

cohort of *Gallina*, composed of the Australian mound-birds or *Megapodidae*

Macronyx (mak-rō-nīks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *νύχξ* (*nyx-*), claw, talon see *onyx*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of African larks of the family *Alaudidae*, named by Swainson in 1827 on account of the long hind claw. There are several species, as *M. capensis*. — 2. In *entom.*, (a) A genus of exotic robber-flies of the family *Asilidae* (b) A genus of aretoid moths. *Felder*, 1874

macropetalous (mak-rō-pet'a-lus), *a* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (petal) see *petal*] In *bot.*, having large petals

macrophthalmous (mak-rō-thal'mns), *a.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye] In *zool.*, having large eyes

macrophylline (mak-rō-fil'in), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, consisting of elongated, extended leaflets or foliose expansions opposed to *microphylline*

macrophyllous (mak-rō-fil'us), *a* [< Gr. *μακροφύλλος*, long-leaved, < *μακρός*, long, + *φύλλον*, = *L. folium*, a leaf] In *bot.*, having large leaves

Macropina (mak-rō-pī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Macropus* + *-ina*²] A division of marsupials, containing the kangaroos J. E. Gray, 1825

macropinacoid (mak-rō-pin'a-koid), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *πινάξ* (*pinak-*), a board, tablet, + *είδος*, form] In *crystal*, a plane parallel to the vertical and macrodiagonal axes of an orthorhombic crystal See *pinacoid*

macropinacoidal (mak-rō-pin-a-koi'dal), *a* [< *macropinacoid* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to a macropinacoid as, *macropinacoidal planes*

Macropiper (mak-rō-pī-pēr), *n.* [NL. (F. A. Miguel, 1840), < Gr. *μακρόν*, long, + *πίπερις*, > *L. piper*, pepper see *pepper*] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants belonging to the natural order *Piperaceae* and the tribe *Pipereae*, characterized by an ovary with one cell and one ovule, flowers imperfect, usually in dense axillary spikes, and the fruit sessile, the berries often having the fleshy bracts and rachis united with them to form a multiple fruit. There are about 6 species natives of the islands in the Pacific. They are shrubs, with erect stems, and alternate leaves on petioles dilated at the base. *M. methysticum* is the Polynesian *ava*, *cava*, or *kava*, from whose root a stimulating beverage is made (See *kava*). *M. carolinense* is the native pepper of New Zealand, the *kawa kawa* a small aromatic tree, furnishing a tea and a remedy for toothache, and bearing yellow berries edible except the seeds



Branch of *Macropiper methysticum* with flowers

macropleur (mak-rō-plūr), *a* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *πλευρά*, side see *pleura*] Having long pleurae specifically applied to certain trilobites, in distinction from *brachypleural*. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXII, 475

macropod (mak-rō-pod), *a* and *n.* [< Gr. *μακρόπους* (*-pod-*), long-footed, < *μακρός*, long, + *πούς* (*-pod-*) = *E foot*] I. *a*. Having long or large feet or legs

II. *n.* A long-legged or long-footed animal

macropodal (mak-rō-pō-dal), *a* [As *macropod* + *-al*] Same as *macropod*

macropodan (mak-rō-pō-dan), *a* and *n.* [As *macropod* + *-an*] Same as *macropod*

Macropodia (mak-rō-pō-dī-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρόπους* (*-pod-*), long-footed see *macropod*] A genus of spider-crabs or sea-spiders founded by W. E. Leach in 1813 upon the common British species formerly known as *Cancer phalangium*, and made the type of a family *Macropodiadae*. *Stenorhynchus* of Latreille is a synonym.

Macropodiadae (mak-rō-pō-dī-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Macropodia* + *-adae*.] A family of enormously long-legged crabs, typified by the genus *Macropodia*. *Leptypodidae* is a synonym. Also *Macropodidae*.

macropodian (mak-rō-pō-dī-an), *a* and *n.* [As *macropod* + *-ian*] I. *a*. Long-legged; macropod; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Macropodiadae*

II. *n.* A long-legged crab; a member of Leach's family *Macropodiadae*.

Macropodidae (mak-rō-pōd'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*< Macropus (-pod-) + -idae*]. 1. A family of marsupial mammals of the order *Didelphina* or *Marsupialia*, the kangaroos. The weight of the body is in the hind quarters, limbs, and tail, these parts being disproportionately enlarged. The head is long with large ears and lashed eyelids, the phylogeny resembling that of some ruminants, the neck is slender, and the fore quarters are light, with small limbs ending in five-fingered hands. The hind feet have no inner toe, the second and third toes being much reduced and inclosed in skin, the weight of the body is borne upon the enlarged fourth and fifth digits. The stomach is sacculated and the diet strictly herbivorous. The dental formula is 8 incisors above and 1 below on each side, 1 canine, 1 premolar, and 4 molars in each upper, no canine, 1 premolar, and 4 molars in each lower half-jaw—in all, 30 teeth, of which the upper canines may be absorbed, and 1 molar on each side above and below may be deciduous. The leading genera are *Macropus*, *Halmaturus*, *Lagorchestes*, *Petrogale*, *Dendrolagus*, and *Doropus*. See *kangaroo* 2. Same as *Macropodidae*.

Macropodinae (mak-rō-pō-dī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Macropus (-pod-) + -inae*]. The leading subfamily of *Macropodidae*, the kangaroos proper. When the kangaroo rats (*Hypsigymna*) were included in *Macropodidae*, this family was divisible into *Macropodinae* and *Hypsigymninae*.

macropodous (mak-rō-pō-dus), *a.* [As *macropod* + *-ous*]. In bot., long-footed, of a leaf, having a long footstalk, of a monocotyledonous embryo, having the radicle large in proportion to the cotyledon.

Macropoma (mak-rō-pō-mā), *n.* [NL, *< Gr μακρός, long, + πώμα, a cover, lid (operculum)*]. A genus of fossil celacanthoid ganoid fishes founded by Agassiz upon forms of Cretaceous age with homocercal tail and large operculum.

macroprism (mak-rō-prizm), *n.* [*< Gr μακρός, long, + πρίσμα, prism*]. A prism of an orthorhombic crystal lying between the unit prism and the macropinacoid.

macropter (mak-rō-p'et-er), *n.* [*< Gr μακρόπτερος, long-winged* see *macropterous*]. An animal with long wings or fins.

macropteran (mak-rō-p'et-er-an), *a.* Same as *macropterous*.

macropterous (mak-rō-p'et-er-us), *a.* [*< Gr μακρόπτερος, long-winged, < μακρός, long, + πτερόν, wing, = E feather*]. Long-winged, macropteran, longpennine or longpennate, as a bird.

Macropus (mak-rō-pus), *n.* [NL, *< Gr μακρόπους, long-footed* see *macropod*]. 1. The typical genus of *Macropodidae*, established by Shaw in 1800. *M. major* is the giant kangaroo, or forester. See *forester*, 4, and cut under *kangaroo* —2. A generic name which has been variously used for certain fishes, birds, insects, and crustaceans, but is no longer in use, being antedated by the same name in mammalogy.

Macropygia (mak-rō-pī-gī-a), *n.* [NL (Swainson, 1837), *< Gr μακρός, long, + πύγξ, rump, tail*]. A genus of *Columbidae*, including many species of the East Indies and Australia, of large size with long, broad tail, such as *M. reinwardti*, the cuckoo-doves.

macropyramid (mak-rō-pī-rā-mīd), *n.* [*< Gr μακρός, long, + πυραμῖς, pyramid*]. A pyramid of an orthorhombic crystal lying between the zone of unit pyramid and the macrodomes.

A new pyramid is produced, named a *macropyramid*. *Kneyc Brit*, XVI, 300.

Macrorhamphosidae (mak-rō-ram-fōs'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Macrorhamphosus + -idae*]. A family of hemibranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Macrorhamphosus*. They have the body compressed, armed with bony plates anteriorly and especially on the back, a long tubiform snout, abdominal ventral fins with a spine and 7 rays, and a distinct dorsal fin at or behind the middle of the length. The family consists of few species and two genera, the leading one of which is *Macrorhamphosus* or *Centrosus*. *M.* or *C. scutatus* inhabits especially European seas, north to the southern coast of Great Britain, but has also been found on the Massachusetts coast. These fishes are known as *trumpet-fish*, *bellows-fish*, *snipe-fish*, *woodcock-fish*, and *sea snipe*. Also called *Centrosidae*.

macrorhamphosoid (mak-rō-ram-fōs'oid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Macrorhamphosus + -oid*]. 1. a. Pertaining to the *Macrorhamphosidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Macrorhamphosidae*.

Macrorhamphosus (mak-rō-ram-fō'sus), *n.* [NL, *< Gr μακρός, long, + ῥάμφος, a bill, beak, + L term -osus, E -ose, -ous*]. The typical genus of *Macrorhamphosidae*, established by Lacépède in 1802, commonly called *Centrosus*.

Macrorhamphus (mak-rō-ram'fus), *n.* [NL, *< Gr μακρός, long, + ῥάμφος, a bill, beak*]. A leading genus of *Scolopacidae*, founded by Stephens in 1824; the robin-snipes or web-toed snipes. The bill is exactly as in the true snipes (*Gallinago*), but the feet are semipalmate, the wings are long and pointed, the tail is doubly emarginate and has only 12 rectrices, the tibiae are naked below, and the tarsus is longer than the middle toe and claw. In the pattern

and changes of plumage the species resemble sandpipers. *M. griseus* is the common red breasted or gray backed snipe or dowitcher of North America. Also written *Macroramphus*.

macrorhine (mak-rō-rīn), *a.* [*< Gr μακρόρρινος (-rīn-), long-nosed, < μακρός, long, + ῥίς, snout (-rīn-), nose*]. Having a long nose or snout.

Macrorhinus (mak-rō-rī'nus), *n.* [NL, *< Gr μακρόρρινος, long-nosed, < μακρός, long, + ῥίς (rīn-), nose*]. 1. A genus of *Phocidae*, of the subfamily *Cystophorinae*, characterized by the proboscis of the male; the elephant-seals or sea-elephants. *M. elephantinus* or *leoninus* is an enormous phocid found on the coasts and islands of southern South America. *M. angustirostris* is named by Gill as a distinct species.

2. A genus of coleopterous insects.

macroscelidan (mak-rō-sel'i-dan), *a.* Having the characters of the *Macroscelididae*.

Macroscelididae (mak-rō-sel'i-dēz), *n.* [NL (Sir A. Smith, 1829), *< Gr μακροσκελής, long-legged, < μακρός, long, + σκέλος, leg*]. The typical genus of the family *Macroscelididae*. It contains the typical elephant shrews, such as *M. proboscideus*. Nine species have been described, all African. Probably *M. macroscelus*. See cut under *elephant-shrew*.

Macroscelididae (mak-rō-sel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Macroscelides + -idae*]. A family of small terrestrial salient insectivorous mammals, of mouse-like aspect, with soft pelage, and the hinder limbs fitted for leaping (as in the jerboas) by the elongation of the leg and metatarsus, the tibia and fibula being ankylized below. The species are African, and known as *elephant shrews*, *elephant mice*, and *jumping-shrews*. There are two genera, *Macroscelides* and *Petrodromus*. Also *Macroscelidae*.

Macroscopis (mak-rōs'kō-pis), *n.* [NL (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, 1818), so called in allusion to the large scales of the crown, *< Gr μακρός, long, + σκέπας, covering*]. A small genus of asclepiadaceous plants of the tribe *Cynanchaeae*. The tube of the fleshy corolla is thick, and the five-lobed limb is very spreading, a crown of five scales is inflexed in the throat. The stigma is depressed. The genus embraces 3 or 4 closely related species of twining, high climbing shrubby plants covered with bristly hairs, ranging from Peru to Central America. One or more of the species furnish the aromatic bitter drug *cundurango*.

macroscian (mak-rōs'kī-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr μακρόσκιος, having a long shadow, < μακρός, long, + σκία, shadow*]. 1. a. Casting a long shadow, as persons or objects in high latitudes.

II. *n.* One who casts a long shadow, specifically, an inhabitant of the arctic or the antarctic zone so called because objects near the poles intercept the sun's rays at a very low angle, and therefore cast very long shadows. Compare *antiscean*.

macroscopic (mak-rō-skōp'ik), *a.* [*< Gr μακρός, long, large, + σκοπεῖν, view*]. Same as *macroscopic*.

macroscopical (mak-rō-skōp'ik-al), *a.* [*< macroscopic + -al*]. Same as *macroscopic*. *Quain, Med Diet*, p. 892.

macroscopically (mak-rō-skōp'ik-al-i), *adv.* In the naked eye, by superficial inspection, as distinguished from minute or microscopic inspection, without the use of magnifiers.

macroseptum (mak-rō-sep'tum), *n.*, *pl. macrosepta* (-tā) [NL, *< Gr μακρός, long, + L septum, a partition* see *septum*]. A large perfect septum or mesentery of an actinozoan, furnished with reproductive organs opposed to *microseptum*.

macrosiphon (mak-rō-sī-fon), *n.* [NL, *< (Gr μακρός, long, + σίφων, siphon* see *siphon*]. The large horny internal (endoceratitic) siphon or funnel of some cephalopods. See *macrosiphonula*.

macrosiphonula (mak-rō-sī-fon'u-lā), *n.*, *pl. macrosiphonulae* (-lā) [NL, *dim of macrosiphon*]. The larval stage of certain cephalopods, as nautiloids, during which the large endoceratitic siphon makes its appearance. *Hyatt, Proc Bost. Soc Nat Hist*, 1887.

macrosiphonular (mak-rō-sī-fon'ū-lār), *a.* [*< macrosiphonula + -al*]. Pertaining to or of the nature of a macrosiphonula. *Amer Nat*, XXII, 878.

macrosomite (mak-rō-sō-mīt), *n.* [*< Gr μακρός, long, + σόμα, body* see *somite*]. A large somite or primitive metamere; one of the larger primary segments or divisions of the embryo of some insects, preceding the formation of the definitive metameres, or macrosomites. *Amer Nat*, XXII, 941.

macrosomitic (mak-rō-sō-mīt'ik), *a.* [*< macrosomite + -ic*]. Of the nature of a macrosomite; pertaining to a macrosomite. *Amer Nat*, XXII, 941.

macrosporange (mak-rō-spō-ran), *n.* [*< NL macrosporangium, q. v*]. Same as *macrosporangium*.

macrosporangiphore (mak-rō-spō-ran'jī-fōr), *n.* [NL, *< Gr μακρός, long, large, + σπορά, seed, + ἄγχιον, vessel, + -φορος, < φέρω = E bear*]. The envelop or foliage-leaf about or bearing the macrosporangium.

The foliage leaves, the envelopes of the spore bearing leaves the micro and *macrosporangiphore* had become permanently differentiated in ascending order. *Geddes, Encyc Brit*, XVI, 840.

macrosporangium (mak-rō-spō-ran'ji-um), *n.*; *pl. macrosporangia* (-a) [NL, *< Gr μακρός, long, + σπορά, seed, + ἄγχιον, vessel*]. A sporangium containing macrospores. It is homologous with the ovule of flowering plants. Also called *gonotheca*.

The microspores doubtless through the intervention of a spore eating insect, had come to germinate upon the *macrosporangium* instead of upon the ground. *Geddes, Encyc Brit*, XVI, 840.

macrospore (mak-rō-spōr), *n.* [*< Gr μακρός, long, + σπορά, seed* see *spore*]. 1. In bot., an asexually produced spore of large size as compared with others belonging to the same species. It is the female spore, and is homologous with the embryo sac of phanerogams. See *heterosporous* and *microspore*, and cut under *Amnites*.

In some of the living club mosses there are two kinds of spores, one being much larger than the other. The larger are known as *macrospores*, whilst the smaller are called *microspores*. *Huxley, Physiography*, p. 241.

2. In zool., one of the spore-like elements, few in number, but of relatively large size, into which the bodies of many monads become subdivided. Also *megaspore*.

Macrosporium (mak-rō-spōr'i-um), *n.* [NL, *< Gr μακρός, long, + σπορά, seed*]. A genus of ascomycetous fungi with erect, basal, pedicellate, and at length septate spores.

macrosporoid (mak-rō-spōr'oid), *a.* [NL, *< Gr μακρός, long, + σπορά, seed, + εἶδος, form*]. Resembling or related to the genus *Macrosporium*.

macrosporophyl, **macrosporophyll** (mak-rō-spōr'ō-fil), *n.* [NL, *< (Gr μακρός, long, large, + σπορά, seed, + φάλλων, leaf*]. The leaf-bearing macrosporangium of the heterosporous *Pteridophyta*, the homologue of the carpel in the *Phanerogama*.

Macrostachya (mak-rō-stak'i-a), *n.* [NL, *< Gr μακρός, long, + σταχυς, stachys* see *stachys*]. A genus of fossil plants established by Schimper (1869), belonging to the *Clammaria* or *Equisetaria*. They are arborescent plants, with appressed linear leaves. The leaf scars are marked upon the articulations by transversely oval rings, like the links of a chain, the scars of the branches are ventrally, large, round, umbonate with a stigmataloid ventral mamillum, the spikes are very large cylindrical, the bracts are lanceolate, costate in the middle imbricate, scarcely longer than the internodes. Fourteen species are known, ranging from the Lower Carboniferous to the Permian and occurring in Saxony, Prussia, Bohemia, Silesia, France, England, and Spain, as well as in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Illinois, and Arkansas.

Macrostoma (mak-rō-stō-mā), *n. pl.* [*< Gr μακρός, long, + στόμα, mouth*]. A family of tricheliped gastropods with a very large mouth or aperture to the shell, such as those of the genera *Stomatia* and *Stomatella*. Lamarck, 1812. Also *Macrostomata*, *Macrostomina* (Jenyns, 1836), and *Macrostomida*.

macrostome (mak-rō-stōm), *n.* [*< Gr μακρός, long, + στόμα, mouth*]. A gastropod whose shell has a very wide or patent aperture, as one of the *Halotitida*.

Macrostomidae (mak-rō-stōm'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Macrostoma + -idae*]. Same as *Macrostoma*.

Macrostomum (mak-rōs'tō-mum), *n.* [NL, *< Gr μακρός, long, + στόμα, mouth*]. A genus of rhabdocelous tubellarians, among the simplest of the *Apocrita*. It has no protrusible buccal proboscis. The male and female organs are united in the same individual, but open by separate apertures. **macrostyle** (mak-rō-sīl), *a.* [*< Gr μακρός, long, + στυλος, pillar* see *style*]. In bot., having an unusually long style.

macrostylopore (mak-rō-sīl'ō-spōr), *n.* [NL, *< Gr μακρός, long, large, + στυλος, pillar, + σπορά, seed*]. In bot. a stylopore of large size as compared with others of the same species. See *stylopore*.

Macroterarsi (mak-rō-tār'sī), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Gr μακρός, long, + τάρσος, any broad, flat surface* see *tarsus*]. In Illiger's classification (1811), a family of his *Pollicata*, including the tarsier and certain of the lemurs.

macroterasian (mak-rō-tār'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [As *Macroterarsi + -an*]. 1. a. Having long tarsi.

II. *n.* An animal that has long tarsi.

Macrotrarsius (mak-rō-tār'si-us), *n* [NL. see *Macrotrarsus*.] Same as *Cursorius*.

macrothere (mak-rō-thēr), *n* An animal of the genus *Macrotherium*

Macrotheriidae (mak-rō-thē-ri'-i-dē), *n. pl* [NL., < *Macrotherium* + -idae] A family of large fossil edentate mammals established for the reception of the genera *Macrotherium* and *Ancylotherium*, remains of which occur in the Miocene of France and Greece, and indicate a generalized type of edentates

macrotherioid (mak-rō-thē-ri-oid), *a* [*< Macrotherium* + -oid] Resembling or related to the macrotheres

Macrotherium (mak-rō-thē-ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μακρός, long, + θήριον, a wild beast] The typical genus of *Macrotheriidae*. It is supposed to represent the oldest type of edentates. It has rootless and enamelless teeth, immense claws, and apparently no dermal armor. Remains occur in the Miocene of France

macrothin (mak-rō-tin), *n* Same as *cinicifugus*

Macrotis (mak-rō-tis), *n* [NL., < Gr. μακρός, long, + οὐς (-us) = *E. ear* see *Otus*] 1 A genus of bandicoots of the family *Peramelidae*, having long pointed ears like those of a rabbit, proportionally longer hind limbs than the typical bandicoots, the hallux wanting, the tail long and hairy, and the pouch opening forward. *M. lagotis* is called the native rabbit in Australia, from its size and general appearance. — 2 A genus of tenebrionine beetles. Dejean, 1833

macrotome (mak-rō-tōm), *n* [*< Gr. μακρότομος*, cf. μακρότομος, cut long (said of shoots so pruned), < μακρός, long, + τέμνω, τέμνω, cut] An apparatus by the aid of which gross sections may be made of a specimen for anatomical purposes

macrotone (mak-rō-tōn), *n.* [*< Gr. μακρός*, long, + τόνος, tone. Cf. Gr. μακροτόνος, stretched out, < μακρός, long, + τέννω, stretch] Same as *macron*

macrotous (mak-rō-tus), *a* [*< MGr. μακρότης*, long-eared, < Gr. μακρός, long, + οὐς (-us) = *E. ear*] Long-eared

Macrotrachia (mak-rō-trā-ki'-h), *n. pl* [NL., so called in allusion to the siphons, < μακρός, long, + τράχεια, trachea. see *trachea*.] A tribe of *Dithyra* or bivalves characterized by the elongated siphons, embracing the families *Pholadidae*, *Myidae*, *Tellinidae*, etc. *Swainson*, 1840

macrotypous (mak-rō-ti-pus), *a* [*< Gr. μακρός*, long, + τυπος, form. see *type*] In mineral, having a long form

Macroure, macroure, etc. See *Macrura*, etc.

Macrozamia (mak-rō-zā-mi-ā), *n* [NL. (Miquel, 1842), so called in allusion to the sterile appearance of the male fructification, < Gr. μακρός, large, + ζαμία, loss.] A genus of gymnosperms belonging to the natural order *Cycadaceae*, the tribe *Encephalata*, and the subtribe *Encephalata*, characterized by the female cones having hard peltate scales, usually produced into an erect acuminate blade. They are low forms, with an erect ovoid or cylindrical trunk covered by the persistent bases of the petioles, living in swampy places near the sea and have pinnate leaves resembling the fronds of tree ferns, or occasionally twisted in some species, and large cones. About 11 species are known, all inhabitants of tropical and temperate Australia, several of these are cultivated for ornament. From their general appearance, plants of this genus sometimes receive the name of fern-palm. *M. spicata* is the burrawang nut. See *under Cycadaceae*

macrozoogonidium (mak-rō-zō-gō-nid'-i-um), *n*; *pl. macrozoogonidia* (-ā) [NL., < Gr. μακρός, long, large, + ζῳον, an animal, + NL. gonidium, q. v.] In bot., a zoogonidium of large size as compared with others of the same species, as those produced by certain fresh-water algae

The protoplasmic contents of certain cells (of *Hydrodictyon*) break up into a large number of daughter cells (*macrozoogonidia*) there being often as many as 7000 to 20,000. *Benny*, Botany, p. 223.

macrozoospore (mak-rō-zō-spōr), *n* [*< Gr. μακρός*, long, + ζῳον, an animal, + σπορα, seed. Cf. *zoospore*.] 1 In *zoöl*, a macrospore

The macrozoospore soon acquires a thin cell wall, through which the cilium protrude

Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 391

2 In bot., a zoospore of large size as compared with others produced in the same species

In some cases the protoplasm of the cell (of *Hematozoocoeus*) divides only once or twice, the result being the formation of two or four relatively large zoospores, called macrozoospores. *Wiese*, Physiology of Plants, p. 605

Macrura (mak-rō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *macrurus*, long-tailed. see *macrurus*.] A subordinal or superfamily group of stalk-eyed tho-

racostaceous crustaceans of the order *Decapoda*, containing those which are long-tailed, as the lobster, crawfish, prawn, shrimp, etc., distinguished from *Brachyura* and *Anomura*. The abdomen is long, muscular, flexible, and covered with a hard, segmented shell. It bears usually six pairs of appendages, the last modified into a caudal fin or swimming tail. Both pairs of feelers are long and filiform, the inner pair are always exerted, and the outer have often a modified exopodite as an appendage at the base. Also spelled *Macroure*.

macrural (mak-rō-rā), *a* [As *macrurus* + -al] Same as *macrurus*

macruran (mak-rō-rān), *n* [*< Macrura* + -an.] A member of the group *Macrura*

Macruridae (mak-rō-ri-dē), *n. pl* [NL., < *Macrurus* + -idae.] A family of anacanthine fishes, typified by the genus *Macrurus*. It consists of gadoids which have an elongated tail tapering backward and without a separate caudal fin, a postpectoral anus, enlarged suborbital bones, an inferior mouth, unbrachial ventral fins, a distinct anterior dorsal, and a long second dorsal and anal. The family includes about 15 deep-sea fishes, of 5 genera, known as *grenadiers*, *rattails*, etc.

macruroid (mak-rō-roid), *a. and n.* [*< Macrurus* + -oid] 1. A pertaining to the *Macruridae*, or having their characters

2. A member of the family *Macruridae*. **macrurus** (mak-rō-rus), *a* [*< NL. Macrurus*, long-tailed, < Gr. μακρός, long, + οὐρά, tail] Long-tailed, longicaudate

Macrurus (mak-rō-rus), *n* [NL. see *macrurus*.] 1 In *ichth*, the typical genus of *Macruridae*, having a long tapering tail. *M. fabricius*,



Grenadier or Onion fish (*Macrurus vulgaris*)

the rattail, and *M. (Coryphænodon) rupestris* are the two best known, both inhabiting deep water of the North Atlantic. *Bloch*, 1787

2 A genus of dipterous insects. *Loey*, 1864

mactation (mak-tū-shon), *n.* [= OF. *mactatio*, < LL. *mactatio* (n-), a killing for sacrifice, < *mactare* (> *l. mactare* = Sp. *pag. mactar* = OF. *mactar*), offer for sacrifice, sacrifice, immolate, kill, slaughter] The act of killing a victim for sacrifice. [Rare]

Here they call (and a offering, which is described and allowed to be the first fruits of the ground only, *thouan*, a sacrifice or mactation

Shuckford, On the Creation, Pref., p. ciii

mactator (mak-tā-tor), *n* [*< L. mactator*, a slayer, < *mactare*, sacrifice, kill. Cf. *mactador*, from the same source.] One who kills a victim for sacrifice. [Rare]

Mactra (mak-trā), *n* [NL., < Gr. μακτρα, a kneading-trough, < μάσσειν (√ μακ), knead. see *macerate*.] The typical genus of the family *Mactridae*. Upward of 100 species are described, of world wide distribution. *M. (or Spisula) solidissima* is a large species with a thick heavy shell, five or six inches long, abundant along the Atlantic coast of the United States on sandy beaches. It is known as the *surf clam*, *sea clam*, and *hen clam*, and is used for soups and chowders

Mactracea (mak-trā-sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mactra* + -acea] 1. A family of accephalous or bivalve mollusks, comprising the genera *Mactra*, *Lutraria*, *Crassatella*, *Erycina*, *Ungulina*, *Solemya*, and *Anphidesma*, and scattered in several different families. *Lamarck*, 1809 — 2. Now a suborder or superfamily of bivalves, including only the family *Mactridae* and related forms

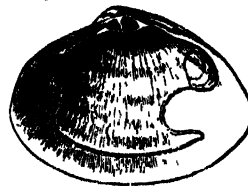
mactracean (mak-trā-sē-an), *a. and n.* [*< mactraceous* + -an] 1. A Mactraceous

2. A member of the family *Mactridae*.

mactraceous (mak-trā-she-us), *a* [*< Mactra* + -aceous] Having the characters of the *Mactridae*, mactroid

Mactridae (mak-tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mactra* + -idae.] A family of siphonate bivalve mol-

luskas, typified by the genus *Mactra*, the round-clams or trough-shells. The shell is equivalve, trigonal, and alveolar, and has generally close fitting valves. The hinge is characteristic, that of the left valve having a V shaped cardinal tooth closing into two divergent branches of the right valve's cardinal tooth. The mantle is open in front, and the long united siphonal tubes are fringed with tentaculiform processes. The foot is linguiform. The *Mactridae* are mostly marine shells of wide distribution. They are also called *Mactroidea*, *Mactridae*, *Mactraceae*, and *Mactrinæ*.



Mactra stultorum (right valve)

mactroid (mak-troid), *a. and n.* [*< Mactra* + -oid.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Mactridae*.

2. *n.* A member of the family *Mactridae*.

macuca (ma-kū-kā), *n.* [S. Amer.] A large tinamous of South America, *Tinamus major*.

macula (mak-ū-lā), *n*; *pl. maculae* (-lā). [L., a spot, stain: see *macle*, *markle*, *macule*, *maill*.] A spot; a blotch. Specifically — (a) A temporary or permanent discoloration of a larger or smaller piece of skin, as by excess or lack of pigment, by extravasation of blood, by telangiectasis, by localized hyperemia, or otherwise. (b) A dark area on a luminous surface, specifically on the disk of the sun or of the moon. A solar macula is usually called a *sun-spot*

And lastly, the body of the sun may contract some spots or *maculae* greater than usual, and by that means be darkened. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth

Cerebral maculae. See *cerebral* — *Macula acustica*, the somewhat opaque spot in the utricle of the membranous labyrinth where the branches of the auditory nerve enter it — *Macula cribrosa*, the sieve like spot, a patch of minute foramina in the fovea hemispherica of the vestibule of the ear, through which filaments of the auditory nerve pass. *Macula germinativa*, the so called germinal spot or macula, or Wagnerian corpuscle, the nucleolus of an ovum — *Macula lutea*, the yellow spot of the retina of the eye, an oval yellow patch, about 1/16 of an inch in diameter, on the retina opposite the pupil, and the position of most distinct vision. See *retina*

macular (mak-ū-lar), *a* [*< Mactra* + -ar.] Spotted; exhibiting or characterized by spots. as, a *macular* condition or appearance.

maculate (mak-ū-lāt), *v. t*; *piet* and *pp. maculated*, *ppr. maculating*. [*< L. maculatus*, pp. of *maculare*, spot, speckle, < *macula*, a spot. see *macula*, *macule*.] To spot, stain, blur

They blush, and think an honest act
Dooth their supposed virtues *maculate*
Martens, Satires, iii. 50

For Warts, we rub our Hands before the Moon,
and commit any *maculated* Part to the Touch of the Dead
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 97

Maculated fever. See *fever*

maculate (mak-ū-lāt), *a* [*< L. maculatus*, pp. of *maculare*, spot, speckle, < *macula*, a spot. see *macula*, *macule*.] Spotted, marked with spots, blotted, hence, stained; defiled; impure.

Arm. My love is most immaculate white and red
Moth. Most *maculate* thoughts master, are masked under such colours
Shak, L. L. L., i. 2. 97

Oh vouchsafe,
With that thy rare green eye, which never yet
Beheld thing *maculate*, look on thy virgin!
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1

maculation (mak-ū-lā-shon), *n* [= It. *maculazione*, *maculazione*, < L. *maculatio* (n-), a spotting, spot, < *maculare*, spot. see *maculate*.] 1. The act of spotting, or the state of being spotted — 2. The manner of spotting, or the pattern of the spots with which an animal or plant is marked

Patches of vividly red Poppies, with fine black *maculae* like eyes, edged with white
Amer. Nat., XXII. 642.

The *maculation* is normally noctuidous, and the wings are ample
Seenes, IV. 44

3 A staining, defilement, smirching.

For I will throw my glove to Death himself,
That there's no *maculation* in thy heart
Shak, T. and C., iv. 4. 66.

To suffer it to start out in the life of her son was in a manner to publish again her own obliterated *maculation*
The Atlantic, LVIII. 448

maculatory (mak-ū-lā-tō-ri), *a*. [*< maculate* + -ory.] Defiling, staining

The luteal, spumy, *maculatory* waters of sin
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 166 (*Davies*)

maculature (mak-ū-lā-tūr), *n* [= F. *maculature* = Sp. *maculatura*, as *maculate* + -ure.] 1 A waste sheet of printed paper. *E. Phil.* 1706. — 2 Blotting-paper. *Coles*, 1717.

macule (mak-ū-l), *n. and r* Same as *macule*. **maculose** (mak-ū-lōs), *a* [*< L. maculosus*, spotted. see *maculatus*.] Marked with spots, spotted, maculated.

maculous (mak-ū-lus), *a*. [= OF. *maculeus*, = Sp. *Pg. It. maculoso*, < L. *maculosus*, spotted, spotted, < *macula*, a spot. see *macula*, *macule*.] Spotted; full of spots.

macuta, **macute** (ma-kō'tā, ma-kō't'), *n* [Appar. African] A money of account and coin on the west coast of Africa. It originally signified 2,000 cowries, but the British and Portuguese governments have coined small silver pieces to represent this value. The coined *macuta* is otherwise called a *ten cent piece*

mad¹ (mad), *a*. [Early mod. E. *madde*, < ME. *made*, *maad*, *mad*, also in comp. **med*, < AS. *gemæd* (in this form a contraction of *gemæded*, in glosses also *gemæded*, *gemæded*, prop. pp. of the verb, reduced as in *fat*, *a*, orig. pp., *hād*, pp., etc.), also more orig. *gemæd*, *mad*, senseless, vain, foolish, = OS. *gemēd*, foolish, = OHG. *gemēit*, vain, foolish, proud, MHG. *gemēit*, lively, cheerful, gay, = Icel. *meiddr* (pp. for orig. **meiddr*) = Goth. *gamais*, maimed (the senses

'foolish, mad,' and 'maimed' being appar. different developments of an earlier sense 'changed,' 'altered,' appearing in Goth. in the simple form), the form *gemād* being < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix, + *mād*, mad, found but once (in *mād mōd*, 'mad mood,' taken by Grein as a compound noun, 'madness'), = Goth. **māds*, found in comp. as above, and in the derived verb *mādan*, change, alter, corrupt, *inmādan*, change, exchange, alter, transfigure, > *inmādeins*, change, exchange.] 1. Disordered in intellect; demented, crazy; insane: said of persons.

Their masters, not a little agitated, gave out a rumour that Mahomet was made, and possessed of a Dinell
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 244

I should be glad
If all this tide of grief would make me mad.

Beau. and Fl., Mad's Tragedy, III. 1

2 Furious from disease or other cause; enraged, rabid said of animals as, a mad dog, a mad bull.

The dog, to gain his private ends,
Went mad, and bit the man
Goldsmith, Death of a Mad Dog

Water from which a mad dog may have drunk must be considered dangerous for at least twenty four hours
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1319

3 Under the influence of some uncontrollable emotion (a) Very angry, enraged, furious. [Now chiefly colloq.]

And being exceedingly mad against them, I persecuted them even unto strange cities
Acts xxvi 11

The King is mad at her entertaining Jermin, and she is mad at Jermin's going to marry from her so they are all mad, and thus the kingdom is governed!

Pepys, Diary, III 209

(b) Wildly or recklessly frolicsome said of persons or of their acts.

How now, mad wag!

Shak, 1 Hen IV, 1 2 50

Two children in two neighbour villages
Playing mad pranks along the heathly leas

Tennyson, Circumstance

(c) Excited with immoderate curiosity, longing, admiration, or devotion, infatuated

He loved her, for indeed he was mad for her, and talked of Satan and of Limbo and of Furies

Shak, All's Well, v 3 280

His other sister is as mad in Methodism as this in physic

Walpole, Letters, II 20

O mad for the charge and the battle were we

Tennyson, Charge of the Heavy Brigade

4. Proceeding from or indicating frenzy, prompted by infatuation or fury

It were a mad law that would subject reason to superl orifice of place.

Milton, Ficonoklastes, xi

And mad disquietudes

Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, II 4

Like mad, as if mad or crazy, in a reckless manner

A bear, enraged at the stinging of a bee, ran like mad into the bee garden, and overturned all the hives.

Sir R. L'Estrange

Thence by coach, with a mad coachman, that drove like mad, and down byways, through Bucklebury home—everybody through the street cursing him, being ready to run over them

Pepys, Diary, II 6

Mad as a hatter See *hatter*! — Mad as a March hare See *hare*! — Mad Parliament, a great council held at Oxford in 1258 in order to accommodate the differences which had arisen between the barons and the king, owing to the persistent evasion by the king of the obligations imposed on the sovereign by Magna Charta. It enacted the Provisions of Oxford, requiring the faithful observance by the king of the Great Charter, and providing for the assembling of Parliament three times a year, and regular control over the chief justiciar, chancellor, and other high officers. — To go or run mad, to become violently distracted or demented — *Syr* 1. Deranged, delirious, frenzied, raging — 3 (a). Exasperated

mad¹ (mad), *n.* [*< mad, a*] Madness, intoxication. *Hallwell* [Prov Eng]

mad¹ (mad), *v.*; pret. and pp. *maddēd*, ppr *madding*. [*< ME. madden* (pret *maddēd*), *< AS gemādan* (pp. *gemāded*, also reduced to *gemād*), make foolish or mad, *< gemād*, *gemād*, foolish, mad: see *mad*¹, *a.*] I. *trans.* To make mad or furious, distract; enrage, madden

You'd mad the patient's body in the world

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, IV 1

I took my Lady Pen home, and her daughter Pegg, and, after dinner, I made my wife show her her pictures, which did mad Pegg Pen, who learns of the same man

Pepys, Diary, II 290.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be mad; go mad.

Wel nygh for the fere he shulde madden

Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, 1 253.

"Alas! 'quath the freir, "almost y madden in mynde, To sen howg this Minours many men begyleth"

Piers Plowman's Credo (R. E. T. S.), 1. 230.

2. To rage; fight madly.

But for none hate he to the Grekes hadde,

Ne also for the reuous of the town,

Ne made him thus in armes for to madden

Chaucer, Troilus, 1. 470.

mad², made² (mad, mād), *n.* [*< ME. mathe*, *< AS matha*, *matha*, a worm, maggot, = *OS. matho* = *D. MLG. made* = *OHG. mado*, *MHG. G. made*, a maggot, = Goth. *matha*, a worm; perhaps, with formative *-thu*, *-tha*, from the root of *māwan*, mow ('cut, gnaw') see *mow*¹. Cf. *math*, from the same verb. Hence ult. *maddock* and *mawk*¹. Cf. *moth*] A maggot or grub.

mad³. An obsolete form of *made*², past participle of *make*¹. (*haucer*.)

Madagascar (mad-a-gas'kan), *a.* and *n.* [*< Madagasc(ar) + -an*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Madagascar, a large island lying to the east of and near to the continent of Africa. Compare *Malagasy*

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Madagascar

Madagascar falcon. See *falcon*
Madagascanian (mad'a-gas-kā'ri-an), *a.* [*< Madagascar + -ian*] Same as *Madagascan*. [Rare]

Madagascar, the Comoros, and the widely scattered Mascarene Islands constitute a fifth subregion, the most distinct and remarkable of all, and for this we may most reasonably use the name *Madagascanian*

A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., III 758

Madagascar manna. Same as *dulcitol*

madam (mad'am), *n.* [= *D. madam* (used ironically) = *G. madam* = *Dan madame* = *Sw madam* = *Sp. Pg. madama*, *< F. madame* (orig *ma dame*) = *It. madonna*, orig *ma donna* (see *madonna*), *< L. mea domina*, my lady *mea* (> *F. ma* = *It. mia*), fem. of *meus* (acc *meum*, > *F. mon* = *It. mio*), my, < *me* = *E. me*, *domina*, lady, mistress see *dame* Cf. *madame*.] 1 My lady, lady originally a formal term of address to a lady (a woman of rank or authority, or the mistress of a household), now a conventional term of address to women of any degree, but chiefly to married and matronly women After another word or a phrase it is colloquially contracted into *ma'am*, *mam*, vulgarly *marm*, *mum*, *m'm* or *m. as*, yes, *ma'am*, no, *ma'am* (vulgarly yes *m*, no *m*), thank you, *ma'am*.

It is ful fair to been yelect madame,
And goon to vigilyes all bifore,
And have a mantel rollich he ybore

Chaucer, Gen. Prol to C T, 1 376

I was the mistress o' Pittan,
And madam o' Kinneraige

Gight's Lady (Child's Ballads, VIII 286)

Sty. What must I call her?

Lord Madam

Sty. Alce madam, or Joan madam?

Lord Madam, and nothing else, so lords call ladies.

Shak, T. of the 8, Ind, 2 111

That is Madam Lucy — my master's mistress's maid

Sheridan, Rivals, 1 1

Take, Madam, this poor book of song

Tennyson, To the Queen

(a) A title used to designate women under the rank of Lady, but moving in respectable society, prefixed to a surname, equivalent to *Mrs*. Compare *mistress*.

Good people all, with one accord,
Lament for Madam Blaise

Goldsmith, Elegy on Mrs. Mary Blaise

Here (in Plymouth, Massachusetts) and in some neighbouring places it has been and still (1807) is the practice to prefix to the name of a deceased female of some consideration, as the person's, the deacon's, or the doctor's wife, the title of *madam*

E. A. Kendall, Travels, II 44 (*Pickering*)

(b) See the quotation. The use mentioned is not uncommon in all parts of the United States

The title of *Madam* is sometimes given here (in Boston), and generally in the South, to a mother whose son has married, and the daughter in law is then called "Mrs." By this means they avoid the inelegant phraseology of "old Mrs. A." or the Scotch "Mrs. A. senior"

Sir C. Lyell, Second Visit, ix (*Bartlett*)

2 A lady, a woman of fashion or pretension often used with a suggestion of disparagement as, a conceited *madam*, city *madams* — *Miscellany madam* See *Miscellany* — The *Madam*, the mistress, the head of a household [Vulgar, U S]

madam (mad'am), *v. t.* [*< madam, n*] To address as madam

Madam me no madam

Dryden, Wild Gallant, II 2

I am reminded of my vowed obedience, Madam'd up perhaps to matrimonial perfection

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII 303. (*Davies*)

madame (ma-dām' or mad'am), *n.*; pl. *mesdames* (mā-dām'). [*F. see madam*, the naturalized *E* form] 1. Madam; my lady a term of address used like *madam*, but more formal or affected. Abbreviated *Mme*

In Egypt, dear madame, it is considered unwomanly for a lady to show more of her face than one eye behind a veil.

G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., XLIV 775

2. Formerly, in France, a term of address to a woman of rank, whether married or single. See *mademoiselle*, 1 and 2

madam-town, *n.* The chief or finest town of a country.

Flourishing London, the staple of wealth and madame towns of the realm, is there no place so lowly as thy self?

G. Harvey, Pierce's Supercorogation (1598).

madapolam (mad-a-pol'am), *n.* [So called from *Madapolam*, a town in India] A long cotton cloth, stouter than ordinary calico, and intermediate in quality between calico and muslin.

mad-apple (mad'ap'l), *n.* Same as *egg-plant*.

madar, mudar (ma-dār', mu-dār'), *n.* [*Hind. madār*] An East Indian name of species of *Calotropis*, chiefly *C. gigantea*, whose root-bark is the source of a drug highly reputed in the East, and whose stem-bark furnishes the yerum-fiber



Madar plant.

madarosis (mad-a-rō'sis), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. madarosis*, a making bald, *< madapōv*, make bald, *< madapōs*, bald, flabby, loose, *< madān*, melt away, fall off, be bald, cf. *L. maderic*, be wet: see *madid*] Loss of the hair, particularly of the eyelashes

madbrain (mad'brān), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A rash or hot-headed person, a harebrained person

Here's a madbrain o' th' first rate, whose pranks scorn to have precedents

Middleton, Mad World, 1.

II. *a.* Harebrained, hot-headed, rash

The madbrainest roisterdoister in a country

G. Harvey, Four Letters.

I must forsooth, be forced
To give my hand, opposed against my heart,
Unto a mad brain rudosity, full of spleen

Shak, T. of the 8, III 2 10

mad-brained (mad'brānd), *a.* Same as *mad-brain*

Others sent messengers & tokens, which very many of the mad brayned young men accepted and beleeted for good sooth

Shak, The West Saxons.

madcap (mad'kap), *n.* and *a.* [*< mad*¹ + *cap*¹, taken as 'head'] I. *n.* A person who acts madly or wildly, a flighty or harebrained person, one who indulges in frolics

These are the merry Romans, the brave madcaps

Pletcher, Bonduca, II 3

II. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a madcap; wild, harum-scarum

Where is his son,
The nimble footed madcap prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that daff'd the world aside,
And bid it pass?

Shak, 1 Hen IV, IV 1 95

His mad cap follies,
Which still like Hydras' heads grow thicker on him

Fletcher, Mous Thomas, 1 2

madden (mad'n), *v.* [*< mad*¹ + *-en*¹] I. *intrans.* To become mad, act as if mad

They rave, rectle, and madden round the land

Pope, Prol to *Satires*, 1 6

Would you not chop the bitten finger off,
Lest your whole body should madden with the poison?

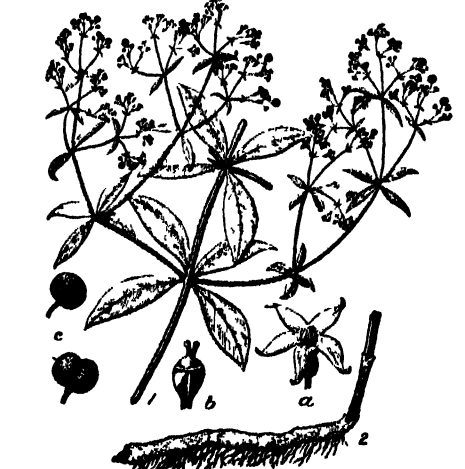
Tennyson, Queen Mary, III 4

II. *trans.* To make mad, excite violently, enrage, craze

Weapon clash, and maddening cry
Of those who kill and those who die

Scott, Rokeby, v 31

madder¹ (mad'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. mader*, *< AS. maderc*, *madder* = *D. mader*, *mec* = *Ice. madder*, *madder* The *Ir mader*, *madra*, *madder*, is ap-



1 Branches of Madder (*Rubia tinctorum*) with flowers and fruits.
2 The rhizome a, a flower, b, the pistil; c, two different fruits.

par. < E. *madder*. Cf. Skt. *madhura*, the name of several plants, < *madhura*, sweet, tender, < *ma-dhu*, sweet: see *mead* 1. 1. A plant of the genus *Rubia*, natural order *Rubiaceae*, yielding a valuable dyestuff of the same name. The ordinary dyers' madder is *R. tinctorum*, native of the Mediterranean region, a climbing herbaceous, or at the base somewhat shrubby plant, with whorls of dark green leaves and panicles of small yellowish 4-5-merous flowers, and with long succulent perennial roots. It was formerly esteemed as an emmenagogue and diuretic. *R. cordifolia*, of India, eastern Asia, and parts of Africa, affords garancin, and is used for the same purposes as European madder. It forms the madder of India, the Bengal madder or munjeet. *R. perigrina* is the proper wild madder of England, found throughout western and southern Europe. 2. A dyestuff and pigment obtained from the roots of *Rubia tinctorum* and other plants of the same family. It yields colors of the greatest permanence, and is employed in dyeing linen and cotton red. Two kinds are fixed upon cotton: one is called *madder red*, and the other, which possesses a much higher degree of luster and fixity, is called *Adrianople red*, because it is largely exported from that city, or *Turkey red*, from the fact that for a long time it was mainly obtained from the Levant. It is also produced near Leghorn and Trieste. In the trade this madder bears the name of *alcizar* or *alcari*. The roots are broken up by means of wooden stampers, which reduce the bark and splint-bark to powder, leaving the hard inner part unbroken, but the whole root is sometimes pulverized. The coloring principle of madder is termed *alcizarin*. Madder contains also a red pigment, *purpurin* or *rubacin*, which is extracted in the form of orange-colored prismatic crystals, and yields a good dye, either alone or in combination with alizarin. Through the peculiar chemical affinity of phosphate of lime for its coloring matter, madder is noted for its remarkable physiological effect of turning red the bones of animals to which it is fed, as well as the claws and beaks of birds. — **Brown madder**, a lake prepared from madder root, having a rich brown color of great depth. — **Capucine madder**. See *capucine* 2. — **Flowers of madder**, the trade-name for a preparation made by steeping pulverized madder, causing the sugar it contains to ferment, then washing the residue, pressing out the water, drying, and pulverizing it again. It is used for dyeing purposes in the same manner as ordinary madder. Also called *refined madder* and *madder bloom*. — **Indian madder**, (a) *Rubia cordifolia*. (b) *Oldenlandia umbellata*. (c) Some species of the genus *Heptagyna*. — **Madder-brown**. See *brown*. — **Madder-carmin**, a pigment made by precipitating the coloring matter of the madder root upon a base of alumina. — **Madder color**, a pigment derived from madder or its compounds. Madder colors range from brown, through yellow, rose, and red, to deep purple, and are much used in dyeing and the fine arts. — **Madder lakes** (pink madder, rose madder, madder lake, purple madder, brown madder, Rubens's madder, madder yellow, madder orange), lakes prepared from madder varying in shade from pink through red and yellow to purple and brown. These are also known as *rubric lakes*. — **Madder-red**. See def. 2. — **Madder style**, a method of calico-printing in which the parts of the cloth which are to receive a madder color are printed with a mordant, washed and rinsed in a solution of alum and size, and then drawn through a colored solution with which the fixed mordant has been applied, after which the dye is washed off the unmordanted part of the cloth. Also called *chambré style*, *garancin style*. — **Petty madder**, a plant of the genus *Crucifera*, of the Mediterranean region. Also called *crosswort*. — **Refined madder**. Same as *flowers of madder*. — **Wild madder**, (a) *Rubia perigrina*. (b) The white bedstraw, *Galium mollugo*.

madder¹ (mad'ér), *v t* [*< madder*¹, *n.*] To dye with madder.

1 madder clothe to be dyed, je garance Your violet hath not his full dye, but he is madderred. *Palgrave*

madder² (mad'ér), *n* [Possibly a corruption of *mazer*.] A large wooden drinking-vessel.

Unquebaugh to our feast
In palls was brought up,
An hundred at least,
And a madder out cup

Swift, Irish Feast. (Davies)

madder-bloom (mad'ér-blóm), *n.* Fleurs de garance. See *flowers of madder*, under *madder*¹.

madder-print (mad'ér-print), *n.* Cloth printed with designs in madder, or in colors of which madder forms a part; especially, cotton prints so made.

madderwort (mad'ér-wért), *n.* Any plant of the madder family, *Rubiaceae*.

mad (mad'ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *mad*¹, *v.*] Madness; folly; a vagary; a wild freak or prank.

By my troth, your sorrow,
And the consideration of men's humorous madnings,
Have put me into a serious contemplation

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, II 3.

mad (mad'ing), *p a.* Becoming mad; acting madly, distracted; raging; furious.

But now from me hys madding mynd is starte,
And woes the Widdowes daughter of the glenne.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., April

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,

Gray, Elegy

Then schemes I framed more calmly, when and how
The madding factions might be tranquillized.

Wordsworth, Prelude, x

mad (mad'ing-l), *adv.* In a mad way; distractedly, wildly.

Run maddingly affrighted through the villages.

Fletcher, Women Pleased, IV 1.

mad (mad'1), *v.*; pret and pp. *mad*¹, ppr. *mad*¹ing. [Freq of *mad*¹, *v.*] 1. *Intrans.* To rave; be delirious. *Levins.* — 2. To be confused. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To confuse, perplex. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

mad (mad'1ing), *p a* [Formerly also *mad*¹ing, ppr of *mad*¹, *v.*] Raving, mad; crazy.

Som takes a staf for hast, and leaves his lance,
Som madding runnes, som trembles in a trance.

Hudson, tr of Du Bartas's Judith, VI 240.

mad (mad'1), *a* [*< ME mathék*, *< Icel. madhr* = Norw *makk* = Dan. *maddik*, a maggot, dim. of the form which appears in AS. *mathu*, etc., E *mad*², *mad*² see *mad*². The same word appears contracted in *mawki*, *q v.*] A maggot. *Kennett MS. (Halliwel.)*

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improving it, or aging it rapidly by the combined agency of heat and the constant motion of the ship.

Madeira mahogany. Same as *canary-wood*. **Madeiran** (ma-dá-ran), *a*. [*< Madeira* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the island of Madeira, or to the group of islands of which it is the chief, lying west of Morocco, and belonging to Portugal.

Madeira-vine (ma-dá-rá-vin), *n*. An elegant climbing herb with bright-green fleshy leaves, long clusters of small white spicy-fragrant flowers, and a perennial tuberous root. It is a cheyopodiaceous plant, *Boussingault*

His large deep-blue eye, *madid* and yet piercing, showed that the secretions of his brain were apportioned half to voluptuousness, half to common sense.

Diarrail, Coningsby, I. 2.

Madies (mā-dī'ē-ē), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1836), < *Madia* + *-ae*] A subtribe of composite plants, typified by the genus *Madia*, comprised in the tribe *Helianthoides*. It is characterized by radiate or subradiate heads, the ray-flowers being fertile, and the disk flowers perfect (but some or all of them are sometimes sterile), the bracts of the involucre in one series, partly or wholly inclosing the achenia of the ray flowers, the chaff of the receptacle in one or two rows, free or united, generally none between the central flowers, and the achenia of the rays without pappus. The subtribe embraces 8 genera and about 30 species, the majority growing in the western part of North America.

madisterium (mad-is-tē'ri-um), *n.*, pl. *madisteria* (-ā). [*Gr. madiōterion*, tweezers for pulling out hair, < *madiōter*, pull out the hair. Cf. *madāv*, fall away, as the hair: see *madarostis*.] A surgical instrument for extracting hairs; a pair of tweezers.

madling (mad'ling), *n.* [*mad*¹ + *-ling*¹.] A mad person. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Good for naught *madling*! flinging t' precious gifts o' God under foot. *E. Brontë*, *Wuthering Heights*, xiii.

madling², *a.* An obsolete form of *madling*.
madly (mad'li), *adv.* In a mad manner. (a) Without reason or understanding. (b) Frantically, furiously. (c) With extreme folly, or inflated zeal or passion.

madman (mad'man), *n.*, pl. *madmen* (-men). A man who is insane, a distracted man; a lunatic, a crazy person.

madnep (mad'nep), *n.* [Appar. < *mad*¹ + *nep*¹.] A tall umbelliferous plant, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, of Europe and subarctic regions.

madness (mad'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being mad or distracted, insanity, lunacy.

For as to him who Cotts did upbraid,
And call'd his rigour *madness*, raging fits.
Content thou, thou unskilful man, he said,
My *madness* keeps my subjects in their wits.

Daniel, *Civil Wars*, vii.

And moody *madness* laughing wild
Amid severest woe.

Gray, *Prospect of Eton College*.

2. Headstrong passion or rashness, ungovernable fury or rage, extreme folly.

To lose myself upon no ground were *madness*,
Not loyal duty.

Fletcher (and another), *False One*, I. 2.

Party is the *madness* of many for the gain of a few
Pope, *Thoughts on Various Subjects*.

Canine madness. See *canine*. — **Midsummer madness**. See *midsummer*. — **Syn. 1** *Frenzy*, *Mania*, etc. See *insanity*.

madonna (ma-don'ā), *n.* [It. = *F. madame*, my lady; see *madam*, *madame*.] 1. My lady, madam, an Italian title of address or of courtesy, equivalent to *madam*.

Cloem. Good *madonna*, why mournest thou?
Olivia. Good fool, for my brother's death.

Shak, *T. N.*, I. 5. 72.

Specifically — 2. [*cap*] The Virgin Mary ("Our Lady"); hence, a picture representing the Virgin — 3. A kind of luster made in part of alpacawool. — **Madonna medal**, a small medal of silver, brass, or other metal, hung by a pilgrim about the neck of a statue of the Virgin and then preserved, serving as a sort of pilgrim's sign.

Madonna-wise (ma-don'ā-wīz), *adv.* In the manner or fashion of the Madonna, applied to the arrangement of a woman's hair, in imitation of accepted representations of the Madonna, by parting it in the middle, and bringing it close and low over the temples.

Locks not wide disspread,
Madonna-wise on either side her head.

Tennyson, *Isabel*.

madoqua (mad'ō-kwā), *n.* [Abyssinian] A very tiny antelope of Abyssinia, *Neotragus salinus* or *N. madoqua*, the smallest of horned animals, about as large as a hare, and with very slender legs. Also called *negoleh*.

madpash (mad'pash), *n.* and *a.* [*mad*¹ + *pash*.] 1. *n.* A mad fellow. *Wright* [North. Eng.]

II. *a.* Wild, cracked. *Davies*.

Let us leave this *madpash* bedlam, this hair-brained top, and give him leave to rave and dote his bellyfull, with his private and intimately acquainted devil.

Urquhart, *tr. of Rabelais*, iii. 25.

madras (ma-dras'), *n.* [= *F. madras*, so called from *Madras* in India.] A large handkerchief of silk and cotton, usually in bright colors, used by the negroes in the West India Islands and elsewhere for turbans, etc. — **Madras gingham**, a gingham imitating the colors and design of a *madras*. — **Madras lace**, a kind of curtain-material, sometimes printed in colors. — **Madras work**, simple embroidery done upon bright-colored madras handkerchiefs,

the embroidery emphasizing the pattern of the stuff. These embroideries are used for furniture-coverings, baner screens, etc.

madrasah (ma-dras'), *n.* [Hind. *madrasa*, *madarsa*, a school, college.] In India, a school or college for the education of youth. Also, corruptly, *madressah*, *madrissah*, *madriessa*, *madressen*.

The enlightened mind of Warren Hastings did indeed anticipate his age by founding the Calcutta *madrasa* for Mahometan teaching.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 774.

Madras hemp, *n.* See *Benjal hemp*, under *hemp*.
madregal (mad'rē-gal), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A carangoid fish of the genus *Servola*.
madreperl (mad're-pērl), *n.* [*It. madreperla*, < *madre*, mother, + *perla*, pearl.] Mother-of-pearl. *Longfellow*.

Madrepore (ma-drep'ō-rā), *n.* [NL., < *madre*, mother, + *por*, pore.] The typical genus of *Madreporidae*, containing some of the commonest madrepores, of various branched shapes, among them some of the most extensive reef-building corals. *M. cervicornis* is a species so called from its branching like the antlers of deer.

Madreporaceae (mad'rē-pō-rā'sē-ā), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Madrepore* + *-acea*.] A group of stone-corals, more or less exactly equivalent to *Madreporaria*.

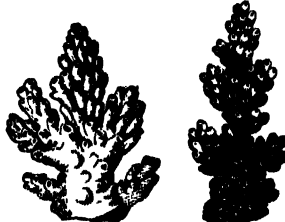
madreporal (mad'rē-pō-ral), *a.* [*madrepore* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to madrepores; consisting of madrepores.

Madreporaria (mad'rē-pō-rā'ri-ā), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Madrepore* + *-aria*.] A general name of the madrepores and related corals which are hexacoralline or hexactinoid and have a continuous hard calcareous skeleton. The term covers not only the *Madreporidae* proper, but the *Fungidae* or mushroom corals, the *Astridae* or star corals, and related families. In a still wider sense, *Madreporaria* is an order of the class *Actinozoa*, including all the hard actinoid or actiniform corals or sclerodermatous zoantharians, whether hexamerous or tetramerous, and whether tabulate, tubulose, perforate, aporose, or rugose. It is then equivalent to *Litho corallia* and *Sclerodermata*, or to the old *Lithophyta* minus the *Aleyonaria* and other scleroblastic zoantharians.

madreporian (mad'rē-pō-rā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Madreporaria*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A coral of the group *Madreporaria*.
madrepore (mad'rē-pōr), *n.* [*F. madrepor* = *Sp. madrepora* = *Pg. madrepora*, < *It. madrepora*, coral, appar. lit. 'mother-stone' (cf. *madreperla*, 'mother-pearl,' mother-of-pearl; see *madreperl*), < *madre*, < *L. mater*, = *E. mother*, + (appar.) *Gr. πόρος*, a light friable stone, a stalactite, or, as now understood, πόρος (> *It. poro*), pore; see *por*².] An animal, or a coral, of the genus *Madrepore* or family *Madreporidae*, the polypite or the polypidom of a perforate madreporian, a name loosely extended to any stone-coral with madreporeform cavities or openings. In true madrepore the animal or polypite is hexamerous with twelve short tentacles, and the polypidom is of branching form and stony hardness. Madrepore coral consists of carbonate of lime, with traces of animal matter, and is formed by gradual deposition in the tissues of the compound polyp, so that in course of time the whole presents the appearance of a number of polyps supported on an extraneous body. When the animal matter has been removed madrepore is of a white color, wrinkled on the surface, and full of little cavities, in each of which an individual polyp was lodged, the radiating septa of the cavities corresponding to the internal divisions of the animal. Madrepores raise up walls and reefs of coral rocks with considerable rapidity in tropical climates. — **Madrepore glass**. See *glass*. — **Madrepore marble**, madreporeitic marble.

madreporeic (mad'rē-pōr'ik), *a.* [*madrepore* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to madrepore, of the character of the madrepore; pierced with minute holes like a madrepore. Also *madreporeite*. — **Madreporeic canals**, in echinoderms, tubular prolongations of the circular vessel of the ambulacral system, having perforated ends, and terminating in a calcareous network, or other hard formation, known as the *madreporeic*



Madrepore Corals.

body, *madreporeic tubercle*, or *madreporeite*. — **Madreporeic plate**, in echinoderms, a madreporeite. — **Madreporeic tubercle**, a tubercular madreporeite body, or madreporeite.

Madreporidae (mad'rē-pōr'i-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Madrepore* + *-idae*.] The madrepore family, typified by the genus *Madrepore*. Its limits vary with different authors, but in the strictest use it consists of several different genera agreeing in that the polypites and polyp-stocks have porous caninomyces, perforated theca, little-developed septa, and an open gastric cavity communicating with the canal in the axis of the branched polypidom.

madreporeiform (mad'rē-pō-rī-fōrm), *a.* [*NL. Madrepore*, a madrepore, + *L. forma*, form.] Resembling a madrepore, characteristic of a madrepore, madreporeic.

Madreporinæ (mad'rē-pō-rī-nē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Madrepore* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Madreporidae*.

madreporeite (mad'rē-pō-rī-tē), *n.* and *a.* [*madrepore* + *-ite*².] I. *n.* 1. Fossil madrepore. — 2. In echinoderms, the madrepore body or tubercle, the interradial alboral porous plate at the termination of the madrepore canals. *Hurley*.

II. *a.* Same as *madreporeic*.
madreporeitic (mad'rē-pō-rī-t'ik), *a.* [*madreporeite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of madreporeite, or made up of various corals more or less mixed with fragments of the shells of mollusks, all loosely clasped together as madrepores as, *madreporeitic rocks*.

madrier (mad'rī-ēr), *n.* [*F. earlier madre*, a beam or stout plank, < *Sp. madero*, a beam, < *madera*, wood; see *mater*.] In *milit. engin.* (a) In the seventeenth century, a heavy timber forming the chief or central part of the carriage of a cannon or mortar, hence, the whole carriage or mounting of a piece of artillery. (*Grose*) (b) A plank lined with tin and covered with earth for roofing over certain parts of military works, in order to afford protection in lodgments, etc. (c) A plank used to support the earth in a mine, or in a moat or ditch to support a wall.

madrigal (mad'rī-gal), *n.* [*F. madrigal* = *Sp. madrigal*, *Osp. mandrial*, *mandrial* = *Pg. madrigal* = *G. madrigal*, < *It. madrigale*, (*Olt. madriale*, *mandriale*, also *mandriano*, a short poem, a pastoral ditty (> *ML. matrule*), < *mandra*, a herd, flock, < *L. mandra*, a stall, a herd, < *Gr. μάδρα*, a fold, an enclosed space, the bed on which the stone of a ring is set, a monastery. Cf. *archi-mandrite*, *mandrit*, from the same *Gr. source*.] 1. A medieval poem or song, amorous, pastoral, or descriptive. The distinguishing characteristics of the madrigal are now hard to determine.

By shallow rivers to whose falls
Melodious birds sing *madrigals*
Marlowe, *Passionate Shepherd to his Love*.

2. In *music* (a) A musical setting of such a poem. Strict madrigal writing involves the use of a *canto fermo*, adherence to one of the ecclesiastical modes throughout, the abundant use of contrapuntal imitation in all its varieties, and the absence of instrumental accompaniment. This form of composition appeared in the Low Countries in the fifteenth century, and soon spread to Italy, Germany, France, and England. In Italy and England it attained a notable perfection and beauty, passing over in the latter country into the modern glee. Madrigals were written for from three to eight or more voices. The sentiments embodied varied from grave to gay, with a constant tendency to the latter. The choruses in the earlier operas and oratorios were madrigals. (b) A glee or part-song in general, irrespective of contrapuntal qualities.

madrigaleri (mad'rī-gal-ēr), *n.* A writer or composer of madrigals.

Satyrists, panegyricists, *madrigalliers*
Tonn. Brown, *Works*, II. 155. (*Davies*)

madrigaletto (mad'rī-gal-ē-tō), *n.* [It., dim. of *madrigale*, a madrigal; see *madrigal*.] A little madrigal.

madrigalian (mad-rī-gā'li-an), *a.* [*madrigal* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to madrigals.

The English *madrigalian* writers being represented solely by Morley's "My Bonny Lass." *Athenæum*, July 8, 1882.

madrigalist (mad'rī-gal-ist), *n.* [*madrigal* + *-ist*.] A composer or singer of madrigals. *Burney*, *Hist. Music*, IV. 46.

Madriñenian (mad-rī-lē'nī-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Sp. Madriñen* (for "Madridaño", the second d being changed by dissimilation to ñ), an inhabitant of Madrid, < *Madrid*.] I. *a.* Of or belonging to Madrid.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Madrid, the capital of Spain.

madroño (ma-drō'nvō), *n.* A handsome tree, *Arbutus Menziesii*, of western North America, toward the south becoming a shrub. It bears a

yellow berry, scarcely edible. Its wood is very hard, and is much used in the manufacture of gunpowder. Its bark is valuable for tanning. Also *madroña*.

Even the *madroña*, upon these spurs of Mount Saint Helena, comes to a fine bulk, and ranks with forest trees. R. L. Stevenson, *Silverado Squatters*, p. 88.

madstone (mad'stōn), *n.* A stone popularly reputed to cure hydrophobia, or to prevent it when threatened. It is applied to the wound, from which it is supposed to draw the poison. The belief in its value has no scientific sanction. [U. S.]

Among the various individuals in Pennsylvania who profess ability in exorcism and charms, we occasionally find one who is reputed to possess a *mad-stone*. These pebbles are of various sizes, and appear to have been selected on account of some peculiarity of color or form. A specimen which had a high reputation in the State from which it had been brought was described by the present writer as consisting of a worn piece of white felspar, and possessing none of the properties of absorption attributed to it. *Proc. Am. Phil. Soc.*, XXVI (1890), 386.

madu-nut (mad'ū-nut), *n.* The seed of *Cycas circinalis*.

Madura foot. A diseased condition of the feet and hands, occurring in India, characterized by enlargement and distortion of the affected part, ensuing suppuration, softening and fracture of the bones of the part, and the formation of sinuses discharging through frequent openings small yellow bodies like fish-roe or dark grains like coarse gunpowder, and often larger masses. The fungus *Chromypha Carteri* is found in the diseased parts, and is thought to be the cause of the disease. Also called *fungus-foot*, *fungus disease of India*, and *mycetoma*.

madweed (mad'wēd), *n.* A species of *Scutellaria*, or skullcap (natural order *Labiata*), the *S. lateriflora* so named because it was thought to be efficacious in hydrophobia. Also called *mad-dog skullcap*.

madwort (mad'wört), *n.* [*< mad + wort*]. Cf. *Alyssum*. 1. A plant of the genus *Alyssum*. 2. [As if a contraction of *madderwort*, having been used as a substitute for madder.] A plant of the borage family, *Asperugo procumbens*, whose root was used like madder; commonly called *German madwort*.

mae (mā), *a* and *adv.* A Scotch form of *mo*.

maendert, *n.* See *meander*.

Maendrina (mē-an-drī'nā), *n.* [NL., *< L. maender*, a winding way (see *meander*), + *-ina*]. The typical genus of *Maendrinidae*, established by Lamarck in 1801. *M. cerybriformis* is an example. Also spelled *Meandrina*.

maendrine, *a.* See *meandrine*.

Maendrinidae (mē-an-drī'nī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Maendrina + -ida*]. A family of madreporarian corals of the suborder *Isidacea*, typified by the genus *Maendrina*, the brain-corals or brainstones. These corals are of massive form, caused by the union of many individual corallites in rows which meander or wind about over the surface of the corallum in a manner suggesting the convolutions of the brain. Also spelled *Meandrinidae*.

maendriniform (mē-an-drī'nī-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. Maendrina + -ia*]. Resembling a brain-coral, or of pertaining to the *Maendriniformes*.

Maendriniformes (mē-an-drī'nī-fōrm'ōz), *n. pl.* [NL., see *maendriniform*]. The brain-corals. See *Maendrina*.

Maendripora (mē-an-drī'pō-rā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μαενδριος*, a winding way (see *meander*), + *πόρος*, a pore. see *pori*]. Same as *Fascicularia*.

Meandrospongiae (mē-an-drō-spon'jā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. μαενδριος*, a meander, + *σπόγγος*, a sponge, + *-idae*]. A large family of dictyonine hexactinellid silicious sponges, both fossil and recent, in which the body consists of winding tubes of uniform caliber with interstitial vestibular spaces and no uncinat or acopuliform spicules. Also spelled *Meandrospongiae*.

maelstrom (māl'strōm), *n.* [An erroneous spelling (sometimes erroneously explained as 'mill-stream'), prop. **malestrom* or **malstrom*, formerly *malestrand* (see *quot*), simulating *strand*], *< Norw. malstrøm* (little used) (= Dan. *malstrøm*), a great whirlpool in the sea, *< mala* (= Dan. *male*), grind (see *meal*), + *strøm* (= Dan. *strøm*), stream (see *stream*). 1. A celebrated whirlpool or violent current in the Arctic ocean, near the western coast of Norway, between the islands Moskenesø and Mosken, formerly supposed to suck in and destroy everything that approached it at any time, but now known not to be dangerous except under certain conditions.

He [Osip Napai] reports of a Whirlpool between the Rost Islands and Isotof call'd *Maestrand*, which from half ebb to half flood is heard to make such a terrible noise as shakes the Door rings of Houses in those Islands ten mile off. *Milton*, *Hist. Muscovia*.

Hence — 2. Any resistless movement; any influence or passion which makes victims of all who come within its power as, the *maelstrom* of fashion or of speculation, the *maelstrom* of dissipation or of crime.

Mæna (mē'nā), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), *< L. mæna*, *< Gr. μαῖνα*, a small sea-fish, eaten salted.] The typical genus of *Mænidae*, chiefly represented in the Mediterranean. *M. vulgaris* is an example. Formerly also *Mænas*.

mænad, menad (mē'nad), *n.* [*< L. mænias* (mænad-), *< Gr. μαῖνας* (maīnās-), raving, frantic; as a noun, a mad woman. mænad; *< μαῖνεσθαι*, rage, be furious see *mania*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a female member of the attendant train of Bacchus, hence, a priestess of Bacchus; one of the women who celebrated the festivals of Bacchus with mad songs and dancing and bois-



Mænad — From a Greek polychrome cup preserved at Munich

terous courses in gay companies amid the crags of Parnassus and Cithæron, particularly on the occasion of the great triennial Bacchic festival. The mænads supplied a favorite subject to classic art, and are characterized by wearing the nebria, and by the thyrsus and other Dionysiac attributes. Compare *Bacchantes*.

Such illusion as of old
Through Athens glided mænad like
Lovel, The Cathedral

Hence — 2. Any woman under the influence of unnatural excitement or frenzy.

mænadic, menadic (mē-nad'ik), *a.* [*< mænad, mænad, + -ic*]. Pertaining to or like the mænads; furious, raving, bacchantic.

The rites, by some supposed to be of the mænadic sort, are held strictly secret.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus (ed. 1881), p. 191

mænianum (mē-nī-ā-num), *n.*, *pl. mæniana* (-nā) [L., a projecting balcony, orig. one in the Forum at Rome, erected under the censor C. Mænius, for the convenience of spectators of the gladiatorial combats; neut. of *Mænianus*, of Mænius, *< Mænius*, the name of a Roman gens.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a balcony or gallery for spectators at a public show. The name, originally applied to a balcony in the Forum, was extended to balconies in general, as to the galleries at the circular end of a circus, and to the ranges of seats above the podium in an amphitheater.

Mænidae (mē'nī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Mæna + -idae*]. A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Mæna*. They are subtoriform percoids with very protracile upper jaw, chiefly inhabiting warm seas. Several are found in the Mediterranean. Also *Mænus*, *Mænudea*.

mænoid (mē'noid), *n.* A fish of the family *Mænidae*. Sir J. Richardson.

Mænoides (mē-noi'dē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Mæna + -oides*]. Same as *Mænidae*. Sir J. Richardson, 1836.

Mænura, *n.* An erroneous form of *Menura*.

Mæsa (mē'sā), *n.* [NL. (P. Forsk., 1775), *< maa*, given as the Ar. name of one of the species.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Myrtaceae*, type of the tribe *Mæsee*, characterized by the two-bracted calyx, the imbricate corolla, and flowers growing in racemes. They are shrubs, with entire dentate or serrate leaves, often pellucid-dotted, small white five-parted flowers, and a small dry or fleshy fruit with many seeds and a persistent style. About 40 species are known, natives of tropical and subtropical Asia and Africa, Australia, and the islands of the Pacific. The genus furnishes some ornamental hothouse-plants.

Mæsee (mē'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1837), *< Mæsa + -eae*]. A tribe of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the

order *Myrtaceae*, characterized by a superior or half-superior calyx, a gamopetalous corolla, no staminodia, and a many-seeded fruit. The tribe includes but one genus, *Mæsa*, with about 40 species, natives of the tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World.

maestoso (mā-es-tō'sō), *adv.* [It., majestic, *< maestà*, majesty see *majesty*]. In music, with dignity or majesty; majestically.

maestral, *n.* A variant of *mistral*.

Maestricht beds. See *bed*.

maestro (mā-es'trō), *n.* [It., = E. *master*, q. v.]

A master; specifically, an eminent musical composer, teacher, or conductor.

maffle (maf'li), *v. t.* [*< ME. maffen*, *< MD. maffelen*, *moffelen*, D. *moffelen*, move the jaws, stammer, = LG. *maffeln*, prattle, = G. dial. *maffeln*, *muffeln*, chew with the mouth full; prob. imitative; cf. E. *faffle*, stammer.] To stammer.

And some maffed with the mouth and nyst what they mente. *Richard the Redeless*, iv. 68.

maffled (maf'ld), *p. a.* See the quotation. [Prov. Eng.]

She was what they call in the country maffled—that is, confused in her intellect. *Southey*, *Letters*, III. 186. (Davies.)

mafflet (maf'lōr), *n.* A stammerer. *Holland*, *Plutarch*, p. 535.

maffling (maf'ling), *n.* [Cf. *maffle*.] A simpleton. *Hallwell* [North. Eng.]

maforst, *n.* [ML., *< MGr. μαφόριον*, see *def.*] Originally, a woman's mantle or cloak, covering the head, neck, and shoulders, later, the maphorion or scapular worn by monks in the Eastern Church.

mafurra-tree (ma-fur'a-trē), *n.* [*< mafurra*, *mufura*, a native name *Mag*, dim. *Maggie*, abbr. of *Margaret* see *maggie*, *margaret*. Hence also *madg*.] 1. The magdo or magpie — 2. The long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosca*, more fully called *long-tailed mag*. [Local, Eng.]

mag (mag), *v.*, pret. and pp. *magg*, ppr. *magg*. [In allusion to the chatter of the magpie; *< mag*, the magpie: see *mag*.] I. *intrans.* To chatter; scold. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To tease or vex. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

mag (mag), *n.* [*< mag*, v.] Talk; chatter.

If you have any mag in you, we'll draw it out. *Mrs. Thrale*, quoted in *Mme. D'Arblay's Diary* (ed. 1876), I. 68.

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mag (mag), *n.* [*< mag*, v.] Talk; chatter.

magas (má'gas), *n.* [*Gr. μάγας*, the bridge of a cithara or lyre: see def. 1.] 1. The bridge of a cithara or lyre; also, a fret, as of a lute.—2 [*cop.*] [*NL.*] A genus of brachiopods of the family *Terebratulidae*, and typical of a subfamily *Magasina*. *Sowerby*, 1818.

magastromancer (má-gas'trō-man-sēr), *n.* [*Gr. μάγιστρος*, *magistrōs*, a star, + *μαντεία*, divination: see *astrology*] An astrologist

The *Mag-astro-mancer*, or the magical astrological Di-viner
Rev J Gaulle (1652)

magazine (mag-a-zēn'), *n.* [= *D. magazin* = *G. magazin* = *Dan Sw magazin*, < *OF. F. magasin*, now *magasin*, < *It. magazzino*, < *Sp. magacen*, *almagacen*, *almacen* = *Pg. almazem*, *armazem*, a storehouse, < *Ar. al*, the, + *makhāzin* (> *Turk. makhāzin*), pl of *makhāzan*, *makhzen* (> *Turk. makheen*), a storehouse, warehouse, cf. *khasāna*, a storehouse, *khasna*, *khasina*, treasury, *khasana*, lay up in store, cf. *Heb. khāsan*, lay up in store, *mishenot*, storehouses] 1 A receptacle in which anything is stored; a storehouse, a warehouse

If it should appear fit to bestow shipping in those harbours, it shall be very useful that there be a *magazine* of all necessary provisions and ammunitions

Raleigh, Essays

The mind of man in a long life will become a *magazine* of wisdom or folly
Steele, Tatler, No 132

Specifically—(a) A strong building, constructed usually of brick or stone, for storing securely quantities of gun powder or other explosive material, and warlike stores, for either industrial or military purposes (b) The close room in the hold of a man of war where the ammunition is kept (c) The cartridge-chamber of a magazine-rifle (d) The fuel-chamber of a magazine stove See below

2 A pamphlet periodically published, containing miscellaneous papers or compositions. The earliest publication of this kind in England was the "Gentleman's Magazine," which was first issued in 1731 by Edward Cave, under the pseudonym of "Sylvanus Urban," and is still continued, though now entirely changed in character—*Magazine-battery*, in *elect.*, a battery in which the strength of the liquid solution is maintained by a supply of the required substance in the form of crystals kept in a suitable receptacle (Compare *Daniell cell*, under *cell*—*Magazine-stove*, a stove containing a fuel-chamber from which the fire is automatically fed with coal—*Magnetic magazine* See *magnetic*

magazine (mag-a-zēn'), *v.*, *pret* and *pp* *magasined*, *ppr* *magasining* [*< magazine, n.*] 1. *trans* To store up or accumulate for future use [Rare]

He entered among the Papists only to get information of persons and particulars with such secrets as he could spy out, that being *magasined* up in a diary might serve for materials.
Roger North, Examen, p 222

II. *intrans* To conduct or edit a magazine

Of *magasining* chiefs, whose rival page

With monthly medley courts the curious age

Byron, The Passive Participle's Petition

magazine-gun (mag-a-zēn'gun), *n.* A cannon or gun having the capacity of firing a number of shots consecutively without pause for reloading, a battery-gun; a machine-gun; a repeating gun. See *machine-gun*

magaziner (mag-a-zē'nēr), *n.* [*< magazine + -er*] One who writes in a magazine.

If a *magaziner* be dull upon the Spanish war, he soon has us up again with the ghost in Cock Lane

Goldsmith, Essays, ix

magazine-rifle (mag-a-zēn'rifl), *n.* A repeating rifle, a rifle from which several shots may be fired in quick succession without reloading. It has a magazine or chamber which contains a variable number of metallic case cartridges, which are fed automatically into the chamber of the bore, or held in reserve, the latter being the case in arms furnished with a cut off, to enable them to be used as single-loaders. The magazine may be placed in the butt-stock, in the tip stock or above or on one side of the receiver, or it may be detachable, as in the Lee gun. The special forms of magazine-rifles are very numerous.

magasinist (mag-a-zē'nist), *n.* [*< magazine + -ist*] Same as *magaziner*.

magdala (mag-dā'lā), *n.* [So called from *Magdala* in Abyssinia, captured by Gen. Napier (subsequently Lord Napier of Magdala) in 1868. Cf. *magenta*, *solfarino*, named from battle-fields] Naphthalene red. See *red*.

magdalen, **magdalene** (mag'da-len, -lēn), *n.* [So called from *Magdalen*, Mary *Magdalene*, < *LL. Magdalene*, < *Gr. Μαγδαληνή* (*Magdalēnē*), of *Magdala*, fem. of *Maydālānōs*, of *Magdala*, < *Maydālā*, a town on the western shore of the sea of Galilee, < *Heb. magdāl*, a tower, < *gādāl*, be great or high. The allusion in the def. is to the "woman in the city, which was a sinner," mentioned in Luke vii. 37-50, and, as in the heading of that chapter, traditionally identified (esp. since the 5th century, and in the Western Church, contrary to the tradition of the Eastern Church) with Mary *Magdalene* as mentioned (in another connection) in the next chapter,

"Mary called *Magdalene*, out of whom went seven devils" (Luke vii. 2). This identification was doubtless assisted by a confusion of the three anointings, one by "a woman in the city" (Luke vii. 37, as above), one by "a woman," also unnamed, in Bethany (Mat xxvi. 7 and Mark xiv. 3), and the third by "Mary," the sister of Martha and Lazarus, also in Bethany (John xi. 2 and xii. 3). The same name, in the old form *Maudlin*, is the source of the adj. *maudlin*, in allusion to the tears of the repentant woman supposed to be Mary *Magdalene*—see *maudlin*. Another form of the name is *Madehne*] 1 A reformed prostitute

Very little of the *Magdalene* about her, because, though there may be *Magdalene*, they are not often found
Trolope, Autobiog., p 289

2. Some plant, probably a radiate composite like *Chrysanthemum Parthenium*

These camels will live very well two or three dayes with out water, their feeding is on thistles, wormwood, *magdalene*, and other strong weeds

Hakluyt's Voyages, II 270.

Magdalen hospital, or **Magdalen asylum** See *hospital*

magdaleneum (mag'da-lē-nē-um), *n.* [*< magdalen, q v*] A magdalen asylum or hospital

It [Montevault] consisted of a nunnery for virgins and widows, a *magdaleneum*, a hospital for lepers and other diseased folk, a convent, and a church
Encyc Brit., IX 886

magdaleon (mag-dā-lē-on), *n.* [*< OF. magdalon, F. magdaleon, magdaleon, < Gr. μαγδαλῶν*, later form of *μαγδαλάς*, the crumb or inside of the loaf on which the Greeks wiped their hands at dinner, < *μαγδαλέω*, wipe off, take an impression, model, < *μάγδ*, off, + *μάσσω*, knead see *mass*, *maquia*] 1 A medicine, as a pill, prepared with bread-crumbs—2 A roll of plaster.

Brimstone used crude is of a sadder colour, or, after depuration, such as we have in *magdaleons* or rolls of a lighter yellow
Sir T. Browne, Vulg Err., i 5

Magdeburg hemispheres. See *hemisphere*

mage (māj), *n.* [*< F. mago* = *Sp. Pg. It. mago* (fem *мага*), a magician, < *L. magus* (fem *мага*), a magician (as adj. magical), < *Gr. μάγας*, a magician, enchanter, juggler, wizard (as adj. magical); prop. a *Magus*, *F. Magus* = *Sp. Pg. It. Magus*, < *L. Magus*, pl *Magi*, < *Gr. Μάγος*, pl *Μάγοι*, one of the *Magi* or *Magians*, a Median tribe or caste, the priests or "wise men" of the ancient Medes and Persians, prob. < *Zend. maz*, great, akin to *Gr. μέγας*, *L. magnus*, great see *magnitude*, *main* Hence *mage*, etc.] 1 A magician; an enchanter, a person expert in the black art

First entering, the dreadful *Mage* there fownd,

Deepe busied bout worke of wondrous end

Spenser, F. Q., III III 14

And there I saw *Mage* Merlin, whose vast wit

And hundred winters are but as the hands

Of loyal vassals toiling for their liege

Tennyson, Coming of Arthur

Magellanic (maj-ōl mag-o-lan'ik), *a* [*< Magellan* (Pg. Fernão de *Magalhães*) + *-ic*] Pertaining to or named after the Portuguese navigator Magellan (Portuguese Fernão de Magalhães), died 1521—**Magellanic clouds**, a name given to two cloud like tracts or patches of nebulous stars in the southern heavens, nearly in the pole of the Milky Way. They are visible as far north as 18 north latitude. According



The Greater Magellanic Cloud (From Gould)

to Sir J. F. W. Herschel, "They are, generally speaking, round, and somewhat oval, and the larger, which deviates most from the circular form, exhibits the appearance of an axis of light, very ill-defined, and by no means strongly distinguished from the general mass. The greater nebula occupies an area of about 42 square degrees. The lesser covers about 10 square degrees. Their degree

of brightness may be judged of by the effect of strong moonlight, which totally obliterates the lesser, but not quite the greater. Though they resemble parts of the Galaxy to the naked eye, their telescopic appearance is in marked contrast, owing to the great numbers of clusters and nebulae which they contain

magenta (ma-jen'tā), *n.* [*< F. magenta*, so called from *Magenta* in Italy, because this color was discovered in the year (1850) of the battle of Magenta] 1 A rich and somewhat glaring red pigment. Also called *aniline red* and *fuchsian*—2 The color given by the pigment—**Magenta** 3 Same as *acid magenta*

magg¹, *n.* See *mag¹*

magg², *v t* See *mag⁵*

maggd (magd), *a* [*Origin obscure*] Worn and stretched said of a rope

maggot, *n.* An obsolete form of *maggot*

maggie (mag'i), *n.* [*< Maggie*, a fem name, dim of *Magaret* Cf. *mag¹*, *mad¹*] The common guillemot, *Lomvia borealis* [Scotch]

maggimonifoot (mag-i-mon'1-fēt), *n.* [= *Mag-que many-foot*] A centiped [Scotch]

magglet (mag'l), *v t* [Early mod E also *mag-ql*, *magle*, perhaps a var of *man¹*] To mangle, maul

There he beheld ane cruel *maglet* face

Gavin Douglas, tr of Virgil, p 181 (*Jameson*)

maggot (mag'ot), *n.* [Early mod E. also *magget*, *maggeth*, < *ME. magot*, *magat*, prob. < *W. maccad*, *maccas*, a maggot (cf. *magiad*, grubs, *magad*, breeding, *magad*, a brood), < *magu*, breed, = *Coin* Brot *magu*, feed] 1 Properly, the larva of a fly or other insect, hence, in general, a grub, a worm applied to footless larvae, and especially to the larvae of flies

Those flesh flies of the land,

Who fasten without mercy on the fair,

And suck, and leave a crawling *maggot* there

Cowper, Prolog of Err., i 324

2. A whim, a crotchot, an odd fancy mostly in such expressions as a *maggot* in one's head

To tickle the *maggot* born in an empty head,

And wheedle a world that loves him not

Tennyson, Maud, xxvii 3

3† A frisky fellow, one given to pranks
Po. I admire you had so much prudence, when you were as great a *maggot* as any in the world when you were at Paris

Gl. Then my age did permit a little wildness

N. Bailey tr of colloquia of Lanius, p 177 (*Danvers*)

4 A whimsical impromptu melody or song.—**Bat-tail maggot** See *Erastus* **Seed-corn maggot**, the larva of *Anthonomus zeae* (Riley) A S Packard, Study of Insects, p 411 (See also *cheese maggot*, *meat-maggot*)

maggot-eater (mag'ot-ē'tēr), *n.* A book-name of birds of the genus *Sceloporus*

maggotiness (mag'ot-i-nēs), *n.* The state of being maggoty, or of abounding with maggots

maggotish (mag'ot-ish), *a* [*< maggot + -ish*] 1 Maggoty, whimsical

maggot-pated (mag'ot-pū'ted), *a* Same as *maggoty-headed*

maggot-piet, **maggoty-piet**, *n.* See *magot-pie*

maggot-snipe (mag'ot-snip), *n.* The turnstone, *Streptopelia interpres* [Long Island]

maggoty (mag'ot-i), *a* [*< maggot + -y*] 1 Full of or infested with maggots—2 Frisky, capricious, whimsical [Rare]

To pretend to work out a neat scheme of thoughts with a *maggoty*, unsifted head is as ridiculous as to think to write straight in a jumbling coach
Norris

maggoty-headed (mag'ot-i-hed'ed), *a* Having a mind full of whims or crotchets, maggoty Also *maggot-pated*

maggoty-piet, *n.* See *magot-pie*

Maghrabin, *a* and *n.* Same as *Maghrabin*

Magi, *n.* Plural of *Magus*

Magian (mā'j-an), *a* and *n.* [*< L. Magus*, pl *Magi* see *Magus*] 1. A Pertaining to the *Magi*, the priestly caste of ancient Persia.

II *n.* A member of the priestly caste of ancient Persia. See *Magus*, 1

One of the *Magians*, who, it is to be remembered, are a tribe of the Medes, gave himself out for a brother of Cambyses, expecting thus to be able to count upon the obedience of the Persians as well

Von Ranke Univ Hist (trans), p 100

Magianism (mā'j-an-iz-m), *n.* [*< Magian + -ism*] The philosophy, doctrines, traditions, and religious practices of the *Magi*. Magianism was characterized by a religious dualism, supposing an original principle of evil, opposed to the original principle of good. Also *Magism*

magic (maj'ik), *n* and *a* [I *n* Formerly also *magick*, *magique*, < *ME. mayk*, *mayik*, < *OF. maquico* = *Sp. magica* = *Pg. It. magica*, < *L. magice*, *ML. also magica* (see *ars*, art), < *Gr. μαγική*, *magikē*, prop. adj. 'magical' (see *τέχνη*, art), but orig. 'of the *Magi*, < *Μάγος* pl *Μάγοι*, the *Magi* or priests or "wise men" of the Medes and Persians, reputed to be skilled in enchantment.

see *mage*, *Magus*. II. *a.* = F. *magique* = Sp. *mágico* = Pg. It. *magico*, < L. *magicus*, < Gr. *μαγικός*, of magic, orig. and prop. 'of the Magi,' < *Μάγος*, pl. *Μάγοι*, Magi see above. Thus, the noun is orig. from the adj.; but in Eng. it precedes it.] I. *n.* 1. Any supposed supernatural art; especially, the pretended art of controlling the actions of spiritual or superhuman beings. Belief in such an art exists among all primitive races, and was prevalent in medieval Europe. The practice of magic has embraced, in a great variety of ways, the cure of disease, the forecasting of events, and the gratification of desires otherwise unattainable. It has been everywhere, with the rise and earlier progress of literature, formulated into more or less elaborate systems. All kinds of divination, judicial astrology, and to a large extent alchemy were outgrowths of it.

But through his *magik* for a wyke or tweyp,
It seemed that alle the rokkes were aweye.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 567
If she in chains of *magic* were not bound
Shak, Othello, I. 2. 65

The word *magic* is still used, as in the ancient world, to include a confused mass of beliefs and practices, hardly agreeing except in being beyond those ordinary actions of cause and effect which men accustomed to their regularity have come to regard as merely natural.

Encyc. Brit., XV 199

2 Power or influence similar to that of enchantment as, the *magic* of love

He [Arnold] has a power of vision as great as Tennyson's, though its *magic* depends less on the rich gifts of association, and more on the liquid colours of pure natural beauty.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX 528

3 Conjurings; tricks of legerdemain [Colloq.] — *Black magic*, magic involving a criminal league with evil spirits the black art — *Natural magic* (*a.*) occult science, the art of working wonders by means of a superior knowledge of the powers of nature.

Much more is professed, but much less performed, than in former ages, especially in the mathematics and in natural magic.
G. Harvey, Four Letters

(b) Control of natural forces through the knowledge of their laws.

Was not Persian Magic a reduction or correspondence of the principles and attributes of nature to the rules and policy of governments? And here I will make a request that I may revise and reintegrate the misapplied and abused name of *Natural Magic*, which in the true sense is but Natural Wisdom or Natural Prudence, taken according to the ancient acceptance, purged from vanity and superstition.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning

Superstitious or goetic magic consists in the invocation of devils or demons, and supposes some tacit or express covenant or agreement with them. — *White magic*, practice of magic either quite innocent or at least not involving a compact with the devil.

II. *a.* 1 Pertaining to or connected with the exercise of magic, having supposed supernatural qualities or powers, enchanting, bewitching as, *magic arts* or spells; a *magic wand* or circle, a *magic touch*, *magic squares*

Shall we think the subtle witted French
Conjurors and sorcerers, that, afraid of him,
By *magic* voices have contrived his end?
Shak, I. Hen VI, I. 1 27

As in Agrippa's *magic glass*,
The loved and lost wrot to view
Waltter, The Merrimack

2 Produced by or resulting from or as if from magic, exhibiting the effects of enchantment as, *magic music*, *magic transformations* [In this sense *magical* is more commonly used.]

'Till all thy *magic* structures, rear'd so high,
Were shatter'd into heaps o'er thy false head
Milton, Comus, I. 708

3 Operating as if by magic, causing illusion, producing wonderful results

For three or four days, under the *magic* influence of his wit and imagination, these gloomy old pictures were a perpetual source of amusement and fun.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, iv

Magic circle, a modification of the magic square as devised by Franklin, consisting of eight concentric circles equally divided by eight radii, in the sections of which all the numbers from 14 to 75 are so arranged that the sum of the numbers in each circle, together with 12 entered at the center, is equal to 960, and that the sum of the numbers in each radial column, together with the central 12, is also equal to 960. As reconstructed by Dr. Barnard, the numbers from 1 to 64 are taken, and are so arranged that the constant sum of both concentric and radial ranks, added to 100 entered at the center, is 960. — **Magic cube**, an extension of the arrangement of an arithmetical series in a magic square or parallelepipedon to all sides of a hexagon, so that the sum of the numbers in each lineal rank of numbers, parallel to the edges of the cube or the diagonals upon all faces, is constant. In a perfect magic cube every term enters into thirteen distinct equalities. — **Magic cylinder**, a modification of a perfect magic cube or parallelepipedon when one of its surfaces is transferred to a cylinder having a circumference equal to the edge of the cube and the vertical squares are arranged in equidistant radii such a magic cylinder will have either no number at the axis, or the same number in the center of every one of the five parallel planes. — **Magic lantern**. See *lantern*, and cut under *stereopticon*. — **Magic music**. See *music*. — **Magic sphere**, a modification of a magic cube or parallelepipedon when its surface is transferred to a sphere, and the several vertical columns are arranged in equidistant radii. — **Magic square**, a square figure

formed by a series of numbers in mathematical proportion, so disposed in parallel and equal ranks that the sum of each row or line taken perpendicularly, horizontally, or diagonally is constant. Magic squares are also formed

8	24	36	35
44	27	11	16
13	14	46	25
38	33	5	22

An even numbered magic square whose constant sum is 98

2	7	6
9	5	1
4	3	8

An odd numbered magic square whose constant sum is 15

with the letters of a word, name, phrase, or sentence, so arranged as to read the same in all directions from the initial letter, wherever it appears. The earliest known writers on the subject were Arabians, among whom these squares were used as amulets.

magical (maj'-i-kul), *a.* [*< magic + -al.*] Same as *magic*. [The difference between *magic* and *magical*, as in most other cases of adjectives in *-ic* and *-ical*, is largely rhythmical.]

They beheld unvelled the *magical* shield of your Ariosto
Dryden.

'Till humbly signify what in his name,

That *magical* word of war, we have effected.

Shak, A. and C., III 1 81

Laws have no *magical* no supernatural virtue laws do not act like Aladdin's lamp or Prince Ahmed's apple
Macaulay, Essays, II 97

Egypt and Babylon were the chief sources whence the world learnt what may be called the higher branches of occult science, and from the historical point of view the *magical* rites and beliefs of other ancient Eastern nations, such as Asia Minor and India, are of little importance.
E. B. Tylor, *Encyc. Brit.*, XV 201

magically (maj'-i-kal-i), *adv.* In a magical manner, by or as if by magic.

magician (maj'-ish'-an), *n.* [*< ME magicien*, < OF *magicien*, < ML *magicianus*, as if **magicianus*, < *magia*, magic see *magic*.] 1. One of the Magi or priestly caste of ancient Persia.

It is confessed by all of understanding, that a *magician* (according to the Persian word) is no other than Divinorum cultor et interpres, a studious observer and expounder of divine things.
Raleigh, Hist. World, I. xl. 3.

Therefore made I a decree to bring in all the wise men of Babylon before me. Then came in the *magicians*, the astrologers, the Chaldeans, and the soothsayers.
Dan iv 7

2. One skilled in magic, a wizard, an enchanter, a conjurer

I have, since I was three year old, conversed with a *magician*, most profound in his art and yet not damnable
Shak, As you Like It, v. 2. 68.

magic-tree (maj'-ik-trē), *n.* A beautiful shrub, (*Antea buxifolia* (natural order Polemoniaceae)), of Peru, formerly used by the native Indians for the decoration of their houses on feast-days.

magilp (mā'-gilp'), *n.* [Also *magilp*, *magilph*, *magelp*, *magulp*, *meggelup*, *megilph*, *megylph*, *miqulph*, said to be from a proper name.] In painting, a vehicle made of oil of turpentine and pale drying-oil in equal proportions. These ingredients gelatinize, and when mixed with oil colors give them a certain body and a pulpy transparency. Magilp may be made also of linseed drying-oil and mastic varnish, or of simple linseed oil and sugar of lead, or of boiled oil mastic varnish, and a little sugar of lead. Also spelled *megilp*.

magilp (mā'-gilp'), *v. t.* To reduce to the consistency of magilp.

If [pure water] is well mixed with the oil colour, it *magilps* it sufficiently to hold the colouring until it sets.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 421

Magilus (maj'-i-lus), *n.* [NL.] A remarkable genus of gastropods of the family *Corallophoridae*, in which the shells when young are regularly spiraled, but grow with the coral into irregular tubes, the older parts of which are left by the mollusk to become filled in with solid deposits of calcareous matter. The species is named *M. antiquus*, and may attain a length of 2 or 3 feet.

Magism (mā'-jizm'), *n.* [= F. *magisme*, as *Magie*, *Magi*, + *-ism*.] The body of philosophy or doctrines of the Persian Magi same as *Magianism*.

Chaldaism and Magism appear mixed up together
C. O. Muller, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.), § 248.

magister (mā'-jis'tēr), *n.* [*< L. magister*, a master, chief, head, superior, director, teacher, etc. hence ult. E. *master* and *master*, *q. v.*] Master; sir: an appellation given in the middle ages to persons of

scientific or literary distinction, equivalent to the modern title of *doctor*. It is still used in Latin forms of various degrees. (See below.) In the early church it was given as a title to bishops and presbyters, in distinction from *ministers* or members of the lower orders.

I'm *Magister*—yea, Doctor—hight.
I'm cleverer, true, than those fops of teachers,
Doctors and *Magisters*, Scribes and Preachers.
Goethe, Faust, I. 1 (tr. by B. Taylor).

Artium Magister, Master of Arts, a degree bestowed by universities and colleges, following the degree of *Baccalaureus* or *A. B.* Also *Magister Artium* (*M. A.*). See *A. M.* — **Magister ceremoniarum**, master of the ceremonies. — **Magister Disciplinæ**, an officer in the Church of Spain, about the fifth century, appointed to take charge of those children who were dedicated to the church at an early age and placed in a bishop's household for instruction in morals and in the rules of the church. The officer who had supervision of children educated in monasteries bore the same title. — **Magister Sacri Palatii**, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., the incumbent of an office created early in the thirteenth century by Pope Honorius III for the religious instruction of the employees of the popes, cardinals, and other Roman Catholic authorities living in Rome. The promoter and first holder of the office was St. Dominic, and later incumbents have been Dominicans. The duties and privileges of the office were gradually increased until it became one of very considerable importance. Among its privileges are that of conferring the degree of doctor in theology and philosophy and that of licensing books for publication.

magisteria, *n.* Plural of *magisterium*.

magisterial (maj'-is-tē'-ri-al), *a.* [*< L. magisterium*, the office of a chief, president, master, director, teacher, etc. (see *magistry*), + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a master; such as befits a master, authoritative; hence, lofty; arrogant, imperious, domineering.

Those who have fairly and truly examin'd, and are there by got past doubt in all the doctrines they profess and govern themselves by, are so few in number, and find so little reason to be *magisterial* in their opinions, that nothing insolent and imperious is to be expected from them.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xvi. 4.

The Squire is there
In his large arm chair,
Leaning back with a grave *magisterial* air
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 172.

2. Of or belonging to a magistrate or his office; of the rank of a magistrate.

Acacanth here
When *magisterial* duties from his l. me
Her father call'd, had entertain'd the guest.
Glover, Athenaid, xv

3. In *chem.*, pertaining to magistry — **Magisterial district**. See *district*, 1 = Syn. 1. *Authoritative, Magisterial, Dogmatic, Arrogant, Domineering, Imperious, Dictatorial, Peremptory*, official, grand, haughty, lordly, oracular. *Authoritative* is rarely used in a bad sense. *Magisterial*, in the sense of having the manner of a master or magistrate, generally indicates the overdoing of that manner as, *magisterial pomp* and gravity. *Dogmatic* reaches somewhat more deeply into the character, the *dogmatic* man insists strenuously upon the correctness of his own opinions, and, being unable to see how others can fail to believe with him, *dictatorially* presses upon them his opinions as true without argument, while he tends also to blame and rebuke those who venture to express dissent. (See *confident*.) *Arrogant* implies the assumption of more than due authority from an overestimate of one's importance. (See *arrogance*.) *Domineering, imperious, and dictatorial* apply to the assertion of one's own will over those of others in the attempt to rule. *Domineering* suggests unfitness or lack of authority to rule, with an insulting, hectoring, or bullying manner. *Imperious* contains most of the real power of the will, suggesting a lofty or lordly determination to be obeyed. *Dictatorial* implies, on the one hand, a disposition to rule, and, on the other, a sharp insistence upon having one's orders accepted or carried out. *Peremptory* shuts off discussion, a peremptory command or denial is one that must be obeyed or accepted to the letter and without debate, it is positive, absolute, and often immediate.

magisteriality (maj'-is-tē'-ri-al-i-ti), *n.* [*< magisterial + -ity*.] *Magisterial* character or administration; domination.

When these statutes were first in the state or *magisteriality* thereof, they were severely put in practice.

Fuller, Church Hist., IX. iv 11 (*Daniel*)

magisterially (maj'-is-tē'-ri-al-i), *adv.* In a magisterial manner; in the manner of a master or a magistrate; with the air of a master or the authority of a magistrate.

magisterialness (maj'-is-tē'-ri-al-nea), *n.* The character of being magisterial, in any sense of that word.

magisterium (maj'-is-tē'-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *magisteria* (-i). [*L. see magistry*.] 1. In alchemy, a magistral; the philosopher's stone.

This is the day I am to perfect for him
The *magisterium*, our great work, the stone.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, I. 1.

2. An authoritative statement or doctrine, a magistry.

Great importance is attached to what is called "the consensus of theologians" and the "ordinary magisterium or teaching of the Church."

Moore, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 44.

magistry (maj'-is-tē'-ri), *n.*; pl. *magistries* (-ries). [Formerly also, erroneously, *magestery*;



Magilus antiquus, natural size

= F. *magistère* = Pr. *magister* = Sp. Pg. It. *magistero*, < L. *magisterium*, the office of a master, chief, director, president, etc., in ML a *magisterium*, < *magister*, a master, chief, director, president, etc. see *magister*, *master* 1] 1 A magisterial injunction; an authoritative mandate.

This last was not a *magistry*, but a mere command
Brougham

2 In *alchemy*, a *magisterium* or *magistral*, in *chem.*, one of various extracts or preparations, especially *magisterium bismuthi*, a precipitate formed when water is added to a solution of bismuth in nitric acid. See the quotations from Boyle and Boerhaave.

He that hath had Water turned to Ashes hath the
Magistry, and the true Philosopher's Stone
Howell, *Lectures*, I vi 41

Although *magistry* be a term variously enough employed by chemists, and particularly used by Paracelsus to signify very different things, yet the best notion I know of it is, that it is a preparation whereby there is not an analysis made of the body assigned, nor an extraction of this or that principle, but the whole or very near the whole body, by the help of some additament, greater or less, is turned into a body of another kind.
Boyle, *Works*, I 687

Magistries seem to have been thus called by the ancient chemists as denoting the capital production or master piece of their art. They pretend that they are able to take any simple body, and without any change of its weight, or division of its parts, alter it into another exceedingly different from the former, and usually liquid; for instance, to reduce an ounce of gold into a fluid of the same weight, by fire alone, without the addition of any other matter.
Boerhaave, *Chemistry* (tr. by Shaw, 3d ed., 1753), I 171

3† Any kind of medicine or remedial agency asserted to be of exceptional efficacy

magistracy (maj'-is-trā-si), *n.* [*magistra*(te) + -cy.] 1. The office or dignity of a magistrate.

In all tyrannical governments the supreme *magistracy*, or the right both of making and of enforcing the laws, is vested in one and the same man, or one and the same body of men.
Blackstone, *Com.* I ii

We have no power to make laws, to erect all sorts of *magistracy*, to correct, punish, pardon
Wendrop, *Hist. New England*, II 341

2 The Body of magistrates.

That enlightened, eloquent, sage, and profound body, the *Magistracy* of London
Dickens, *Sketches*, *Scenes*, xvii

magistral (maj'-is-trāl), *a* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *magistral* = It. *magistrale*, < L. *magistratus*, of or belonging to a master or teacher, < *magister*, a master, teacher, etc. see *magister*, *master* 1] 1. *a*. 1. Befitting a master or magistrate; magisterial, authoritative

Your assertion of the original of set forms of liturgy, I justly say is more *magistral* than true
Bp Hall, *Ans. to Apol. for Smeatonius*, § 2

2. Having sovereign remedial qualities.

More comforting
Than all your opiates, juleps, apocems,
Magistral syrups.
B. Jonson, *Sofians*, I 2.

Let it be some *magistral* opiate
Bacon, *Hist. Life and Death*, p 29

3 In *phar.*, prescribed or prepared for the occasion applied to medicines which are not kept prepared or made up — *Magistral line*. See II, 2. — *Magistral method*, a schoolmaster's method of teaching established truth

The most real diversity of method is of *method* referred to use, and method referred to progression whereof the one may be termed *magistral*, and the other of probation.
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II

II, *n.* 1†. In *alchemy* and *old med.*, a sovereign medicine or remedy

I finde a vast chaos of medicines, a confusion of receipts and *magistral*s, amongst writers, appropriated to this disease
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p 382.

2. In *fort.*, the guiding line from which the position of the other lines or works is determined. In field-fortifications this line is the interior crest-line. In permanent fortifications it is usually the line of the top of the escarp of each work. *Farrow* More fully called *magistral line*

3. An officer in cathedral and collegiate churches and royal chapels in Spain, generally a canon, whose duty it was to preach a certain course of sermons — 4 (Sp. pron. ma-his-träl'). Copper pyrites or other sulphureted ores of copper roasted at a carefully regulated temperature with free access of air. It is used in the Mexican "patio process" (which see, under *process*).

magistrale (mā'-is-trä'-le), *a.* [It. = E. *magistral*.] See *stretto*

magistrality (maj'-is-träl'-i-ti), *n.* [*magistral* + -ity.] Magistral character, conduct, or teaching; magisterial air or authority.

Those who seek truths, and not *magistrality*
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II.

magistrally (maj'-is-träl-i), *adv.* Authoritatively; magisterially. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 203

magistrand (maj'-is-trānd'), *n.* [*LL. magistrandus*, gerund of *magistrare*, *magister* are, perform the office of a director or chief, rule, command, ML also make a master (in arts), confer the degree of master upon, < L. *magister*, a master see *magister*, *master* 1] A university student in the fourth year of his arts course, after which he may proceed to graduation a designation still in use in Aberdeen, formerly also in other Scottish universities

magistrate (maj'-is-trät'), *n.* [*ME. magestrat*, < OF. *magistrat*, F. *magistrat*, a town council, a magistrate, = Sp. Pg. *magistrado* = It. *magistrato*, council, court, tribunal, magistracy, also a magistrate, < L. *magistratus*, the office of a chief, director, president, etc., a magistrate, < *magister*, a master, chief, director, etc. see *magister*, *master* 1] 1† Magistracy.

Certes thou thyself no myhtest nat ben browht with as manye perils as thou myhtest suffer that thou wolden beien the *magestrat* with (?) Decorat.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, III prose 4

2. An administrator of the law, one who possesses jurisdiction or executive authority in matters of civil government, an executive or judicial officer holding the power of decision and disposal in regard to subjects within his cognizance as, a king is the first *magistrate* of a monarchy, in the United States the President is often called the chief *magistrate*, the *magistrates* of a state or city, civil or judicial *magistrates*. But the word is more particularly applied to subordinate officers to whom some part of executive judicial power is committed or delegated

We acknowledge that the civil *magistrate* wears an authority of Gods giving, and ought to be obey'd as his viceregent.
Milton, *Church Government*, I 5

3 Specifically, a minor judicial officer, a justice of the peace, or a police justice, in Scotland, a provost or a bulle of a burgh as, to be brought before the bar of the local *magistrate* — 4 In the New Testament, a Roman military governor or pretor — Chief *magistrate*. See def 2

— *Committing magistrate*. See *committing* — *Curule magistrate*. See *curule* — *Stipendiary magistrates*. See *stipendiary*

magistratic (maj'-is-trät'-ik), *a* [*magistrate* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to a magistrate, having the authority of a magistrate *Jen. Taylor* (†), *Artif. Handsomeness*, p 160

magistratical (maj'-is-trät'-ikal), *a* [*magistratic* + -al] Same as *magistratic*

magistrature (maj'-is-trä-tür), *n.* [= F. *magistrature* = Sp. Pg. It. *magistratura*, < ML *magistratura*, < L. *magistratus*, a magistrate see *magistrate*] 1 Magistracy — 2 Administration of law, civil government

The war which a great people was waging for the idea of nationality and orderly *magistrature*
Lowell, *Study Windows*, p 141

mag-loon (mag'-lon), *n.* The speckled loon or red-throated diver, *Colymbus septentrionalis* [Prov. Eng.]

magma (mag'-mä), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *μάγμα*, a kneaded mass, a salve, < *μάσσειν* (√ *pay*), knead see *mass* 2 Cf. *magdalen*] 1 Any crude mixture, especially of organic matters, in the form of a thin paste — 2 In *med.* (a) The thick residuum obtained after subjecting certain substances to pressure to extract the fluid parts (b) The grounds which remain after treating a substance with water, alcohol, or any other menstruum (c) A salve of a certain degree of consistency *Dunghlson* — 3. A confection — 4 In *petrol.*, the ground-mass or basis of a rock, that part which is amorphous or which has no decidedly individualized contours, so far as can be made out from examination of thin sections with the aid of a microscope. It is in such an amorphous homogeneous magma or ground mass that the crystalline elements of many rocks are embedded. The term *magma* is also frequently used to designate molten or plastic material lying beneath the surface, which it is desirable to speak of, without any specific indication of its mineral character in discussing the phenomena of volcanism, metamorphism, etc.

Carrying out this idea still further, he [Durocher] propounded the theory that beneath the earth's solid crust there exist two *magmas*, the upper consisting of light acid materials, the lower of heavy basic ones, and he supposed that by the varying intensity of the volcanic forces we may have sometimes one or the other *magma* erupted and sometimes varying mixtures of the two
Judd, *Volcanoes*, p 201

Magma-basalt. See *limburgite*

magmatic (mag'-mat'ik), *a* [*magma*(-t-) + -ic.] Belonging or related to the magma, or to the material of which the igneous rocks are

formed while this is yet in the unconsolidated or unindurated condition.

magmoid (mag'-moid), *a*. In *bot.*, resembling an alga, consisting of spherical green cells.
Cooke, *Leighton*.

magna, *n.* Plural of *magnum*, 3
Magna Charta (mag'-na khar'-tä) See *charta*
magnalia (mag-na'-li-a), *n* pl [LL. see *mag-nality*] Great things; mighty works.

It might be one of God's *magnalia* to perfect his own praise out of the weakness and imperfection of the organ
Jen. Taylor, *Works* (ed 1835), II 91

magnality (mag-näl'-i-ti), *n* [*LL. magnalis*, in pl *magnalia*, great things, < L. *magnum*, great. see *magnitude*, *man* 2] Something great, a great or striking deed or feat

Although perhaps too greedy of *magnalities*, we are apt to make but favourable experiments concerning welcome truths and much desired virtues
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.* II 8

magnanerie (man-yan'-e-ri), *n* [F. < *magnan*, a silkworm, cf. *magnum*, a breeder of silkworms] 1 An establishment for the commercial rearing of silkworms

The cure proposed by Pastern was simply to take care that the stock whence grain was obtained should be healthy and the offspring would then be healthy also Small educations raised apart from the ordinary *magnanerie*, for the production of grain alone, were recommended
Knappe, *Brit.*, XLII 58

2 The art or practice of rearing or breeding silkworms

magnanimite (mag-nan'-i-müt'), *r* *t*, pret and pp *magnanimated*, pp *magnanimating* [*mag-nanim(ous)* + -ite] 1 *a* *animat*, *r*] To render magnanimous, imbue with magnanimity or steadfast courage *Howell*

magnanimity (mag-nan'-im'-i-ti), *n* [*ME. magnanimité* = F. *magnanimité* = Sp. *magnanimidad* = Pg. *magnanimidade* = It. *magnanimità*, < L. *magnanimus*(-t-), greatness of soul, < *magnanimus*, great-souled see *magnanimous*] The quality of being magnanimous, greatness of mind or heart, elevation or dignity of soul, the habit of feeling and acting worthily under all circumstances, high-mindedness, intrinsic nobility. In its earlier use the word implies especially high courage and noble steadfastness of purpose, in its later use, high minded generosity

Magnanimity no doubt consisteth in contempt of peril, in contempt of profit, and in the meriting of the times wherein one liveth
Bacon, in *Spedding*, I 126

The favorite example of *magnanimity* among the Romans was Fabius Maximus who, amidst the provocation of the enemy and the impatience of his countrymen, delayed to give battle till he saw how he could do so successfully
Fleming, *Vocab. Philos.*

Old Tommatt blink his interest
You laud his *magnanimity* the while
Brown, *Ring and Book*, II 105

= *Syn.* High mindedness, chivalrousness. See *noble*

magnanimous (mag-nan'-i-mus), *a* [= F. *magnanime* = Sp. *magnanimo* = Pg. It. *magnanimo*, < L. *magnanimus*, great-souled, having a great or lofty soul, < *magnum*, great (see *main* 2), + *animus*, soul, mind see *animus* Cf. *pusillanimous*] 1 Great of mind or heart, of high and steadfast courage, elevated in soul or in sentiment, high-minded, raised above what is low, mean, or ungenerous — 2 Distinguished by greatness of mind or heart, exhibiting nobleness of soul, liberal and honorable, unselfish

The *magnanimous* frankness of a man who had done great things, and who could well afford to acknowledge some deficiencies
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vii

= *Syn.* Generous (see *noble*), high minded, great souled, chivalrous

magnanimously (mag-nan'-i-mus-li), *adv.* In a magnanimous manner, with magnanimity
magnate (mag'-nat'), *n* [= F. *magnat* = Sp. Pg. It. *magnate*, < LL. *magnum* (magnat-), pl *magnates*, also *magnatus*, pl *magnati*, a great person, a nobleman, in ML used esp. with ref to the nobility forming the national representation of Hungary and Poland, < L. *magnum*, great see *magnitude*, *man* 2.] 1 A person of rank, a noble or grandee; a person of note or distinction in any sphere as, a railroad *magnate*

The greatest *magnates* were content to serve in the council as ministers and advisers, rather than to act up to their position constitutionally as members of a great estate in parliament
Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p 42

Specifically — 2 One of the members of the upper house of the Diet of Hungary, called the *House* (or *Table*) of *Magnates*. It comprises certain hereditary peers, high state dignitaries and ecclesiastics, life peers, etc.

magne-crystalline (mag'-nē-kris-täl'-ik), *a* [Irreg. for **magneto-crystalline*, < *magnet* + *crystal*

+ -ic] Pertaining to the effect of a magnet upon a crystallized body. Faraday called the magnetic force whose action upon crystals was determined by their molecular structure *magne-crystalline force*. Tyndall shows that in paramagnetic crystals (one axis (*magne-crystalline axis*)) sets axially, in diamagnetic crystals, equatorially.

The first observations of the *magne-crystalline* couple were made by Plücker. Shortly after Plücker's first results were published, Faraday discovered the *magne-crystalline* action of crystallized bismuth.

G. Chrysal, Encyc. Brit., XV 284

magnet, *n.* A Middle English variant of *magnonol*.

magnesia (mag-nē'shē), *n.* [ME. *magnesia* (def. 1); < ML. *magnesia*, a mineral said to be brought from Magnesia, fem. of *Magnesus*, adj., pertaining to Magnesia, < *Magnesia*, Gr. *Μαγνησία*, a district in Thessaly (also the name of two cities in Asia Minor) see *magnet*. In def. 2 = F. *magnésie* = Sp. Pg. It. *magnesia*, NL. *magnesia*, *magnesia* (magnesium oxid), so called from a supposed relation to manganese (formerly called *magnesium*).] 1† A mineral said to be brought from Magnesia — 2 Magnesium oxid (MgO), a white tasteless substance having a feeble alkaline reaction. Its specific gravity varies from 3.07 to 3.61. It is nearly insoluble in water, and scarcely fuses at the temperature of the oxyhydrogen flame. It is prepared by the ignition of any magnesium salt of a volatile acid. Magnesia is used in medicine as an antacid and mild cathartic, and in the arts for preparing magnesium salts. *Magnesia alba*, the magnesia of the shops, is a hydrated magnesium carbonate. *Calcareous magnesia* is pure magnesia prepared by strongly heating the carbonate. — *Magnesia mica*. Same as *biotite*.

Magnesian¹ (mag-nē'shē-an), *a*. [*L. Magnesia*, < Gr. *Μαγνησία*, *Magnesia* (see def.), + -an.] Of or pertaining to Magnesia, an ancient city of Asia Minor, near Miletus, or to a town of the same name in ancient Lydia, or to a district so called in Thessaly.

magnesian² (mag-nē'shē-an), *a*. [*L. magnesia* + -an.] Pertaining to magnesia or having its qualities, containing or resembling magnesia. — *Magnesian limestone*. See *limestone*.

magnesian (mag-nē'shē-an), *a*. [*L. magnesia* + -ic] Of or pertaining to magnesia.

The tendency to fuse on the part of the mixture is due to the *magnesian* chloride. Ure, Dict., IV 648

magnesianoferrite (mag-nē'shē-ō-fer'it), *n*. [*L. magnesia* + *ferrum*, iron] An oxid of magnesium and iron, belonging to the spinel group, which has been observed at Vesuvius. Also *magnesianoferrite*.

magnesite (mag-nē'shē-it), *n*. [*L. magnesia* + -ite] 1 Native magnesium carbonate, a mineral occurring in white compact masses, less often in rhombohedral crystals. It belongs to the calcite group — 2† The hydrated magnesium silicate usually called *sepiolite* or *meerschaum*.

magnesium (mag-nē'shē-um), *n*. [NL., in def. 1, < Gr. *Μαγνησία*, see *liber*, *magnet*, in def. 2, < *magnesia*, 2.] 1† Manganese — 2 Chemical symbol, Mg, atomic weight, 24.36. The metallic base of the widely distributed alkaline earth magnesia, which in various combinations, and especially in the form of the double carbonate of lime and magnesia, is one of the most abundant of the materials which make up the earth's crust. It is a metal of a brilliant silver white color having a specific gravity of 1.75. It melts at a red heat, and boils at a temperature somewhat above that at which zinc volatilizes. When held in the flame of a candle it burns with a dazzling white light, which has been seen at sea at a distance of 24 miles. Magnesium was first prepared in a pure state by Bussy, that which had been previously obtained by Davy was impure and not a coherent metal. It is now manufactured on a large scale at various places, especially near Manchester in England and is pressed when in a semi fluid state into wire, and then flattened into ribbon, in which form it is generally sold. It is used in taking photographs in places into which the sunlight does not penetrate in signaling for naval and military purposes, and in pyrotechny, as well as in some operations connected with chemical analysis. The magnesian combinations are widely distributed in nature. From 5 to 6 per cent. of the solid material held in solution by the water of the ocean is magnesium sulphate, and from 8 to 11 per cent. magnesium chloride. Next to sodium, chlorine, and sulphuric acid, magnesium is the most abundant in gradient in solution in the ocean. It is, with rare exceptions (as in the case of the genus *Serpula*), not taken from the ocean by animal life, differing greatly in this respect from lime. Magnesium carbonate, in combination with calcium carbonate, forming dolomite occurs in enormous quantity among the stratified formations. Beds made up of almost chemically pure dolomite hundreds of feet thick cover thousands of square miles in the valley of the upper Mississippi. Magnesium carbonate also occurs in great abundance, mixed in varying proportions with the calcium carbonate in much of the rock designated as *marble* and *limestone*, which, when this fact becomes known by chemical analysis, are denominated *dolomitic*. Magnesia also plays the part of base in great numbers of silicates, especially in talc, meerschaum, serpentine, olivine, and the pyroxenes and hornblendes. Magnesian silicates form

an important part of numerous meteorites. The pure magnesium carbonate (magnesite) occurs in various localities, but is by no means an abundant mineral. The non silicate soluble compounds of magnesia are also of rather rare occurrence in nature, but are found in considerable quantity in a few localities, among which that in the vicinity of Stassfurt in Prussia is economically of by far the greatest importance. The combinations found there are karnite, carnallite and kieserite. (See these words.) Both magnesium sulphate and magnesium chlorid occur in the water of many mineral springs as well as in that of the ocean. The bones of animals and the seeds of various cereals contain a small amount of magnesium phosphate, and the salt is also found in guano. Magnesian salts are used to a limited extent in medicine, especially the sulphate (Epsom salt), they are also used in dressing cotton goods and in dyeing, but, on the whole, the economical importance of the combinations of magnesium, considering their abundance and the cheapness with which they could be furnished in large quantity, is exceedingly small.

magnesium-lamp (mag-nē'shē-um-lamp), *n*. A lamp in which magnesium is burned for the purpose of illumination. Such lamps are of various types, being adapted for the combustion of the metal in the form of a wire or ribbon or in a pulverized state.

magnes-stonet, *n.* [Tr. L. *magnes lapis*, Gr. *Μάγνης λίθος*; see *magnet*] A magnet.

On thother syde an hideous Rooke is pight
Of nightie *Magnes stone* Spenser, F. Q., II xii 4

As if the sight of the enemy had been a magnet to his courage, he could not contain himself.

Sir F. Sidney, Arcadia, III

magnet (mag'net), *n*. [*L. magnete* = D. *mag-net* = MHG. *magnet*, *magnete*, G. *magnet* = Dan. *Sw magnet* = OF. *magneto*, *manete* (the mod. F. term is *aimant* see *adamant*, *aymant*) = Sp. Pg. It. *magnete*, < L. *magnes* (magnet-) (with or without *lapis*, stone), a magnet, < Gr. *μάγνηξ*, also *μάγνησσα*, prop. adj., *Μαγνης*, *Μαγνήτις*, *Μαγνησία*, *Μαγνησσα* (see *liber*), a magnet, lit. stone of Magnesia, < *Μάγνηξ* (*Μαγνήτις*), also *Μαγνήτις*, an inhabitant of Magnesia, < *Μαγνησία*, *Magnesia*, a district in Thessaly, where the magnet or magnetic iron ore appar. first came to notice.] A body which possesses the property of attracting fragments of iron or steel, and which, when freely suspended, tends, under the action of the earth, to take a certain definite position, pointing approximately north and south. The lodestone, a variety of the mineral magnetite, or the native magnetic oxid of iron (Fe₃O₄), is a natural magnet, but the properties of the magnet are best shown by an artificial magnet (see below), which has commonly the form of a straight bar or that of a horseshoe. When a bar magnet is dipped into iron filings, it is found that they adhere most strongly at the extremities of the bar (which are called the *poles* of the magnet), and not at all along the line midway between them. Strictly speaking, however, except in the case of a long thin magnet the poles are not exactly at the ends. The middle line is called the *neutral line* or *equator* of the magnet, the straight line joining the poles is the *axis* of the magnet, or *magnetic axis*. A magnetic bar may abnormally have one or more intermediate points of maximum attraction, which are then



Steel Magnet with consequent poles at a and b

called *consequent poles*. Again, if a magnetic needle is suspended at its center of gravity so as to be entirely free to turn, it is found that in general it places itself with its axis in a direction nearly north and south, and with one end inclining downward. The pole which is directed toward the north is called the *north* or *north-seeking pole*, also the *boreal*, *positive*, or *red pole*, or *marked end* of the needle, the other the *south*, *south-seeking*, *austal*, *negative*, or *blue pole*, or *unmarked end*. It is found, further, that the like poles of two magnets repel and unlike poles attract each other. If a magnet is broken into halves, each half is found to be a complete magnet with a north and a south pole and this is true no matter how often the process of division is repeated. On this and other more fundamental grounds, it is concluded that the magnetic polarity belongs to each molecule throughout the bar, and the maximum attraction observed near the ends is only the resultant effect of all these individual forces. (See *magnetism*.) A *magnetic substance* is one which may be attracted by a magnet, but has not the property of attracting other magnetic substances, and therefore has no polarity. Soft iron is a magnetic substance, as is also most magnetite, the lodestone variety being exceptional. A *permanent magnet* is one which retains its magnetism after the magnetizing influences (see below) cease to act. Steel and the lodestone have this property, on account of their high degree of coercive force. (See *coercive*.) Soft iron has very little coercive force, and accordingly its power of retaining magnetism is small. An *artificial magnet* (as a compass needle) is made by contact with other magnets, and the methods employed are described as *single-touch*, *double-touch*, and *separate-touch*, according to the way in which the substance to be magnetized is rubbed by the magnets. Such a magnet may also be made by magnetic induction without actual contact. (See *induction*, 6.) Again, a magnet may be made by passing a current of electricity through a wire wound about the bar to be magnetized, this is called an *electromagnet* (which see). By this means magnets of very great strength may be made. They have usually a horseshoe form, and the bar is of soft iron, so that it retains its magnetism only so long as the current is passing. The earth may be considered as a huge magnet, whose poles

are situated in the neighborhood of the geographical poles, though not coinciding with them, the north magnetic pole of the earth corresponds in polarity to the south-seeking pole of a magnetic needle. The action of the earth causes a freely suspended needle to set in a plane called the *magnetic meridian*, which in general makes an angle east or west of the geographical meridian (see *declination*), and with one pole (in the northern hemisphere, the north-seeking pole) inclined downward (see *dip of the needle*, under *dip*). The earth's magnetic force also serves to induce magnetism in masses of iron lying in or near the magnetic meridian. An iron ship is thus magnetized in the course of its construction. Similarly, iron columns, etc., are often found to be feebly magnetic. Magnetic properties belong also to some other compounds of iron besides the magnetic oxid, as pyrrhotite or magnetic pyrites (Fe₇S₈), and to some varieties of the native sesquioxid, hematite (Fe₂O₃), also to the magnetic metals nickel, cobalt, chromium, and manganese. Some varieties of platinum are strongly magnetic, and occasionally masses have polarity also, but this may be due to the large percentage of iron present, although all so called iron platinum does not show this property. Finally, it is found that a powerful electromagnet exerts an effect on all substances, in accordance with which they are divided into the two groups *paramagnetic* and *diamagnetic* (this is explained under *diamagnetism*). — **Compound magnet**. Same as *magnetic battery*. — **Deflecting-magnet**, a magnet used for deflecting a magnetic needle often attached to a galvanometer for the purpose of fixing the zero of the needle in a certain position, or for altering the sensitiveness of the needle by changing the magnetic field. Also called *zero magnet*, *deflecting-magnet*, and *deflector*. — **Horseshoe magnet**, a magnet having a form somewhat resembling a horseshoe (see figure), being bent so that the two poles are brought near together, and hence can act at the same time upon the keeper or armature. A horseshoe electromagnet commonly consists of two bobbins side by side, whose cores are connected at one end by a piece of soft iron. — **Moment of a magnet**. See *moment*. — **Permanent magnet**. See the definition. — **Portative force of a magnet**, the maximum weight which a magnet can support. — **Receiving-magnet**. Same as *relay magnet*. — **Relay-magnet**, or *relay*, in telegraph, a sensitive electromagnetic receiving instrument used to close a circuit in the receiving station, which contains a battery and a less sensitive receiving instrument, such as a sounder or a register, also used to retransmit a message over another section of the line. See *transmission*. — **Saturated magnet**. See *magnetism*. — **Solenoidal magnet**, a long and thin bar magnet, uniformly magnetized, whose poles are at or very near the ends. In such a magnet the distribution of the magnetism is said to be solenoidal, in distinction from the lamellar distribution of a magnetic shell (which see, under *magnetic*). — **To arm a magnet**. See *arm*. — **To make the magnet**. See *make*.



Horseshoe Magnet.

magnetic (mag-net'ik), *a* and *n*. [= F. *magnétique* = Sp. *magnético* = Pg. It. *magnetico* (cf. D. G. *magnetisch* = Dan. *Sw magnetisk*), < NL. *magneticus* (NGr. *μαγνητικός*), of a magnet, < L. *magnes* (magnet-), < Gr. *μάγνηξ* (*μαγνήτις*), a magnet see *magnet*] 1. A. Pertaining to the magnet or to magnetism; possessing the properties of the magnet as, a magnetic bar of iron, a magnetic needle.

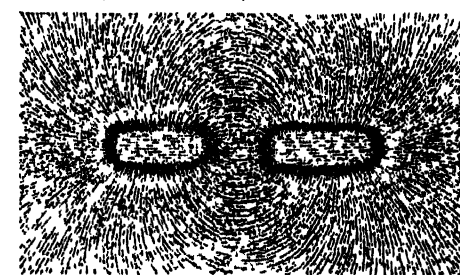
The magnetic axis of the magnet is the line joining the two poles, and the direction of the magnetic axis is reckoned from the negative pole towards the positive one.

Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, 1 285

2. Pertaining to the earth's magnetism as, the magnetic north, the magnetic meridian. See phrases below — 3. Having properties analogous to those of the magnet; attractive; winning.

Doubtless there is a certain attraction and *magnetism* force betwixt the religion and the ministerial forms thereof. Milton, Church Government, 1 3

Magnetic axis. See *magnet*. — **Magnetic azimuth**. See *azimuth*. — **Magnetic battery**, a kind of battery formed of several magnets (usually horseshoe magnets) combined together, with all their poles similarly disposed. Also called a *magnetic magazine* or a *compound magnet*. — **Magnetic cohesion**. See *cohesion*. — **Magnetic curves**, the name given to those curves in which an infinite number of very minute needles would arrange themselves when placed round a magnet and at liberty to move round an axis. An



Magnetic Curves.

Idea of these curves is given by the appearance of iron filings when scattered upon a sheet of paper and agitated immediately above a magnet. They show the direction of the lines of force in the magnetic field — that is, in the space about the magnet within which its action is felt. — **Magnetic declination**. See *declination*. — **Magnetic density**, the amount of free magnetism per unit of surface. — **Magnetic dip**. Same as *dip of the needle* (which see, under *dip*). — **Magnetic elements of a place**. See *element*. — **Magnetic equator**. See *equator* and *magnet*. — **Magnetic**

field, the space through which the force or influence of a magnet is exerted; also, the space about a conductor carrying an electric current in which, as it may be shown, magnetic force is also exerted. Compare *magnetic shell* (below) and *magnetism*. — **Magnetic fluid**, a hypothetical fluid the existence of which was assumed in order to explain the phenomena of magnetism. — **Magnetic force**, the force exerted between two magnets, or, more definitely, between two magnetic poles. It is repulsive between like and attractive between unlike poles, and varies in intensity with the product of their strengths directly, and with the square of the distance between them inversely. — **Magnetic guard**. See *guard*. — **Magnetic induction**, the power which a magnet or a current of electricity possesses of exciting temporary or permanent magnetism in such bodies in its vicinity as are capable of receiving it. See *induction*, *d*. — **Magnetic-induction capacity**. Same as *magnetic permeability*. — **Magnetic intensity**. Same as *magnetic force*. — **Magnetic limit**, the temperature beyond which a magnetic metal ceases to be affected by the magnet. For iron this is the temperature of bright-red heat, for cobalt it is above that of white heat, for nickel it is about 350° C. — **Magnetic magazine**. Same as *magnetic battery*. — **Magnetic matter**, an imaginary substance possessing magnetic properties, the distribution of which in a magnet is conceived by Sir William Thomson to represent magnetic polarity.

It will very often be convenient to refer the phenomena of magnetic force to attractions or repulsions mutually exerted between portions of an imaginary *magnetic matter*, which, as we shall see, may be conceived to represent the polarity of a magnet of any kind.

Sir W. Thomson, *Elect. and Mag.*, p. 351.

Magnetic meridian, moment, etc. See the nouns. — **Magnetic needle**, any small magnetized iron or steel rod turning on a pivot, such as the needle of the mariner's compass. — **Magnetic north**, that point of the horizon which is indicated by the direction of the magnetic needle. It is seldom the true north. See *magnetic meridian*. — **Magnetic observatory**, a station provided with apparatus for making both absolute and differential determinations of the elements of the earth's magnetism, and at which systematic observations are maintained. The instruments used for absolute measures are the magnetometer for the declination and horizontal force, and the dip-circle for the inclination. The instruments used for differential measures are the declinometer, which shows the changes in the declination, and magnetometers, which register the variations in the horizontal and vertical components of the force. By the application of photography a continuous registration of these variations is obtained. — **Magnetic permeability**. See *permeability*. — **Magnetic points of convergence**, the magnetic poles of the earth, around which are drawn the isogonic lines, or lines of equal declination. — **Magnetic poles of the earth**, two nearly opposite points on the earth's surface, where the dip of the needle is 90°. They are at a considerable distance from the geographical poles of the earth. — **Magnetic potential**. See *potential*. — **Magnetic pyrites**, a bronze yellow magnetic iron sulphid, varying in composition from FeS_2 to Fe_2S_3 . Also called *pyrrhotite*. — **Magnetic resistance** or *reluctance*. See the nouns. — **Magnetic retentiveness**. Same as *coercive force*. — **Magnetic rotation of currents**, the dynamical effects, observed under suitable conditions, produced by a magnet in rotating a conductor carrying a current, or conversely of a stationary conductor traversed by a current in rotating a magnet. — **Magnetic rotatory power**, the rotation of the plane of polarization of a ray of light passing through a transparent medium in a powerful magnetic field. According to the direction of rotation, it is designated as + or - Verdet's constant for a given substance is the amount of rotation between two points whose difference of magnetic potential is 1 c.g.s. unit. See *polarization*. — **Magnetic scale**, a table or diagram exhibiting the paramagnetic and diamagnetic metals in the order of their strengths. — **Magnetic screen**, a soft iron shell—for example, in the form of a sphere—which, if of the proper thickness, cuts off a magnetic needle within from the effect of a magnet without. Such a screen is sometimes used to free a needle from the earth's force, so that it can obey the impulse of a current sent about it. — **Magnetic sense**, a supposed special sense by which magnetic influences are perceived.

Neither in my own case, nor in several others who tried, was anything felt that could be attributed to a *magnetic sense*.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II, 58.

Magnetic separator, an apparatus or instrument for separating iron from other substances, as iron from brass filings, or scraps of nails or wire from wheat. *E. H. Knight*. — **Magnetic shell**, a magnet in the form of a very thin plate or sheet, the surfaces of which have opposite polarity. A thin slice of a cylindrical bar-magnet would be a magnetic shell, or, in other words, a bar-magnet may be thought of as made up of a great number of magnetic shells placed together with their poles facing in the same direction. A closed electric circuit—for example, a circular wire traversed by a current—is equivalent to a magnetic shell, and a series of such circuits, or practically a solenoid, has all the properties of a bar-magnet, and is surrounded by a similar field of force. — **Magnetic storm**, an abrupt disturbance of the equilibrium of the magnetic forces controlling a freely suspended magnetic needle, which is thereby thrown into rapid oscillation and displaced from its mean position usually observed simultaneously over a considerable portion of the earth, and hence inferred by some to be of cosmical origin. Magnetic storms are often accompanied by electrical earth-currents, observed, for example, as a disturbing element in connection with telegraph lines. They are most frequent during those periods (at intervals of about eleven years) when auroras are common, and both phenomena accompany the time of sun-spot frequency. — **Magnetic substance**. See *magnet*. — **Magnetic susceptibility**. See *susceptibility*. — **Magnetic telegraph**, the electric telegraph. See *telegraph*. — **Magnetic tick**, a faint metallic sound produced when an iron bar is rapidly magnetized or demagnetized.

When an iron or cobalt bar is magnetized it becomes longer and somewhat more slender, but does not appreciably alter in volume; it also emits a slight sound—a *magnetic tick*.
A. Demicheli, *Prin. of Physics*, p. 505.

Magnetic unit. See *unit*. — **Point of magnetic indifference**, that point of a magnet, about midway between the two extremes, where the attractive force, after continually diminishing as one proceeds from either pole, ceases altogether, the equator of the magnet.

II. n 1. Any metal, as iron, steel, nickel, cobalt, etc., which may receive the properties of the lodestone. — 2. A paramagnetic body, or one which, when free to turn in a magnetic field, sets its longest axis along the lines of magnetic force: in contradistinction to *diamagnetic*. See *diamagnetism*.

magnetical (mag-net'i-kal), *a* and *n* [*< magnetic + -al*] 1. *a*. 1. Same as *magnetic*. — 2. Exhaling or drawing out.

There is an opinion, that the moon is *magnetical* of heat, as the sun is of cold and moisture. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 75.

Magnetical amplitude. See *amplitude*.
II. *n* A substance that has magnetic properties; a *magnetic*.

Men that ascribe thus much unto rocks of the North must presume or discover the like *magneticals* in the South. For, in the Southern Seas and far beyond the Equator, variations are large, and declinations as constant as in the Northern Ocean. Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, II, 3.

magnetically (mag-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a magnetic manner, by magnetism.
magneticalness (mag-net'i-kal-nes), *n* The property of being magnetic. *Hist. Roy. Soc.*, IV, 253.

magnetician (mag-ne-tish'an), *n* [*< magnetic + -ian*] One skilled in magnetism, a magnetist.
magnetism (mag-net'ik-nes), *n* The quality of being magnetic; magneticity.

magnetics (mag-net'iks), *n*. [Pl. of *magnetic* see *-ics*] The science or principles of magnetism.

magnetine (mag'ne-tin), *n*. [*< magnet + -ine*] 1. The principle of magnetism, a hypothetical imponderable matter in which magnetic phenomena are supposed to occur. Compare *luminine*.

It is upon their operation, but more particularly on the influence of *magnetine*, that the vital functions in all their modifications are dependent.
Ashburner, in Reichenbach's *Dynamics* (trans. 1851), p. xiv.

2. A compound of some kind of cementing material and a magnetic powder, such as iron filings or magnetic oxide of iron, used in some forms of magnetic belts, etc.

magnetipolar (mag'net-i-pō'lär), *a* [*< L. magnes (magnet-) + polar*] Possessing magnetic polarity; as, platinum is sometimes *magnetipolar*.

magnetisability, **magnetisable**, etc. See *magnetizability*, etc.

magnetism (mag'ne-tizm), *n*. [= F. *magnétisme* = Sp. *Pg. It. magnetismo* = D. *magnetisme* = G. *magnetismus* = Dan. *magnetisme* = Sw. *magnetism*, < NGr. *μαγνητισμός*, < L. *magnes (magnet-)*, a magnet see *magnet* and *-ism*] 1. That peculiar property occasionally possessed by certain bodies (more especially by iron and steel) whereby, under certain circumstances, they naturally attract or repel one another according to determinate laws.

According to the molecular theory of magnetism, the molecules of a magnetic substance possess permanent polarity, and as it is more and more highly magnetized the poles are arranged more and more perfectly in a common direction, when it is magnetized to the highest degree possible—that is, to saturation—all the north poles of the molecules point in one direction and all the south poles in the opposite direction. On this theory coercive force is simply that condition of the substance which retards this molecular arrangement during the process of magnetization and tends to retain it after magnetization. The current theory, or Ampère's theory of magnetism, supposes each molecule to be traversed by a closed electric circuit, these currents become parallel upon magnetization, and may then be regarded as equivalent to a series of closed electric currents about the exterior of the bar, these currents being clockwise at the south pole and counter clockwise at the north pole. This theory derives its support from the observed fact that a spiral conductor traversed by a current (a solenoid) behaves as a magnet in all respects, being directed similarly by the earth and having a similar field of force about it. See *magnet*.

In many treatises it is the fashion to speak of a magnetic fluid or fluids, it is however, absolutely certain that *magnetism* is not a fluid. A fluid cannot possibly propagate itself indefinitely without loss.
S. P. Thompson, *Elect. and Mag.*, p. 81.

2. That branch of science which treats of the properties of the magnet, and of magnetic phenomena in general. — 3. Attractive power; capacity for exciting sympathetic interest or attention as, the *magnetism* of eloquence; personal *magnetism*.

I do not think he [Dryden] added a single word to the language, unless, as I suspect, he first used *magnetism* in its present sense of moral attraction.
Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 76.

Animal magnetism, the name given by Mesmer to the phenomena of mesmerism. See *mesmerism* and *hypno-*

mesm. — **Blue magnetism**, that of the south pole of a magnet. — **Diffusion of magnetism**. See *diffusion*. — **Induced magnetism**. See *induced*. — **Lamellar magnetism**, magnetism distributed over a surface, as of a magnetic shell, in distinction from magnetism concentrated at a point, as at a pole. — **Red magnetism**, that of the north pole of a magnet. — **Residual magnetism**, the magnetism remaining in a mass of iron after the magnetizing influences have been removed. Its amount increases with the coercive force and the thinness of the bars, and in perfectly pure soft iron is practically zero for bars of moderate thickness in comparison with their length. — **Retentive magnetism**, permanent magnetism as of an iron ship. — **Terrestrial magnetism**, the magnetic properties possessed by the earth as a whole, which give the needle its directive power and cause it to dip and which also communicate magnetism by induction, as to a bar of iron placed parallel to the dipping needle. See *declination*, *dip*, also *achne*, *modinal*, *woyonsi*.

magnetist (mag'ne-tist), *n*. [*< magnet + -ist*] One who is versed in the science of magnetism; a *magnetician*.

magnetite (mag'ne-tit), *n*. [*< magnet + -ite*] Magnetic oxide of iron, a black oxide of iron (Fe_3O_4 or $\text{FeO} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$) which is strongly attracted by a magnet. It sometimes possesses polarity, and is then called *lodestone*. It occurs in isometric crystals, generally octahedrons or dodecahedrons, and also more commonly massive in beds in the older crystalline rocks. In the form of scattered grains or crystals it is a common constituent of many igneous rocks. It is an important ore of iron, and occurs in large quantities in Norway and Sweden, in the Adirondack and West Point regions of New York, and in New Jersey. Titaniferous magnetite is a variety containing some titanium.

magnetitic (mag-ne-tit'ik), *a*. [*< magnetite + -ic*] Pertaining to magnetite, of the nature of magnetite, containing magnetite, as, *magnetitic* slates.

magnetizability (mag-ne-ti-zā-bil'i-ti), *n*. [*< magnetizable + -bility*] The power or susceptibility of being magnetized, the coefficient of magnetic induction. To increase the magnetizability is to increase the coefficient of magnetic induction, to load with magnetizability is to load with magnetic induction. Also spelled *magnetisability*.

magnetizable (mag'ne-ti-zā-bl), *a* [*< magnetize + -able*] Capable of being magnetized. Also spelled *magnetisable*.

magnetization (mag'ne-ti-zā'shon), *n*. [*< magnetize + -ation*] The act of magnetizing, or the state of being magnetized. Also spelled *magnetisation*. — **Magnetization of light**, a phrase used by Faraday to express the mutual relation which he provided to exist between magnetism and light. He applied it especially to the phenomenon of the rotation of the plane of polarization of a light ray passed through a transparent medium in a powerful magnetic field.

magnetize (mag'ne-tīz), *v*. [*< L. magnētis, piet and pp. magnetized, pyr. magnetizing*] [= D. *magnetiseren* = G. *magnetisieren* = Dan. *magnetisere* = Sw. *magnetisera* = F. *magnétiser* = Sp. *magnetizar* = Pg. *magnetizar* = It. *magnetizzare*, as, *magnet + -ize*] I *trans* 1. To communicate magnetic properties to, as, to *magnetize* a needle. — 2. To attract as if by a magnet, move; influence. — 3. To put under the influence of animal magnetism, mesmerize, hypnotize.

II. *intrans* To acquire magnetic properties; become magnetic, as, a bar of iron standing some time in an inclined position will *magnetize*.

Also spelled *magnetise*.
magnetizee (mag'ne-ti-zē), *n*. [*< magnetize + -ee*] One who is magnetized or mesmerized. Also spelled *magnetized*.

magnetizer (mag'ne-ti-zēr), *n*. 1. That which communicates magnetism. — 2. One who magnetizes or mesmerizes.

Also spelled *magnetiser*.
magneto (mag'ne-tō), *n*. [Short for *magneto-electrical machine*] A magneto-electric machine, as, a *magneto-motor*. S. P. Thompson, *Dynamo-Elect. Mach.*, p. 368.

magneto- A combining form of *magnet* or *magnetic*, often implying especially *magneto-electric*. As applied to electric machines, it is used (in contradistinction to *dynamo*) to indicate that the magnetic fields involved are due to permanent magnets.

magneto-bell (mag'ne-tō-bel), *n*. An electric bell in which the armature of the electromagnet is polarized—that is, is a permanent magnet. The armature is alternately attracted and repelled when the alternate current from a magneto-electric machine is passed through the coil of the electromagnet, and a hammer attached to a continuation of the armature placed between two bells rings them. It is used as a telephone call bell. Also called *magneto call bell*.

magnetod (mag'ne-tōd), *n*. [*< magnet + -od*] Magnetism, magnetic od, the hypothetical odic force or principle of magnetism. Reichenbach.
magneto-electric (mag'ne-tō-ē-lek'trik), *a*. Pertaining to magneto-electricity. See *electromagnetism*. — **Characteristic of a magneto-electric machine**. *See characteristic*. — **Magneto-electric induction**. *See induction*. — **Magneto-electric machine**. *See electric machine*, under *electric*. — **Magneto-**

electric telegraph, a telegraph in which the currents are produced by magneto-electric machines, in contradistinction to telegraphs in which voltaic batteries are used

magneto-electrical (mag'ne-tō-ē-lek'tri-kal), *a*. Same as *magneto-electric*.

magneto-electricity (mag'ne-tō-ē-lek'tris-i-ti), *n*. 1 Electricity evolved by the action of magnets — 2. That branch of science which treats of phenomena in which the principles of both magnetism and electricity are involved. See *electromagnetism*.

magnetograph (mag-net'ō-gram), *n*. [*mag-net* (see) + *Gr γράμμα*, a writing see *gram*] The automatic record of the movements of the magnetic needles in an observatory. *Nature*, XXXVIII 256

magnetograph (mag-net'ō-gráf), *n*. [*mag-net* (see) + *Gr γράφω*, write.] 1 A magnetometer arranged to give an automatic and continuous record of the changes in position of the magnet under the influence of the earth. This is accomplished by the reflection of a spot of light from a mirror attached to the magnet on to a drum of sensitized paper turned by clockwork — 2. The record of a magnetometer, a *magnetogram*

magneto-instrument (mag'ne-tō-in'strū-ment), *n*. Same as *magneto*

magnetology (mag-ne-tol'ō-jī), *n*. [*Gr μαγνης* (mag'net-), a magnet, + *-λογία*, *lógiā*, speak see *-ology*] A treatise on the magnet and magnetism, the science of magnetism

magneto-machine (mag'ne-tō-ma-shēn'), *n*. Same as *magneto* *Essler*, *Mod High Explosives*, p 177

magnetometer (mag-ne-tom'e-tēr), *n*. [*Gr μαγνης* (mag'net-), a magnet, + *μέτρον*, a measure] An instrument used to measure magnetic force or the strength of a magnetic field, especially one used to measure the intensity of the earth's magnetic force at any place. Magnetometers are arranged to measure the horizontal and vertical components of this force, from which its total intensity and direction are calculated — *Bifilar magnetometer* See *bifilar*

magnetometric (mag'ne-tō-met'rik), *a*. [*mag-netometr* (see) + *-ic*] Pertaining to or employed in the measurement of magnetic forces, obtained by means of a magnetometer. as, *magnetometric observations*

magnetometry (mag-ne-tom'e-trī), *n*. [*Gr μαγνης*, a magnet, + *μετρία*, *metrīā*, a measure.] The measurement of the strength of a magnet, or, more strictly, of a magnetic field, especially, the measurement of the earth's magnetic force; the use of a magnetometer

magnetomotive (mag'ne-tō-mō'tiv), *a*. Producing active magnetic effects — *Magnetomotive force*, the magnetizing force or influence to which a magnetic substance is subjected in a magnetic field, the quantity which divided by the magnetic resistance gives the intensity of magnetization. Analogous to *electromotive force*

magneto-optic (mag'ne-tō-op'tik), *a*. Pertaining to magneto-optics

magneto-optics (mag'ne-tō-op'tiks), *n*. That branch of physics which considers the modifying action of a magnet upon light. Its most important effect is the rotation of the plane of polarization of a light-ray on passing through a transparent body in a powerful magnetic field. Since electromagnets are employed in these experiments, this subject is mainly included under the more general head of *electro-optics*

magnetophone (mag-net'ō-fōn), *n*. [*Gr μαγνης* (mag'net-), a magnet, + *φωνή*, sound, voice] An apparatus devised by H S Carhart, consisting essentially of a horseshoe magnet, in front of which is a disk of sheet-iron pierced with a number of holes, and on the other side a small induction-coil in circuit with a telephone. Upon rotating the disk a clear musical note is heard in the telephone, the pitch rising as the rapidity of rotation is increased. This is explained by the intermittent action of the magnet upon the core of the coil, caused by the presence of the rotating perforated disk

magneto-pointer (mag'ne-tō-poin'tōr), *n*. The index of a magneto-electric dial-telegraph

magneto-printer (mag'ne-tō-prin'ter), *n*. A printing telegraph in which a magneto-electric machine is the working-power. More fully called *magneto-printing telegraph* T D Lockwood, *Elect*, Mag, and Teleg, p. 62

magnetoscope (mag-net'ō-skōp), *n*. [*Gr μαγνης* (mag'net-), a magnet, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1 A person supposed to see, or a thing supposed to aid in seeing, by means of magnetism; a clairvoyant, or a clairvoyant's device — 2. In physics, a contrivance for indicating the presence of magnetic force, but without measuring its intensity

magneto-telegraph (mag'ne-tō-tel'ē-gráf), *n*. Same as *magneto-electric telegraph* (which see, under *magneto-electric*).

magneto-telephone (mag'ne-tō-tel'ē-fōn), *n*. A telephone in which variations in the strength of a magnet produce, or are produced by, undulatory currents in a coil of wire surrounding either the whole or a part of the magnet and forming part of the telephone circuit. See *telephone*

magneto-transmitter (mag'ne-tō-trāns-mit'er), *n*. 1 In telephony, a magneto-telephone used to transmit speech or other sounds. — 2. In telegraph, a magneto-electric machine used to produce the telegraphic currents

magnifiable (mag'ni-fi-ā-bl), *a*. [*mag-nify* + *-able*] 1. Capable of being magnified or enlarged. — 2. Worthy to be magnified or extolled

Number, though wonderful in itself, and sufficiently magnifiable from its demonstrable affection, hath yet received adjectives from the multiplying conceits of men. *Sir T Browne*, *Vulg Err*, iv 12

magnific (mag-nif'ik), *a*. [Formerly also *magnificus*, *< F magnifiqu* = *Sp magnifico* = *I'g* It *magnifico*, *< L magnificus*, great in deeds or sentiments, noble, high-minded, *< magnus*, great (see *main*, *magnitude*), + *facere*, do see *fact*] Making great or illustrious; glorifying or glorious, splendid, magnificent. [Rare]

O parent! these are thy *magnifico* deeds. *Milton*, P L, x 354

This King [Henry VIII] at Bologna was victorious, in peace and war, *Magnifique*, glorious, in his rage bounty he did oft expresse His liberality to bee excessive

John Taylor, *Memoriall of Monarchs* Then too the pillar'd dome *magnifico* heav'd Its ample roof *Thomson*, *Autumn*, l 135

magnifical (mag-nif'ikal), *a*. [*mag-nific* + *-al*] Like a *magnifico* same as *magnific*

His port & state is in manner as *magnifical* as the other aforesaid ambassadors *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II 204

magnifically (mag-nif'ikal-i), *adv*. In a magnificent manner; with pomp or splendor *John Taylor*, *Holy Dying*, iv 9

Magnificat (mag-nif'ikat), *n*. [*< L magnificat* (3d pers sing pres ind act of *magnificare*, magnify see *magnify*), as used in the Vulgate, Luke i 46 "Magnificat anima mea Dominum"]

1 The song or hymn of the Virgin Mary in Luke i 46-55, beginning "My soul doth magnify the Lord" It is very similar to the song of Hannah (1 Sam i 1-10), which has accordingly been called the *Old Testament Magnificat*. The *Magnificat* was in use in the hours or daily service of the Christian church as early as about A D 500. In the Greek Church it is the ninth ode (antic) at Orthros (Lauds), and is called the *Ode of the Theotokos*. It was at first omitted from the American Prayer book but was restored in 1886

2 A musical setting of this hymn — *Magnificat at matins*, something out of place (in allusion to the proper place of this canticle in the even song)

The note is here all out of place, and so their note comes in like *Magnificat* at matins *Andrewes*, *Sermons*, v 49 (Davies)

magnificator (mag-nif'ik-āt), *v t* [*< L magnificatus*, pp of *magnificare*, magnify: see *magnify*] To magnify or extol.

That with oath *Magnificatus* his merit *B Jonson*, *Postaster*, v 1

magnification (mag'ni-fi-kā'shon), *n*. [= *OF magnification*, *< LL magnificatio* (see *magnificare*, magnify see *magnify*)] 1 The act of magnifying, or the state of being magnified or enlarged, as by a lens

Psychological *magnification* is not more absurd than physical although the processes in the two cases must be materially different, but of course in no case is *magnification* possible without limit

J Ward, *Encyc Brit*, XX 48.

2. In *vision*, specifically, increase of visual power in respect of penetration as well as superficial enlargement, thus contrasting with *amplification*

Little is gained by expanding the image of an object from the ten thousandth of an inch to an inch, if there be not an equivalent revelation of hidden details. It is in this revealing quality, which I shall call *magnification*, that our recent lenses so brilliantly excel.

Döllinger, 1884 (*Nature*, XXX 62.)

3. The act of magnifying or extolling *Jer Taylor*

magnificence (mag-nif'is-sens), *n*. [*< ME magnificence*, *< OF*, and *F magnificence* = *Sp Pg magnificencia* = *It magnificenza*, *< L magnificencia*, greatness in action or sentiment, nobleness, splendor, *< magnificen* (see *magnificus*, magnificent see *magnificent*)] 1. The state or condition of being magnificent; grandeur, as of appearance or of character; splendor, brilliancy as, the *magnificence* of a palace or of a procession; the *magnificence* of Shakspeare's genius.

The truly good government is not that which concentrates *magnificence* in a court, but that which diffuses happiness among a people *Macaulay*, *Mirabeau*

24. A high degree of generosity, munificence. Thou helest laundres, goutes, and dropsyes, By our lordes fauour, grace, and *magnificence* *Joseph of Arimathea* (E E T S), p 51.

The magnificent man must be liberal also, for the liberal man, too, will spend the right amount in the right manner: only, both the amount and the manner being right, *magnificence* is distinguished from liberality by greatness *Peters*, tr of Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics*.

3. A title of courtesy belonging of right to several high officers of ancient Rome, and also to the rector (*rector magnificus*), prorector, and chancellor of a German university, and to some other German officials, corresponding to *lordship*, *highness*, or *eminnence* (with *his* or *your* prefixed) — *Syn* 1 Pomp, éclat. See *grand* **magnificency** (mag-nif'is-sen-si), *n*; pl. *magnificencies* (-siz). 1 Magnificence; grandeur. — 2 A magnificent thing, an instance or example of magnificence or grandeur [Rare]

This canopy or arch of water I thought one of the most surprising *magnificencies* I had ever seen *Keelyn*, *Diary*, May 21, 1645

magnificent (mag-nif'is-sent), *a*. [*< L*, as if **magnificen* (t)-s (occurring in the compar and superl of *magnificus*, and its deriv *magnificentia* see *magnific* and *magnificence*), equiv. to *magnificus*, great in deeds or sentiment, noble, splendid, etc., *< magnus*, great, + *-flicen* (t)-s, an accom form of *-flicen* (t)-s, the reg form in comp. of *facen* (t)-s, ppr of *facere*, do see *fact*, *facient*.] 1 Great in deeds or action, especially, very liberal, munificent, generous, open-handed.

Know, you court-leeches, A prince is never so *magnificent* As when he's sparing to enrich a few With the injuries of many. *Masinger*, *Emperor of the East*, II 1.

That little in reward of virtue was ever *magnificent* *Milton*, *Hist Eng*, II.

2 Making a great show, possessing or pretending to greatness, stately, ostentatious.

A letter from the *magnificent* Aimado *Shak*, L L L, I 1 198.

3 Grand in appearance or character, exhibiting greatness, splendid, brilliant, of extraordinary excellence as, a *magnificent* building or view, a *magnificent* victory or poem, *magnificent* conceptions

This was thought and called a *magnificent* answer *Byron*, *Childs Harold*, iv 31, note.

4 Exhibiting greatness of size or extent as, the preparations were upon a *magnificent* scale, a city of *magnificent* distances

Far distant he describes, Ascending by degrees *magnificent* Up to the wall of heaven, a structure high *Milton*, P L, III 502.

= *Syn* *Superb*, *Splendid*, etc. (see *grand*), imposing, august, gorgeous

magnificently (mag-nif'is-sent-li), *adv*. In a magnificent manner, with magnificence, splendidly, brilliantly, gorgeously

Magnificat (mag-nif'ikat), *n*. [*< L magnificat*, 3d pers sing pres. subj of *magnificare*, magnify see *magnify*] A name of Mid-Lent Thursday, taken from the first word of the collect *Hampson*, *Modn Evl Kalendarium*, II 254

magnifico (mag-nif'ikō), *n*. [It, *< L magnificus*, noble, great see *magnific*] 1 A title of courtesy formerly given to Venetian noblemen; hence, a grandee; a man of high rank or pretensions, a great man.

The duke himself and the *magnificos* Of greatest port, have all persuaded with him *Shak*, M of V, III 2 282.

2. A hy-name for the rector of a German university, who is entitled to be addressed as *your Magnificence* See *magnificence*, 3

magnifier (mag'ni-fi-er), *n*. 1. One who or that which magnifies or enlarges

Mens hilaris, requies moderata dieta is a great *magnifier* of honest mirth *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel*, p 298.

2 Specifically, an optical instrument that magnifies; a convex lens, a concave mirror, or a combination of lenses or mirrors, which increases the apparent magnitude of bodies.

magnifiquet, *a*. An obsolete form of *magnific*. **magnify** (mag'ni-fi), *v t*; pret and pp *magnified*, ppr *magnifying*. [*< ME magnifien*, *< OF*, (also *F*) *magnifier* = *Sp Pg magnificar* = *It magnificare*, *< L magnificare*, make much of, esteem highly, praise highly, extol, magnify, *< magnus*, great, + *facere*, make. Cf. *magnific*.] 1. To make greater, increase the size, amount, or extent of, enlarge, augment. [Rare in this literal sense.]

The least error in a small quantity, as in a small circle, will, in a great one, as in the circles of the heavenly orbs, be proportionally magnified.

N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, II. 5

Speak, o'er my Fancy magnify my Fears
Congress, To Cynthia.

2 To cause to appear greater; increase the apparent dimensions of, enlarge or augment to the eye. as, a convex lens *magnifies* the bulk of a body to the eye.

Since the shorter the focus of the lens the more closely may the object be approximated to the eye, the retinal picture is enlarged, causing the object to appear *magnified* in the same proportion. *Encyc. Brit., XIV 259.*

3 To exalt the power, glory, or greatness of, sound the praises of, extol; glorify

O, magnify the Lord with me, and let us exalt his name together *Ps. xxiv. 3.*

Those highly *magnify* him whose judicious inquiry into his acts, and deliberate research into his creatures, return the duty of a devout and learned admiration

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 13.

4. To represent as greater than the reality, exaggerate as, to *magnify* a person's deeds, to *magnify* the evils of one's lot

My wife . . . used every art to *magnify* the merit of her daughter *Goldsmith, Vicar, xvi*

Magnifying power of a microscope, the ratio of the length upon the retina of any part of the image of the object looked at with the microscope to the length of the retinal image of the same object looked at without the microscope at a standard distance of 10 inches. In regard to the magnifying power of eye glasses, complicated considerations have to be introduced. — **Magnifying power** of a telescope, the ratio in which the angle subtended by any linear dimensions of the object looked at is increased by the telescope. It is always equal to the focal length of the object-glass divided by that of the eyepiece. For a distant object the focal length of the object-glass is that for parallel rays — that is, its principal focal length, for nearer objects the focal length is greater, and the magnifying power is correspondingly increased.

magnifying-glass (mag'nī-fī-ing-glās), *n* In optics, a convex lens — so called because objects seen through it have their apparent dimensions increased

magnifying-lens (mag'nī-fī-ing-len-z), *n* See *lens*

magniloquence (mag-nīl'ō-kwens), *n*. [*< L. magniloquentia*, a lofty style or strain of language, *< "magniloquent" (t)-s, magniloquus*, speaking in a lofty style — see *magniloquent*.] The quality of being magniloquent, a lofty manner of speaking or writing; exaggerated eloquence, grandiloquence; bombast.

All the sects ridiculed this *magniloquence* of Epicurus, as inconsistent with his whole system

Bentley, Remarks, § 41

There was something surprising and impressive in my friend's gushing *magniloquence*

II James, Jr., Pass Pilgrim, p. 107

magniloquent (mag-nīl'ō-kwent), *a* [*< L. "magniloquent" (t)-s, magniloquus*, speaking in a lofty style, *< magnus*, great, lofty, + *loquens* (t)-s, ppr of *loqui*, speak see *locution*.] Speaking or writing in a lofty style, grandiloquent, bombastic

magniloquently (mag-nīl'ō-kwent-h), *adv* In a magniloquent manner, with loftiness or pomposity of language.

magniloquous (mag-nīl'ō-kwus), *a* [*< L. magniloquus*, speaking in a lofty style, *< magnus*, great, lofty, + *loquus*, speak see *locution*.] Magniloquent

magniloquy (mag-nīl'ō-kwi), *n* [*< L.L. magniloquium*, loftiness of speech, *< L. magniloquus*, speaking in a lofty style see *magniloquous*.] Magniloquence, high-sounding pedantry [Rare.]

Of many anatomical terms the chief characteristics are antiquity, *magniloquy*, and unintelligibility

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII 520

magnisonant (mag-nis'ō-nant), *a* [*< L. magnus*, great, + *sonant* (t)-s, ppr of *sonare*, sound.] High-sounding; bombastic. *Southey, The Doctor*. [Rare.]

magnitude (mag'nī-tūd), *n*. [= *F. magnitude* = *Sp. magnitud* = *Pg. magnitude* = *It. magnitudine*, *< L. magnitudo*, greatness, bulk, size, rank, dignity, *< magnus*, great, large, grand, noble, important, etc.; compar *major* (see *major*), superl *maximus* (see *maximum*); with formative -n, *< "mag"*, akin to *Gr μαγας* (*magas*), great, large, = *AS. moel*, great, much, *Skt mah*, orig. "magh", be great. see *mickle*, *much*. Cf *main*.] 1. Greatness, vastness, whether in a physical or a moral sense; grandeur.

With plain heroic *magnitude* of mind.

Milton, S. A., I. 1279

We commonly find in the ambitious man a superiority of parts, in some measure proportioned to the superiority of his designs.

Horsley, Works, I. iv

2. Largeness of relation or significance; importance, consequence as, in affairs of *magnitude* disdain not to take counsel — 3 Size, or the property of having size; the extended quantity of a line, surface, or solid, length, area, or volume.

And fast by, hanging in a golden chain,
This pendant world, in bigness as a star
Of smallest *magnitude*. *Milton, P. L., II 1053*

One may learn how the feeling of *magnitude* varies with changes in the absolute *magnitude* of the object, and so reach a more precise and scientific statement of this particular aspect of the coexistence between body and mind

J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 44

4. Any kind of continuous quantity which is comparable with extended quantity. In this sense we speak of the magnitude of a velocity, force, acceleration, or other vector quantity, but we do not properly speak of a magnitude of heat, energy, temperature, sound, etc. The use of the word as a synonym of *quantity*, as in the following passage, is to be deprecated

By intensive *magnitude* is meant the strength of a sensation, by extensive *magnitude*, its volume, which roughly speaking corresponds to the area of the sentient surface and the number of nervous elements acted upon

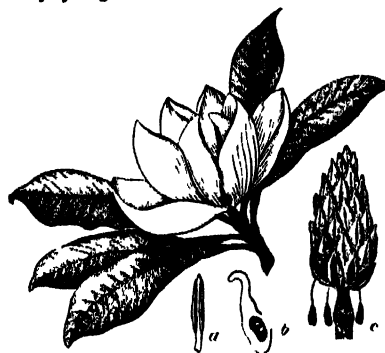
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 44

5. In *astron*, the brightness of a star expressed according to the numerical system used by astronomers for that purpose. In this sense *magnitude* translates Greek *μεγεθος*, used in the same sense in the Almanac, the expression being due to the fact that bright stars, by an effect of irradiation, look larger than faint ones. The brightest stars are said to be of the first magnitude, while those of the sixth magnitude are hardly noticed by casual observers in ordinary states of the sky. Since the brightness of stars has been measured photometrically, the interval between successive magnitudes has been defined by a constant ratio of brightness, which in the so called absolute scale, now generally used, is $\sqrt[5]{100}$, or 2.51

6. In *anc. pros.*, the length of a syllable, foot, colon, or meter, expressed in terms of the metrical unit (primary time, semeion, or mora) as, a foot of *isometric magnitude*, a colon of *isometric magnitude* — **Absolute magnitude** See *absolute* — **Angular magnitude**, the quantity of an angle — **Apparent magnitude of an object**, that magnitude which is measured by the optic or visual angle intercepted between lines drawn from the extreme points of the object to the center of the pupil of the eye. This angle may be considered to be inversely as the distance of the object. [This phrase is used chiefly with reference to the heavenly bodies, but is employed also in many branches of optical science, with the same general meaning.] — **Center of magnitude** See *center* — **Syn. Bulk, Volume, etc** See *size*

magnoferrite (mag-nō-fer'it), *n* See *magnemoferrite*

Magnolia (mag-nō'H-ē), *n* [NL (Plumier, 1703), named after Pierre Magnol, a French botanist (1648-1715)] 1 A genus of plants, type of the natural order *Magnoliaceae* and the tribe *Magnolieae*, characterized by a sessile cone-shaped cluster of pistils, and two-ovuled persistent carpels which open down the back at maturity. They are trees or shrubs with entire alternate leaves, often evergreen, conduplicate in the bud, and then protected by membranous stipules, and large showy flowers which are solitary or terminal. The calyx consists of three deciduous sepals and the corolla of six to twelve petals, usually white or purplish, and the stamens and pistils are numerous. The flowers are generally fragrant, and the fruit is a spike, consisting of a number of follicles, from the opening of which the scarlet or brown seeds are suspended at maturity by long and slender threads. There are about 15



Flowering branch of *Magnolia grandiflora*
a, one of the stamens. b vertical section through one of the pistils showing two ovules. c, cone of ripe fruits

species, indigenous to subtropical Asia and the eastern part of North America. They are almost all very ornamental and are frequently cultivated. *M. conspicua* is the yulan. *M. grandiflora* is the big laurel or bull bay of the southern United States, a fine forest-tree, 60 or 80 feet high, evergreen, with fragrant flowers. *M. macrophylla* is the great-leaved cucumber, a less common tree of the same region. *M. Umbellata* is the umbrella-tree. *M. acuminata*, the cucumber tree or mountain magnolia, extends north to New York and Ohio. Another cucumber tree is *M. cordata*, growing in the Southern States. *M. glauca*, a moderate sized tree, or northward a shrub, grows in swamps from Massachusetts to Florida and Texas. It has globular fragrant flowers, 2 inches long, the leaves ever

green in the south. It is variously named *small* or *laurel magnolia*, *sweet bay* or *white bay*, *white laurel* or *swamp-laurel*, also *beaver tree* and *swamp aspen*. The genus appears very early and very abundantly in the fossil state, over 50 species having been described. They range from the Middle Cretaceous to the Pliocene, being more numerous in the Cretaceous than in the Tertiary in both Europe and America, and also occurring in Greenland, in Australia, in Japan, and in Java.

2 [*< c*] A plant of this genus

Magnoliaceae (mag-nō-lī-ā'sē-ē), *n* pl. [NL (A. P. de Candolle, 1818), *< Magnolia* + *-aceae*.] A natural order of dicotyledonous polypetalous trees or shrubs, belonging to the cohort *Ranales*, based on the genus *Magnolia*. It is characterized by having the sepals and petals in from two to an indefinite number of rows or series, petals and stamens usually very numerous, the receptacle bearing extrorse carpels, and the seeds with a minute embryo and no albumen. The order embraces 4 tribes, 19 genera, and about 85 species, growing in tropical Asia and North America (a few in tropical and South America), in Australia, and in New Zealand.

magnoliaceous (mag-nō-lī-ā'shūs), *a* [*< magnolia* + *-aceous*.] Of or pertaining to plants of the natural order *Magnoliaceae*, resembling the magnolia.

Magnoliaceae (mag-nō-lī-ā'sē-ē), *n* pl. [NL (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), *< Magnolia* + *-ae*.] A tribe of trees and shrubs of the natural order *Magnoliaceae*, characterized by perfect flowers, imbricate carpels growing in heads or spikes and arranged in an indefinite number of series, and stipules which are folded about the leaves in veneration.

magnoperatet (mag-nop'ē-rāt), *t* [*< L. magnopere*, *magno opere*, greatly, *magno*, abl of *magnus*, great, *opere*, abl of *opus*, work, labor; see *opus*, *operate*.] To cause or effect a great increase of.

Which will not a little *magnoperate* the splendour of your well known honour to the succeeding times.

Hopson, Baculum Goodeticum (1814) (Hallwell)

magnosellarian (mag'nō-se-lī'ā-ri-an), *a* [*< As Magnosellar (ida)* + *-ian*.] Having large saddles, as a goniatite, or of pertaining to the *Magnosellarida*. *Hyatt*

Magnosellaridae (mag'nō-se-lar'ī-dē), *n* pl. [NL, *< L. magnus*, great, + *sella*, a seat, saddle (*> sellaris*, of or belonging to a seat), + *-ida*.] A family of goniatites having smooth shells, sutures with undivided ventral lobes, and a very large pair of entire lateral saddles, whence the name. *Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1883, p. 318*. Preferably called *Magnosellidae*.

magnum (mag'nūm), *n* [*< L. magnum*, neut. of *magnus*, great see *magnitude*.] 1 A large wine-bottle, usually twice the size of the ordinary bottle used for the same kind of wine. — 2 The quantity of wine contained in such a bottle as, a *magnum* of port.

The appropriation of much more rational persons than the B. club could have mustered even before the dissolution of the first *magnum*. *Scott, Waverley, x*

3. Pl. *maqua* (-m) In *anat*, the largest bone of the human carpus, in the distal row, between the trapezoid and the unciform, in special relation with the head of the middle metacarpal bone more fully called *os magnum*. It is the third carpal of a typical carpus and is also known as *capitatum*, or *os capitatum*, from its shape in man.

magnum-bonum (mag'nūm-bō'nūm), *n* [*L.*, a great good *magnum*, neut of *magnus*, great; *bonum*, a good thing, neut of *bonus*, good see *bonus*.] A kind of large-sized barrel-pen a trade-name.

magnus (mag'nūs), *n* [*A corruption of magnanesc*.] Manganese as used in the decoration of enameled pottery. *Solom, The Old English Potter* [Local Eng.]

Magnus hitch. See *hitch*

Magnus's law. In *thermo-electricity*, the law that in circuits of the same metal throughout no electromotive force is produced by variation in temperature or of section of the conductor at different parts of the circuit. In order that this law should hold, it is necessary that the conductor should be of uniform quality, hardness, etc., at all points of its length.

Magosphera

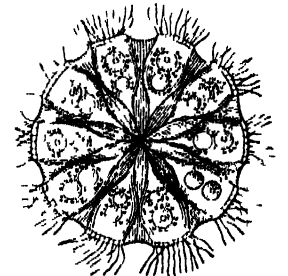
(mā-gō-sfē'ri-ā), *n*

[NL, *< Gr μαγος*,

magical, + *σφαῖρα*,

a ball.] A genus

The Norwegian Flimmer ball (*Magosphera planula*) in section. The pear-shaped cells are seen bound together in the center of the gelatinous sphere by a thread like process. Each cell contains both a nucleus and a contractile vesicle.



of protozoans of Haeckel's group *Catallacta*, characterized by a ciliated globular body consisting of a single layer of simple pyriform nucleated cells bound together by gelatinous processes converging to a common center, the animal having the form-value of a vesicular morula or planula. *M. planula* is the Norwegian flimmer-ball magot¹, n. A Middle English form of maggot magot² (mag'ot or ma-gō'), n. [C F magot, the Barbary ape] 1. The Barbary ape, *Inuus ecaudatus*, which has a small tubercle in place of a tail. It is naturalized on the rock of Gibraltar, and is remarkable for docility and attachment to its young. See cut under ape. 2. A small grotesque figure, especially, one of the crouching or cross-legged figures common in Chinese or other Oriental art as knobs on the covers of large vases, and in similar uses.



Magot 2, a

magot-piet, maggot-piet (mag'ot-pi), n. [Also maggoty-pie, maggoty-pie, maggoty-pie, maggot-a-pie, magot o' pie, etc.; < magot, maggot, C F magot, a magpie, a dim of Marguerite, Margaret, a common fern name (< L. margarita, < Gr μαργαριτης, a pearl see margarite), + pi² Cf. equiv. mag¹, magpie¹, magpie] A magpie

Augurs and understood relations have, By magot puen, and choughs, and rooks, brought forth The secret of man of blood. *Shak*, Macbeth, III 4 125

He calls her magot o' me

Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women

magpie (mag'pi), n. [C mag¹ + pie², or abbr of magot-pie (Cf. mag¹, madget, etc)] 1. A well-known bird of Europe, Asia, and America, of the genus *Pica* and family *Corvidae*, the *Pica pica*, *P. rustica*, *P. caudata*, or *P. hudsonica*. This pie is lustrous black, with green, purple, violet, and golden iridescence, the under parts from breast to crissum the scapulars, and a great part of the inner webs of the primaries are white. The bill and feet are black. The bird is from 15 to 20 inches long, according to the development of the tail, which is 12 inches or less in length, extremely graduated, the stretch of wings is about 2 feet. Magpies are omnivorous, like most corvine and garruline birds, and noted for their craftiness, kleptomania, and mimicry. They nest in trees and shrubs, building a very



Magpie (*Pica caudata*)

bulky structure, and lay from 6 to 9 pale drab eggs, dotted, dashed, and blotched with brown. As a book name, *magpie* is extended to all the species of *Pica* and some few related pies or jays with long tails. The yellow-billed magpie of California is *P. nuttalli*. Blue magpies are certain long-tailed jays of the genus *Cyanopicus*, as *C. cyanus* of eastern Asia and Japan, or *C. cooki* of Spain; also of the genus *Urocissa*, as *U. erythrorhynchos*, the red-billed blue magpie of the Orient. The bird called French magpie is the red-backed shrike, *Lanius collurio*. The name *magpie*, or *magpie pigeon*, is given to a strain of domestic pigeons bred to colors resembling those of the magpie. *Magpie* is often used adjectively with reference to some characteristic of the bird.

2. The magpie-shrike.

Below us in the Valley a mob of Jackasses were shouting and laughing uproariously, and a magpie was chanting his noble vesper hymn from a lofty tree. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffrey Hamlyn, p. 167

3. A halfpenny. [Slang, Eng.]

I'm at low water mark myself—only one bob and a magpie, but as far as it goes I'll fork out and stump. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, viii

4. A bishop: so called from the black and white of his robes. [Old slang, Eng.]

Let not those silk worms and magpies have dominion over us. *Tom Brown*, Works, I 101 (*Darley*.)

5. Among British marksmen, a shot striking that division of the target which is next to the outermost when the target is divided into four sections so called because the markers indicate this hit by means of a black and white disk.

magpie-diver (mag'pi-di'vēr), n. The smew or white nun, *Mergellus albellus*. [Prov. Eng and Irish]

magpie-finch (mag'pi-finch), n. Any one of the smaller spotted or otherwise varied birds of the genus *Spermeestes*.

magpie-maki (mag'pi-mā'ki), n. The ruffed lemur, *Lemur macaco*, having black and white spots.

magpie-moth (mag'pi-mōth), n. A moth of the genus *Abraxas*, *A. grossulariata*. Its color is white with black and orange spots, and the same colors appear on it in its larval and pupal states. The larva feeds on currant- and gooseberry leaves, and where abundant is very destructive. See *Abraxas*, 3. Also called *gooseberry moth*.

magpie-robin (mag'pi-ob'in), n. A dayal, any bird of the genus *Copchichus*, as *C. saularis* of India. See cut under *Copchichus*.

magpie-shrike (mag'pi-shrik), n. 1. A South American tanagers bird, *Lanius piceatus* of Latham, now known as *Isopis leverianus*, about 10 inches long, glossy black and white in color, with a long graduated tail, thus resembling a magpie. It inhabits Guiana, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, and in some parts of Brazil is replaced by an allied larger species or variety, *C. major*, 1½ inches long. 2. The pied piping-shrike of Australia, somewhat resembling the English magpie, having a rich bell-like warble. This bird is apparently *Oreocera cristata* (commonly called *magpie* by the English residents).

magret, magreet, prap Middle English forms of *magpie*.

magman (mag'man), n; pl *magmen* (-men) [C mag¹ (as if poss mag's) + man] A street swindler who preys on countrymen and simple persons. [Slang, Eng.]

maguari (ma-gwā'ri), n. [S Amer.] A South American stork, *Eureunura maguari*. It resembles the European stork in size and plumage, but has a black bill and a peculiar formation of the tail, which is forked and black, with long white undercoverts. It is found on plains as well as in swamps, feeds on small mammals, reptiles, insect, and birds eggs, and is sometimes tamed.

maguey (ma-gwā'), n. [Mex *maguay*] The American aloe, *Agave americana*—*Gum maguey*. See *gum*.

Magus (mā'gus), n, pl *Magi* (mā'ji) [L, < Gr μάγος see *mage*] 1. One of the members of the learned and priestly caste in ancient Persia, who had official charge of the sacred rites, practised interpretation of dreams, professed supernatural arts, and were distinguished by peculiarities of dress and insignia. Their origin may be traced to the Accadians, a Turanian race, the earliest settlers of the lower Euphrates valley. The first historical reference to the Magi occurs in Jer xxxix 3, 13, where a Babylonian rab mag, or chief of the Magi, is mentioned in connection with the siege, capture, and rule of Jerusalem.

2. In Christian history, one of the "wise men" who, according to the Gospel of Matthew (ii 1, 2), came from the East to Jerusalem to do homage to the new-born King of the Jews. A tradition as old as the second century (resting on Ps lxxii 10, Isa xlix 7) makes them kings, and at a later period the names Melchior, Kaspar, and Balthasar become attached to them. As the first of the pagans to whom the birth of the Messiah was announced, they are honored at the feast of Epiphany. In the calendar, however, the three days immediately following the first of the new year are called after them. In works of art the youngest of them is represented as a Moor.

Magyar (mo'dyor), n. [Hung, > Turk *mayār*.]

1. A member of a race, of the Finno-Ugric stock, which invaded Hungary about the end of the ninth century, and settled there, where it still forms the predominant element of the population.—2. The native tongue of Hungary. It belongs to the Ugric branch of the Ural-Altaic or Scythian tongues.

magydare (maj'i-dār), n. [C L. *magydaris*, *magudaris*, *maguderis*, < Gr μαγδαρε, the seed or stalk of the laserpitium, also another plant.] Laserwort, a plant of the genus *Laserpitium*.

Mahabharata (ma-hā-bhā'rā-tā), n. [Skt, < mahā-, great, + Bhārata, a descendant of a king or a tribe named Bharata, < √ bhar = Gr φέρω = E dber¹.] The name of one of the two great epic poems of ancient India, the other being the Ramayana. It contains a history of the contest for supremacy between the two great royal families of northern India, the Pandavas and the Kurus or

Kauravas, ending in the victory of the former and the establishment of their rule. In reality, this narrative occupies but a fourth of the poem, the other three fourths being episodic and added at various times. The Mahabharata thus became a sort of encyclopaedia, embracing everything that concerned a cultivated Hindu to know. **Mahadeva** (ma-hā-dā'vā), n. [Skt. *mahādēva*, < mahā-, great, + deva, god: see *deity*.] A name of Siva, the third deity of the great Hindu triad. **mahalah** (mā'ha-lah), n. A Hebrew word of disputed meaning, occurring in the titles of Psalms lvi. and lxxxviii. (in the last of which the qualification *leanmoth* is added): according to Gesenius, a lyre or cithara, according to others, antiphonal singing or a direction to sing in an antiphonal manner.

mahaleb (mā'ha-leb), n. [Ar. *mahleb*] A species of cherry (*Prunus Mahaleb*) whose fruit affords a violet dye and a fermented liquor resembling kirschwasser. It is found in the middle and south of Europe. Its flowers and leaves are used by perfumers, and its wood by cabinet-makers. Tubes for tobacco pipes, called *cherry-sticks* or *stems*, are made of its young stems, sometimes several feet long and perfectly straight. See *cherry*, 1.

mahaly, n. [Amer. Ind.] A female salmon. [California.]

Maharaja, Maharajah (ma-hā-rā'jā), n. [Skt. *maharāja*, < mahā-, great, + rāja, a prince or king see *rajah*.] The title borne by some Indian princes whose sovereignty is extensive.

Mahatma (ma-hat'mā), n. [Skt. *mahātman*, great-souled magnanimous.] An adept in Brahmanism a name recently applied by "theosophists" to certain imaginary beings, of preternatural powers, asserted to exist in or near India. No beings so named and endowed have any ancient recognition in Indian literature.

Mahdi (ma'dē), n. [Also sometimes *Mehdee* (< Turk *mehdī*); < Ar *mahdī*, a guide, leader, esp a spiritual director, lit. 'the guided or directed one,' < ma-, a formative prefix, + hādī, guide (> hēdā, a guide in religion, spiritual director, *hādāya*, guidance).] According to Mohammedan belief, a spiritual and temporal ruler destined to appear on earth during the last days. Some sects hold that the Mahdi has appeared, and in concealment awaits the time of his manifestation. There have been a number of pretended Mahdis, of whom the latest of importance was the chief whose armed followers resisted the advance of the British troops into the Sudan in 1884-85, and overthrew the Egyptian power in that region, which they continued to hold. The belief apparently grew out of the Jewish belief in the coming of the Messiah.

It is from the descendants of 'Alee that the more devout Moslems expect the *Mehdee*, who is to reappear on earth in company with the Prophet Elias, on the second coming of Christ. *J P Brown*, The Dervishes, p. 74.

Mahdi, or 'the well-guided,' is the name given by the Shi'ites to that member of the family of Ali who, according to their belief, is one day to gain possession of the whole world, and set up the reign of righteousness in it. *Encyc Brit*, XVI 570.

Mahdian (mā'di-an), n. [C *Mahdi* + -ian] One who holds that the Mahdi whose coming was foretold by Mohammed has already appeared; specifically, one who holds that the Mahdi has already appeared in the person of Mohammed Abu el-Qasim, the twelfth Imam, who is supposed to be concealed in some secret place awaiting the hour of his manifestation. The Shi'ahs in general hold this view. Also *Mahdist*.

Mahdism (mā'di-izm), n. [C *Mahdi* + -ism.] The doctrine of, or belief in, the coming of the Mahdi. *Fortnightly Rev*, XLIII 701.

Mahdism (mā'di-izm), n. [C *Mahdi* + -ism] Same as *Mahdism*. *The Academy*, Oct. 20, 1888, p. 249.

Mahdist (mā'dist), n. [C *Mahdi* + -ist] 1. Same as *Mahdian*.—2. A follower of the pretended Mahdi of the Sudan in Africa. See *Mahdi*.

Another body of *Mahdists* coming round on our right reinforced them. *Daily Telegraph* (London), March 21, 1885.

Mahernia (mā-hēr-ni-ā), n. [NL. (Linnaeus, 1767), an anagram of *Hermannia*, a closely allied genus.] A genus of dicotyledonous poly-petalous plants of the natural order *Sterculiaceae* and the tribe *Hermanniaceae*, characterized by the indefinite number of ovules and the reniform seeds with a curved embryo, and differing from *Hermannia* in having the filaments dilated at the middle. It includes 33 species of undershrubs or perennial herbs of southern Africa, many of which are cultivated in conservatories.

maheymt, n. An obsolete form of *mayhem*. *Chaucer*.

mahlstick (māl'stik), n. [Also *maulstick*, *malstick*, < G. *mahlstock*, *malstock*, < *malen*, paint, + *stock*, stick, staff.] A staff, from three to four feet long, used by painters as a rest for the right hand, and held in the left. It tapers toward the upper end, which is surmounted by a ball of cotton-wool

covered with soft leather, to protect the picture from injury in case of contact.

mahmoodis, mahmoudis, mahmudis (mā-mō'dis), *n. pl.* Same as *mammoudis*.

mahoe (mā'hō), *n.* [Also *mahaut*, a native name.] 1. A malvaceous tree or shrub, *Hibiscus* (*Paritum*) *tiliaceus*, common on tropical coasts. The inner bark has been much used for cordage. — 2. *Sterculia Caribaea*, a tall West Indian tree. — 3. *Melicytus ramiflorus*, a small New Zealand tree of the violet family, with small flowers in bundles on the branches. — **Blue, gray, or mountain mahoe**, *Hibiscus* (*Paritum*) *clatus*, a West Indian tree yielding the Cuba bast. — **Congo mahoe**, *Hibiscus clypeatus*. — **Seaside mahoe**, *Theopelta populnea*, also one of the *Melaceae*, whose bast has been used in British Guiana for making coffee-sacks.

mahoganize (ma-hog'a-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mahoganized*, ppr. *mahoganizing* [*< mahogana(y) + -ize*]. To cause to resemble mahogany, as by staining.

mahogany (ma-hog'a-ni), *n.* [= *F. mahagoni*, *mahogon* = *Pg. mogono*, *mogno*, *magno* = *It. mogano* = *D. mahone* = *G. mahagoni* = *Sw. mahagony*, *mahogny*, *mahogun* = *Dan. mahogni* = *Turk. maghun* (NL *mahogony*), *< W. Ind. or S. Amer. mahogony*. Cf. *acayou*!] 1. A tree,



Flowering Branch of Mahogany (*Swietenia Mahagoni*)
a the flower, b the fruit

Swietenia Mahagoni, of the natural order *Melaceae*. It is native in the West Indies, Central America, Mexico, and the Florida keys. Its importance lies in its timber.

2. The wood of the above tree. It combines a rich reddish brown color, beauty of grain, and susceptibility of polish with unusual soundness, uniformity freedom from warping, durability, and largeness of dimensions. On account of its costliness, its use is restricted mainly to furniture making, cabinet-work, etc., often in the form of a veneer. The quality of the timber varies with the conditions of its growth, exposed situations and solid ground yielding the finest. Mahogany with figured grain is especially prized, and is obtained largely, but not exclusively, from the San Domingo and Cuba wood, called *Spanish mahogany*. The Honduras mahogany, or bay wood, shipped from the Bay of Campeche is more open grained and plain, and of larger dimensions, yielding logs sometimes 40 feet in length. The Mexican mahogany has the largest growth of all, is similar to the last-named, and supplements its diminishing supply. Hence—3. A table, especially a dinner-table.

I had hoped to have seen you three gentlemen with your legs under the mahogany in my humble parlor in the Marks.
Dickens, *Master Humphrey's Clock*

4t. A kind of drink. See the quotation.

Mr. Elliot mentioned a curious liquor peculiar to his country, which the Cornish fishermen drink. They call it mahogany, and it is made of two parts gin and one part treacle, well beaten together.

Bonnett, *Johnson* (ed. 1886), VIII 53

African mahogany. Same as *Senegal mahogany*. — **Australian mahogany**, *Eucalyptus marginata* (see *jarrah*), also, other eucalypts (as below) and species of the related genus *Angophora*. — **Bastard mahogany**, in Jamaica, *Matayba* (*Ratonia*) *apetala*, in Australia, *Eucalyptus marginata*, the jarrah and *E. botryoides*. — **Ceylon mahogany**. Same as *jack wood*. — **Forest mahogany**, in New South Wales and Queensland, *Eucalyptus resinifera*. — **Horse-flesh mahogany**. Same as *sabiu*. — **Indian or East Indian mahogany**, *Cedrela Toona*, the tonon tree, also, *Soyimada febrifuga*, the Indian redwood, and *Chakrasia tabularis*, the Chittagong-wood—both formerly classed under *Swietenia*. — **Kentucky mahogany**, a rare name of the Kentucky coffee tree. See *Gymnocladus*. — **Madeira mahogany**. Same as *canary-wood*. — **Mountain mahogany**, a tree of the genus *Cercocarpus*, especially *C. ledifolia* and *C. parvifolia*, sometimes also same as *mahogany-birch*. — **Red mahogany**. Same as *forest mahogany*. — **Senegal mahogany**. See *Khaya*. — **Swamp mahogany**, in New South Wales, *Eucalyptus botryoides* and *E. robusta*. — **White mahogany**, in Jamaica, *Antiarthra bifurcata*, in Australia, *Eucalyptus pilularis*, var. *cementicoides*, and *E. robusta*.

mahogany-birch (ma-hog'a-ni-bērsh), *n.* The cherry-birch, *Betula lenta*. See *birch*.

mahogany-brown (ma-hog'a-ni-broun), *n.* A reddish brown, the color of mahogany.

mahogany-color (ma-hog'a-ni-kul'or), *n.* A reddish-brown color resembling that of mahogany.

mahogany-gum (ma-hog'a-ni-gum), *n.* Same as *jarrah*.

mahogany-tree (ma-hog'a-ni-trē), *n.* 1. Same as *mahogany*, 1. Hence—2. The dinner-table.

Little we fear
Weather without,
Sheltered about
The mahogany tree

Thackeray, *The Mahogany Tree*.

mahoitre (ma-hoi'tr), *n.* [OF *mahoitre*, *mahostre*, *mahestre*, *mahetre*, *mahestre*, etc.] A wadded and upraised shoulder (of a garment) in fashion during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Mahomedan (ma-hom'ed-an), *a* and *n.* See *Mohammedan*.

Mahomedanism, *n.* See *Mohammedanism*.

Mahomedanize, *v.* See *Mohammedanize*.

Mahometan (ma-hom'et-an), *a* and *n.* [Formerly also *Mahumetan*, *< F. Mahometan* = *Sp. Pg. Mahometano* = *It. Maomettano*, *< ML. *Mahometanus*, of *Mahomet*, *< Mahomet*, in older *E. Mahoun*, *Mahound*, etc. (see *Mahoun*), now better *Mohammed*, in nearer agreement with the *Ar. Muhammad*, the Arabian prophet.] See *Mohammedan* (the form of the adjective now preferred).

Mahometanism, *n.* See *Mohammedanism*.

Mahometanize, *v.* See *Mohammedanize*.

Mahometical, *a*. [Formerly also *Mahumetical*, as *Mahomet* + *-ical*] *Mohammedan*.

In one part of this Mosque was a Librarian of fortie five *Mahometical* books. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 270

Mahometism (ma-hom'et-izm), *n.* [Formerly also *Mahumetism*, *< F. Mahométisme* = *Sp. Pg. Mahometismo* = *It. Maomettismo*, as *Mahomet* + *-ism*] *Mohammedanism* [Rare]

Such as have revolted from the Faith to *Mahometisme* *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 264

Mahometist (ma-hom'et-ist), *n.* [Formerly also *Mahumetist*, = *Sp. Mahometista*, as *Mahomet* + *-ist*] A follower of *Mahomet* or *Mohammed* [Rare]

This present Emperor his sonne hath had great good successe in his warres, both against the Christians and also the *Mahometists*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 324

Mahometry (ma-hom'et-ri), *n.* [*< Mahomet* (see *Mahometan*) + *-ry*. Cf. *mammetry*, *maumetry*] *Mohammedanism*.

The sacrifices which God gave Adam's sons were no dumb poetry or superstitious mahometry, but signs of the testament of God.

Tyndale, *Ans* to Sir T. More, etc. (*Parker Soc.*, 1850), p. 27

mahone (ma-hōn'), *n.* [*< F. mahonne* = *Sp. mahona* = *It. maona*, *< Turk. maghuna*, a barge, lighter.] A large Turkish galley, barge, or transport of burden.

Mahonia (ma-hō-ni-a), *n.* [NL. (*Nuttall*, 1818), named after Bernard *M. Mahon*, a patron of botanical science.] A subgenus of the genus *Berberis* (which see).

mahonnets, *n.* [Dim. of *mahone*] Same as *mahone*.

The number of the ships were these 30 galliasses, 108 gallies as well bastards as suttill mahonnets, 15 taffours, 20 fusts, 64 great ships, sixe or seven gallions and 30 gal leres. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II 78

Mahoun, Mahound (ma-houn' or mā'houn, ma-hound' or mā'hound), *n.* [Sometimes also *Machound*, *< ME. Mahoun, Machown, Mahun, Mahound*, *< OF. Mahon, Mahoms, Mahum*, also *Mahumet*, *Mahomet*, now usually called *Mohammed*, *< Ar. Muhammad* see *Mohammedan*. Cf. *Macon*, another form of the same word, cf. also *mammet*, *maumet*, etc.] 1t. *Mahomet* or *Mohammed* an old form of the name of the Arabian prophet.

The presence seems, with things so richly odd,
The mosque of Mahound, or some queer pagod
Pope, *Satires of Donne*, iv 239

2. [l c] A monster; a terrifying creature.

A machound, a hugebeare, a raw-head and bloudie bone

Florio

There met hym this *Machoun*, that was o mysshap,

Eayn forne in his face, as he fle wold

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. 8), I 778

3. The devil, an evil spirit; so called as confused or identified, in the mediæval mind, which regarded all heretics and false prophets as instigated by the devil, with *Mahomet* or *Mohammed*, the False Prophet. Compare *maumet*.

The devil cam' siddling through the town,
An' danced awa w' the exciseman,
And lika wif' cries - 'Auld Mahoun,
I wish you luck o' the prise, man!'
Burns, *The Exciseman*.

4t. [l c] An idol or pagan deity. See *maumet*.
mahout (ma-hout'), *n.* [*< Hind. mahaut*, the form, in the eastern provinces, of *mahawat*, *mahavat*, an elephant-driver.] In the East Indies, the keeper and driver of an elephant.

Our curiosity was aroused by the eccentric movements of our elephant and the sudden excitement of his mahout.
J. W. Palmer, *Up and Down the Irrawaddi*, p. 68.

mahout, *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A coarse woolen cloth formerly manufactured in England and in the south of France, exclusively for export to the seaports of the Mediterranean, and particularly to Egypt.

mahovo (ma-hō'vō), *n.* [Etym. not ascertained.] A name given by Von Schuberky to his application of the fly-wheel to the locomotive. The fly wheel in this invention is ponderous and in running down grades it stores up surplus mechanical power generated by the descent of the locomotive and train, to be in turn imparted to the driving wheels in ascending a grade, thus aiding the engine in making its ascent. The invention has not met with success.

Mahratta (ma-rat'a), *n.* One of a race of Hindus inhabiting western and central India, who in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries conquered and ruled many states, of which they formed a confederation, but which are now largely under British rule. They are Brahmans in religion, but differ physically from other Hindus, and have a distinct Hindu dialect, the Mahratti (Marathi).

mahsir, mahsur (ma'ser), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A cyprinoid fish, *Babus* *son*, occurring generally in the fresh waters of India, but of the largest size and most abundant in mountain and rocky streams. It resembles the European barbel in generic characters, but has much larger scales (25 to 27 along the lateral line) thick lips often enlarged about the middle, and the maxillary barbels longer than the rostral and extending to below the last third of the eye. It is the great fresh water game fish of India, and reaches a large size, occasionally weighing 100 to 150 pounds. Also called *mahmer*, and by other forms of the word.

Mahu (ma'ho), *n.* [Perhaps a made name, like many other appellations of devils, but cf. *Mahom*, 3.] An appellation in Shakespeare of the devil as the instigator of theft.

Five fiends have been in poor Tom at once. Hobbs
didance, pincers of dumbness, *Mahu*, of stealing
Shak, *Lear*, iv 1 63.

Mahumetant, etc. See *Mahometan*, etc.

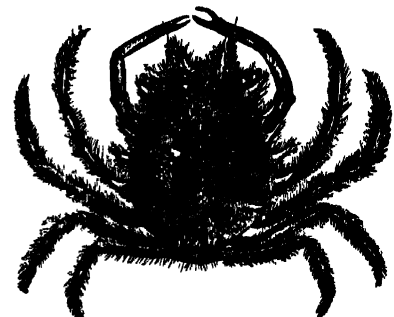
mahute (ma-hōt'), *n.* [OF. *mahute*, upper arm.] An arm, specifically, in *falconry*, that part of the wing in birds of prey which lies close to the body.

mahwa-butter (mā'wa-but' (r), *n.* A concrete oil obtained in India from the seeds of the mahwa-tree. It has about the industrial value of coconut-oil and is useful for making soap in India. It is used for cooking and burning, and to adulterate ghee or clarified butter.

mahwa-oil (ma'wa oil), *n.* Same as *mahwa-butter*.

mahwa-tree, mohwa-tree (mā'wa-tre, mō'wā-tiē), *n.* [*< E. Ind. mahwa* or *mohwa* + *E. tree*.] The tree *Bassia latifolia*.

Maia (mā'yā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. maia*, a large kind of crab, a particular use of *maia*, old woman, nurse, mother.] The typical genus of *Maidea*, founded by Lamarck in 1801. *M. squinado* is known as the sea spider or spider crab. The carapace is oval, with



Spinous Spider crab (*Maia squinado*)

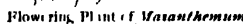
many projecting points on the sides and in front, and the long slim legs are beset with spines. These crabs are observed crawling sluggishly in the mud.

Malacea (mā'yā-sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Maia* + *-acea*] A group of spider-crabs. See *Munidae*.

malacean (ma-yā-sē-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *maumet*.

maian (mā'yan), *a* and *n.* [*< Maia* + *-an*] Same as *maumet*.

Maianthemum (mā-yan'thē-mum), *n* [NL (Wiggers, 1780), < (Gr. *μαία*, mother, + *άνθος*, a flower.) A genus of lilaceous plants of the tribe *Polygonateae*, characterized by having the



Old maid. (a) A woman who remains unmarried beyond the usual or average age for marriage. [Colloq.] (b) A game of cards played by any number of persons with a pack of fifty-one cards, one of the queens being thrown out; all cards that match are discarded and that player in whose hand the odd queen is finally left is said to be caught.

Maiden name, the family name of a married woman before her marriage. **Maiden surname**, the surname of a maiden. **Maiden over**, in cricket, an over in which no runs are made. **Maiden speech**, the first speech made by a speaker, especially, the first speech made by a member in a public body, as the House of Commons. **Maiden stakes**, in horse racing, the money contended for in a race between young horses that have never run before. **Maiden strewments**, flowers and evergreens strowed in the path of a young couple on their way to church to be married, or on the

I was courteous, every phrase well oil'd
As man s could be, yet, *maiden-mest*, I pray'd
Concealment. *Tennyson, Princess, III.*

maiden-nut (mā'dn-nut), *n.* In *mech.*, the inner of two nuts on the same screw. The outer nut is called the *jam-nut*. *E. H. Knight*

maiden-pink (mā'dn-pink), *n.* A kind of pink, *Dianthus deltoides*. Sometimes called *meadow-pink*.

maiden-plum (mā'dn-plum), *n.* A West Indian plant, *Comocladia integrifolia* or *C. dentata*, of the natural order *Anacardiaceae*. It yields a viscid juice, which on exposure to air becomes an indelible black dye.

maiden's-blush (mā'dnz-blush), *n.* 1. A delicate pink variety of rose

Maydens blush commixt with jessamine
Herrick, The Invitation.

2. A small geometrid moth, *Ephya pumtaria*

maidenhood (mā'dn-ship), *n.* [*< maiden + -ship*] Maidenhood. *Fuller*

maiden's-honesty (mā'dnz-on'es-ti), *n.* The virgin's-bower, *Clematis vitalba*. *Bratten and Holland, Eng. Plant Names* [Some have supposed the plant *honesty* to be meant. See *honesty*, 5]

About Michaelmas all the hedges about Thickwood (in the parish Colerne) are (as it were) hung with *maiden's honesty*, which looks very fine

Aubrey's Wilt., MS. Royal Soc., p. 120 (Halliwell)

maiden-skate (mā'du-skāt), *n.* Same as *maid*, 5 (b)

maiden-tongued (mā'dn-tungd), *a.* Sweet-voiced and gentle in speech as a girl

His qualities were beauteous as his form,
For *maiden-tongued* he was

Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 100

maiden-widowed (mā'dn-wid'od), *a.* Widowed while still a virgin [*Rare*]

But I, a maid, die *maiden-widowed*

Shak., R. and J., ill. 2. 135

maidhood (mā'd'hūd), *n.* [*< maid + -hood*] Maidenhood, virginity

Cesar, by the roses of the spring,
By *maidhood*, honour, truth, and everything,
I love thee

Shak., I. N., ill. 1. 102.

maidkin, *a.* A little maid *Halliwell* [*Prov. Eng.*]

maidly, *a.* [*< maid + -ly*] Like a maid or girl

O towards all, and *maidly* men,
Of courage faint and weak

George Eliot, Phyllis on M. Shelley (Davies)

Maid Marian, **Maid-marian** (mā'd-mar'i-an), *n.* 1. Originally, the queen of the May, one of the characters in the old morris-dance, often a man in woman's clothes

In the English Morris she is called simply The Lady, or more frequently *Maid Marian*, a name which, to our apprehension, means Lady of the May, and nothing more

Child's Ballads, Int., p. xxviii

2. A kind of dance, a morris-dance or Moorish dance

A set of morris dancers danced a *maid marian* with a tabor and pipe

Sir W. Temple

maid-of-the-meadow (mā'd-ov-the-med'o), *n.* A plant, *Spiraea Ulmaria*, of the natural order *Rosaceae*

maid-pale (mā'd-pāl), *a.* Having the delicate white complexion of a maid or girl [*Rare*]

Change the complexion of her [England's] *maid pale* peace
To scarlet indignation

Shak., Rich. II., ill. 3. 98

maid-servant (mā'd-sér'vant), *n.* A female servant

But the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God
In it thou shalt not do any work, thou,

nor thy *maid*
servant

Ex. xx. 10

maieutic (mā-ū'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. μαίευτικός, of or for midwifery (fem. μαίευτική, sc. τέχνη, the art of midwifery), < μαίευομαι, act as a midwife, < μαία, an old woman, a nurse, midwife*] 1. *a.* Serving to assist or facilitate childbirth, hence, in the Socratic method (see II), aiding in bringing forth, in a metaphorical sense; serving to educe or elicit [*Rare*]

II. *n.* The art of midwifery applied by Socrates to the method he pursued in investigating and imparting truth, intellectual midwifery

It consisted in eliciting from a person interrogated such answers as lead by successive stages to the conclusion desired by the interrogator

This positive side of the Socratic method is the *maieutic* (that is, *maieutic* or obstetric art). Socrates likened himself, namely, to his mother Phænarete, who was a midwife, because, if no longer able to bear thoughts himself, he was still quite able to help others to bear them, as well as to distinguish those that were sound from those that were unsound

J. H. Sterling

maieutical (mā-ū'ti-kal), *a.* [*< maieutic + -al*] Same as *maieutic*

maigniet, *n.* Same as *meiny*.

maigre (mā'gër), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. maigre, lean, spare, meager; as a noun, lean meat, food other*

than meat (*faire maigre, abstain from meat*) see *meager*, the *E. form* of the word] 1. *a.* 1 Made neither of flesh-meat nor with the gravv of flesh-meat: applied to the dishes used by Roman Catholics during Lent and on the days on which abstinence from flesh-meat is enjoined — 2. Of or pertaining to a fast or fast-day — *Maigre day*, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, one of the days on which the use of flesh meat, or of food prepared with the juice of flesh meat is disallowed

It happened to be a *maigre day*

Walpole, To Mann, July 31, 1743

II. *n.* An acanthopterygian fish of the genus *Sciaen*, specifically *S. aquila*, a large and very powerful fish common in the Mediterranean and occasionally taken on the British coasts. It is remarkable for making a whirring noise as it moves through the water. The name is sometimes extended to the *Sciaenula*. Also *meager, shade fish, bar, and bubbler*

maihem, *n.* See *mayhem*

Maïds (mā'yn-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL, < Maia + -ids*] A family of short-tailed, stalk-eyed, decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Maia*, and corresponding more or less exactly to Milne-Edwards's tribe *Maïens* of his family *Oxyrhyncha*, the spider-crabs. These maïds have long legs the spiny carapace nearly always longer than broad, and the rostrum usually two horned. The common sea-spider, *Maia squinado*, is a characteristic example. The genera are numerous, and the limits of the family vary with different writers. See *cut* at *Maia*. Also *Masdar, Masadas*

maik, *n.* A Scotch spelling of *maik*²

maik², **make** (māk), *n.* [*< mag*³] A half-penny [*Scotch and Eng. slang*]

mail¹ (māl), *n.* [*< ME maille, maille, maille, < OF. maille, maille, a link of mail, a mesh of a net, F. maille, link of mail, a mesh, stitch, = P. mailha = Sp. maila = Pg. malha = It. maglia, link of mail, mail, stitch, < L. macula, a spot, speck, hole, mesh of a net see much, mach, macula* In def. 1, the orig. sense, the *E* word may possibly be in part due to *AS. māl, māl, a spot see mole*¹] 1. A spot, especially, a spot or speck on a bird's feather, hence, a spotted or speckled feather

The moonish fly made with the body of duskish wool,
and the wings made of the bluish mail of the drake

J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 101

2. In armor, a ring, link, or scale on a coat of mail. See *def. 3*

Of his quaint old wyth that stroke carl wel many a *maylle*

Sir Ferunbras l. 624

Squame [*L.*], *mayles* or *lytle plates* in an habergeon or coat of fense

Cooper, 1584

3. A fabric of meshes, especially and almost exclusively of metal, used as a defense against weapons, a kind of armor, specifically called *chain-mail*, composed of rings of metal, interlinked as in a chain, but extended in width as well as in length. Chain mail seems to have been introduced into the Roman

army in imitation of the Gauls, and was much worn under the later empire. It was the favorite armor in Europe during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, but was slow of fabrication and expensive. It was of three kinds: (1) that in which the rings kept their shape by their stiffness alone and which was therefore very heavy; (2) that in which the links were riveted and forged; (3) that in which each link was braced across by a small bar — a rare form. See *hauberk, chain-mail, banded mail* (under *banded*), *gusset*, and *camail*

He put a silk cote on his backe,
And mail of manye a fold

Old Robin of Portenale (Child's Ballads, III. 38)

Some wore coat armour imitating scale

And next their skins were stubborn shirts of *mail*

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ill. 27

4. By extension, armor of any sort

To teach that right is more than might, and justice more than *mail*

W. Butler, Brown of Ossawatimic

Hence — 5. Any defensive covering, as the shell of a lobster or a tortoise

His clouded *Mail* the Tortoise shall resign,
And round the Elvet pearly Circles shine

Gay, The Fan, ill. 177

6. *Naut.*, a square utensil composed of rings interwoven like network, formerly used for rubbing off the loose hemp on lines and white cordage — 7. In *weaving*, a small metal eye or guide-ring in a heddle, through which the warp is threaded

The essential features of the heddle are the eyes, loops, or *maids* through which the warp is threaded

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 484

8. That part of a clasp which receives the spring. *Halliwell*. — *Banded mail*. See *banded*².

Cap of mail. Same as *coif* of *mail*. — **Coat of mail**. See *coat*². — **Coif of mail**. See *coif*. — **Edgewise mail**. Same as *edge mail*. — **Glove of mail**. Same as *gauntlet*¹. — **Hose of mail**. Same as *chausses*. — **House of mail**. See *house*¹. — **Interlinked mail**. Same as *chain mail*. See *def. 3*

mail¹ (māl), *v. t.* [*< mail¹, n.*] 1. To spot or stain [*Old Eng. and Scotch*]

Mailed wth the bluid of a bit skilling wean that was hurt
some gate

Scott, Heart of Mid Lothian, xvii

2. To put mail upon, dress in mail, by extension, to protect with armor of any kind (see *mail¹, n.*) hardly used except in the past participle. See *mailed*

The *mailed* Mars shall on his altar sit,
Up to the eus in blood

Shak., I. Hen. IV., iv. 1. 116

Methinks I should not thus be led along,
Maid up in shame with papers on my back

Shak., I. Hen. VI., ill. 4. 91

Who was those warlike lords
Lay *mailed* in armour, girt with his ful swords

Drayton, Barons Wars, ill. 1

Hence — 3. To prison or fasten down, as the wings of a hawk

Prince, by your leave, I'll have a chingling,
And *mail* you, like a hawk

Beau and Fl., Phillaster, v

mail² (māl), *n.* [*< ME maille = M. maille, D. mail = G. malle, < OF. malle, malle, a bag, wallet, portmanteau, F. malle, a peddler's basket, a trunk, mail (post), mail-coach, = Sp. Pg. mala, a bag, trunk, < M. mala, a bag, prob. of Celtic origin, < I. and Gael. mala = Lat. mal, a bag, sack, but the Rom. and Celtic forms may be from the Tont, cf. OHG. malaha, malha, MHG. malha, a saddle-bag, a wallet, Ital. maltr, a knapsack. The ult. origin is undetermined*] 1. A bag, sack, or other receptacle for the conveyance or keeping of small articles of personal property or merchandise, especially the clothing or other baggage of a traveler, the equipments of a soldier, etc.

A *male* twofold on his proper lay,
It seemed that he called by array

At light for some road this worthy man

Chaucer, Prologue to Canon's Yeman's Tale, l. 13

See that my *maids* with my vestments be sent to the monastery of Saint Marys

Scott, Monastery, xxii

Specifically — 2. A bag for the conveyance of letters, papers, etc., particularly letters forwarded from one post-office to another under governmental authority and care, a mail-bag

— 3. A mass or assemblage of mail-matter; collectively, the letters, papers, etc., conveyed by post, the matter sent in any way through the post-office — 4. The person by whom or the conveyance by which the mail is carried; hence, the system of transmission by public post, postal conveyance — as, to send a package by *mail*; news received through the *mail*

In the west of England particularly the *mail-coach* acts as a regulator just as the sun on the hills acts as a thermometer. Quoted in *First Year of a Sullen Reign*, p. 124

Mail axle. See *axle*

mail² (māl), *v. t.* [*< mail², n.*] To put in the mail, send by mail, put into the post-office for transmission by mail, post as, to *mail* a letter

mail³ (māl), *n.* [*< ME. maille, maille, < OF. maille, maille, maille (F. maille), f. mail, m., a coin, a halfpenny (see def.), m. d. maille a coin (medal) see medal* In def. 2 a particular use, like *penny* in a similar sense, for 'money paid,' 'tax,' hence 'rent'] 1. A small coin of billon or silver current in France from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century. It had half the value of the denier. Sometimes called *obole* — 2. Rent, hence, payment at a fixed rate, as the rent or annual payment formerly extorted by the border robbers. Compare *blackmail*. [*Old Scotch*]

I'll pay you for my lodging *mail*

When first we met on the border side

Keats, W. W. (Child's Ballads VI. 66)

Mail noble, an English gold coin of the reign of Edward III., current for 3s. 4d. Also called *half noble*

Mails and duties, the rents of real estate due from the tenant to the lord, whether in money or grain

mail⁴ (māl), *n.* [*< OF. mail, mail, mail, mail, F. mail, < L. mallus, a mail, mallet see mail¹*] 1. A mallet or mallet

After the flux has been hushed by the *mail*, and crushed by the braque it is ready for the scratching process

Ure, Diet., II. 415

2. A French game similar to *cheune*

mail⁵ (māl), *n.* A weight equal to about 105 pounds avoirdupois [*Orkney*]

mailable (mā'la-bl), *a.* [*< mail² + -able*] Capable of being mailed, such that it can be sent by mail in accordance with the regulations governing the post-office.

mailaidt, *n.* [*Gael. maileid, a bag, < mala, a bag, see mail.*] A hunting-bag. [*Scotch.*]
mail-bag (māl'bag), *n.* A bag in which the public mail is carried. In the United States postal service the canvas bags used for papers and parcels are called *mail sacks*, the locked leather bags *mail pouches* — **Mail-bag receiver and discharger** See *mail catcher*
mail-box (māl'boks), *n.* A box placed in some public place, as at a street corner, for the deposit of letters to be gathered by the postman
mail-car (māl'kār), *n.* A railroad-car for carrying the mails. When fitted up with post office facilities for distributing and stamping letters, etc., on the journey, such a car is called a *postal car*, *post office car*, or *railroad post office*
mail-carrier (māl'kār'ī-ēr), *n.* A person employed in carrying the mail between post-offices, or over a specified mail-route
mail-cart (māl'kār't), *n.* A cart in which the public mail is carried
 In another minute *mail carts* are seen rushing along from the Post Office and sidling up to the different mails with their racking horses
 Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 185
mail-catcher (māl'kæch'ēr), *n.* A device attached to a mail-car, designed to catch up mail-bags while the train is in motion. It consists of a hinged iron bar fixed at the door of the car, in such a way as to catch the bag, which is suspended by hooks or light strings from a galloway frame beside the track. The catcher engages the middle of the bag, just where it is tied into the smallest possible compass, and holds it securely until it is drawn in at the door
mail-cheeked (māl'chēkt), *n.* Having the cheeks mailed, as a fish, by the extension of certain suborbital bones, especially the third suborbital, to articulate with the preopercle, sclerogenous specifically said of the cottoids
mail-clad (māl'klad), *a* 1 Clad with a coat of mail
 The peer of our day is in less danger going about weaponless than was the *mail-clad* knight with lance and sword
II Spencer, Study of Social, p. 267
 2 By extension, in modern usage, defensively armed, clad in armor
mail-coach (māl'kōch), *n.* A coach that conveys the public mails
Mail coaches, which come to others come not to me
Hannah More, To H. Walpole, 1788.
mail-coif (māl'koif), *n.* Same as *coif*, 3 (a)
mailed (māld), *a* [*< mail + -ed*] 1† Spotted, speckled
 As for these our Hawkes, they be not white but white and *mailed*
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 308
 2. In *zool.*, loricate, lepidote, cataphracted, provided with scales, plates, shields, bucklers, or the like, which serve for defensive armor like a coat of mail. See *lorica*, *loricate*, *Loricata*. — **Mailed bullheads**, the fishes of the family *Agnostidae*
mailed-cheeks (māld'chēks), *n. pl.* In *ichth.*, the gurnards or cottoids a term translating *Scleroptera* and *poies cuneatus*
mailer (mā'ler), *n.* Same as *addressing-machine*
mail-guard (māl'gārd), *n.* An officer having charge of mail under conveyance
mail-hood (māl'hūd), *n.* In *armor*, a hood like the camail, attached to the hauberk and drawn at pleasure over the head and steel cap, worn by the Persians during the third and fourth centuries after Christ. A similar hood was worn by the Circassians up to the time of their subjugation by the Russians
mail-hose (māl'hōz), *n. pl.* (houses of mail)
mailing¹ (mā'ling), *n.* [*< mail + -ing*] 1 Linked mail in general — 2 The conventional device adopted, as in early monuments of art, to give the idea of a garment of mail
mailing² (mā'ling), *n.* [*< mail³, 2, + -ing*] A piece of land for which rent or feu-duty is paid, a *faim* [*Scotch*]
mailing-machine (mā'ling-mā-shēn'), *n.* Same as *addressing-machine*
mailing-table (mā'ling-tū'hl), *n.* A table used in a post-office in sorting or distributing letters for various routes or stations. It is fitted with tiers of boxes, each box being provided with facilities for attaching a mail bag to the rear so that letters will fall from the box into the bag
mailt, maillet, *n.* See *mail³*
Maily (mā'lyē), *n.* [*F.*] A still wine made from a very black grape, of the quality of the so-called gray wine of Champagne, resembling the still Sillery
mail-master (māl'mās'tēr), *n.* An officer who has charge of the mail
mail-matter (māl'mat'ēr), *n.* Matter, as letters and packages of various kinds, carried in the mail; such material as may be transmitted through the post-office
mail-net (māl'net), *n.* A form of loom-made net. It is a combination in the same fabric of common

gauze and whip-net, and presents the appearance of a continuous succession of right-angled triangles. *E. H. Knight.*
mail-pilliont (māl'pil'yōn), *n.* A stuffed leather cushion behind a servant who attended his master in a journey, to carry luggage upon; also, a mail-saddle, or saddle for carrying luggage upon. *Hallwell*
mail-pouch (māl'pouch), *n.* See *mail-bag*
mail-quilt (māl'kwilt), *n.* A garment of fence made of textile material, stuffed and quilted. Compare *gambeson* and *coat-of-fence*
 Here clasping greaves, and plating *mail gulle* strong,
 The long-bows here, and rattling quivers hung
Nichols, tr. of Camoens's Lusad, I
mail-route (māl'rōt), *n.* A route over which mails are regularly conveyed
mail-sack (māl'sak), *n.* See *mail-bag*
mail-shell (māl'shel), *n.* A kind of mollusk same as *chiton*, 2 (b)
mail-stage (māl'stāj), *n.* A mail-coach [U.S.]
mail-train (māl'train), *n.* A railroad-train by which mails are carried
maim (mām), *v. t.* [*Also, obs. or dial. maim, < ME maumen, maynen, mayhemem, maimen, maynen, < OF mehaupner, mahagner = Pr. maganhar = It. magagnare (ML. mahemare, mahanare, mahennare, mehaupner), maim, of Bret. machañ, mutilate, machan, mutilation, prob. from the OF, ulterior origin uncertain*] To disable by wounding or mutilation, deprive of, or of the use of, a necessary constituent part, as of the body, or, figuratively, of anything; in *old law*, to deprive of the use of a limb, so as to render a person less able to defend himself in fighting, or to annoy his adversary, mutilate. See *mayhem*.
 The pore and the *maymot* for to clothe and fede.
Chron. Vladou, p. 81 (Hallwell)
 You *maim'd* the jurisdiction of all bishops.
Shak, Hen VIII, iii 2 512.
 By the ancient law of England, he that *maimed* any man, whereby he lost any part of his body, was sentenced to lose the like part. *Blackstone, Com. 1v xv*
 = *Syn. Mangle, etc.* See *mutilate*
maim (mām), *n.* [*Also mayhem* (as technically used in law), formerly *mahm*, < *ME maim, mayni, maimen, mayhem, < OF mehaup, mehaup, mahan* (ML. *mahamum, mahagnum, mahamum*), a maim, bodily defect through injury, = *It. magagna*, a defect, blemish. See *maim, v.*]
 1 A disabling wound or mutilation, the deprivation of a necessary part, or of the use of it, as a limb, a crippling, or that which cripples, in *old law*, deprivation by injury or removal of the use of some member serviceable in fight or for self-protection
 Your father's sickness is a *maim* to us —
 A perilous gash, a very limb lopp'd off
Shak, 1 Hen IV, iv 1 42.
 The law of England, and all laws, hold these degrees of injury to the person: slander, battery, *maim*, and death.
Bacon, Charge concerning Duels, 1613, Works, XI 406
 2 See the quotation, and *mayhem*
 The word *maim* is not according to the better use, a synonym for *mayhem*, which is a particular sort of aggravated *maim*. But, like *mayhem*, it implies a permanent injury or crippling, certainly when employed with reference to cattle. And such appears to be its general legal meaning. *Bishop*
 Hence — 3 A hurt or wound in general, an injury. [Now rare]
 Now God vs defende fro deth this day and fro *mayme*,
 for now I se well that we be alle in perelle of deth, for I se yonder comynge the baner of the man that most is drede of his enmyes thorough the worlde.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), II 161
 Shrewd *maims* your clothes are wounded desperately!
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, III 3
 4†. A defect or blemish.
 A noble author esteems it to be a *maim* in history that the acts of parliament should not be recited.
Sir J. Hayward
 In a minister, ignorance and disability to teach is a *maim*, nor is it held a thing allowable to ordain such.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii 24
maimedly (mā'mēd-lī), *adv.* In a maimed or defective manner
 I rather leave it out altogether then presume to doe it *maimedly*
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 614
maimedness (mā'mēd-nēs), *n.* The condition of being maimed
Maimonidean (mā-mon-ī-dē'an), *a.* [*< Maimonides* (see def.) + *-an*.] Relating to Maimonides (1135–1204), a Spanish-Hebrew theologian and philosopher, noted as a reformer of Jewish traditions, or to his opinions
 The *Maimonidean* controversy. *Encyc. Brit., XX 288.*
Maimonist (mā-mon-ist), *n.* [*< Maimonides* (see *Maimonidean*) + *-ist*.] An adherent of Maimonides.
main¹ (mān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *maine*, *mayne*, < *ME. main, mayn*, < *AS. mægen*, power,

strength (= *OS. mægn* = *OHG. mægn* = *Icel. mægn*, *magn*, power, might, the main part of a thing), < *mag*, pret. pres. of **magan*, have power: see *may¹*. Cf. *might¹*, from the same source. Cf. also *main²*, to which some of the uses commonly referred to *main¹* (defs. 2, 3, etc.) are in part due.] 1. Strength; force; violent effort: now used chiefly in the phrase *with might and main*.
 God schulde be worshipide ouer al thing,
 do rightwysnes with merci with al thi *mayn*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 87
 But th' Adamantine shield which he did beare
 So well was tempered, that for all his *maine*
 It would no passage yield unto his purpose vaine
Spenser, F. Q., V xl 10.
 2. That which is chief or principal; the chief or main portion; the gross, the bulk, the greater part [Obsolete or archaic.]
 He himself with the *main* of his Army was entered far into the Country
Milton, Hist. Eng., v
Main of my studies. *Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos., p. 2.*
 The *main* of them may be reduced to language, and an improvement in wisdom. *Locke.*
 Hence — 3† The principal point, that which is of most importance, the chief or principal object, aim, or effort.
 Let's make haste away, and look unto the *main*
Shak, 2 Hen. VI, I 1 208.
 Let it therefore be the *main* of our assembly to survey our old laws, and punish their transgressions.
Marraton, The Fawne, v
 4 A broad expanse, as of space or light; unbroken extent, full sweep or stretch [Rare in this general sense.]
 Nativity, once in the *main* of light,
 Crawls to maturity. *Shak, Sonnets, lx*
 To found a path
 Over this *main* from hell to that new world
Milton, P. L., x 256.
 Now, specifically — (a) The expanse of ocean, the open ocean, the high sea.
 I cannot, 'twixt the heaven and the *main*,
 Descry a sail. *Shak, Othello, II 1 3*
 (b) A continental stretch of land, a continent, the mainland, as distinguished from islands.
 Travelling the *main* of poor Slavonia, he came to Grates in Storis. *Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I 7*
 Almost fourteen months before Columbus in his third voyage came in sight of the *main*, he [John Cabot] discovered the western continent.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I 9
 5 A principal duct, channel, pipe, or electrical conductor, as a water- or gas-pipe running along a street in a town, or the largest conductor in a system of electric lights.
 The fillet should be at least 2 inches wide in the case of the *main*.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), II 2
 6 The thick part of meat. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*] — For the *main*, in the *main*, for the most part, in the greatest part, on the whole. — *Hydraulic main*. See *hydraulic* — *With might and main*. See *might¹*
main² (mān), *a* [*< ME *man, mayn*, < *Icel. mægn*, *megn*, *main*, strong, mighty (= *Dan. megen*, much), associated with the noun *mægn*, might, *main*, = *AS. mægen* = *E. main¹* (there is no like adj. in *AS.*) (see *main¹*); (b) partly < *OF. manne, manne, manne*, chief, great, = *Sp. magno* = *Pg. magno*, *mango* = *It. magno*, great, < *L. magnus*, great, akin to *Gr. μέγας (mégas)*, great, *AS. micel*, great, *E. mickle*, much. See *mickle*, *much*. From *L. magnus* are also *E. magnum*, *magnify*, *magnitude*, etc.] 1†. Great in size or degree, vast; hence, strong, powerful; important
 These Messengers met with a *main* knight,
 A derf mon to dem, & Delon his nome
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I 7833.
 I may seem
 At first to make a *main* offence in manners.
B. Jonson, Volpone, III 1
 How dare you, sirrah, 'gainst so *main* a person,
 A man of so much noble note and honour,
 Put up this base complaint?
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, III 2.
 Lastly, the use of all unlawful arts is *main* abuse.
Lord Brooke, Human Learning
 Themselves invaded next, and on their heads
Main promontories flung
Milton, P. L., vi 654
 2. Principal; prime, chief; leading; of chief or principal importance as, his *main* effort was to please
 To maintain the *main* chance, they use the benefits of their wives or friends.
Greene, Conny Catching (1591).
 Count Olivares is the *main* Man who ways all
Hovell, Letters, I. III 11.
 Men who set their Minds on *main* Matters, and sufficiently urge them, in these most difficult times, I find not many.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.
 The extinction of his [the king's] influence in Parliament was the *main* end to be attained.
Locky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

8. Principal or chief in size or extent, largest; consisting of the largest part, most important by reason of size or strength: as, the *main* timbers of a building; the *main* branch of a river; the *main* body of an army.

This was a *main* Blow to Prince Lewis, and the last of his Battles in England *Baker, Chronicles, p. 78.*

The *main* Battel was led by the King himself *Baker, Chronicles, p. 170.*

To glean the broken cars after the man
That the *main* harvest reaps.

Shak, As you Like It, III. 5. 103.

4. Full; undivided; sheer. now used chiefly in the phrases *main strength*, *main force*.

But I hope with my hand & my hard strokes,
Thurgh might of oure mykell goddess, & of *main* strenght,
Thy body to britton vnto bale dethe

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 7965.

A man of my lord cardinal's, by commission and *main* power, took 'em from me *Shak, Hen VIII, II. 2. 7.*

By the *main* assent

Of all these learned men she was divorced

Shak, Hen VIII, IV. 1. 31.

They did put the wars likewise upon *main* force and valour *Bacon, Vi. lastitude of Things (ed. 1887).*

5. *Naut.*, belonging to or connected with the principal mast in a vessel — 6 "Big"; angry. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Observing Dick look'd *main* and blue

Coltine's Miscellanies (1792), p. 13. (Halliwell)

Main chance. See *chance*. — *Main course*. See *course*. 12 — *Main deck*. See *deck*. 2 — *Main guard*, a body of soldiers told off for the guard mounting of the day or night, from which sentinels and pickets are taken. — *Main sea*. See *sea*.

*main*² (mān), *adv.* [*< main*², a. Cf. mighty, powerful, similarly used.] Mightily, exceedingly, extremely [*Prov. Eng.*]

Why, it's *main* jolly, to be sure

Sheridan (?) The Camp, I. 2.

A draught of ale, friend, for I'm *main* dry *Foots*

*main*³ (mān), *n.* [*< ME mayne, < OF main, the hand, F main, the hand, a hand at cards, the lead at cards, also hand (lit and in various derived senses), = Pr man = Sp mano = Pg mão = It mano = Ir man, mana, < L manus, the hand, also a stake at dice (and in many other derived senses). prob. < √ ma, measure. The derivatives of L. manus are very many: manacle, manage, manage, manifest, manipule, manipulate, manner, manual, manufacture, manumit, manuscript, etc., manure, manœuvre, manor, amanuensis, etc., mainprise, mainpernor, mainkain, etc.] 1† A hand*

Saynt Elyn hit made with noble *mayne*
Poetical Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 130.

2†. A hand at dice, a throw of the dice at hazard.

Were it good
To set the exact wealth of all our states
All at one cast? to set so rich a *main*
On the nice hazard of one doubtful hour?

Shak, I Hen IV, IV. 1. 47.

First a *maine* at dice, and then wee leste

Martin, What you Will, IV. 1.

3. A match at cock-fighting

The Welch *main*, which was the most sanguinary form of the amusement, appears to have been exclusively Eng. fish, and of modern origin. In this game as many as six teen cocks were sometimes matched against each other at each side, and they fought till all on one side were killed. The victors were then divided and fought, and the process was repeated till but a single cock remained.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., IV. 600.

4. A banker's shovel for coin

*main*⁴ (mān), *v. t.* [*By apheresis for amain*²] To furl, said of sails

Thanne he made vs to *mayne*, that ys to sey stryk Downe
ower sayles. *Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 59.*

When it is a tempest almost intolerable for other ships, and maketh them *main* all their sails, these [carackes] hoist up theirs, and sail excellently well

T. Stevens (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 182).

*main*⁵, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *main*²
maina (mā'nā), *n.* [*< Hind. maina, a starling.*] 1. A kind of bird. See *maina*² and *Eulahas* — 2. [*cap.*] A genus of birds same as *Eulahas*. *B. R. Hodgson, 1836. Also Mainatus (R. P. Lesson, 1831).*

main-beam (mān'bēm), *n.* *Naut.*, the deck-beam under the forward side of the main-hatch, on which the official tonnage and number of the vessel are by the United States statute required to be marked. On river-steamers it is considered to be the beam under the after side of the starboard forward hatch

main-boom (mān'bōm), *n.* The spar which extends the foot of a fore-and-aft mainsail

main-brace (mān'brās), *n.* *Naut.*, the brace attached to the main-yard. See *brace*¹, 9 — To splice the *main-brace*, in *naut. slang*, to serve out an

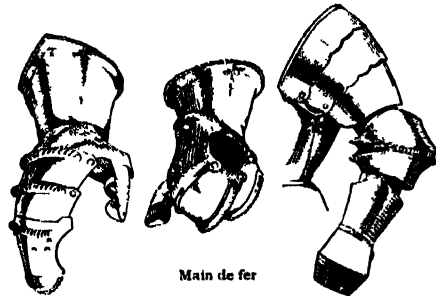
allowance of spirits to a ship's company; indulge in drinking spirits.

main-chocks (mān'choks), *n. pl.* The first set of chocks or strips of wood at the head of a whale-boat, nailed to the upper strake, forming the groove through which the line passes

main-couple (mān'kup'l), *n.* In *arch*, the principal truss in a roof

main-deck (mān'dek), *n.* In merchant ships, that part of the upper deck which lies between the fore-castle and the poop, in men-of-war, the deck next below the spar-deck, the gun-deck. See *deck*, 2

main-de-fer (mān-dè-fèr'), *n.* [*F. main, hand, de, of, fer, iron*] A defensive appliance for the hand and arm used in the tournaments and tilting-matches of the sixteenth century. Especially — (a) A solid piece of iron extending from the elbow joint to the tips of the fingers of the left arm, See *deck*, 2



like a shield, to protect that part of the arm which was not covered by the tilting shield. The hand behind it was free to hold the reins, being clothed in a simple glove of leather or similar material. (b) A gauntlet for the right hand, fastening with hook and staple or the like, so that the hand could not be opened, nor the weapon grasped in it be dislodged.

Maine law. See *law*¹

maine-port (mān'port), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, a small duty or tribute, commonly of loaves of bread, which in some places the parishioners brought to the rector in lieu of small tithes

mainful (mān'ful), *a.* [*< ME maynful, meynful, < main*¹ + -ful] Powerful

main-hatch (mān'hach), *n.* *Naut.*, a hatch just forward of the mainmast.

main-hold (mān'hōld), *n.* *Naut.*, that part of a ship's hold which lies near the main-hatch

mainland (mān'land), *n.* The continent, the principal land, as distinguished from islands

It is in Greece, and the Turkes *mayne* lands lyeth within
ij or iij myle of theym

Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 11.

They landed on the *mainland* north of the haven

H. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 124.

mainlander (mān'lan-dér), *n.* One who dwells on the mainland [*Rare*]

The *mainlanders* and the islanders could not take the preliminary step of agreeing upon a place where they should meet

Palfrey, Hist. New Eng., II. 369.

main-link (mān'lingk), *n.* In *mach*, in the usual parallel motion, the link that connects the end of the beam of a steam-engine to the piston-rod

mainly (mān'li), *adv.* [*< main*², a. + -ly²] 1† By main strength, strongly; forcibly, firmly

Such breadth of shoulders as might *mainly* bear
Old Atlas burthen *Various, Tamburlaine, I, II. 1.*

2† Greatly, to a great degree; mightily

When a suspect doth catch once, it burns *mainly*

Middleton, The Witch, IV. 2.

Still she eyes him *mainly* *Fletcher, Mad Lover, III. 4.*

3 Chiefly, principally as, he is *mainly* occupied with domestic concerns

Moos'lins of Arabian origin have, for many centuries,
mainly composed the population of Egypt.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 29.

They are Spaniards *mainly* in their love of revolt.

Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 181.

mainmast (mān'māst or -mast), *n.* *Naut.*, the principal mast in a ship or other vessel. In three-masted vessels it is the middle mast, in a vessel carrying two masts it is the one toward the stern, except in the yawl, galliot, and ketch, where it is the mast toward the prow, in four masted ships it is the second mast from the bow — *Mainmastman*, a seaman stationed to attend to and keep in order the ropes about the mainmast

mainor, *mainour* (mā'nor), *n.* [*Also manour, manner, maner, < ME. manoure, meynoure, maynure, < AF. mainoure, meynoure, OF. maineuve, manoeuvre, manovre, work of the hand. See manoeuvre, manure, manner*³] 1. Act or fact used of the commission of theft — 2. That which is stolen, evidence of guilt found on an offender, as stolen goods — To be taken in the *mainor*, to be taken or caught in the act, as of theft.

How like a sheep-biting rogue, taken in the manner,
And ready for the halter, dost thou look now!

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 4.

To be taken with the *mainor*, to be taken or caught with the stolen property in hand.

The manner of it is, I was taken with the manner

Shak, L. L. L., I. 2. 104.

Even as a thief that it was taken with the manner that he stealoth

Laisner, Simons, p. 110. (Nares)

A thief taken with the *mainour*, that is with the thing stolen upon him in manu, might, when so detected flagrante delicto, be brought into court, arraigned and tried without indictment.

Blackstone, Com., IV. axill.

main-pendant (mān'pen'dant), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of stout rope fixed to the top of the mainmast under the shrouds on each side, and having an iron thimble spliced into an eye at the lower end to receive the hooks of the pendant-tackle

mainpernable (mān'pɛr-nā-bl), *a.* [*< OF (AF.) mainpernable, < mainperdre, take surety. See mainprise, mainpernor*] In law, capable of being admitted to give surety by mainpernor, proper to be mainprised, bailable

mainpernor, *mainpernour* (mān'pèr-nor), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also maynepnor, < ME. mainpernor, mainpernour, maynepnor, < OF (AF.) mainpernor, mainpernour, mainprenor, mainprenor, < mainperdre, take surety. See mainprise*] In law, a surety for a prisoner's appearance in court at a future day, one who gives mainprise for another differing from bail in that the mainpernor could not imprison or surrender the prisoner before the day appointed. See *mainprise*

When Cryste schall schew his woundys wete,

Than Marye he owe *maynepnor*!

MS. Cantab. B. II. 38, f. 6. (Halliwell)

To compel them to find surety of their good bearing, by sufficient *mainpernors*, of such as be distrainable, if any default be found in such Feltors and Vagabonds.

Laws of Richard II., quoted in Elibon Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 59.

Thou knowest well yough that I am thy pledge, borowe, and *maynepner*

Hall's Union, 1548, Hen IV., fol. 12. (Nares)

main-pin (mān'pin), *n.* A pin upon which the fore axle of a wagon turns in locking [*Prov. Eng.*]

main-post (mān'pōst), *n.* The stern-post of a ship

mainprise, *mainprize* (mān'pɛr-iz), *n.* [*< ME mainprise, mayprize, < OF (AF.) mainprise, meynprise, surety, bail, < mainperdre, take surety, < main, hand, + perdre, take. See prize*¹] In law (a) Surety, bail

He shall for his offence, pay the sum of two shillings or else be utterly excluded for ever, without bail or *mainprise*

English Glode (E. E. T. S.), p. 291.

They are not bailable,

They stand committed without bail or *mainprise*

B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 2.

(b) Deliverance of a prisoner on security for his appearance at a future day

"God wot, quoth Wisdum, 'that weore not the beste,
And he amendes make let *mayprys* him haue,
And beo borw of his bale and buggen him bote"

Piers Plowman (A), IV. 76.

(c) A writ formerly directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take sureties (called *mainpernors*) for a prisoner's appearance, and to let him go at large. This writ is now generally superseded by bail and habeas corpus

mainprised, *mainprized* (mān'pɛr-iz), *v. t.* [*< mainprise, n.*] To suffer to go at large, as a prisoner, on his finding sureties or mainpernors for his appearance at a future day

mainpriser, *mainprizer* (mān'pɛr-iz-er), *n.* A surety, a mainpernor

There was the Park of Ulster enlarged, who took his oath, and found *mainprisers* or sureties to answer the writs of law and to pursue the kings enemies

Holland, tr. of Camden, II. 176. (Dames)

main-rigging (mān'rig'ing), *n.* *Naut.*, the rigging of the mainmast

mainroyal (mān'roi'al), *n.* *Naut.*, the uppermost sail ordinarily carried on the mainmast, next above the topgallantsail, and used only in a light breeze — *Mainroyalmast*, the upper part of the maintopgallantmast, sometimes fitted separately

mains (mānz), *n.* [*A dial var of main*²] The farm or fields attached to a mansion-house; the home farm [*Scotch and North Eng.*]

mainsail (mān'sāl or -sl), *n.* In a square-rigged vessel, the sail bent to the main-yard, the main course, in a fore-and-aft rigged vessel, the large sail set on the after part of the mainmast

main-sheet (mān'shēt), *n.* The sheet or rope used for securing the mainsail when set. See *sheet*. With a square mainsail it holds in place the lee clew of the sail and with a fore-and-aft mainsail it is a tackle on the main boom.

mainspring (mān'spring), *n*. 1. The principal spring of any piece of mechanism, as, in a gun-lock, the spring which operates the hammer, specifically, the coiled spring of a watch or other timepiece.

God's the mainspring, that maketh every way
All the small wheels of this great Engine play
Sylvestre, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, l 7

Hence—2 The impelling cause of any action, the inciting motive

It was no longer the savage love of plunder or the necessities of providing subsistence, the mainspring of the barbarian's inroads, that excited men to war like enterprize
Brougham

mainstay (mān'stā), *n*. 1. The rope which secures the head of the mainmast of a vessel forward. Hence—2 Chief support, main dependence as, their mainstay is fishing

The coconut, bread fruit taro, and banana form the mainstay and daily food of the people
The Century, XXXVIII 16

mainstaysail (mān'stā-sāl or -sl), *n*. A storm-sail set sometimes on the mainstay

mainwear, *v* & *n*. See *mainwearer*

main-tack (mān'tak), *n*. The weather-vane of a square mainsail

maintain (mān-tān'), *v*. [*< ME maintainen, maintenir, < OF maintenir, F maintenir = Pr maintenir = Sp mantener = Pg manter = It mantenere, keep, maintain, < L manu tenere, hold in the hand manu, abl of manus, hand, tenere, hold see manus and tenant Cf attain, contain, detain, etc*] 1 To hold in an existing state or condition, keep in existence or continuance, preserve from lapse, decline, failure, or cessation, keep up as, to maintain an upright attitude, to maintain a conversation

Your riches are no sufficient nor verities to maintain
Chaucer, Tale of Melibee

Go you, and maintain talk with the duke, that my charity be not of him perceived
Shak, Lear, III 3 10

The king had no easy part to play to avoid quarrelling with the clergy and yet to maintain a hold upon them
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 386

2 To furnish means for the subsistence or existence of, sustain or assist with the means of livelihood, provide for, support as, to maintain a family or an army, to maintain a costly equipage

Among all honest Christian people,
Whoe or breaks limbs maintain the cripple
Prior, To F Shepherd

A time there was, ere England's griefs began,
When every rood of ground maintained its man
Goldsmith, Des. VII, l 58

It is a mistake to suppose that the rich man maintains his servants, tradesmen, tenants, and labourers: the truth is, they maintain him
Paley, Moral Philos., III § 2

3 To hold fast, keep in possession, preserve from capture or loss as, to maintain one's ground in battle or in argument, to maintain an advantage

Thel myntenen hem self right vygonenly
Mandeville, Travels, p 155

I stand upon the ground of mine own honour,
And will maintain it
Pletcher, Rule a Wife, III 5

To maintain the frontiers of the Rhine and the Danube was, from the first century to the fifth, the great object of Roman European policy and warfare
P A Freeman, Amer. Lects., p 107

4 To give support or encouragement to, uphold, countenance, vindicate, as by defense or adjudication

We will put our bodies in adventure of death for to on crece holy chyrche and the cristen folk to mayntene
Moran (L E I 8), III 880

For thou hast maintained my right and my cause thou sauest in the throne judging right
Ps ix 4

5 To uphold by argument or assertion, hold to: as, to maintain the doctrine of the Trinity

We maintain that in Scripture we are taught all things necessary unto salvation
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, III 8

The Lutheran churches maintain consubstantiation
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), II 290

This glittering, fanciful system of fencing which he kept up on all subjects, maintaining with equal brilliancy and ingenuity this to day and that to morrow
H B Store, Oldtown, p 360

6† To represent, denote

This side is Homs, Winter, this Vei, the Spring, the one maintained by the owl, the other by the cuckoo
Shak, L. L. L., v 2 902

=Syn 4 and 5 *Defend, Vindicate, etc. See assert.*

II. intrans. 1 To behave, conduct one's self [Prov Eng]—2 To hold as true; hold. **maintainable** (mān-tā'-na-bl), *a*. [*< maintain + -able*] Capable of being maintained, kept up, supported, or upheld, sustainable, defensible

They perhaps if they were urged, could say little else than that without such a second voyage their opinion were not maintainable
Raleigh, Hist. World, II 1 3

maintainer (mān-tā'nēr), *n*. One who maintains, supports, sustains, or upholds. In legal use, *maintainer* (which see)

O ye traitours and maintainers of madness,
Unto your folly I ascribe all my paine
Lamentation of Mary Magdalen, l 253

maintaining-wheel (mān-tā'-ning-hwēl), *n*. In a watch, a wheel impelled by a spring, which prevents a watch from stopping while being wound, a going-wheel

maintainor (mān-tā'nōr), *n*. [*< F. mainteneur, < maintenir, maintain see maintain.*] In law, one guilty of maintenance (see *maintenance*, 4), one who maintains a cause depending between others in which he has no interest.

maintenance (man'tō-nans), *n*. [*< ME. maintainen, myntenauce, meynlauce, < OF. (and F) maintenue (= Pr. mantnensa = Sp. mantnencia = Pg. manança = It. manutenzione), maintenance, < maintenir, maintain see maintain*] 1 The act of maintaining, keeping up, supporting, or upholding, preservation, sustentation, vindication as, the maintenance of a family, the maintenance of right

He, on the other hand, granting to them a bond of maintenance, or protection by which he bound himself, in usual form to maintain their quarrel against all mortals, saving his loyalty
Quoted in Child's Ballads, VI 108

All Christian sovereignty is by law, and to no other end but to the maintenance of the common good
Milton, Apology for Smectymnus

Ability to feel depends on the maintenance of a certain temperature
H Spencer, Prin of Psychol., § 42

2 That which maintains or supports, means of livelihood

After such an age no minister was permitted to preach, but had his maintenance continued during life
Keelyn, Diary, Aug 19, 1641

3† Bearing, behavior
She had so stodfast countenance,
So noble porte and meynlauce
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l 884

For all their craft is in their countenance,
They bene so grave and full of mayntenance
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September

4 In law (a) An officious intermeddling in a suit in which the meddler has no interest, by assisting either party with means to prosecute or defend it. This is a punishable offense at common law. (b) Formerly, a like intermeddling with the controversy of others, as to land, by wrongfully taking or holding possession in aid of one party. (c) In a more general sense, an interfering with the due course of justice

J F Stephen—**Cap of maintenance**, a cap of dignity carried before the sovereigns of England at their coronation, a kind of albat or by cocket. The term is also applied to an ornament borne before the mayors of certain cities on state occasions. In heraldry it is in use as a symbol of dignity, and is occasionally shown beneath the crest in place of the customary wreath. The cap of maintenance (or estate) originally belonged to nobles exclusively, but is now granted to gentlemen, and is borne irrespective of rank



Cap of Maintenance

In the later end of this yere came the thyrd cappe of mayntenance from the pope
Fabyan, Chron., I, an 1508

=Syn 1 Justification, preservation—2 Substance, livelihood, etc. See *honor*

maintenantly (mān'tē-nant-li), *adv*. [*< *maintenant, < F. maintenant, now, at the present moment, pp of maintenir, keep, maintain see maintain*] Incontinently; straightway

The Scotches, encouraged a fresh, assayed their enemies with more eager minds than they had done at the first, so that *maintenantly* both the wings of the British army were utterly discomfited
Holmes (1877) (Nares)

Maintenon cross (man-tē-nōn' kros) A cross marked by four diamonds forming its extremities, a personal ornament for women named from Madame de Maintenon, wife of Louis XIV

maintop (man'top), *n*. *Naut*, a platform just below the head of the mainmast, resting on the trestletrees. See *top*

maintopmast (mān'top-māst or -mast), *n*. *Naut*, the mast next above the lower mainmast

maintopsail (mān'top-sāl or -sl), *n*. In square-rigged vessels, the sail above the mainsail—**Maintopsail-yard**, the yard on which the maintopsail is set

main-wales (mān'wālz), *n. pl* *Naut*, the strakes worked from the lower port-sill of the gun-deck to the bottom plank

main-yard (mān'yārd), *n* *Naut*, the lower yard on the mainmast

Their topmasts and their mainyards
Were cover'd o'er w' gold
James Herries (Child's Ballads, I 206)

maioide (mā'yoid), *a. and n*. [*< Mava + -oid.*] 1. *a.* Same as *maioidean*.

II. n. A crab of the group *Maiodea*; a spider-crab.

Also *maian*
Maiodea (mā-yoi'dē-ā), *n. pl* [NL, *< Mava + -oida*] A superfamily of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, also called *Oxyrhyncha*, the spider-crabs. There are several families and more than 100 genera.

maioidean (mā-yoi'dē-an), *a*. Resembling a maioid, having the characters of the *Maiodea*.

mair¹ (māir), *a. and n*. A Scotch form of *more*¹.

mair², **mairet**, *n*. Earlier forms of *mayor*.

maiset, *n*. An obsolete form of *mease*².

maisondewet, *n*. See *maisondewet*.

maist, *a, n, and adv*. A Scotch form of *most*.

maister, **maistrisset**, etc. Obsolete forms of *master*, *mistress*, etc.

maistowt. A Middle English contraction of *mayest thou*

This maistow understonde and acn at eye
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 2158

maistri, **maistree** (mās'tri), *n* [E Ind] In the East Indies, a native foreman or master workman said of masons, carpenters, cooks, etc.

Labour, 4 annas a day, exclusive of maistries' wages
Spond' Encey Manuf., I 714

maistring, *a*. A Middle English form of *mastering*

maistriset, *n* [ME, *< OF. maistrise, mastery, < maistre, master see mastery*] Same as *mastery*

And eke amidde this purposse
Was maad a tour of gret maistrise
Rom of the Rose, l 4172

Maitland cord. See *cord*¹

maître (ma'tr), *n* [F. see *maître*¹] A master—**A la maître d'hôtel**, in cookery, a phrase signifying that a dish is served with a sauce made of butter melted with a little lemon juice, vinegar, and chopped parsley

Maitre de chapelle, a choir-master. See *maître*

Maitre d'hôtel, the master or superintendent of the table in a mansion, a butler

maîtrise (mā-trē'), *n* [F. see *maîtrise*.] 1 In France, a school formerly attached to a cathedral or collegiate church, for the education of singers. The pupils were supported at the expense of the church, and educated in other branches as well as music. Most French musicians were educated in these schools before the Revolution, when they were suppressed. Some were afterward reestablished, and a few still exist. The master of such a school is called the *maître de chapelle*

2 Formerly, in France, a corporation of masters in a trade, a trade-gild

The Parisian couturières, prior to the Revolution, were continually persecuted by the *maîtrise* or corporation of women's tailors.
Portugally Rev., N 8, XLII 288

maize (māz), *n* [Formerly also *maiz*, *maiz*, *mayz*, *mays*, = F *maïs*, formerly *maiz*, < Sp *maiz* (NL *mays*), < W Ind (Haytian) *maiz*, *mahis*, the native name of the plant. It was also formerly called *Turkey corn* or *Turkey wheat*, after F. *blé de Turquie*, its origin, like that of the *Turkey cock* or *turkey*, being at one time erroneously ascribed vaguely to "Turkey" or the East.] 1 A cereal plant, *Zea Mays*, of the grass family; the Indian corn. In America commonly called simply *corn*, in Europe formerly *Turkey corn* or *Turkey wheat*. For description, see *Zea*.

2 The grain produced by the maize, Indian corn. It appears in market either in the ear (i e, on the cob) or shelled (i e, removed from the cob). It is a highly nutritious food, starchy matter predominating in it. As human food it is used in various forms. (See *corn bread*, *hasty pudding*, *Indian meal*, *hominy*, *corn starch*, *amp*) The immature kernels (green corn), boiled, form an excellent vegetable, and in this state maize is largely preserved by canning. Of late years Indian corn has been extensively manufactured into glucose. Maize is said to furnish food to a larger part of the human race than any other grain except rice. It is also much used for fattening cattle and swine, as well as for horses. An enormous amount is consumed in the manufacture of spirits. It is the principal grain distilled in the United States. Maize was found in cultivation over a great part of America on its discovery, and was rapidly diffused throughout the world wherever the climate was suitable to it

Heer, of one grain of Maiz, a Reed doth spring
That thrice a year hie hundred grains doth bring
Sylvestre, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, l 8

3 A coal-tar color, the sodium salt of the disulphonic acid of azoxy-stilbene. It dyes silk and wool reddish-yellow in an acid bath. Also called *sun-yellow*.—**Japan maize**, a variety with ornamental variegated leaves.—**Mountain maize**, plants of the genus *Ombrophytum*, said to be eaten like mushrooms.—**Water-maize**, the royal water lily *Victoria regia* so called on account of its farinaceous seeds.

maize-bird (māz'bērd), *n*. An American blackbird of the family *Icteridae* and subfamily *Agelatinae*, one of the tropicbirds or marsh-blackbirds, so called from its fondness for Indian corn.

maize-eater (māz'ē'tēr), *n.* A South American maize-bird, *Pseudostenotragus virens*. *P. L. Slater.*
maize-oil (māz'oil), *n.* An oil prepared from the seed of Indian corn. It is a limpid yellow oil, said to be a good lubricant, but it has not yet been produced cheaply and in considerable quantity.

maize-smut (māz'smut), *n.* A destructive fungus, *Ustilago Maydis*, attacking the ovary as well as various other parts of the living plant of Indian corn.

maize-thief (māz'thōf), *n.* A maize-bird, especially, the common marsh-blackbird, *Agelaius phoeniceus*. *A. Wilson.*

Maj. An abbreviation of *Major* before a name.
Majaqueus (ma-jā'kwē-us), *n.* [NL.] A genus of very large sooty shearwaters, of the family *Procellariidae*. The bill and feet are robust, the nasal tubes long, and the wings and tail very short, the plumage is fuliginous, with white markings on the head. Two species, *M. aquinoctialis* and *M. conspicillatus*, inhabit southern seas. *Reichenbach*, 1830.

majestatic (maj-es-tat'ik), *a* [= Pg *majestático*, *majestático* (cf. *G. majestatisch* = Dan *majestätisch* = Sw. *majestätisk*), < ML **majestaticus*, < L *majestatis* (cf. *majesty* see *majesty*)] Of majestic appearance, majestic.

majestaticity (maj-es-tat'ik-ē-tē), *a* [*< majestatic + -ity*] Same as *majestatic*.
majestic (mā-jes'tik), *a* [*< majesty + -ic* Cf. *majestatic*] Possessing majesty, having dignity of nature or appearance, of stately character, august.

Here his first lays majestic Denham sung
Pope Windsor Forest, l. 271

2 Characteristic of or manifesting majesty, lofty, grand, sublime as, a majestic mien.

Get the start of the majestic world
Shak, *J. C.*, l. 2 130

Look how she walks along your shady space,
 Not Juno moves with more majestic grace
Dryden, *Pul and Arc*, l. 200

-Syn. *Majestic*, *August*, *Stately*, *magnificent*, *imperial*, *regal*, *royal*, *noble*. *Stately* is generally applied to the merely external, and sometimes to the wholly artificial as, a stately etiquette. The *majestic* and *august* are natural, *majestic* applying to the appearance, *august* to the character, while *stately* often applies to motion as, a stately walk. *August*, as applied to persons, implies respect combined with awe on the part of the beholder as, George Washington is the most august personage in American history. See *grand*.

majestical (mā-jes'ti-kal), *a* [*< majestic + -al*] Majestic.

If I were ever to fall in love again it would be, I think, with pictiness, rather than with *majestical* beauty
Crozier, *Greatness*

majestically (ma-jes'ti-kal-ē), *adv.* In a majestic manner, with majesty, with a lofty air or appearance.

majesticalness (mā-jes'ti-kal-ē-ness), *n.* The character of being majestic. [Rare.]

majestiness (mā-jes'tik-ness), *n.* The quality of being majestic. [*Canterbury*, To the Countess of Carlisle. [Rare]]

majesty (maj'es-tē), *n.*, pl. *majesties* (-tē). [*< ME majestie*, < OF *majestat*, F *majesté* = Sp *majestad* = Pg *majestade*, *majestade* = It *majestà*, *maestà* = D *majestat* = G *Sw. majestat* = Dan *majestat*, < L *majestas* (cf. *majesty*), greatness, grandeur, dignity, majesty, < *majus* (major, orig. **majos*, cf. *honestus*, honest, < *honor*, *honos*, honor), compar. (cf. *majus*, compar. *adv.*) of *magnus*, or rather of the rare positive *majus*, great. See *magnitude*, *main*, *mayor*, etc.] 1 The greatness or grandeur of exalted rank or character, or of manner, imposing loftiness, stateliness, in general, the character of inspiring awe or reverence.

And after that, sit scholar he putten hem in a fayre Parady, where that thei schold see God of Nature visibly, in his *Majestee* and in his Blisse
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 279

The Lord reigneth, he is clothed with majesty
Ps. xciii, l. 1

Awed by the majesty of Antiquity, turn not with indifference from the Future
Sumner, *Orations*, l. 196

Girlish lightness passed away
 Into a sweet grave majesty,
 That scarce elsewhere the world might see
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III 67

2 Royal state, royalty.

Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gift,
 And make high majesty look like itself
Shak, *Rich II*, ll. 1 295

3 A title of address or dignity (commonly written with a capital) used in speaking to or of a ruling sovereign or his (or more rarely her) wedded consort: as, your Majesty or *Majesties*; their *Majesties* the king and queen. By papal grant, the sovereigns of Spain bear the title of *Catholic Majesty*, those of Portugal, of *Most Faithful Majesty*, and the former kings of France had that of *Most Christian Majesty*.

Before she arrived at London, Captain Smith, to deserve her former courtesies, made her qualities known to the Queen's most excellent Majesty and her Court.
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II 29

Most royal majesty,
 I crave no more than hath your highness offered
Shak, *Learn*, l. 1 176

4 [*cap*] In medieval art, etc., a symbolic representation of the first person of the Trinity, seated on a throne. In the art of the Western Church this figure is usually robed in a cope and other vestments, wearing as emblematic of sovereignty over the whole universe a triple (sometimes a quadruple) crown similar to the papal tiara, and holding the mound or globe of kindly authority.

The dome [of St. Sophia at Constantinople] was covered with mosaic of glass the summit, as usual, representing a Majesty
Neale, *Eastern Church*, l. 238

5 In medieval English usage, the canopy of a bier or so called because generally adorned with the symbolic figure of God the Father, called the *Majesty*. See *hearse*.

This tester like covering was known as the *majesty*
Rack, *Church of our Fathers*, ll. 497

6 In her, a representation of an eagle as crowned with a regal crown and holding a scepter — *Apostolic Majesty*. See *Apostolic King*, under *agnus dei*.

majestyship (maj'es-tē-ship), *n.* [*< majesty + -ship*] Majesty. [Rare.]

And please your *majestyship*.
Greene, *Looking glass for London and England*

Maj.-Gen. An abbreviation of *Major-General*, used before a name.

majoe-bitter (mā'jō-bit'ēr), *n.* A bitter shrub of the West Indies, *Picramnia Antidysma*, used medicinally.

majolica (ma-jol'i-kā, It. pron. māj'vō'lī-kā), *n.* [*< Manolico*, for *Majolica* (Sp. *Mallorca*), whence the first specimens came] 1 Decorative enameled pottery, especially that of Italy from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century. The name is applied particularly to the more richly adorned pieces the colors of which have remarkable intensity. (See *mezza majolica*.) Modern writers on ceramics have attempted to limit it to Italian pottery, especially that of the middle ages and the sixteenth century, made in *Majolica* or in *Spain*, or more especially in Italy, in supposed imitation of ware from the two former countries.

2 As applied to modern pottery, a kind of ware which in effects of color partly imitates the pottery above defined, especially in large pieces used for architectural decoration, garden-seats, vases, etc. This ware is usually much harder and more perfectly manufactured than the ancient, but is inferior in decorative effect, being cast in molds and having a mechanical look. *Fontana majolica*, a variety of the majolica of Urbino the name *Fontana* having been adopted by certain of the leading decorators of that school. The painter known as *Oratio Fontana* is the most celebrated of these, his work takes rank among the finest productions of the sixteenth century.

major (mā'jor), *a* and *n.* [*I. a* = OF *major*, *major*, *majour*, F *majeur* = Sp *mayor* = Pg *majour*, *majour*, *major* = It *maggior*, < L *major*, greater, compar. of *magnus*, great see *magnitude* and *majesty*. II. *n.* = D *Gr. Dan Sw. majör*, < F *major* = Sp *mayor* = Pg *majör* = It *maggior*, < L *major*, an elder, adult (usually in pl.), ML also chief officer, chief, mayor (cf. *mayor*, from the same source); from the adj.] 1. *a* Greater, more important or effective, first in force or consideration, leading; principal as, the major premise or term of a syllogism.

My major vow lies here this I'll obey
Shak, *T and C*, v. 1 40

2 Greater in quantity, number, or extent as, the major part of the revenue, of an assembly, or of a territory.

In any rank or profession whatever, the more general or major part of opinion goes with the face
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, ll. 1

The first eight lines of this Italian sonnet are often called the *major portion*. *Lanier*, *Science of Eng. Verse*, p. 241.

3 Of age, having attained to majority. *Godwin*. — **4** In music (*a*) Of intervals, standard or normal, literally "greater," as compared with minor intervals. The term is more often applied to seconds, thirds, sixths, sevenths, and ninths, designating an interval equivalent to the intervals between the key note of a standard or normal scale and its second, third, sixth, seventh and ninth tone respectively. Thus, a *major second* is two semitones long, a *major third* four semitones, a *major sixth* nine semitones, and a *major seventh* eleven semitones. *Major* has also been applied of late to fourths, fifths, and octaves, and is then equivalent to the older term *perfect*. Finally, it is used to distinguish the larger of two intervals that differ by a minute quantity, as, a *major* step or tone (♯), which is a comma greater than a minor tone. Opposed to *minor*, and also often to *diminished* and *augmented*. See *interval*, *b*.

(*b*) Of tones, distant by a major interval from a given tone — as, A is the *major* third of F, etc. (*c*) Of tonalities and scales, standard or normal, characterized by a major third and also by a major sixth and seventh — opposed to *minor*. The *major tonality* or *scale* is the recognized standard of reference for all the modern musical systems. See *key*, *tonality*, and *scale*. (*d*) Of triads and chords, characterized by a major third between the root and the tone next above, and a perfect fifth between the root and the second tone above — opposed to *minor*, *diminished* and *augmented*. The *major triad* is the usual standard of reference in classifying the chords of modern music. See *triad* and *chord*. (*e*) Of cadences, ending in a major triad. (*f*) Of modes in the modern sense, and thus of composition in general, characterized by the use of a major tonality and of major cadences — as, a piece is written throughout in the *major* mode. From an acoustical point of view, major intervals, chords, and scales are simpler and stronger in themselves and admit of better harmonic extension and combination than minor. The educated taste of modern times has tended to exalt the major over the minor, making the former the standard and normal of which the latter is the variation, while the medieval systems, being based upon a different conception of music at various points, tended the other way. The esthetic effect of the major in contrast with the minor is brighter, stronger, and more complete. It has recently been maintained that major and minor phenomena in all their phases, are mutually reciprocal, the major triad, scale, etc., being measured upward in a certain way from a given tone, and the minor triad, scale, etc., being measured downward in the same way from the same tone. According to this view, the major triad of C is called the *over chord* of C, and the minor triad of C is called the *under chord* of C, etc.

5 In *logic*, wider, broader, more extensive, a predicate to more subjects. The *major extreme* or *major term* of a syllogism is that term which enters into the predicate of the conclusion, the *major premise* is that premise which contains the major term. These have always been the usual definitions, but they have been subject to much dispute, owing to the fact that all real distinction between major and minor vanishes in certain cases — *Bob major*. See *bob*, 7. — *Major axis*. Same as *transverse axis* (which see, under *axis*). — *Major function*. See *function*.

II. n. 1 *Milit.* an officer next in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant-colonel, the lowest field-officer. His chief duties consist in superintending the exercises of his regiment or battalion and in putting in execution the commands of his superior officer. His ordinary position in the line is behind the left wing. Abbreviated *Maj*.

2 In *law*, a person who is old enough to manage his own concerns. See *age*, *n.* 3 — **3** In *music*, the major mode or a major tonality or major chord, taken absolutely. — **4** In *logic*. (*a*) The major premise of a syllogism, which in direct syllogisms states the rule from which the conclusion is drawn. (*b*) The major extreme of a syllogism. — **5** Same as *major*. *Bacon*, *Hist. Hen VII.*, p. 7.

major (maj'or), *v. t.* [*< major*, *n.*, 1] To act the major, look and talk big, or with a military air. [Rare.]

(An it be for the poor body M'Dunk's health to *major* about in the tartans like a tobacco-pipe sign in a frosty morning, with his poor wizened laughs as blue as a blue wort.)
Scott, *St. Romain's Well*, xx

majoralty (maj'or-al-ē-tē), *n.* [See *majorally*] Same as *majorally*.

The *majoralty* of Sir John Dehick, knight
Mazon (1859) quoted in *F. v. c. Brit.*, IX 496

majorat (ma-jō-rat'), *n.* [F. see *majorat*] 1 The right of succession to property according to age, primogeniture — so called in some of the countries of Europe. — **2** In France, property, landed or funded, which might be reserved by persons holding hereditary titles, and attached to the title so as to descend with it maleably. This principle was abolished in the first revolution, restored by Napoleon I. restricted under Louis Philippe, and finally abolished in 1849.

majorate (maj'or-āt'), *v. t.* [*< ML. majorare*, make greater, increase, < L *major*, greater see *major*, *a*, and *-ate*] To increase. *Houell*, *Paul's of Beasts*.

majorate (maj'or-āt'), *n.* [= F *majorat*, < ML *majoratus*, < L *major*, greater, older see *major*, *n.*, and *-ate*] The office or rank of major, majority, majorityship. [Rare.]

majoration (maj'or-ā-shon), *n.* [*< ML. majoratio* (cf. *n.*), < *majorari*, make greater see *majorate*] Increase, enlargement.

But *majoration*, which is also the work of refraction, appeareth plainly in sounds. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 354.

Majorcan (mā-jōr'kan), *a* and *n*. [*< Majorca* (see def.) (Sp. *Majorca*) + *-an*.] 1. *a*. Of or pertaining to Majorca, the largest of the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain.

II. *n*. A native or an inhabitant of the island of Majorca. Also *Mallorcan*.

major-domo (mā-jōr-dō'mō), *n*. [= *F. majordome* = *It. maggiordomo*, *< Sp. mayordomo* = *Pg. mon domo*, *mayordomo*, *< ML. major domus*, a house-steward. *L. major*, elder, *ML. chief* (see *major*), *domus*, gen. of *domus*, a house (see *dome*).] A man employed to superintend the management of a household, especially that of a sovereign or other dignitary keeping a great establishment; a house-steward. In former times the *major-domo* of a royal household was commonly an officer of high rank and influence, often charged with important ministerial duties in affairs of government. See *major of the palace*, under *major*.

He took the ceremony which he found ready in the custom of the Jews, where the *major-domo*, after the paschal supper, gave bread and wine to every person of his family. Jer Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I 116.

The King's personal favorite and attendant, his "dapifer," "pluricaria," *major domus*, or something of the kind. E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, II 441.

major-general (mā-jōr-jen'e-rul), *n*. A military officer next in rank below a lieutenant-general. In the United States army the grade of major general has hitherto been the highest permanent one (see *general* and *lieutenant general*), and in active service a major general may be assigned to the command of a division, a corps or an entire army. In the British and German armies major generals are the lowest permanent general officers (brigadiers in the former being temporarily appointed), and in action usually command brigades. Abbreviated *May Gen.*

major-generalship (mā-jōr-jen'e-rul-ship), *n*. [*< major-general* + *-ship*.] The office of a major-general.

Majorist (mā-jōr-ist), *n*. [*< Major* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A follower of Georg Major, a German Protestant theologian (1502-74), who maintained that good works are necessary for salvation.

Majoristic (mā-jō-ris'tik), *a*. [*< Majorist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Majorists or to their doctrines. — **Majoristic controversy**, a controversy which began in 1551-2 between Georg Major and Nikolaus von Amsdorf, in regard to the doctrine of justification by faith. Major maintained that good works are essential to salvation and Amsdorf was accused of believing that they are hindrances to salvation. The controversy continued till the adoption of the Formula of Concord in 1577.

majority (mā-jōi'ti), *n*, pl. *majorities* (-tiz). [= *F. majorité* = *Sp. mayoría* = *Pg. maioria* = *It. maggioranza*, *< ML. majorita* (*t*), *< L. major*, greater (see *major* and *-ity*).] 1. *f*. The state of being major or greater, superiority, preponderance.

Whose hot incursions and great name in arms,
Holds from all soldiers chief majority. Shak., I Hen IV III 2 100.

2. The greater number, more than half the whole number, as, a majority of mankind, a majority of votes. See *plurality*.

After all, it is my principle that the will of the majority should prevail. Jefferson, Correspondence, II 276.

3. The excess of one of two groups of things which have been enumerated over the other, as, the measure was carried by a majority of twenty votes, his majority was two to one.

4. Full age, the age at which the laws of a country permit a young person to manage his own affairs and to exercise the rights of citizenship—in most countries twenty-one years. The majority of a reigning prince usually occurs much earlier, in France it used to be at fourteen years. See *age*, *n*, 3.

This prince [Henry III.] was no sooner come to his majority but the baron raised a cruel war against him. Sur J. Dames, State of Ireland.

5. The office, rank, or commission of a major. Soon after his marriage Thompson became acquainted with Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire, who, struck by his appearance and bearing, conferred on him the majority of a local regiment of militia. Encyc. Brit., XXIII 300.

6. [*L. majores*.] Ancestors, ancestry. A posterity not unlike their majority. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

The majority, the great majority, the dead. To go over to or to join the majority, to join the dead or departed, die.

majorship (mā-jōr-ship), *n*. [*< major* + *-ship*.]

The office or rank of major; majority.

majoun, **madjoun**, *n*. See *majun*.
majoun (ma-jōn'), *n*. [Also *majooun*, *majoun*, *madjoun*, *majum*, Turk. *majūn*, paste, putty, cement, electuary, a kind of taffy or preparation of sugar with spices.] A green-colored intoxicating confection, commonly sold in the bazaars of India. The chief ingredients used in making

it are ganja (or hemp) leaves, milk, ghee, poppy-seeds, flowers of the thorn apple (*Datura*), the powder of *Nuxvomica*, and sugar. Qanoon-e-Islam, Glon. lxxxiii. (Yule and Burnell.) See *bang*.

majuscule (mā-jus'kü-lä), *n*, pl. *majuscules* (-lë). [*L. (ML.)*, *sc. littera*, letter: see *majuscule*.] Same as *majuscule*.

majuscule (mā-jus'kü-lä), *n*. [= *F. majuscule* = *Sp. mayuscula* = *Pg. mayusculo* = *It. majusculo*, *a*, *< L. (ML.) majuscula*, *sc. littera*, a somewhat larger letter (so than the minuscule), fem. of *majusculus*, somewhat larger, dim. of *major* (neut. *majus*), larger, greater (see *major*).] In paleography, a capital or uncial letter: opposed to *minuscule*. — **Majuscule writing**, writing composed of capital or uncial letters, as in the oldest surviving Greek manuscripts, and in the majority of Latin manuscripts down to the ninth century. In Greek paleography *majuscule* writing is not clearly distinguished into capital and uncial writing, as in Latin (true capitals being confined to superscriptions, in imitation of the lapidary style), and all three adjectives are often alike applied to it. See *capital*, *curse*, *minuscule*, *uncial*.

In Latin *majuscule* writing there exist both capitals and uncials, each class distinct. In Greek MSS pure capital letter writing was never employed (except occasionally for ornamental titles at a late time). Encyc. Brit., XVIII 145.

makable (mā'ku-hl), *a*. [*< make* + *-able*.]

Capable of being made; effectible; feasible.

Makassar oil. See *Macassar oil*, under *oil*.

make (māk), *v*, pret. and pp. *made*, ppr. *making*. [*< ME. maken*, *maken* (pret. *makede*, *maked*, pp. *maked*, *maad*, *maad*, *imaked*, *imad*, *made*, etc.), *< AS. macian* (pret. *maecode*, pp. *maecod*) = *OE. macon* = *OFries. makia*, *mekia*, also *mata*, *martia*, *metta* = *MD. maken*, *maeken*, *D. maken* = *MLG. LG. maken* = *OHG. machon*, *makhon*, *MHG. G. machen*, *make*, in *OHG.* also fit or fasten together (not found in *Icel.* or *Goth.*, cf. *Sw. make*, *move*, = *Dan. mæge*, *manage*, *< LG. oi G.*, cf. *AS. gumac*, fit, suitable, = *OHG. qumach*, *MHG. G. qumach*, fit, suited, corresponding, = *Icel. mækr* in compar. *makari*, more fit or suitable, = *Sw. maka* = *Dan. mæge*, matching, cf. also deriv. *make*², *mate*¹, and *match*¹, *< Teut. √ mak*, perhaps akin to *Gr. μηχανή*, a machine, see *machine*.] I trans. 1. To give being to, bring into existence, cause to exist as a distinct thing or entity, create, in either a primary or a secondary sense, be the author of, produce as, God made man in his own image, to make a book, or a will, to make laws or regulations, to make an estimate, a calculation, or a plan.

The boke maad of Rycharde Hampole heremyte to an ankeresse.

Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xi. Towards the west, about a good bow shot, is Ager Damascus, in the which he place Adam was made. Sir R. Gwyllforde, Pylgrymage, p. 54.

And God made two great lights, he made the stars also. Gen. I 16.

What nature makes in any mood
To me is warranted for good.

Lowell, The Nomades.

2. To give form or character to; fashion, fabricate, construct, form, or compose. *Makes* is used with *of*, *out of*, or *from* before the material used, with *before* the means used, by *before* the operative agency or method, and *for* or an infinitive before the purpose or destination.

And there the Jewes scorned him, and madden him a crowne of the Branches of Albespyne, that is White Thorn, that grew in that same Gardyn. Mandeville, Travels, p. 13.

Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image. Ex. xx 4.

If my breast had not been made of faith and my heart of steel. Shak., C. of E., III 2 150.

Fairy tales are made out of the dreams of the poor. Lowell, Democracy.

3. To fashion suitably; adapt in formation or constitution, design or intend in making generally in the passive, followed by *for* or an infinitive with *to*.

The sabbath was made for man. Mark II 27.

Meat was made for mouths. Shak., Cor., I 1 211.

This hand was made to handle nought but gold. Shak., 2 Hen VI, v 1 7.

Man was made to mourn. Burns, Title of Poem.

4. To convert or transform, as into something different, cause to receive a new form or condition with *into* expressed or understood.

He fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had made it a molten calf. Ex. xxxii 4.

Sometimes it [the peacock] was made into a pie, at one end of which the head appeared above the crust in all its plumage, with the beak richly gilt. Irwin, Sketch-Book, p. 277, note.

5. To fashion by action or preparation, bring into condition or order, fit for use or service; arrange, prepare, as, to make hay or a crop, to make a garden, to make a feast.

Make me savoury meat, such as I love. Gen. xlvii. 4.

Wait upon me to Church, and then run Home and make the Bed, and put every Thing in its Place. N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 68.

The evening of the day you helped me to make hay in the orchard meadows, as I was tired with raking swaths, I sat down to rest me on a stile. Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

6. To form, constitute, or compose, be the basis, groundwork, material, or constituent parts of, as, milk makes both butter and cheese; rye flour makes dark-colored bread; he will make a good lawyer; two and two make four; citizens make the state.

Thou would'st make a good fool. Shak., Lear, I. 5. 41.

Those continued instances of time which flow into a thousand years make not to him one moment. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 11.

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage.
Lovelace, To Althea from Prison.

7. To form, produce, or constitute by causation or influence, be the cause or occasion of; give rise to, raise up. used in both a physical and a moral sense: as, a wet season makes bad harvests; to make an excavation or a vacuum; to make a rent in a garment; to make a good impression, to make trouble; to make friends or enemies, to make a mountain out of a molehill, to make merchandise of one's principles.

Thanne Lecchoure seyde "allas!" and on owre lady he cryed.

To make mercy for his mis-deeds bitwene God and his soule. Piers Plowman (B), v 78.

The mind is its own place, and in itself
Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven.
Milton, P. L., I. 255.

You may easily imagine to yourself what appearance I made, who am pretty tall, ride well, and was very well dressed, at the head of a whole county. Steele, Spectator, No. 113.

8. To cause, induce, constrain, or compel followed by an infinitive, usually without the sign *to*, as, to make a horse go, to make a person forget his misfortunes, to make anything seem better or worse than it is.

Kynge Arthur made hem alle to sitte down by hym as he that was the curteisest man of the world. Merlín (E. E. T. S.), III 582.

The Lord make his face shine upon thee. Num. vi 25.

A Stumble makes one take firmer footing. Howell, Letters, II. 3.

All the Paintings and Prints made of late years of the King make him look very old, which in my mind is not so. Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 220.

9. To cause to be, become, or appear, put into the state or condition of being, afford occasion, opportunity, or means of being or seeming as, to make one's wants known, to make a person glad or sorry, oppression made them rebels, to make a law of no effect.

Tyl Paolence haue preued the and parfitte the made. Piers Plowman (B), xiii 212.

Hope deferred maketh the heart sick. Prov. xiii 12.

We stone thee because that thou, being a man, makest thyself God. John x. 33.

And you have been a man long known to me, though I had never so good means, as desire, to make myself acquainted with you. Shak., M. W. of W., II 2 139.

You, and twenty thousand merks,
Will make me a man complete, lady.
Rob. Roy (Child's Ballads, VI 200).

She sought to make me traitor to myself. Milton, S. A., I. 401.

Mr. Dangle, here are two very civil gentlemen trying to make themselves understood, and I don't know which is the interpreter. Sheridan, The Critic, I. 2.

10. To cause to be in the condition of; constitute or appoint, invest with the rank, power, or attributes of.

Who made thee a prince and a judge over us? Ex. II. 14.

Pardon me, sir, the boldness is mine own,
That, being a stranger in this city here,
Do make myself a suitor to your daughter,
Unto Bianca, fair and virtuous. Shak., T. of the S., II. 1. 91.

For the more solemnity of his Coronation, he then made nine Knights, and created four Barons.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 136.

11. To cause to be perceived, bring into view or apprehension; manifest by demonstration or representation, as, to make a show of devotion; to make a feint of attacking.

Lord cardinal, if thou think'st on heaven's bliss,
Hold up thy hand, make signal of thy hope. Shak., 2 Hen VI, III 3. 28.

We generally make love in a style and with sentiments very unfit for ordinary life they are half theatrical, half romantic. Steele, Spectator, No. 479.

Thus, aiming to be fine, they make a show,
As tawdry squires in country churches do. Dryden, Wild Gallant, Epil. (1667), I. 28.

12. Used absolutely, to bring into the desired condition; render independent; set up; estab-

lish the fortune, independence, fame, or standing of

There's enough [money] to make us all

Shak, 1 Hen IV, II. 2. 60.

If I can get her, I am made for ever

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, I. 6

In these moments he must make or mar himself for life

Trolope, Castle Richmond, xxx

13. To bring about or to pass, be the agent in doing, performing, or effecting; accomplish, consummate, or achieve by effort or agency, effect, as, to make peace, the waves made havoc on the coast, he made the distance in one hour, the earth makes yearly revolutions round the sun, the ship made ten knots an hour, to make a hearty meal, to make a landing, a survey, or a visit. *Make* is used periphrastically, with an object (with or without a possessive or an adjective preceding or a prepositional adjunct following), in a great variety of analogous applications, where the action may be expressed by a verb corresponding to the object as, to make haste, choice, complaint, provision, delivery, mention, etc., to make an appearance, one's escape, a halt, a pretence, etc., equivalent to *hasten*, *choose*, *complain*, *provide*, *deliver*, *mention*, *appear*, *escape*, *halt*, *pretend*, etc.

And also in the Countess where I have been, ben many dyerates of manye wondrfulle thinges, mo thanne I make mencloun of

Mandeville, Travels, p. 314

Grete mervelle hadde Pendragon that Merlin com not as he hadde made prounyse, till that merlin drow hym a-nyde

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 47

Desyre him cum, and make me aido

Song of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 30).

Make ye marriages with us

Gen xxiv 9

There is a brief, how many sports are ripe

Make choice of which your highness will see first.

Shak, M. N. D., v. 1. 43.

I am making a slow recovery, hardly yet able to walk across the room

Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Meynell

A quat's wings make ten or fifteen thousand strokes per second

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 91

14. To bring or draw in or into possession, acquire or attain, gain, get, or obtain: as, to make money or profit, to make so many points in a game, to make a fortune or a reputation, in a negative sense, to make a loss

Of mine owne Countrey I have not made so great experience

Putterham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 253.

Captain Swan thought it convenient to make what interest he could with the Sultan

Dampier, Voyages, I. 354

15. To determine or conclude to be, hold or reckon, after computation, trial, or consideration: as, I make the sum larger than you do; he made the weight 17 pounds, what do you make her? I make her (or make her out) a full-rigged ship, to make much, little, or great account of anything

The Pilots about noone made themselves Southwards of the Isles twelve leagues

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 118

Our School men and other Divines make nine kinds of had Spirits

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 119

Was this becoming such a Saint as they would make him, to adulterate those Sacred words from the grace of God to the acts of his own grace? *Milton*, Elkonoklastes, v.

16. To bring within reach or view; come in sight of, reach or attain to, fetch up or arrive at, as a point in space as, to make a port or harbor.

On Friday the 11. of May we made land, it was somewhat low, where appeared certaine hummocks or hills in it.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 105

They that sail in the middle can make no land of either side.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

We could only make Bethany before the night came

L. Wallace, Ben Hur, p. 40

17. To bring into force or operation, cause to be effective or available.

Powhatan and all the power he could make would after come kill vs all, if they that brought it could not kill vs with our owne weapons.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 212.

For those kings which have sold the blood of others at a low rate have but made the market for their own enemies, to buy of theirs at the same price

Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. 13.

18. To bring to completion, complete, fill the complement or tale of as, another will make ten, this makes out the whole order

This bottle makes an angel. *Shak*, 1 Hen IV, iv. 2. 6.

19. To contribute.

Memory maketh most to a sound judgement and perfect worldly wisdom

Putterham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 31

20. To put forth, give out; deliver as, to make a speech

She stood to her defence and made shot for shot.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 6.

21. To do; be about; be occupied or busied with: with what [Archaic]

Whence art thou, and what doest thou here now make?

Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 35.

She was in his company at Page's house, and what they made there I know not. *Shak*, M. W. of W., II. 1. 244.

Night a bird, quoth he, what mak'st thou in this place, To view my wretched miserable case?

Drayton, The Owl

Give mee leave to inquire of your Majesty what you make in fields of blood, when you should be amidst your Parliament of peace

N. Ward, Simple Cocker, p. 58.

22. To inform, apprise, prepare by previous instruction, forewarn, "coach", train

Come, let's before, and make the justice, captain

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 9

23. To think, judge: with of.

I was only wondering what our people would make of her, they have never seen a white servant in their lives.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 242.

To make a back, a bed, a board, abode, a cast, a circuit. See the nouns. — To make account; to make account of. See account. — To make a clean breast of. See breast. — To make a clean sweep. See sweep. — To make a current or circuit, in elc., to complete the electric circuit, and so allow the current to flow. — To make a difference, a dividend, a double, a face. See the nouns. — To make a figure, to be conspicuous, cut a figure. See cut.

They make a figure in dress and equipage

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, II. 3

To make a flash, a fool of, a handi, a hare of, a hash of, a leg, a lip. See the nouns. — To make all split; to behave violently or rantingly [Slang]

I could play Eccles rarely, or a part to tear a cat in, to make all split

Shak, M. N. D., I. 2. 82

Two roaring boys of Rome, that made all split

Beau and Fl., Scornful Lady, II. 3

To make a long arm, to stretch out the arm in reaching for anything, as at table [Colloq]. — To make a magnet. Same as to make the magnet. — To make a march, a meal, a mock of. See the nouns. — To make a matter of conscience. See conscience. — To make amends, to render compensation or satisfaction. — To make a mouth. See mouth. — To make an end. See end. — To make an honest woman of. See honest. — To make a passage, a point of, a run, a scene, a show, a stand. See the nouns. — To make a vault. See vault. — To make a Virginia fence, to walk like a drunken man stagger in a zigzag course. *Lowell*, Hig low Papers, 2d ser. Int. [U. S., rare]. — To make avindandum. See avindandum. — To make away, to put out of the way. kill, destroy

Pray God he be not made away

B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 1

To make away with, to squander dissipate recklessly, destroy. — To make believe, to pretend, act as if as, he was only making believe

Sometimes the Queen would make believe

To heed him nought

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 112

To make boot of, capital of, cheer, choice of. See the nouns. — To make both ends meet. See end. — To make common cause with. See cause. — To make connections. See connection. — To make conscience. See conscience. — To make danger, to attempt or try, make experiment. [A. Latinism]

If there be e or a private corner as you go sir,

A foolish lobby out o' the way, make danger,

Try what they arc, try

Fletcher, Loyal Subject, III. 4

To make danger off. See danger. — To make dates. See date. — To make dole (or dool), to mourn. — To make ducks and drakes. See ducks. — To make earth, to tely, to put the line in contact with the earth. When there is a leakage of current from the line to earth it is said to make earth. — To make even. See even. — To make fast. See fast. — To make feast. See feast. — To make fish, to cure or dry fish. [Can't]. — To make foul water. See foul. — To make free with. See free. — To make from, to take from, alienate

Make from old reliques reverence,

From publique shows magnificent e

Putterham, Parthenades, xiii

To make fun of, to ridicule. — To make game of. See game. — To make good. See good. — To make good cheer, to make good play, to make haste, to make hay, to make head against. See the nouns. — To make good or bad weather (naut.), to behave (well or ill) in a gale said of a ship. To make bad weather is to roll or pitch violently

I found for one thing that whalers always made better weather than merchantmen, when they were in company

Science, VII. 107

To make head against, to oppose successfully. — To make headway, to move forward, forge ahead, gain progress. — To make hence, to cause to depart, expel or send away

It is as dangerous to make them hence,

If nothing but their birth be their offence

B. Jonson, Sejanus, II. 2

To make interest. See interest. — To make it one's business. See business. — To make known. See known. — To make light of. See light. — To make little of (a) To consider as of little or no value, treat as insignificant (b) To fail to understand fully. See to make nothing of. — To make love to. See love. — To make margin. See margin. — To make matter, to matter, import

What makes matter, say they, if a bird sing auk or crow cross?

Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 247

To make meant. See mean. — To make mock at. See mock. — To make money. See money. — To make much (more, a great deal, and the like) of (a) To consider as of great value or as giving great pleasure, treat with special favor (b) See to make nothing of. — To make no bones. See bone. — To make no doubt, to have no

doubt, be confident. — To make no forget. See forget. — To make no matter, to have no weight or importance, make no difference. — To make nothing of, to have no effect in assisting, supporting, or confirming as, mere assertions make nothing for an argument. — To make nothing (or little) of (a) To regard or think of as nothing (or little) as, she makes nothing of walking ten miles. (b) To be unable to understand, obtain no satisfactory result from as, I can make nothing of him. (c) To treat as of no (or little) value

I am astonished that those who have appeared against this paper have made so very little of it

Addison.

To make oath, to swear (to a statement) in a form and manner prescribed by law. — To make off, get rid of, dispose of

He could not subsist here, and thereupon made off his estate, and with his family, and 4,000 in his purse, he returned for England

Wentworth, Illust. New England, II. 15

To make one's jacket. See jacket. — To make one's beard. See beard. — To make one's honors. See honor. — To make one's lucky. See lucky. — To make one's manners. See manner. — To make one's mark. See mark. — To make one's market. (a) To make sale of one's cargo or stock in trade (b) To dispose of one's self in marriage, make a marriage or an engagement to marry. — To make one's self at home. See home. — To make one's self scarce. See scarce. — To make one's way. (a) To proceed as to make one's way homeward (b) To succeed, be successful as to make one's way in the world. — To make out (a) To learn by labor or effort discover, obtain a clear understanding of discern, decipher as, I cannot make out the meaning of this passage. I tried in vain to make the girl out. (b) To effect hardly or with difficulty barely succeed in with an infinitive clause for object as, I just made out to reach the place in time. (c) To prove evince. — To make out to be, to be estimated, establish by evidence or argument as to make out one's case, you would make him out to be a fool. (d) To find or supply to the full as, he was not able to make out the money or the whole sum. (e) To draw up prepare as to make out a bill, to make out an application. — To make over (a) To reconstruct, either in the same or in a different form as, to make over an old gown. (b) To transfer the title of, convey, alienate as, he made over his estate in trust or in fee. — To make place, remembrance, reverence. See the nouns. — To make ready. See ready. — To make sail, shift, etc. See the nouns. — To make the best of. See best. — To make the doors, to make fast or bar the doors. — To make the entrance

Make the doors upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement.

Shak, As you Like It, iv. 1. 102.

To make the feathers or fur fly. See fly. — To make the land. See land. — To make the magnet, in elec. tromagnetism, to close the electric circuit which includes the magnetizing coil of the magnet, or otherwise to send a current through that circuit. — To unmake the magnet is to open the circuit or stop the current. — To make the most of, to use to the best advantage. — To make the most

If this be treason, make the most of it

Patrick Henry, Speech (1765).

To make things hum. See hum. — To make unready. See unready. — To make up (a) To collect into one form by bringing together the constituent parts of as, to make up a bundle. (b) To form or fashion by fitting and uniting the several parts of as, to make up a garment. (c) To compose from elements or ingredients, form, prepare as, all bodies are made up of atoms. — To make up a prescription. (d) To fabricate artfully, to compose fictitiously, produce from imagination as, he makes it up as he goes along. — To make up a story out of the whole cloth (that is without any foundation). (e) To complete as, to make up a given sum. (f) To supplement, supply what is wanting to

My dwarf shall dance, My eunuch sing, my fool make up the antic

B. Jonson, Volpone, III. 6

(g) To assume a particular form of features as, to make up a face. Hence, to make up a lip to pout. (h) To compensate make good as, to make up a loss. (i) To settle, adjust or arrange for settlement as, to make up accounts. (j) To determine bring to a definite conclusion as, to make up one's mind. (k) To reckon

And they shall be mine, with the Lord of hosts in that day when I make up my jewels

Mal. I 17

(l) To make good as, to make up a loss or deficiency. (m) To compose harmonize adjust as, to make up a difference or a quarrel. (n) To repair as, to make up a hedge. *Ezek. xiii* 5. (ot) To prepare, fortify, close

We must make up our ears against these assaults

Of charming tongues

B. Jonson, Sejanus, I. 2

To make up leeway. See leeway. — To make up one's mind, to decide, come to a decision

The engineers made up their minds that we were in the trade winds again, and that we should not want the engines for some days

Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xviii

With a cheerful smile, as one whose mind Is all made up

Fannyam, Queen Mary, iv. 8

To make up one's mouth for, to expect with desire, have an appetite for as, his mouth was made up for a chicken salad. [Colloq]. — To make war, to bring about an armed contest initiate or levy war, make an attack in force as, to make war upon or against a neighboring country

If it [a city] will make war against thee, then thou shalt besiege it.

Deut. xx 12.

To make water (a) *Naut.* to leak, take in water by a leak (b) To urinate. — To make way (a) To make progress, advance (b) To open a passage, clear the way. — To make words, to multiply words, engage in wordy discussion or dispute

II. *intrans* I. To do, act, be active, take a course or line of action, now only in phrases

make-sport (māk'spōrt), *n* [*< make¹, v, + obj. sport.*] A laughing-stock

My patience
(Because I bear, and bear, and carry all,
And, as they say, am willing to groan under),
Must be your *make-sport* now

Fletcher, *The Chances*, III, 1

make-strife (māk'strif), *n* [*< make¹, v., + obj. strife.*] Same as *make-bate*. *Minsheu*

make-up (māk'up), *n*. [*< make up*, verbal phr. under *make¹, v.*] 1. The manner in which anything is made up, composed, or combined; composition of parts; arrangement of details

(They) indicate, by something in the pattern or *make up* of their clothes, that they pay small regard to what their tailors tell them about the prevailing taste

H. Spencer, *Universal Progress*, p. 62.

2. In *printing*, the disposition or arrangement of types into pages or columns, preparatory to imposition or to locking up — 3. The preparation of an actor for impersonating the character assigned to him, including dress, painting and altering the appearance of the face, etc.; hence, any characteristic appearance regarded as analogous to an actor's make-up

The sort of professional *make up* which penetrates skin, tones, and gestures, and defies all dexterity

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, III

Mr Somerset, who makes up badly for the part of the father — unless it is, as it may be, very clever to suggest, by *make up*, a character wholly artificial — has the great and rare merit of playing with distinction, of playing with style

The Academy, July 6, 1889, p. 14

Make-up box, a box containing implements and materials for making up the face to represent a part in a play

makeweight (māk'wāt), *n*. [*< make¹, v., + obj. weight.*] 1. Something put in a scale to increase a weight already in it; hence, that which adds weight to something not sufficiently heavy; a thing or person of little account made use of merely to make weight or to fill a gap

His fear of England makes him value us as a *makeweight*

Jefferson, Correspondence, II, 89

England, claiming to be an arbitrator, is really a *makeweight*

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 248

2. An adulterant, such as sand in sugar, used to increase the weight of a commodity.

maki (mak'ī), *n* [Malagasy] A true lemur or macaco, such as the ring-tailed lemur, *Lemur catta*. Dwarf makis are species of the genus *Chirogaleus*. See *cut* under *Chirogaleus*.

makimono (mak-i-mō'nō), *n*. [Jap., *< maki*, stem of *maku*, wind, roll up, + *mono*, thing] A roll, as of silk, specifically, a Japanese picture or writing, generally of considerable length, that is kept rolled up, and not suspended as a *makemono*

makinboy (mak'in-boi), *n* [Corruption of *Ir makkinbivee*, yellow parsnip] The Irish spurge, *Euphorbia hiberna*

making (māk'ing), *n*. [*< ME makynge, < AS. macung*, verbal *n* of *macan*, *make* see *make¹, v.*] 1. The act of forming, causing, or constituting, workmanship, construction

Therefore I say weeping, ne *makynge* of sorowe, ne may vs not a-vaille, but women shull wepe

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II, 174

The Laws of the Church are most favourable to the Church, because they were the Churches own *making*

Selden, *Table-Talk*, p. 36

Opinion in good men is but knowledge in the *making*

Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 48.

2. What has been made, especially at one time as, a *making* of bread — 3. Composition; structure; make

And he also was of the fiercest *makynge* that any man might be as of his stature

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II, 181

4. Material from which anything may be made; anything capable of being developed into something more advanced

This Bavarian king was the *making* of a fine man when he was young

The American, XII, 134

5. Poetical composition, poetry

The man hath served you of his konnyngs,

And forthred wol your law in his *makynge*

Chaucer, *Good Women*, I, 419

Poetry is his skill or craft of *making*, the very fiction itself, the reason or form of the work

B. Jonson, *Discoveries*

6. Fortune, means or cause of success.

A new author whose work has attracted notice — that of Mr Gladstone especially, which is said to be the *making* of a writer now a-days.

The American, XVII, 285.

7. *pl* In *coal-mining*, the slack and dirt made in holing, driving, or undercutting the coal.

making-felt (māk'ing-felt), *n* In a cylinder paper-machine, the felt on which the web of pulp is taken from the making-cylinder at the point where this cylinder is borne upon by the couching-cylinder.

making-iron (māk'ing-ī'ern), *n*. A tool, somewhat resembling a chisel with a groove in it, used by calkers of ships to finish the seams after the oakum has been driven in

making-off (māk'ing-of'), *n*. See the quotation

Pairing and barreling blubber, termed *making off*, was, and is now, conducted by the Dutch, English, and Scotch whalers

Fisheries of U. S., V, II, 280

makwa (mak'wā), *n* [Chinese, *< ma*, horse, + *kwa*, jacket] A short outer jacket worn in China, chiefly in the northern provinces and territories. The *makwa*, like the "pigtail" or queue, was introduced by the Manchu Tartars shortly after they conquered China in 1643

mal (mal), *n* [F., *< L. malum*, evil, disease, neut. of *malus*, evil, bad: see *malice*] Evil, disease

Among the English it [a disorder in which blotches break out on the body] goes by the name of the *Mal* of Aleppo

Paroche, *Description of the East*, II, i, 161

Grand mal, epilepsy with severe convulsions, as distinguished from *petit mal*

mal- (mal) [Formerly also *male-* (one syllable, distinguished from *mal-*, in two syllables, in words of Latin form), *< F. mal-* = Sp. *mal* = *It. mal-*, *< L. mal-*, *< male*, adv., badly, *< malus*, bad see *malice*, *malice*, etc. Cf. *male-*] A prefix of Latin origin, through French (equivalent to *dys-* or *euc-* of Greek origin), meaning 'bad,' and implying usually imperfection or deficiency and often simply a negative, as in *malodor*, a bad odor, *malfeasance*, bad or wrong-doing, *malformation*, imperfect shape, *maladroit*, not adroit, *malcontent*, not content, etc. The prefix in this form occurs only in words taken from the French, or formed upon the analogies of such

mala, *n* Plural of *malum*

Malabar nut. See *Justicia*

Malabar catmint, nightshade, plum, rose, etc. See *catmint*, etc.

malacatunet, *n* Same as *melocoton*

Malacca bean, cane, etc. See *bean*, etc.

malachite (mal'a-kit), *n* [= F. *malachite* = Sp. *malaguita* so called as resembling in color the petal of a mallow (cf. *mauve*, mallow-color), *< L. maluche* (also *moloche*), *< Gr. malákhē*, a mallow see *mallow* and *ite*²] A basic carbonate of copper having a beautiful green color, hence commonly called the *green carbonate of copper*. It occurs rarely in tufts of slender monoclinic crystals, more frequently massive with mammillary, stactitic, or granular structure, often fibrous and radiated. The finest specimens come from the Siberian mines. It is also common in Cornwall and in South Australia, Arizona, etc. It takes a good polish, and is manufactured into ornamental articles. It is often called *green malachite*, in distinction from *blue malachite*, or *azurite*, which is a related carbonate of copper containing less water, and which often passes by alteration into the green carbonate. See *azurite* — **Emerald malachite** Same as *diopside*

malachite-green (mal'a-kit-grēn), *n* 1. The natural hydrated bicarbonate of copper. Also called *mountain-green* — 2. A fine green color, like that of handsome specimens of malachite

malachra (ma-lak'ra), *n* [NL (Linnaeus, 1753), erroneously for **Malacha*, *< L. malache*, mallow. see *malachite*, *mallow*] A genus of plants belonging to the natural order *Malvaceae*, a mallow family, and the tribe *Urena*. It is characterized by the dense, involucre heads of flowers, with small bracts irregularly scattered through the cluster. These bracts are, however, sometimes wanting. Five or six species are known, natives of the warmer parts of Asia, Africa and America. They are hairy herbs with lobed or angled leaves, and yellow or white flowers in dense axillary or terminal heads, surrounded by an involucre of leafy bracts. West Indian species have been called *wild okra*

malacia (ma-lā'si-ā), *n* [*< Gr. malakōs*, soft] Morbid softness of any tissue usually in composition as, *myomalacia*, *osteomalacia*

malacic (ma-las'ik), *a* [*< malacia* + *-u*] Pertaining to malacia, especially to osteomalacia

malacissant (mal-a-sis'ant), *a* [*< L. malacissans* (t-), ppr. of *malacissare*, *< Gr. malakizein*, make soft, *< malakōs*, soft] Making soft on tender, relaxing

malacissation (mal'a-si-sā'shon), *n*. [*< L. malacissare*, make soft see *malacissant*] The act or process of making soft or supple

Let this bath, together with the emplanting and vintation (as before), be renewed every fifth day this *malacissation*, or suppling of the body, to be continued for one whole month

Paeon, *Hist. Life and Death*

Malaclemmyidae (mal'a-kle-mī'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, *< Malacoclemmys* + *-idae*] A family of tortoises, typified by the genus *Malacoclemmys*. It includes such species as the familiar diamond backed terrapin of the United States, and several related forms from the Old World have been placed in it. Also *Malacoclemmyidae*

Malacoclemmys (mal-a-kle-m'is), *n*. [NL, short for *Malacoclemmys*] The typical genus of

Malacoclemmyidae, including the diamond-backed terrapin of the United States, *M. palustris*. Also *Malacoclemmys*

Malacobdella (mal'a-kob-del'ē), *n*. [NL, *< Gr. malakos*, soft, + *bēdella*, a leech. see *Bdella*] A genus of worms, formerly supposed to be leeches, now considered to be parasitic nemertean type of a family *Malacobdellidae*. *M. grossi* is a parasite found in the gills of various mollusks

Malacobdellidae (mal'a-kob-del'ē-i-dē), *n pl* [NL, *< Malacobdella* + *-idae*] A family of parasitic nemertean worms, typified by the genus *Malacobdella*. They have an external circular and an internal longitudinal dermomyotome layer, nerve trunks free from the muscular system and united together by an anal commissure, a simple intestine of several coils a posterior sucker, no cephalic grooves, no spines on the proboscis, and the sexes distinct

Malacoclemmys (mal'a-kō-kle-m'is), *n* [NL, *< Gr. malakos*, soft, + *clemmys*, a tortoise see *Clemmys*] Same as *Malaclemmys*

malacoderm (mal'a-kō-derm), *n* One of the *Malacodermata* or of the *Malacodermi*

Malacodermata (mal'a-kō-der'ma-tā), *n pl* [NL, neut. pl. of *malacodermatus* see *malacodermatus*] 1. The sea-anemones as an order of zoantharian *Actinozoa*. They are so called from their softness, corallum being absent or represented only by a few spicules which do not form a hard crust. These polyps are usually of large size and individual, rarely being aggregated into a polypodium. The tentacles are numerous, simple, not pinnately fringed, not in groups of eight and often in several series. They sometimes number about 500, developed in multiples of six. Some of these animals as *Hyanthidae*, are free swimming but most of them are sessile, adherent to rocks, etc., by a fleshy base, but able to creep about to some extent. The *Zoonitidae* are aggregated by a common creeping stem or stolon

2. In *entom*, a division of sericorn pentamerous *Coleoptera*, corresponding to Latreille's *Malacodermi* — 3. In *herpet*, the naked reptiles, or amphibians distinguished from *Sclerodermata*. Also *Malacodermia*

malacodermatus (mal'a-kō-der'ma-tus), *a* [*< NL. malacodermatus*, *< Gr. malakos*, soft, + *derma* (dē'rma), skin see *derma*] Soft-skinned, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Malacodermata*

Malacodermi (mal'a-kō-der'mī), *n pl* [NL, *< Gr. malakos*, soft, + *derma*, skin see *derma*] In Latreille's classification, the second section of sericorn pentamerous *Coleoptera*. It is composed of beetles having, for the most part, soft flexible bodies like the glow worm, the head received into the thorax or at least covered by it at the base, and the prothorax not produced in front and usually not pointed behind. The malacodermi were divided by Latreille into five tribes, *Cibicrura*, *Lampyrinae*, *Meloidae*, *Cleridae* and *Pendulae*. Although the term is literally inapplicable to a large number of the beetles so called, it is retained as one division of *Sericozoa*, the other being *Sclerozoa*.

Malacodermidae (mal'a-kō-der'mī-dē), *n pl* [NL, *< Malacodermi* + *-idae*] A family of *Malacodermi*, containing beetles which are really soft-bodied, as the glow-worms. Also called *Lampyrinae* and *Telephorida*. It corresponds to Latreille's second tribe, *Lampyrinae*

malacoid (mal'a-kōid), *a* [*< Gr. malakoidēs*, of a soft nature, *< malakos*, soft, + *idos*, form] Soft in texture, soft-bodied, having a mucilaginous texture applied to parts of plants, particularly the hyphae of certain fungi

malacolite (mal'a-kō-lit), *n* [Prop. **malacholite*, so called from its color (cf. *malachite*), *< Gr. malákhē*, a mallow, + *lithos*, stone] Drop-side, a lime-magnesian variety of pyroxene, of a pale greenish-white color

malacological (mal'a-kō-lōj'i-kul), *a* [*< malacology* + *-ical*] Of or pertaining to malacology, conchological

malacologist (mal-a-kōl'o-jist), *n* [*< malacology* + *-ist*] One who is versed in malacology, a student of mollusks

malacology (mal-a-kōl'ō-jī), *n* [= F. *malacologie*, *< Gr. malakos*, soft (*> malákhē*, soft-bodied animals without external shells or articulated bones cf. *mollusk*), + *logos*, *< logos*, speak see *-ology*] The science of the molluscous or soft-bodied animals, the knowledge of shellfish. It is synonymous with *conchology*, but implies that attention is paid to the soft parts or anatomical structure of the animals, rather than to their shells

malacon (mal'a-kon), *n* [NL, *< Gr. malakos*, soft] In *mineral*, an altered and somewhat hydrated *zircon*, having a hardness inferior to that of the original mineral

Malaconotins (mal'a-kō-nō-tī'nē), *n pl* [NL, *< Malaconotus* + *-ina*] A subfamily of Old World and chiefly African shrikes, of the family *Laniidae*, named from the genus *Malaconotus*. *J. Cabanis*, 1850. Also *Malaconoti*

malacotinae (mal'-a-kō-nō'tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Malacotinae*.

Malacotus (mal'-a-kō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μαλακός*, soft, + *νότος*, back] A genus of African shrikes, giving name to the subfamily *Malacotininae* so named from the soft plumage of the back. *W. Swainson*, 1827.

Malacopoda (mal'-a-kōp'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *malacopus* see *malacopodous*.] A name given by E. R. Lankester to a grade of *tinathopoda* (or *Arthropoda*) containing only the class *Peripatida*, which itself consists of the single genus *Peripatus*, thus contrasted with a grade or series of *Onychopoda*, including all other crustaceans, insects, etc.

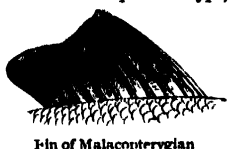
malacopodous (mal'-a-kōp'ō-dus), *a.* [< NL *malacopus* (-pod-), < Gr *μαλακός*, soft, + *πούς* (pod-) = *E. foot*] Having soft feet, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Malacopoda*.

Malacopteri (mal'-a-kōp'te-ri), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *malacopterus*, soft-finned see *malacopterous*.] In Johannes Müller's classification of fishes, an order of teleost fishes characterized by fin-rays that are soft, jointed, and generally branched, by abdominal ventral fins, and by the persistent communication between the air-bladder and the intestine. It corresponds nearly to the Cuvierian *Malacopterygii*, but is less comprehensive.

malacopterous (mal'-a-kōp'te-rus), *a.* [< NL *malacopterus*, < Gr *μαλακός*, soft, + *πτερόν*, wing (fin)] Having soft fins.

malacopterygian (mal'-a-kōp'te-ri-j'i-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Soft-finned, pertaining to the *Malacopterygii*, or having their characters. Also *malacopterygious*.

II. *n.* A fish of the order *Malacopterygii*. **Malacopterygii** (mal'-a-kōp'te-ri-j'i-i), *n. pl.* [NL. < Gr *μαλακός*, soft, + *πτερυξ* (pteryx-), *πτέρυξ*, a wing, fin, < *πτερόν*, a wing] A group of teleost fishes, variously limited; the soft-finned or jointed-fin fishes. (a) In Cuvier's system of classification the second division of bony fishes, having soft fin rays, divided into *Abdominales*, *Subbrachiati*, and *Apodes*. (b) In Müller's system, a group of pharyngognathous fishes, having soft fins, and represented by the family *Scomberomus*. (c) In Gill's system, an order of teleost fishes with cranial bones of the telecephalous type, with the anterior vertebrae not specially differentiated from the rest and not connected, no Weberian ossicle, the shoulder girdle connected with the cranium, a meso-osteoid as well as a hypocranial and hypocranial bones developed, the air bladder connected with the intestinal canal by a pneumatic duct, the ventral fins abdominal, and the dorsal, anal and ventral fins spinous. The order includes the clupeids, salmonids, and related fishes. (d) In the earliest systems, as Artedi's, some anacanthopterygian fishes with slender or flexible spines were loosely included, as *Scomberidae*, the wolf fishes, the lophobranchiata, etc. — **Malacopterygii abdominales**, abdominal soft-finned fishes, Cuvier's second order of fishes, having the ventral fins abdominal in position, behind the pectorals and unattached to the shoulder girdle. Also called *Gasteropterygii*. — **Malacopterygii apodes**, apodal soft-finned fishes, Cuvier's fourth order of fishes, having no ventrals. — **Malacopterygii subbrachiati**, Cuvier's third order of fishes, having the ventrals under the pectorals, and the pelvic arch suspended to the shoulder girdle.



In of Malacopterygian

malacopterygious (mal'-a-kōp'te-ri-j'i-us), *a.* Same as *malacopterygian*.

Malacoscolices (mal'-a-kō-skōl'i-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., for **malacoscolices*, < Gr *μαλακός*, soft (with ref. to mollusks), + *σκόληξ*, a worm] A superordinal division proposed by Huxley in 1877 to be established for the reception of the *Polysa* and *Brachiopoda* together, in order to indicate the relations of the group so constituted with the worms on the one side and with the mollusks on the other.

malacoscolicine (mal'-a-kō-skōl'i-sin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Malacoscolices*, or having their characters.

malacosis (mal'-a-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μαλακός*, soft, + *-osis*] In *pathol.* the morbid softening of tissues.

Malacosteidae (mal'-a-kōs-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Malacosteus* + *-idae*] A family of teleost fishes, typified by the genus *Malacosteus*.

malacosteoid (mal'-a-kōs'tē-oid), *a.* [< *Malacosteus* + *-oid*] Resembling the genus *Malacosteus*, or of pertaining to the *Malacosteidae*.

malacosteon (mal'-a-kōs'tē-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μαλακός*, soft, + *στόν*, bone] In *pathol.* osteomalacia.

Malacosteus (mal'-a-kōs'tē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μαλακός*, soft, + *στόν*, bone] A genus of fishes of peculiar aspect, distinguished, among other characters, by the slight calcification of the

skeleton, typical of the *Malacosteidae*. There are several species, all deep-sea fishes, of which *M. niger* is the best-known.

malacostomous (mal'-a-kōs'tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr *μαλακός*, soft, + *στόμα*, mouth] Leather-mouthed; having a soft mouth—that is, toothless jaws: said of fishes.

Malacostraca (mal'-a-kōs'tra-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr *μαλακός*, soft, + *στράκα*, (neut. pl. *μαλακός*), Aristotle's name for *Crustacea* such as crabs, lobsters, etc., < *μαλακός*, soft, + *στράκον*, a shell: see *Ostracea*, *ostracize*, etc.] One of two main divisions of the *Crustacea* proper; the division which is contrasted with *Entomostraca*. By Latreille the group was divided into five orders, *Decapoda*, *Stomatopoda*, *Laemodipoda*, *Anphipoda*, and *Isopoda*. Zoologically speaking its limits have fluctuated so far and so often with different writers that no comprehensive yet exclusive definition is practicable, and the general tendency is now to ignore the term, along with *Entomostraca*. Huxley, however, retains both.

malacostracan (mal'-a-kōs'tra-kan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Malacostraca* + *-an*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Malacostraca*. Also *malacostraceous*.

II. *n.* A malacostraceous crustacean.

malacostracological (mal'-a-kōs'tra-kō-lō-j'i-ka), *a.* [< *malacostracology* + *-ical*] Of or pertaining to malacostracology.

malacostracologist (mal'-a-kōs'tra-kō-lō-j'i-st), *n.* [< *malacostracology* + *-ist*] A carcinologist or crustaceologist.

malacostracology (mal'-a-kōs'tra-kō-lō-j'i), *n.* [< NL *Malacostraca*, *q. v.*, + Gr *-λογία*, < *-λογία*, speak: see *-ology*] The science of crustaceans; crustaceology, carcinology.

malacostraceous (mal'-a-kōs'tra-ke-us), *a.* [< Gr *μαλακός*, soft, + *στράκα*, see *Malacostraca*] Same as *malacostracan* *as*, "a malacostraceous crustacean," Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 323.

malacotomic (mal'-a-kō-tōm'ik), *a.* [< *malacotomy* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to malacotomy.

malacotomy (mal'-a-kō-tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr *μαλακός*, soft, + *-τομή*, < *τέμνω*, *temnō*, cut] The anatomy of Mollusca.

Malacozoa (mal'-a-kō-zō'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr *μαλακός*, soft, + *ζώον*, an animal] Soft-bodied animals, the *Mollusca* in a broad sense, including mollusks proper, brachiopods, and polyzoans.

malacozoic (mal'-a-kō-zō'ik), *a.* [< *Malacozoa* + *-ic*] Possessing the common features of molluscan life. — **Malacozoic series**, a phrase proposed by Huxley in 1877 to include a gradation or series of forms represented by the *Malacozooids* of the same author and the *Mollusca*. It includes animals graded from the lowest *Polyzoa* to the highest mollusks.

maladaptation (mal'-ad-ap-tū'shon), *n.* [< *mal-* + *adaptation*] Faulty adaptation; lack of adaptation. *W. K. Clifford*, *Lectures*, II, 273.

maladdress (mal'-a-dres'), *n.* [< *mal-* + *address*] Lack of address, want of tact; awkwardness, rudeness.

It took all the *mal address* of which travellers are masters to see the admittance.

Hovells, *Their Wedding Journey*, p. 244.

maladjustment (mal'-a-just'ment), *n.* [< *mal-* + *adjustment*] A faulty adjustment; lack of adjustment.

maladministration (mal'-ad-min-is-trā'shon), *n.* [< *F. maladministration*, *as mal-* + *administration*] Faulty management of affairs, vicious or defective conduct in the performance of official duties, particularly of executive and ministerial duties prescribed by law. Formerly *maladministration*.

The violence of revolutions is generally proportioned to the degree of the *maladministration* which has produced them.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xiii.

maladroit (mal'-a-droit'), *a.* [< *F. maladroit*, *as mal-* + *adroit*] Not adroit or dexterous; inept; clumsy; awkward, unhandy, bungling.

maladroitly (mal'-a-droit'h), *adv.* In a maladroit manner, clumsily; awkwardly.

maladroitness (mal'-a-droit'nes), *n.* The character of being maladroit; clumsiness, awkwardness, want of skill or tact.

malady (mal'-a-di), *n.*; *pl. maladies* (-diz) [< ME *malady*, < OF. (and F.) *maladie*, sickness, illness, disease, < *malade*, *malade*, *F. malade* = *Pr. malaple*, *malade*, sick, < LL **male habere*, sick, lit. 'ill conditioned' (cf. LL *male habere*, sick, *L. male se habere*, be sick or indisposed, be in ill condition). *L. male*, badly (< *malus*, bad see *mal-*, *male*); *habitus*, pp of *habere*, have, hold. see *habiti*.] 1. A physical disorder or disease, sickness or distemper of any kind, especially, a chronic, deep-seated, or dangerous disease.

Merlin said "He shall not dye on this *malady*."

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I, 51.

Why was it that, in that epidemic *malady* of constitutions, ours escaped the destroying influence?

Macaulay, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

The Comanches think a *malady* is caused by the blasting breath of a foe.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 125.

2. Hence, moral or mental disorder; any disordered state or condition *as*, social *maladies*. — *Syn.* 1. *Infirmity*, *Distemper*, etc. (see *disease*), complaint, ailment.

malafide (mā'lā fi'dē), [L., abl. of *malafides*, bad faith. see *malafides*.] With bad faith; deceitfully, treacherously: opposed to *bona fide*. In *Scots law*, a *malafide* possessor is a person who possesses a subject not his own upon a title which he knows to be bad, or which he has reasonable ground for believing to be so.

malafides (mā'lā fi'dēz) [L., *malafide*, fem. of *malafide*, bad; *fides*, > ult. *E. faith*, cf. *bona fides*] Bad faith.

malafiges, *n.* A sailors' name for a small seabird supposed to appear before a storm: apparently, the stormy petrel or Mother Carey's chicken.

Malaga (mal'-a-gā), *n.* [See def.] A wine produced at Malaga in Spain. The wines specifically so named are made from the last vintage, which occurs in October and November. There are several varieties. *Thudicum and Dupré* — **Malaga grape**, any of the grapes grown near Malaga, especially those exported thence. The muscadelle is a leading variety. In America the name *Malaga* is given to any variety of large oval white grape.

Malagash (mal'-a-gash'), *n.* Same as *Malagasy*.

Malagasy (mal'-a-gas'i), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *Madegassy*, *Madagascar*, = *F. Malgache*, an adj. formed from the native name of *Madagascar*.]

I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Madagascar or its inhabitants.

It was not until the publication of the official chart by D'Après de Manneville, from actual hydrographic survey in 1776, that any notable progress was effected in the delineation of the *Malagasy* seaboard.

Athenaeum, No 3071, p. 332.

II. *n.* A native of Madagascar, a member of any of the races or tribes inhabiting that island.

malagma (ma-lag'mā), *n.* [= *F. It malagma*, < *L. malagma*, < Gr *μαλάγμα*, a plaster, a poultice, < *μαλασσειν*, soften: see *malax*.] In *therap.*, an external local medicament designed to soften the part to which it is applied, an emollient cataplasm; a poultice.

malaguetta pepper. Same as *grains of paradise* (which see, under *grain*).

malahack (mal'-a-hak'), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] See the quotation.

Malahack to cut up hastily or awkwardly.

Lovell, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., Int.

Malais (mā-lā'ik), *a.* [< *Malay* + *-ic*] Same as *Malay*.

malaise (ma-lāz'), *n.* [< *F. malaise*, uneasiness, discomfort see *malaise*.] Uneasiness, discomfort, specifically, an indefinite feeling of uneasiness, often a preliminary symptom of a serious malady.

Malaisian, *a.* See *Malaysian*.

Malambo bark. See *bark*².

malanders, mallanders (mal'an-dērz), *n. pl.* [Also *mallanders*, *mallinders*, < *F. malandre* = *It. malandra*, malanders, also a dead rotten knot, < *L. malandra* (neut. pl. *LL* also fem. sing.), blisters or pustules on the neck, esp. of horses.] In *jarrery*, a dry scab or scurfy eruption on the hock of a horse or at the bend of the knee; "sore places on the inside of the fore legs of a horse" (*Hallwell*).

She has the *mallanders*, she scratches, the crown scab, and the quill bone in the t'other leg.

B. Johnson, *Bartholomew Fair*, II, 1.

malapert (mal'-a-pērt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME *malapert*, < OF. *malapert*, over-ready, impudent, < *mal*, badly, + *apert*, open, ready see *apert*, and cf. *pert*.] I. *a.* Characterized by pertness or impudence, saucy; impudent; bold, forward.

She was wis and loved hym never the lasse,

Al nere he *malapert* *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, III, 87.

Untutor'd lad, thou art too *malapert*.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 5, 32.

He is bitterly censured by Marinus Marconius, a *malapert* friar.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 454.

II. *n.* A pert, saucy person.

malapertly (mal'-a-pērt'h), *adv.* In a malapert manner, saucily; with impudence.

malapertness (mal'-a-pērt'nes), *n.* The character of being malapert, sauciness; impudent pertness or forwardness.

malappropriate (mal'-a-prō'pri-āt), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. malappropriated*, *ppr. malappropriating* [< *mal-* + *appropriate*.] To misappropriate; apply to a wrong use; misuse.

She thrust the hearth brush into the grates in mistake for the poker, and *malappropriated* several other articles of her craft.

E. Bronk, *Wuthering Heights*, xxxii.

malaprop (mal'a-prop), *a* [In allusion to Mrs. Malaprop, a character in Sheridan's play of "The Rivals," noted for her blunders in the use of words (< *malapropos*, *q v*).] *Malapropos* [Rare]

But observe the total absence of all *malaprop* picturesqueness. De Quincy, *Style*, 1

malapropism (mal'a-prop-izm), *n*. [*< malaprop + -ism*] 1. The act or habit of misapplying words through an ambition to use fine language.—2. A word so misapplied

The Fieldhead estate and the De Walden estate were do lightfully contagious—a *malapropism* which rumour had not failed to repeat to Shirley

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xvii

malapropos (mal-ap-rō-pō'), *a* and *adv* [*< mal + apropos* see *apropos*] 1. *a*. Inappropriate, out of place, inapt, unseasonable as, a *malapropos* remark

II. *adv*. Unsuitably, unseasonably

Malapteruridae (ma-lap-te-rō'ri-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Malapterurus* + *-idae*] A family of nematognathous fishes. They are electric fishes in which "the electric organ extends over the whole body, but is thickest on the abdomen. It lies between two aponeurotic membranes below the skin, and consists of rhomboidal cells which contain a rather firm gelatinous substance. The electric nerve takes its origin from the spinal cord. The shock given is great for the size of the fish. Three species are known, the most familiar of which is *Malapterurus electricus* of the Nile, which sometimes attains a length of four feet.

Malapterurina (ma-lap'te-rō'ri-nā), *n pl* [NL, < *Malapterurus* + *-ina*] In Günther's classification, a group of *Siluridae stenobranchiae* with no rayed dorsal fin. same as the family *Malapteruridae*.

malapterurine (ma-lap-te-rō'rin), *a* Of or pertaining to the *Malapterurina*, malapteruroid

malapteruroid (ma-lap-te-rō'roid), *a* and *n* [*< Malapterurus* + *-oid*] 1. *a*. Pertaining to the *Malapteruridae*, or having their characters

II. *n*. A fish of the family *Malapteruridae*

Malapterurus (ma-lap-te-rō'rus), *n* [NL (Lacépède, 1803), short for **Malacopterus*, < Gr *μαλακός*, soft, + *πτερόν*, wing (fin), + *ὄψα*, tail] A genus of nematognathous catfishes, represent-



Electric Catfish (*Malapterurus electricus*)

ing the family *Malapteruridae*, with an adipose fin over the caudal region and no true dorsal fin, the electric fishes. *M. electricus* inhabits the Nile and other African rivers

malar (mā'lar), *a*, and *n*. [*< NL malaris*, < L *mala*, the upper jaw, the cheek-bone, the cheek, < *mandere*, chew see *mandible*] 1. *a*. 1. Of or pertaining to the cheek or cheek-bone.—2. Of or pertaining to the zygoma, zygomatic, jugal: as, the malar arch.—*Malar bone*. See II.—*Malar foramina*. See *foramen*.—*Malar point*. See *oromaxillary*

II. *n*. A membrane bone or splint-bone of the side of the head of higher vertebrates, entering into the composition of the zygoma or zygomatic arch, which connects the upper jaw or other part of the face with the squamosal or other parts about the ear, the jugal or jugal bone. In most animals it is a long and slender horizontal bone, in man a short and stout quadrangular bone, the cheek bone, forming the prominence of the cheek, entering into the composition of the orbit of the eye, and articulating not only with the temporal and superior maxillary, but also with the frontal and sphenoid

malardet, *n*. An obsolete form of *mallard*

malaria (mā-lā'ri-ā), *n*. [= F *malaria*, < It *mal'aria*, bad air—*mala*, fem of *malo*, < L *malus*, bad (see *mal-*, *male*); *aria*, < L *air*, air see *air*.] 1. Air contaminated with some pathogenic substance from the soil, specifically, air impregnated with the poison producing intermittent and remittent fever.—2. The disease produced by the air thus poisoned. In a strict sense the word is a generic term designating intermittent and remittent fever and other affections, such as malarial neuralgia, due to the same cause. Malarial diseases in this sense prevail in all quarters of the globe except the coldest, and the infection of soil and air occurs in both uninhabited and populous regions. The disease is contracted by presence in the locality, and not from the sick, nor do the latter seem to transmit the infection to new places to which they may go. The disease may apparently be introduced into the body through water that is drunk as well as through the air. The development of the poison is favored by heat and moisture. Malarial diseases are apt to increase after the turning up of virgin soil. The poison seems to lie low in the atmosphere, but may be blown to adjacent heights. Besides the well marked

fevers, the malarial poison produces various and often ill marked perversions of the general health, such as neuralgia, neuritis, anemia, digestive disturbances, and albuminuria. The anatomical effects of the malarial poison are enlargement of the spleen, sometimes excessive, darkening of the skin and the presence of a dark pigment in the blood, in amorphous masses. There is found, moreover, in malarial blood a variety of peculiar living bodies which are supposed to be the various stages in the life history of a single organism. This has been called the *Plasmodium malariae*. All these forms of malaria are, as a rule, affected favorably by quinine and to a less degree by certain other drugs, notably arsenic

malarial (mā-lā'ri-al), *a* [*< malaria* + *-al*] Relating or pertaining to malaria, connected with or arising from malaria as, malarial cachexia, disease, or fever; the malarial poison

Neuralgic affections are common sequelae of malarial poisoning Quain, *Med Dict.*, p. 616

Malarial fever See *fever*

malaria (mā-lā'ri-ist), *n* [*< malaria* + *-ist*] A student of malaria, one who studies the treatment of malarial disease

According as one is a sanitarian, a chemist, or a malarialist Harper's Mag., LVII 441

malarian (mā-lā'ri-an), *a* [*< malaria* + *-an*] Malarial, malarious [Rare]

A flat malarian world of reed and rush

Tennyson, *Lover's Tale*, iv

malarimaxillary (mā'lar-i-mak'si-lā-ri), *a* [*< NL malaria*, malar, + *maxillaris*, maxillary] Of or pertaining to the malar and the supramaxillary bone as, the malarimaxillary suture. Also *malomaxillary*

malarious (mā-lā'ri-us), *a* [*< malaria* + *-ous*] Characterized by or abounding with malaria, producing or communicating malarial disease as, a malarious region or climate; a malarious state of the atmosphere

A fever ally or a malarious ditch

C. Kingsley, *Life* (1878), II 370

Attempts have been made, without success, to separate malarious poison from the gases generated by swamps, or from the air of malarious localities Encyc Brit., XV 320

malassimilation (mal-a-sim-i-lā'shon), *n* [*< mal + assimilation*] In *pathol.*, imperfect assimilation or nutrition, faulty digestion and appropriation of nutriment

malate (mā'lat), *n* [*< mal(ice) + -ate*] In chem., any salt of malic acid

malax (mā'laks), *v t* [= F *malaxer* = Pg *malaxar*, < L *malaxare*, < Gr *μαλασσειν*, soften, < *μαλακός*, soft] Same as *malazate*

I directed one of my servants to apply an emplastr diachyl upon gummi, malaxed with unguent dialtheos Wiceman, *Surgery* 19

malaxage (mal'ak-sāj), *n* [*< malax + -age*] The operation of kneading and working the unbaked clay of which pottery is to be made

malaxate (mal'ak-sāt), *v t*, pret and pp *malaxated*, ppl *malaxating* [*< L malaxatus*, pp of *malaxare*, soften see *malax*] To soften, knead to softness

malaxation (mal-ak-sā'shon), *n*. [= F *malaxation*, < L *malaxatio* (-n-), a softening, < L *malaxare*, soften see *malax*, *malazate*] The act of malaxating or moistening and softening, the act of forming ingredients into a mass for pills or plasters [Rare]

malaxator (mal'ak-sā-tor), *n* [*< NL malaxator*, < L *malaxare*, soften see *malax*, *malazate*] A name of many machines used for mixing various materials. Most of these machines, for example, mills for grinding and tempering, lay in brick making, for mixing mortar, etc., have a rotating vertical shaft with radial blade like arms working in a cylindrical inclosure. They are often moved by horses, mules, or oxen attached to the end of a lever projecting horizontally from the upper part of the shaft. In many cases, however, other power is used

Malaxæ (mā-lak'sē), *n pl* [NL (Lindley, 1845), < *Malaxis* + *-æ*] A subtribe of plants of the natural order *Orchideæ*, the orchid family, belonging to the tribe *Epidendrea*, and characterized by a terminal inflorescence and anthers which are usually persistent, and either erect or bent forward. It embraces 2 genera, *Malaxis* and *Vicrorystylis*, and about 46 species

Malaxis (mā-lak'sis), *n* [NL, < Gr *μαλαξία*, a softening, < *μαλασσειν*, soften see *malax*] A genus of orchidaceous plants of the tribe *Epidendrea*, type of the subtribe *Malaxæ*. It is characterized by a stem bearing one or two leaves, by the new plants arising from the apex of the old bulb, and by flowers with small rather broad petals. There is but a single species, the bog orchis, *M. paludosa*, which is found growing in spongy bogs in northern Europe. It is a delicate plant, only 3 or 4 inches high bearing very small greenish yellow flowers in a loose, slender raceme.

Malay (mā-lā'), *n* and *a* [= F *Malai*, *Malais* = Sp Pg *Malayo* (cf *D. Malacca*), < Malay *Malayu*, Malay (Orang *Malayu*, Malay men, *Tānah Malayu*, Malay land)] 1. *n*. 1. A native of Ma-

lacca or of the Malay peninsula, or of the adjacent islands

The Malays—the name is said to mean the same thing as that of the Parthians, viz. emigrants J. Hadley, *Essays* (1873), p. 20

2. The language of the Malays. It is a dialect belonging to the Malayan branch of the Malay-Polynesian family.—3. A variety of the domestic hen, having a tall and slender shape like that of the exhibition game, but larger and long legs and neck and a close, low tail. The shanks are yellow, the comb is flat or strawberry shaped. In coloration the hen is chocolate or cinnamon brown with green black lacing, while the cock resembles a dull colored black breasted red game cock. The eggs are large and brown

II. *a*. Of or pertaining to the Malays or to their country. Also *Malau*—*Malay apple*, a small tree, *Pisonia malaccensis* or its fruit. This tree is found wild in the Malayan, Polynesian and Sandwich Islands, and widely cultivated, in many varieties. The fruit is of good size, with the form of a quince, juicy, delicate-flavored, and of an apple like scent—*Malay porcupine*, a bush tailed porcupine *Atherurus fuscicauda*—*Malay race*, one of the five principal divisions of mankind according to Blumenbach. In this division the summit of the head is slightly narrowed, the forehead a little projecting, the nose thick, wide, and flattened, the mouth large, the upper jaw projecting, the hair black, soft, thick and curled—*Malay tapir*, the Indian or Asiatic tapir, *Tapirus indicus* or *malayanus* See *tapir*

Malayalam (mal-a-yā-lam), *n* [Malavalam *Malayalam*] The language of Malabar, in southwestern India. It is a Dravidian dialect

Malayan (mā-lā'an), *a* and *n* [*< Malay* + *-an*] 1. *a*. Of or pertaining to Malacca or the Malay peninsula or the people inhabiting that region, Malay—*Malayan bear* See *bear* 1—*Malayan camphor* Same as *Borneo camphor* (which see, under *camphor*)—*Malayan porcupine*, *Malayan tapir* Same as *Malay porcupine*, *Malay tapir*

II. *n*. Same as *Malay*

Malayopolynesian (mā-lā'ō-pol-i-nō'si-an), *a*. Same as *Malay-Polynesian*

Malay-Polynesian (mā-lā'pol-i-nō'si-an), *a*. Including the Malay and Polynesian applied to a family of languages occupying most of the islands of the Pacific, from Madagascar to Easter Island (not, however, Australia and Tasmania, nor the central parts of Borneo and New Guinea and of some other of the large islands), together with the Malayan peninsula. Its principal branches are the Malayan, of the peninsula and the islands nearest it, and the Polynesian of the great mass of scattered islands (including Madagascar and New Zealand) to those is added by many the Melanesian of the Fiji archipelago and its vicinity, which others regard as a separate family. The languages are of extreme simplicity, in regard both to phonetic and to grammatical structure.

Malaysian (mā-lā'si-an), *a* [*< Malay* (F *Malais*) + *-ian*] Relating to the Malay peninsula or archipelago, or to the Malays. Also spelled *Malasian* Encyc Brit., XV 324

malboucher, *n* [ME, < OF *malbouché*, evil-speaking, < *mal*, evil, + *bouche*, mouth see *bouche*] Evil speaking, scandalmongering

Malbouché in court hath gay te commandment,

I che man stideth to say te words he may

Pokukal Poems etc. (ed. Furnivall) p. 77

And to conferm his ac clone

Hee hath withholdit malbouchere

Gower (Halliwell)

malbrouk (mal-bruk'), *n*. [= F *malbrouk*, *malbrouch* (Buffon), a kind of monkey] A monkey of the genus *Cercopithecus*, especially, *C. cynomorphus*, the dog-tailed baboon

malchus (mal'kus), *n*. [= F *malchus* < Malchus, (cf *Malchus*), whose ear was cut off by Peter (John xviii 10)] A short cutting-sword See *braquemart*

Malcoha, *n*. Same as *Phanophaeus*

Malcolmia (mal-kol'mi-ā), *n* [NL (R. Brown, 1812), named after William Malcolm, a nurseryman and cultivator] A genus of plants belonging to the natural order *Cruciferae*, the mustard family, and the tribe *Sisymbryæ*, characterized by long erect sepals, and a stigma with two lobes which either converge or unite to form a cone. They are branching herbs with alternate entire or pinnatifid leaves and loose racemes of white or purple flowers. About 26 species are known, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and central and western Asia. A few are sometimes cultivated for ornamental use. The best known of these is *M. maritima*, the Malton stock, called more often *Sisymbrium* (sometimes a *cyanus* stock, an annual with red or white flowers, from the shores of the Mediterranean)

malconceived (mal-kon-sōvd'), *a*. Ill conceived or planned

Sam new devised murthere or sum malconceived come dies

G. Harvey, 10 Spenser, 1578

malconformation (mal'kon-fōr-mā'shon), *n* [*< mal + conformation*] Imperfect or irregular conformation, disproportion of parts, malformation

malconstruction (mal-kon-struk'shon), *n* [*< mal- + construction*] Faulty construction.

The boiler was torn into fragments. The cause of the explosion is given as *malconstruction*.
The Engineer, LXVII 156

malcontent (mal'kon-tent), *a.* and *n* [Formerly also *malcontent*, *< F malcontent (= Sp malcontento)*, dissatisfied, as *mal- + content*!] *I a* Dissatisfied, discontented, especially, dissatisfied or discontented with the existing order of things, as with the constitution of society, or the administration of government

I speak not much yet in my little Talk
Much vanity and many lies do walk,
I wish too earnest, and too oft (in sin)
For others' fortunes, *malcontent* with mine
Sylvestre, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Lawe

Nicholas Durantius, a Knight of Malta, surnamed Villagagnon, in the year 1555 (*malcontent* with his estate at home) sailed into Francis's Antartion
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 837

II n A discontented person, specifically, a discontented subject of government, one who murmurs at the laws and administration, or who manifests his dissatisfaction by overt acts, as in sedition or insurrection

He that writh the Saviour of Mice Ploughman seemed to have bene a *malcontent* of that time, and therefore bent himself wholly to take the disorders of that age
Pattenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 50

In Connecticut and New Hampshire the body of the people rose in support of government, and obliged the *malcontents* to go to their homes
Jefferson, Correspondence, II 70

malcontented (mal-kon-ten'ted), *a* [Formerly also *malcontented*, as *malcontent + -ed*!] Discontented, dissatisfied as, "the *malcontented* multitude," *Bp Hall*

malcontentedly (mal-kon-ten'ted-li), *adv* In a malcontented manner, with discontent

malcontentedness (mal-kon-ten'ted-nes), *n* The state or character of being malcontented.

malcontently (mal-kon-ten'tli), *adv* As a malcontent, discontentedly

malcontentment (mal-kon-ten'tment), *n* [Formerly also *malcontentment*, *< malcontent + -ment*] Discontent

They had long agone by universal *malcontentment* of the people procured a great distraction of the king's legions in aces
Hobnashed, Hist Scotland, an 1585

Maldanidae (mal-dan'i-dä), *n pl* [NL, *< Maldane + -idae*] A family of polychaetous annelids, containing marine worms in which the appendages are all much reduced named from the genus *Maldane* Also *Maldania Savigny*, 1817

Maldivian (mal-div'i-an), *a* and *n* [*< Maldive (see del) + -ian*] *I a* Of or belonging to the Maldives or Maldiv Islands, a chain of coral islands in the Indian ocean as, *Maldivian* customs

II n A member of the race inhabiting the Maldiv Islands

maldonite (mal'don-it), *n*. [*< Maldon* in Victoria, where it is found, + *-ite*] In mineral, a variety of native gold, supposed to contain a considerable amount of bismuth

male (mäl), *a* and *n* [*< ME male*, *< OF male*, *masle*, *F mäl* = *It masle* = *Sp Pg macho* = *It maschio*, *< L masculus*, male, dim (in form), *< mas (mai-)*, a man, a male (human being or animal) Hence also (from *L mas*) *E masculine*, *marital*, *marry*, etc.] *I a* 1 Pertaining to the sex of human kind, and by extension to that of animals in general, that begets young, as distinguished from the female, which conceives and gives birth as, a *male* child, a *male* beast, fish, or fowl

These were the male children of Manasseh, the son of Joseph
Joah xvii 2

2 In bot, staminate said of organs or flowers. In old usage plants were called *male* or *female* for fanciful reasons (for example, see *male fern*).

3 Pertaining to or characteristic of males of the human kind, or men as opposed to women, appropriate to men, masculine as, *male* attire, a *male* voice — *4* Composed of males; made up of men and boys as, a *male* choir — *5* Possessing some quality or attribute considered as characteristic of males [Rare] — *6* Generative, fruitful, as an idea. In this sense, Bacon entitles one of his treatises the "Male Birth of Time" — *Estate tall male* See *estate* — *Male coffee-berry* See *coffee*, 1 — *Male conceptacle*, in bot, in lower cryptogams, a conceptacle producing only male organs. See *conceptacle*, 2 — *Male die*, the upper one of a pair of dies — *Male flower*, *gale*, *knot-grass* See the nouns — *Male incense*, frankincense or oilbalm in the form of tears or globular drops, regarded as the best kind

May virgins, when they come to mourn,

Male incense burn

Herriek, Dirge of Jephthah's Daughter

Male order, in arch., the Doric order so styled because, according to the fancy of Vitruvius, its sturdy proportions were modeled after those of the male human form, the proportions of the more slender and rounded Ionic order after those of the female form — **Male rimex**, rimex in which only the final syllables correspond, as *didax* and *complain* — **Male screw**, a screw of which the threads, carried about the exterior surface of a cylinder, correspond to and enter spiral grooves formed in the surface of a cylindrical hole and constituting a female screw — **Male system**, in bot, the part of a plant which belongs to and includes the fecundating organs — *Syn. Manly*, etc. See *masculine*

II n 1. One of the sex of human kind that begets young, a man or boy, by extension, and usually, one of the sex of any animal that begets young opposed to female. In zoology the sign universally used for a male is ♂ (Mars), the sign ♀ (Venus) signifying female.

Your lamb shall be without blemish, a male of the first year
Ex. xii. 6

Bring forth men children only!
For thy undaunted mettle should compose
Nothing but males
Shak, Macbeth, I 7 74

2 In plants characterized by sexual differences and reproduced by sexual generation, that individual of which the special function is to form the substance essential to the fertility of the germ developed by the female — **Complemental or supplemental male**, in zool. See *complemental*, 2, and quotation under *Scalpellum* — **Dwarf male** See *dwarf*

malest, *n* An obsolete form of *maid*.

malest, *a* [*< OF mal*, fem *male*, *F. mal*, fem *male* = *Pr mal*, *mau* = *Sp mal*, *malu* = *Pg mao*, *mau*, *ma* = *It. malo*, *< L malus*, bad, evil (neut *malum*, *> It male* = *Sp Pg mal* = *F mal*, an evil) Hence, from *L malus*, *E. malice*, *malady*, *mal-*, etc.] Bad, evil; wicked. Examples of this word in English are rare, it being almost always compounded with the following noun (See *mal*)

The Lord (romw) will have excused himself of all the steryng of moeyng of the male journey of Seynt Albones
Padon Letters, I 345

malest, *n* [*ME*, also *malo*; *< L. malum* = *Gr μᾶλον*, an apple] An apple

Nowe peres and males over thicke ar torne
Away the vicious, lest juce ylorne
On hem sholde be that gentil fruyt myght spende
Palladius, Husbandrie (E E T 8), p 161

male⁵ (mäl), *n* [Origin obscure] The knot, a sandpiper, *Tringa canutus* U Swanson [Essex, Eng]

male⁶ (mäl), *n* [Origin obscure] The dandelion. *Hallucell* [Prov Eng]

male- See *mal-*
maleadministration, *n*. See *maladministration*.

maleaser (mal-äz'), *n* [*< ME malease*, *maleesc*, *maleesc*, *< OF malaise* (F *malaise*, *E malaise*, *q v*), sickness, *< mal*, bad, + *aise*, ease see *aise* Cf *disease*] Sickness, malaise

Alle manere men that thou myght aspye
In new hief other in *mal* es and thou mowe hem helpe,
Loke by thy lyf let hem nought for fare
Piers Plowman (C), ix 233

Thet broughten to him alle that weren of male case
Wyckf, Mark I 32

maleboucher, *n* See *malbouche*

malecolyer, *n* Same as *malancholy*

maleconformation, *n*. See *malconformation*.

malecontent, *a* and *n* See *malcontent*

malecotoon, *n*. See *melocoton*.

maledicency (mal-ä-dī-sen-si), *n* [= *OF maledicence* = *Sp Pg maledicencia* = *It maledicencia*, *< L maledicentia*, an evil speaking, *< maledicere* (t-), *ppr. of maledicere*, speak evil of see *maledict*, v.] The practice of evil speaking, reproachful language, also, proneness to reproach [Rare]

We are now to have a taste of the *maledicency* of Lu the spirit from his book against Henry the Eighth
Rp Atterbury, Character of Luther

maledicent (mal-ä-dī-sent), *a* [= *F maledisant* (*> E maledisant*) = *Sp. maldiciente* = *Pg. maldiciente* = *It maldicente*, *maledicente*, *< L maledicent* (t-), *ppr. of maledicere*, speak evil of see *maledict*, v.] Speaking reproachfully, slanderous. [Rare]

Possessed with so furious, so *maledicent*, and so slovenly spirits
Sir E Sandys, State of Religion

maledict (mal-ä-dikt'), *v. t.* [*< L maledictus*, pp of *maledicere* (*> It. maledicere*, *maledire* = *Pg maldicere* = *Sp. maldicere*), speak evil of, *< male*, adv., evil (*< malus*, evil; see *male³*), + *dicere*, speak see *diction*] To address with maledictions; curse [Obsolete or archaic]

She was reproached and *maledicted* by her father, on her return, although he knew not where she had been
S Judd, Margaret, I 12

maledict (mal-ä-dikt'), *a*. [*ME. maledight* (q. v.), *< OF. maledict*, also *malidit*, *maudit*, *F. maudit* = *Sp Pg. maldito* = *It. maledetto*; *< L. maledictus*, pp. of *maledicere*; see *maledict*, v.] Exccrated, accursed; damned. [Rare.]

As the wings of starlings bear them on
In the cold season in large band and full,
So doth that blast the spirits *maledict*.
Longfellow, tr of Dante's Inferno, v 42.

malediction (mal-ä-dik'shon), *n*. [*< ME. malediccion*, *< OF. malediccion*, also (*maleiccon*, *maleicson*, *> E. malison*) *F. malediccion* = *Pr malediccion*, *malediccion* = *Sp maldiccion* = *Pg maldiccion* = *It malediccion*, *malediccion*, *< L maledictio* (n-), evil speaking, abuse, L.L. the act of cursing, *< maledicere*, speak evil of see *maledict*, v. Cf. *malison*.] Evil speaking, a cursing, the utterance of a curse or execration, also, a curse.

Now ye shall [have] *malediccion*
Rom. of Partenay (E E T 8), I 5635.

My name perhaps among the circumsised
With *malediccion* mention'd
Milton, S A, I 978.

= *Syn. Malediction*, *Curse*, *Imprecation*, *Execration*, *Anathema*. All these are strong words they are all presumably of the nature of prayers *malediction* having the least of this meaning. *Malediction* in its derivation contains the idea that is common to them all, that of expressing a desire for evil upon another. *Curse*, *imprecation*, and *execration* are often used of the wanton calling down of evil upon those with whom one is angry, but all five may indicate a formal or official act. *Execration* expresses most of personal hatred, indeed, the word is sometimes used simply to express an intense and outspoken hatred as, he was held in *execration*. *Anathema* has kept within its original limits, as expressing a curse pronounced formally by ecclesiastical authority

maledictory (mal-ä-dik'tō-rī), *a*. Pertaining to, containing, or consisting in malediction or cursing, imprecatory

She poured out a flood of *maledictory* prophecy against the doers of the deed, she cursed with out stretched arms.

Geo MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p 818.

maledight, *a*. [*ME*, *< OF maledit*, *maledict*, *< L. maledictus*, pp see *maledict*] Cursed.

Cometh a child *maledit*,
Ageyn Jhesu to rise he list.
Cursor Mund. (*Halliwel*)

maledisant, *n* [Also *maldizant*, *< OF maledisant*, *F. maldizant*, evil-speaking see *maledicent*] One who speaks evil *Mansheu*.

How then will scoffing readers scape this mark of a *maledizant*?
Florio It Dick, To the Reader, p 10

malefaction (mal-ä-fak'shon), *n* [*< L. malefactio* (n-), injury (used only in derived sense of fainting, syncope), *< malefacere*, do evil, harm, *< male*, evil, + *facere*, do see *fact* Cf *benefaction*] Heinous wrong-doing, a criminal deed, a crime, a wrong; a bane or curse

They have proclaim'd their *malefactions*
Shak, Hamlet, II 2 621.

Such disregard of self as brings on suffering, is a *malefaction* to others
H Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 72.

malefactor (mal-ä-fak-tor), *n* [Formerly also *malefactour*, = *Sp malfactor* = *Pg. malfactor* = *It malfattore*, *< L. malfactor*, an evil-doer, *< malefacere*, do evil see *malefaction*. Cf *benefactor*] 1. One who does evil or injury to another opposed to *benefactor*

Some benefactors in repute are *malefactors* in effect.
Fuller, Hist. Cambridge, viii 28

Goodman Warmhouse was mounted on a round, ambling nag and rode much at his ease by the chariot of his *malefactor*
Brooke, Fool of Quality, I 312

2. A heinous evil-doer, a law-breaker, a criminal or felon

They came out against him as a *Malefactor*, with swords and staves, and having seized his Person, being betray'd into their hands by one of his Disciples, they carry him to the High Priests house
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I vi

= *Syn. 2*. Evil doer, culprit, felon, convict.

malefactress (mal-ä-fak-tres), *n* [As *malefactor* + *-ess*] A female malefactor, a woman guilty of crime

malefeasance, *n* See *malfeasance*.

male-fern (mäl'fērn), *n*. An elegant fern, *Aspidium Filix-mas* (*Nephrodium Filix-mas* of Richard; *Lastrea Filix-mas* of Presl), with the fronds growing in a crown, found in North and South America, Europe, Asia, and Africa. See out under *fern*. — **Male-fern oil**, an anethalminic oil obtained from the rhizomes of *Aspidium Filix-mas*

malefic (mäl-lef'ik), *a.* and *n*. [= *F. malefique* = *Sp. malefico* = *Pg. malefico* = *It. malefico*, *< L. maleficus* (also *maleficus*), evil-doing, hurtful, mischievous, *< malefacere*, do evil; see *malefaction*.] *I a*. Doing mischief; producing disaster or evil, inauspicious. [Chiefly technical]

The *Malefic* Aspects are the semi quartile, or semi-square, the square, the sesquiquadrate, and the opposition

Zadkiel, Gram of Astrol., p 370.

II. n. In *astrol.*, an inauspicious star or planet.

If the Moon be afflicted by the Sun, the native is liable to injuries in the eyes, especially if at the same time she be afflicted by *malefices* and near nebulous stars, such as the Pleiades. *Zadkiel*, *Gram of Astrol.*, p. 393.

malefically (mā-lef'ī-kāl-ī), *adv.* In a malefic manner; with evil effects. *R. A. Proctor*, *Eclectic Mag.*, XXXV, 188.

maleficate (mā-lef'ī-kāt), *v. t. & pret.* and *pp. maleficated*, *ppr maleficating* [*< malefic + -ate*]. To bewitch, maleficate. [Rare.]

What will not a man do when once he is maleficated! *Rev. H. Taylor*, *Isaac Commens*, II, 4.

malefice (mal'ē-fis), *n.* [= *F. maleficio* = *Sp. (obs.) Pg. maleficio* = *It. maleficio*, *maleficio*, *< L. maleficium*, an evil deed, mischief, enchantment, *maleficus*, evil-doing see *malefic*] Evil-doing; especially, witchcraft.

Sickness, or *malefice* of sorcery, or cold drinks *Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*.

He crammed with crumbs of Benefices, And filled their mouths with meeds of *malefices*. *Spenser*, *Mother Hub Tale*, I, 1154.

maleficence (mā-lef'ī-sens), *n.* [Formerly also *maleficiency*, = *F. malfeasance* (> *E. malfeasance*) = *Sp. malefencia*, *< L. maleficientia*, an evil-doing, *< *maleficient(t)-s*, *maleficus*, evil-doing see *maleficent*] The character of being maleficent, the doing or producing of evil.

Even what on its nearer face seems beneficence only, shows, on its remoter face, not a little *maleficence*—kindness at the cost of cruelty. *H. Spencer*, *Man vs. State*, p. 72.

maleficent (mā-lef'ī-sent), *a.* [Formerly also *maleficient*, = *F. malfeasant*, *< L. *maleficient(t)-s*, equiv. to *maleficus*, evil-doing, *< male*, evil, + *ficient(t)-s*, in comp. *-ficient(t)-s*, doing, *ppr* of *facere*, do see *malefic*] Doing or producing harm; acting with evil intent or effect, harmful; mischievous as, a *maleficent* enemy or deed.

Let us apply to the unjust what we have said of a mischievous or *maleficent* nation. *Burke*, *Policy of the Allies*, App.

maleficial, *a.* [*< L. maleficus*, evil-doing (see *malefic*), + *-ial*.] Malefic or maleficient. *Fuller*. **maleficate** (mal-ē-fish'ī-āt), *v. t.* [*< ML. maleficatus*, *pp* of *maleficare* (> *Pg. maleficar*), bewitch (?), *< L. maleficum*, an evil deed, mischief, enchantment see *malefic*] To do evil to, especially, to bewitch; affect with enchantments.

Every person that comes near him is *maleficated*, every creature, all intend to hurt him, to seek his ruin! *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 181.

maleficient (mal-ē-fish'ī-āt), *n.* [*< ML. as if *maleficientia* (> *< maleficiare*, bewitch see *malefic*)] A bewitching.

Irremediable impotency, whether by way of perpetual *maleficient* or casualty. *Ep. Hall*, *Cases of Conscience*, IV, 10.

maleficient (mal-ē-fish'ēns), *n.* An obsolete form of *maleficence*.

maleficient (mal-ē-fish'ēnt), *a.* An obsolete form of *maleficient*.

maleformation, *n.* See *malformation*.

maleic (mā-lē-ik), *a.* [*< malic* + *-ic*] Derived from maleic acid.—**Maleic acid**, a volatile crystalline acid (C₄H₂(CO₂H)₂) produced by distilling maleic acid.

malella (mā-lē-lā), *n.*, *pl. malellae* (-ē). [*NL. (Packard, 1883)*, dim. of *L. mala*, jaw see *mazilla*.] One of two (inner and outer) movable toothed appendages of the free fore edge of the outer stipes of the deutomala of a myriapod. *A. S. Packard*, *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, June, 1883, p. 200.

malencolik, **malencolyt**. Obsolete forms of *melancholic*, *melancholy*.

malengin (ma-len'jin), *n.* [Also *malengin*, *< ME. malengin*, *malengyn*, *< OF. malengin*, evil contrivance, fraud, guile, *< L. malus*, evil, + *ingenium*, contrivance. see *mal-* and *engine*] Guile; deceit; fraud.

Thel seiden thel shoide the feithfully holde with-outen fraude or *mal engyn*. *Merlin* (R. E. T. S.), I, 76.

When the Protector's Brother, Lord Sudley, the Admiral, through private malice and *mal engin* was to lose his life, no man could be found fitter than Bishop Latimer (like another Doctor Shaw) to divulge in his Sermon the forged Accusations laid to his charge. *Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, I.

maleo (mal'ē-ō), *n.* [*Cf. malee-bird*, which is a related bird.] A kind of brush-turkey or mound-bird, *Megacephalon maleo*, a native of Celebes, of a glossy-black and rosy-white color, with a bare neck and head. See *Megacephalon*.

maleposition, *n.* See *malposition*.

malepracticoet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *malpractice*.

maleset, *n.* See *malease*.

Malessherbia (mal-ē-shēr'bi-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794)*, named after Lamoignon de Malessherbes, a French patriot and agriculturist] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Passifloraceae*, the passion-flower family, type of the tribe *Malessherbieae*, characterized by having a tubular calyx, petals shorter than the calyxlobes, and flowers in a bracted raceme. They are erect woody undershrubs, with narrow leaves and rather large yellow flowers, arranged in a long leafy raceme or thyrsus. There are 2 or 3 species, natives of Peru sometimes cultivated for ornament. These and the species of the allied genus *Gymnopleura* are sometimes called *crownworts*.

Malessherbiaceae (mal-ē-shēr-bi-ā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Don, 1826)*, *< Malessherbia* + *-aceae*] A synonym of *Malessherbieae*, treated by the older authors as an independent order.

Malessherbies (mal'ē-shēr-bi'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1828)*, *< Malessherbia* + *-ea*] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Passifloraceae*, the passion-flower family. They are characterized by having hermaphrodite flowers, an elongated calyx tube, with triangular awl-shaped lobes, and membranaceous petals and crown five stamens adherent to the stalked ovary and three styles, which are distinct at the base. The tribe embraces 2 genera, *Malessherbia* (the type) and *Gymnopleura*, and about 8 or 10 species, natives of Peru and Chili.

maleson, *n.* A Middle English form of *malison*.

male-spirited (māl'spīr'ī-tēd), *a.* Having the spirit of a man; masculine. [Rare.]

That *male-spirited* dame, Their mother, slacks no means to put them on. *B. Jonson*, *Sejanus*, II, 2.

malestrand, *n.* An obsolete variant of *malstrom*.

malet (mal'et), *n.* [*< F. mallette*, dim. of *malle*, a sack see *maul*]. A little bag or budget, a portmanteau.

maletalent, *n.* See *malalent*.

maletolt, **maletote** (mal'ē-tolt, -tōt), *n.* [*< OF. maletotte*, *maletoute*, *maletoste*, *F. maliote*, *< ML. mala tolta* or *tolta mala*, an extraordinary or illegal exaction or levy *mala*, fem. of *L. malus*, bad, evil, *tolta* (for **tolta*, cf. equiv. *tolitum*) (> *OF. tolle*, *toute*), an exaction, levy, tax, also a writ transferring a cause from one court to another (see *tolt*), prop. fem. of **tolitus*, *pp* (for *L. sublatum*) of *L. tollere*, raise, *ML.* also levy. see *tolerate*] Formerly, in France and England, an extraordinary or illegal exaction, toll, or imposition.

Hence several remonstrances from the commons under Edward III against the *maletotte* or unjust exactions upon wool. *Hallam*.

This exaction although imposed under the shadow of parliamentary authority, had distinctly the character of a *maletote*. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, ¶ 277.

maletreat, **maletreatment**. Obsolete forms of *maltrait*, *maltraitment*.

malevolence (mā-lev'ō-lens), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. malevolencia* = *It. malivolenza*, *malevolienza*, *< L. malevolentia*, ill-will, *< malevolens* (*-t-ē*), wishing ill see *malevolent*] 1 The character of being malevolent or ill-disposed, ill-will, personal hatred, enmity of heart; inclination to injure others.

Frederic's wit enabled him often to show his *malevolence* in ways more decent than those to which his father resorted. *Macaulay*, *Frederic the Great*.

2 That which is done from ill-will; an act of ill-will. [Rare.]

The king, willing to show that this their liberality was very acceptable to him, he called this grant of money a benevolence, notwithstanding that many grudged thereof and called it a *malevolence*. *Stow*, *Edw. IV.*, an. 1473.

= *Syn. 1* Ill will, Enmity etc. See *animosity*.

malevolent (mā-lev'ō-lent), *a.* and *n.* [= *It. malevolente*, *< L. malevolens* (*-t-ē*), wishing ill, spiteful, envious, *< male*, ill, + *volens* (*-t-ē*), *ppr* of *velle*, will see *will*] 1 *a.* Having an evil disposition toward another or others, wishing evil to others, rejoicing in another's misfortune; malicious, hostile.

The only kind of motive which we commonly judge to be intrinsically bad apart from the circumstances under which it operates, is *malevolent* affection, that is, the desire, however aroused, to inflict pain on some other sentient being. *H. Spalding*, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 342.

2 In *astrol.*, tending to exert an evil influence thus, Saturn is said to be a *malevolent* planet.

This man's *malevolent* in my aspect. *Deau and Fl.* (?), *Faithful Friends*, III, 9.

Our *malevolent* stars have struggled hard, And held us long asunder. *Dryden*, *King Arthur*. = *Syn. 1* Evil minded, ill disposed, spiteful, resentful, bitter, rancorous, malignant. See *animosity*.

II. † n. A malevolent person or agency.

He was incensed by some *malevolent*. *Daniel*, *Civil Wars*, IV.

malevolently (mā-lev'ō-lent-ī), *adv.* In a malevolent manner, with ill will or enmity, with the wish or design to injure another or others.

malevolous (mā-lev'ō-lūs), *a.* [= *F. malevole* = *Sp. malevolo* = *Pg. It. malevolo*, *< L. malevolus*, wishing ill, *< male*, ill, + *velle* (and *volō*), will see *will*] Malevolent. [Rare.]

Hitherto we see these *malevolous* critics keep their ground. *Warburton*, *Prodigios*, p. 100.

malexecution (mal'ēk-sē-kū'shon), *n.* [*< mal- + execution*] Faulty or wrong execution, bad administration. *D. Webster*.

malfeasance (mal-īf'ē-sans), *n.* [Formerly also *malfeasance*, *< F. malfeasance*, evil-doing, wrong-doing, *< malfeasant*, doing evil, wishing evil, *< mal*, evil, + *faisant*, *ppr* of *faire*, *< L. facere*, do (*< F. malfeasance*)] Evil-doing, the doing of that which ought not to be done, wrongful conduct, especially official misconduct, violation of a public trust or obligation, specifically, the doing of an act which is positively unlawful or wrongful, in contradistinction to *misfeasance*, or the doing of a lawful act in a wrongful manner. The term is often inappropriately used instead of *malfeasance*.

An account of his *malfeasance* in office reached England. *Bancroft*, *Hist. U. S.*, I, 116.

malformation (mal-fōr-mā'shon), *n.* [*< mal- + formation*] Faulty formation, irregular or anomalous formation or structure, especially in a living body, a deviation from the normal form or structure either in the whole or in part of an organ. Also, until recently, *malformation*.

malformed (mal-fōrmd'), *a.* [*< mal- + form- + -ed*] Ill-formed, marked by malformation.

One peculiarity is that the *malformed* fry have a tendency toward a superabundance of heads rather than tails. *See Amer.*, N. S., LVII, 180.

malgracious (mal-grā'shūs), *a.* [*< F. malgracieux* = *It. malgrazioso*, as *mal-* + *gracioso*] Ungracious, ungrateful, disagreeable.

His figure, Both of visage and of stature, Is lofty and *malgracious*. *Gower*.

malgrado (mal-grā'dō), *adv.* or *prep.* [It., = *OF. malgre* see *maugre*] In despite (of), notwithstanding, *maugre*.

Breathing in hope, *malgrado* all your beads That must rebel thus against your king, To see his royal sovereign once again. *Marlowe*, *Edward II*.

What I have said I'll pawn my sword To send it on the shield of him that dares, *Malgrado* of his honour, combat me. *Greene*, *Orlando Furioso*.

malgre, *n.* See *maugre*.

malic (mā'lik), *a.* [*< L. malum*, *Gr. μάλον*, *Doric μάλον*, an apple (in a wide sense, including quinces, pears, pomegranates, peaches, oranges, lemons, etc.) see *malik*] Pertaining to apples, obtained from the juice of apples. **Malic acid**, C₄H₆O₆, a bibasic acid found in combination in many sour fruits, such as the hawberry gooseberry, and particularly the apple whence the name. It is most easily obtained from the fruit of *Pyrus aucuparia* (mountain ash or rowan tree), immediately after it has turned red, but while still unripe. It is crystalline, deliquescent, very soluble in water, and has a pleasant acid taste.

malice (mal'is), *n.* [*< ME. malice*, *< OF. malice*, *F. malice* = *Sp. Pg. malicia* = *It. malizia*, *< L. malitia*, badness, bad quality, ill-will, spite, *< malus*, bad see *malice*] 1† Badness, bad quality.

If the need In landes salt that treen or greynes growe, Thou must anon on herbest plante or weede The *malice* of that lande and cause of drede That wynter with his shoure a may of dryve. *Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (R. E. T. S.), p. 10.

It hath been ever on all sides confest that the *malices* of man's own heart doth harden him and nothing else. *Hooker*, *Ecles. Polity*, v, App. 1.

2† Evil, harm, a malicious act, also, evil influence.

This noble wyf sat by hir beddes syde Discheveloyd, for no *malice* she ne thought. *Chaucer*, *Good Women*, I, 1720.

Thel bon fulle of alle Vertue, and thel eschewen alle Vices and alle *Malices* and alle Synnes. *Manderlye*, *Travels*, p. 292.

It is some *malice* Hath laid this poison on her. *Shakspere*, *Love's Trick*, II, 2.

3 A propensity to inflict injury or suffering, or to take pleasure in the misfortunes of another or others, active ill-will, whether from natural disposition or special impulse, enmity;

hatred, sometimes used in a lighter sense. See *malicious*, 1

Thy father hates my friends and family,
And thou hast been the heir of all his malice
Fletcher, *Pilgrim*, II 2

4 In *law*, a design or intention of doing mischief to another, the evil intention (either actual or implied) with which one deliberately, and without justification or excuse, does a wrongful act which is injurious to others — *Actual malice*, express malice, malice in fact, malice in which the intention includes a contemplation of some injury to be done — *Constructive malice*, implied malice, imputed malice, malice in law, that which, irrespective of actual intent to injure, is attributed by the law to an injurious act intentionally done, without proper motive, as distinguished from *actual malice*, either proved or presumed — *Malice aforethought*, or *malice prepense*, actual malice, particularly in case of homicide — *Syn.* 3 *Ill will*, *Enmity*, etc. (see *animosity*), maliciousness, venom, spitefulness, depravity

malice (mal'is), *v* *t*. [*< malice, n*] To regard with malice, bear extreme ill-will to, also, to envy and hate

Love and live with your fellows honestly, quietly, courteously, that none man have cause either to hate you for your stubborn forwardness or to malice you for your proud ungentleness
Babes Book (E E T 8), p 800

I finde man's frailty to be naturally such that he will seek reuenge against them that malice him, or practise his harmes
Puttenham, *Arts of Eng Poessie*, p 46

I am so far from malicing their states,
That I begin to pity them
B Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, v 7

maliced (mal'ist), *p* *a* Regarded with malice, envied and hated

Thus every day they seem d to prate
At malice d Grisel's good estate
Patent Grisel (Child's Ballads, IV 210)

Your forced stings
Would hide themselves within his maliced sides
B Jonson, *Postmaster*, Ind

maliceless (mal'is-less), *a* [*< malice + -less*] Free from ill-will, hatred, or disposition to harm
Abp. Leighton, *On Peter*, i 22

malichol, *n* See *mallico*

malicious (mā-līsh'us), *a* [*< ME malicious, < OF. malicios, F. malicieux = Sp. Pg. malicioso = It. malizioso, < L. malitiosus, full of malice, wicked, malicious, < malitia, badness, malice see malice*] 1 Indulging in or feeling malice; harboring ill-will, enmity, or hostility, actively malevolent, malignant in heart often used in a lighter sense, implying mischievousness with some ill-will

But the Malices that were malicious hadde sette espies on euery side of the town, and so was the Quene taken and the steward slain
Morte (E E T 8), III 686

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful,
Sudden, malicious, smacking of every sin
That has a name
Shak, *Macbeth*, IV 3 59

2 Proceeding from extreme hatred or ill-will, detested by malice as, a malicious report.

He will directly to the lords, I fear,
And with malicious counsel stir them up
Some way or other yet further to afflict thee.
Milton, *S A*, I 1251

Malicious abandonment, in *law*, the desertion of a spouse without just cause — **Malicious mischief**, in *law* (a) The committing of physical injury to personal property of another injury to property, from wantonness or malice, as distinguished from theft. (b) Any malicious or mischievous physical injury to the rights of another, or of the public in general. *F A Harrison* — **Malicious prosecution** (a) A prosecution set on foot or carried on maliciously, without reasonable cause. From want of probable cause, malice may be inferred. The term is commonly applied to criminal prosecutions, but is also applicable to a civil prosecution. (b) An action brought by the sufferer to recover damages from the person who set on foot such a prosecution — *Syn.* *Evil minded*, ill disposed, spiteful, resentful. See *animosity*

maliciously (mā-līsh'us-ly), *adv.* In a malicious or spiteful manner, with malice, enmity, or ill-will, wantonly, with wilful disregard of duty

maliciousness (mā-līsh'us-ness), *n* The quality of being malicious, extreme enmity or disposition to injure, malignity.

malicorium (mal-i-kō'ri-um), *n* [*L. < malum, an apple, + corium, skin, hide*] The thick and tough rind of the pomegranate-fruit. It has been used as an astringent in medicine, and for tanning

malidentification (mal-i-den'ti-fi-kā'shon), *n* [*< mal- + identification*] A false identification

Mr A Smith Woodward, after an examination of the type of Bucklandium diluvii, "determined that it is truly the imperfect head and pectoral arch of a Silurid." Incredible as such a malidentification on the part of Pictet must appear, I presume the determination of Mr Woodward must be accepted
Amer Nat., XLII 926

maliferous (mā-līf'e-rus), *a* [*< L. malum, an evil, + ferre = E bear¹*] Bringing evil; unwholesome; pestilential. *Bailey*, 1727 [Rare.]

I had really forgotten to mention that gallant, fine-hearted soldier who fell a victim to the maliferous climate of China!
W H Russell, *Diary in India*, I 72

malign (mā-līn'), *a*. [*< OF. maling, F. malin, fem. maligne = Pr. maligne = Sp. Pg. It. maligno, < L. malignus, of an evil nature, orig. "maligenus, < malus, bad, evil, + -genus, -born see -genous. Cf benign.*] 1 Having a very evil disposition toward others; harboring violent hatred or enmity, malicious

Witchcraft may be by operation of malign spirits.
Bacon

2 Unpropitious; pernicious; tending to injure, likely to do or cause great harm as, the malign influence of a designing knave.—3. In *astrology*, having an evil influence

Two planets, rushing from aspect malign
Of fiercest opposition
Milton, *P L*, VI 313

4 Malignant

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth malign ulcers, and pernicious imposthumations
Bacon, *Seditious and Troubles* (ed 1887)

—*Syn.* 1. See list under *malignant*.

malign (mā-līn'), *v* [*< OF. maligner, maliner, pervert, deceive, F dial. maligner, malign, < maling, F malin, malign see malign, a*] 1. *trans* 1. To treat with extreme enmity, injure maliciously

Though wayward fortune did malign my state,
My derivation was from ancestors
Who stood equivalent with mighty kings.
Shak, *Pericles*, v 1 80

The scardle of wood and water, with the barrenness of the soil in other places, shew how it is malign of the elements.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p 228

2. To speak evil of, traduce; defame, vilify

Be not light of credens to new rayssed tales, nor crimes, nor suspicious to malynes no man
Babes Book (E E T 8), p 106

Our Puritan ancestors have been misrepresented and maligned by persons without imagination enough to make themselves contemporary with, and therefore able to understand, the men whose memories they strive to blacken
Lowell, *Harvard Anniversary*

—*Syn.* 2 *Defame*, *Calumniate*, etc. See *aspere*

II + *intrans* To entertain malice

This odious fool maligning that anything should be spoke or understood above his own genuine baseness
Milton, *Colasterton*

malignance (mā-līg'nans), *n* [*< malignan(t) + -ce*] Same as *malignancy*

The minister, as being much nearer both in eye and duty than the magistrat, spends him betimes to overtake that diffid malignance with some gentle potion of admonishment
Milton, *Church Government*, II 8

malignancy (mā-līg'nān-si), *n* [*< malignan(t) + -cy*] 1 The state of being malignant in feeling or purpose, extreme malevolence, bitter enmity, malice as, malignancy of heart

In some connexions, malignity seems rather more pertinently applied to a radical depravity of nature, and malignancy to indications of this depravity in temper and conduct in particular instances
T Cogan, *On the Passions*, II § 3

2 In *Eng hist*, the state of being a malignant; adherence to the royal party in the time of Cromwell and the civil war. See *malignant*, *n*, 2—3 The property of expressing malice or evil intent, malignant or threatening nature or character, unpropitiousness. Specifically — (a) In *astrology*, tendency to irremediable harm or mischief as, the malignancy of aspect of the planets.

The malignancy of my fate might perhaps distemper yours.
Shak, *T N*, II 1 4

(b) In *pathol*, virulence tendency to a worse condition as, the malignancy of a tumor

malignant (mā-līg'nant), *a* and *n*. [= *OF. malignant, < L. malignan(t)-s, ppr of malignare, also deponent, malignari, do or make maliciously, < malignus, malign see malign*] I. *a* 1. Disposed to inflict suffering or cause distress; having extreme malevolence or enmity; virulently hostile, malicious as, a malignant heart.

There was a bitter and malignant party grown up now to such a boldness as to give out insolent and threatening speeches against the Parliament itself.
Milton, *Elkonoklastes*, IV

He speaks harshly and insidiously of many of his contemporaries, and towards Cervantes he is absolutely malignant.
Pickens, *Spain Lit*, III 91

2. Virulently harmful or mischievous, threatening great danger, pernicious in influence or effect.

Noxious and malignant plants do many of them discover something in their nature by the sad and melancholic visage of their leaves, flowers, and fruit
Ray, *Works of Creation*, I

Specifically — (a) In *astrology*, threatening to fortune or life, fateful as, the malignant aspect of the stars

O malignant and ill boding stars!
Shak, *1 Hen VI*, IV 5 6

(b) In *pathol*, virulent, tending to produce death; threatening a fatal issue as, a malignant ulcer, a malignant fever, malignant pustule or scarlet fever.

3. Extremely heinous; as, the malignant nature of sin.—**Malignant anthrax**, fever, pustule, etc. See the nouns = *Syn.* 1. Malevolent, bitter, rancorous, spiteful, malign. See *animosity*

II. *n*. 1. A person of extreme enmity or evil intentions, an ill-affected person.

Occasion was taken by certain malignants secretly to undermine his (St. Paul's) great authority in the Church of Christ.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, III 2

2 Specifically, in *Eng. hist*, one of the adherents of Charles I and his son Charles II during the civil war; a Royalist; a Cavalier so called by the Roundheads, the opposite party.

How will dissenting brethren relish it?
What will malignants say?
S Butler, *Hudibras*, I II 680

One may, indeed, sometimes discover among the malignants of the sex a face that seems to have been naturally designed for a Whig lady
Addison, *The Ladies' Association*

malignantly (mā-līg'nant-ly), *adv* In a malignant manner; maliciously; with extreme malevolence; with pernicious influence, also, virulently.

maligner (mā-lī'nēr), *n*. One who maligns or speaks malignantly of another, a traducer, a defamer

I come a spie? no, Roderigo no,
A hater of thy person, a maligner?
So far from that, I brought no malice with me.
Fletcher, *Pilgrim*, II 2

malignify (mā-līg'nī-fi), *v* *t*; *pret* and *pp*. *malignified*, *ppr* *malignifying* [*< L. malignus, malign, + -ficare, < facere, make, see -fy*] To render malign or malignant

malignity (mā-līg'nī-ti), *n*. [*< F. malignité = Sp. malignidad = Pg. malignidade = It. malignità, < L. malignus (t)-s, ill-will, spite, malice, < malignus, malign see malign*] 1 The character or state of being malign, extreme enmity or evil disposition toward another, proceeding from baseness of heart, malice or malevolence, deep-rooted spite

'Then cometh malignité, thurgh which a man annoeth his neighbour
Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*

Thou hast an unrelenting purpose — a steady long breathed malignity, that surpasses mine
Scott, *Kentworth*, IV

2. The quality of being malign or malignant, extreme evilness, heinousness, specifically, in *pathol*, virulence, malignancy

This shows the high malignity of fraud
Some diseases have in a manner worn out their malignity, so as to be no longer mortal
Dryden, *Hind and Panther*, Pref

—*Syn.* 1 *Ill will*, *Enmity* (see *animosity*), maliciousness

2 Destructiveness, deadliness

malignly (mā-līn'ly), *adv* In a malignant manner, with extreme ill-will, unpropitiously, perniciously

malignment (mā-līn'ment), *n*. [*< malign + -ment*] The act of maligning [Rare]

That recrimination and malignment of motive
The Century, XXX 676

Malikite (mal'ik-it), *n* [*< A1 Malik (see def.) + -ite²*] A follower of Malik, the Imam, the founder of one of the four great sects of Sunni Moslems

Malines lace. [*< F. Malines, Mechlin lace*] Same as *Mechlin lace* (which see, under lace).

malinfluence (mal-in'flū-ens), *n*. [*< mal- + influence*] Evil influence

Doubting whether opium had any connection with the latter stage of my bodily wretchedness — (except, indeed, as having left the body weaker and thus predisposed to any mal-influence whatever).

De Quincey, *Confessions*, App. p 189

maling (mā-līng'gēr), *v* *t*; [*< F. malingrer, a slang word meaning 'suffer,' but prob. also at one time 'pretend to be ill,' cf malingreux, weak, sickly, formerly applied to beggars who feigned to be sick or injured in order to excite compassion, < malingre, "sore, scabby, ugly, loathsome" (Cotgrave), now ailing, poor, weakly, < mal-, badly, + (prob.) OF. haingre, haingre, thin, emaciated, F. dial. haingre, ailing, poorly, prob. < L. ager (ager-), sick, ill. The sense is perhaps affected by association with F. malin, evil, malign, and gré, inclination (cf malingre, malingre)] To feign illness; sham sickness in order to avoid duty; counterfeit disease.*

Hemeralopia has been observed to break out epidemically in gaols, camps, etc. I need hardly point out that in such cases a careful examination should always be instituted to guard against malingering
J S Wells, *Dis. of Eye*, p 418

malingerer (mā-līng'gēr-ēr), *n*. One who shams illness, especially for the purpose of shirking work or avoiding duty

Mallard (*Anas boschas*)

Malleifera (mal-ē-if-ē-rā), *n pl.* [NL, neut. pl. of *malleifer*] see *malleiferous*] A superclass of craniate *Vertebrata*, or skulled vertebrates, distinguished by the development of the malleus as a bone of the ear, and by the direct articulation of the lower jaw to the skull. It corresponds to the class *Mammalia*, and contrasts with *Quadrata* and *Lysifera*.

malleiferous (mal-ē-if-ē-rus), *a* [*<* NL. *malleifer*, *<* L. *malleus*, a hammer, a mall, + *ferre*, = *E bear*] Having a distinct malleus, or of pertaining to the *Malleifera*, mammalian.

malleiform (mal-ē-i-fōrm), *a* [*<* L. *malleus*, a hammer, a mall, + *forma*, form] In zool., hammer-shaped.

In some species of *Polynoe* the parapodia give rise, at corresponding points, to large, richly filiated, *malleiform* tubercles. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 210.

malleamaroking (mal-ē-ma-rō-kung), *n* [Verbal *n* of **malleamoke*, an unrecorded verb, perhaps equiv. to **malleomake*, lit. act like the malleomake or malleomuck, *<* *malleomake*, *malleomuck*, the fulmar petrel see *malleomuck*] Cf. *D malleomoln*, carousal] *Naut.*, the visiting and carousing of seamen in the Greenland ships. *Sailor's Word-book*.

malleomuck (mal-ē-muk), *n* [Also *malleomock*, *malleomake*, *mollmuck*, *mollmuck*, *mollmuck*, *mollmuck*, *mollmuck*, etc., *<* G. *malleomuck* = *D malleomuck*, a malleomuck, explained, from the D, as 'foolish fly' or 'fool flier', as if *<* D. *mallen*, fool, dally, + *mug*, MD. *mugge*, a 'fly', in allusion to its heedless habits, but the D word is not open to this explanation. D. *mug* means rather 'a snat' (= *E. midge*), and cannot refer to the 'flying' of a bird. The name is prob. of northern origin.] The fulmar petrel, *Fulmarus glacialis*, also extended to some related birds, as albatrosses. See *cut* under *fulmar*.² Also called *malmarsh*.

malleanders (mal-ē-on-dēr), *n pl.* Same as *malleanders*.

malleolar (mal-ē-ō-lar), *a* [*<* *malleolus* + *-ar*] 1 Having the character of a malleolus, as, the *malleolar* process of the tibia. — 2 Of or pertaining to either malleolus, as, a *malleolar* artery.

malleolus (ma-lē-ō-lus), *n*, *pl malleoli* (-lī) [NL, *<* L. *malleolus*, a small hammer, dim of *malleus*, a hammer see *malleus*] 1 In *anat.*, a bony protuberance on either side of the ankle. The two together contribute to the stability of the ankle joint, by locking the astragalus so as to prevent lateral and rotatory movements. In man the outer malleolus is formed by the fibula, the inner by the tibia, and each forms a sort of pulley or trochlea around which wind the tendons of important extensor muscles of the foot. The malleoli are little distinguished in most animals, owing to the different set of the foot upon the leg, or the different configuration of the parts. When as often occurs, the fibula does not reach the ankle, the outer malleolus is wanting unless formed by the tibia. In birds the condyles of the tibia, constituted by ankylosis of proximal tarsal bone, take the name and place of malleoli. 2 In *bot.*, a layer, a shoot bent into the ground and half divided at the bend, whence it emits roots. *Lindley*. — 3 [cap.] In *conch.*, a genus of bivalve shells. *J. E. Gray, 1847*. — **Inner malleolus**, the malleolar process of the tibia, articulating with the inner side of the astragalus, having behind it the tendons of the fibularis posterior and flexor digitorum. — **Outer malleolus**, the enlarged lower end of the fibula, articulating with the outer side of the astragalus, having behind it the tendons of the peroneus longus and peroneus brevis.

malleoramate (mal-ē-ō-rā-māt), *a* [*<* L. *malleus*, a hammer, + *ramus*, a branch see *ramate*] In rotifers, having mallei fastened by unci to rami, as in the *Melicertida*, *Triarthrida*, *Pterodonta*, and *Pedalonota*.

mallet (mal-ēt), *n* [*<* OF. *mallet*, *maillet*, F. *maillet* (= Pr. *maillet* = It. *maglietta*), a wooden hammer, mallet, dim. of *mal*, *mail*, a hammer see *mail*] 1 A small beetle or wooden hammer used by carpenters, stonecutters, printers, etc., chiefly for driving another tool, as a chisel, or the like. It is welded with one hand, while the heavier mall requires the use of both hands. — 2 The wooden hammer used to strike the balls in the game of croquet. — **Automatic mallet**. Same as *dental hammer* (which see under *hammer*). — **Dental mallet**. (a) A light hammer of wood or metal used by dentists for striking the plugger in the operation of filling teeth. It is now superseded in great part by various mechanical contrivances, such as the dental hammer or plugger and the electric plugger. (b) A dental hammer or plugger. See *hammer*.¹

mallet-flower (mal-ēt-flou-ēr), *n* Any plant of the genus *Tupistra*.

malleus (mal-ē-us), *n*, *pl. mallei* (-ī) [NL, *<* L. *malleus*, a hammer, a mall see *mail*] 1 In *anat.*, the proximal element of Meckel's ear-

tilage, in any way distinguished from the rest of the mandibular arch. In man and other mammals the malleus is separately ossified, and is the outer one of the three bonelets or ossicles of the ear lodged in the cavity of the tympanum, connected with the ear drum or tympanic membrane, and movably articulated with the incus. It is named from its hammer-like shape in man, having a head, neck, and handle, or short process, together with a processus gracilis, which lies in the Glaserian fissure. As one of the ossicula auditus, the malleus subserves the function of hearing in mammals. In birds, and many other vertebrates in low mammals, the malleus has a very different office, that of forming part of the suspensorium of the lower jaw, which is its true morphological character. Its specialization in *Mammalia* is peculiar to that class. See *Malleifera*, and *cut* under *hyoid*, *ear*, and *tympanum*.

2 In *ichth.*, one of the Weberian ossicles which form a chain between the air-bladder and the auditory apparatus in the skull of plectrospendylous and nematognathous fishes. It is homologous with the hemapophysis of the third one of the coalesced anterior vertebrae. — 3 In rotifers, one of the paired calcareous structures within the pharynx. In the typical forms it is a hammer-like body, consisting of an upper part or head, called the *manus*, and a lower part or handle, named the *manu bruium*, but in other forms the distinction disappears.

4 [cap.] In *conch.*, a genus of pearl-oysters of the family *Arctiidae*, founded by Lamarck in 1799, the hammer-shells. They have a long winged hinge at right angles with the length of the valve giving a hammer-like shape, whence the name. Young shells are like those of *Arctica* or wing shells, and have a byssal notch; the hammer shape is gradually acquired with age. *M. vulgaris*, the hammer oyster, inhabits eastern seas. See *cut* under *hammer shell*.

5 Same as *u-ar-hammer*.

mallinders (mal-ē-m-dēr), *n pl.* Same as *malleanders*.

Mallophaga (ma-lōf-a-gū), *n pl.* [NL, neut. pl. of *mallophagus* see *mallophagous*] A group of ametabolous apterous parasitic insects with mandibulate mouth-parts and coalesced mesometathorax, jointed antennae and palpi, supernumerary spiracles, and short stout legs ending in hooked claws. They are known as *bird lice*, and are very numerous and diversiform. By some they are regarded as *Hemiptera* degraded and distorted by parasitism and placed with the true lice in a group *Parasita* of *Anophora*, by others they are held to constitute a superfamily or suborder of *Pseudoneuroptera*, and by others again a suborder of *Corrodentia*. See *lice*.¹

mallophagan (ma-lōf-a-gan), *a* and *n* [*<* NL. *Mallophaga* + *-an*] 1 A Same as *mallophagous*.

2 A louse of the group *Mallophaga*.

Mallophagidae (mal-ō-faj-i-dē), *n pl.* [NL, *<* *Mallophaga* + *-ida*] The mallophagous insects regarded as a family of *Pseudoneuroptera*, and corresponding to the suborder *Mallophaga*. They differ from true lice in having mandibulate instead of sucking mouth parts, and in other respects. Most of them live on the plumage of birds, whence the name *bird lice* for the whole of them, but some also infest the pelage of mammals. Some are great pests of the poultry yard and aviary. The genera are numerous, including *Nirmus*, *Trichodectes*, and *Goniodoxa*.

mallophagous (ma-lōf-a-gus), *a* [*<* NL. *mallophagus*, *<* Gr. *mallos*, a lock of wool, + *phagiv*, eat] In *entom.* (a) Devouring feathers or hairs and dried skins, as many coleopterous larvae. (b) Pertaining to the *Mallophaga*. Also *mallophagan*.

Mallorquin (ma-lōr-kin), *n* [*<* Sp. *Mallorquin*, *<* *Mallorca*, Majorca see *Majorcan*] Same as *Majorcan*.

Mallotus (ma-lō-tus), *n* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), *<* Gr. *μαλλωτός*, furnished with wool, fleecy, *<* (Lat. *μαλλωτός*, clothed with wool, *<* *μαλλός*, wool] 1 A genus of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceae*, tribe (*rotoneae*), and subtribe *Acalyphaceae*, characterized by the oblong parallel anther-cells and the numerous (rarely less than fifteen) stamens. The flowers are apetalous, either dioecious or monocious. The plants are trees or shrubs with generally alternate leaves. The male flowers are generally small, on short pedicels in heads along a rachis, the pistillate ones fewer, on long or short pedicels. There are about 70 species, numerous in eastern India, the Malay archipelago, and Australia, with a few in Africa. One species, *M. Philippinensis*, yields the dyestuff known as *kamla*.

2 In *ichth.* (*Cuvier*, 1829), a genus of fishes of the family *Argentinidae*, formerly placed in *Salmonidae*, of which the male has a broad longitudinal villous or fleecy band of scales differentiated from the rest, the caplins. The type is *Mallotus villosus*, the caplin. See *cut* under *caplin*.²

mallo (mal-ō), *n* [*<* ME. *malowe*, *malue*, *<* AS. *malwe*, *malwe* = D. *malwe* = G. *malve* = OF. *malve*, F. *mauve* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *malva*, *<* L. *malva*, prob., with some alteration (cf. L. *malpighia*, mentioned by Pliny as one Gr. form) of the form later used as Gr., *malache* (also *moloche*), *<* Gr. *μαλαχη*, also *μολόχη* (later *μάλαβα*, *μάλαβας*,

after L.), mallow, appar. so called from its emollient properties, or perhaps from its soft, downy leaves, *<* *μαλάσσειν*, soften, *<* *μαλακός*,



Branch of Mallow (*Malva rotundifolia*), with flowers and fruits a, a flower, b, the fruit c, one of the carpels

soft] Any plant of the genus *Malva*, or of the order *Malvaceae*, the mallow family.

Take *malves* with all the rotes, and sethe thame in water, and wasche thi hovode therwith.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 282 (Halliwell).

Nowe *malves* is sowe, and myntes plantte or roote. *Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. F. S.), p. 84.

Common mallow, in England, *Malva sylvestris*, in America sometimes, *M. rotundifolia*. — **Country mallow**, the common mallow. — **Curled mallow**, *M. crispa*, in allusion to the leaves. — **Dwarf mallow**, *M. rotundifolia*, low as compared with *M. sylvestris*. — **False mallow**, a plant of the genus *Nepaea*. — **Globe mallow**, a plant of the genus *Sphaeralcea*. — **Indian mallow**, (a) In America, *Abutilon* introduced from India. Also called *velvet leaf*. See *American jute*, under *jute*. (b) In England, a plant of either of the genera *Sida* and *Urena* — **Jews' mallow**. See *Jews' mallow*. — **Marsh mallow**. See *marsh mallow*. — **Musk-mallow**, *Malva moschata*, so named from the scent of its foliage. — **Rose-mallow**, the genus *Hibiscus*, especially *H. moscheutos*, the swamp rose mallow. — **Tree mallow**, *Lavatera arborea*. — **Venice mallow**, *Hibiscus Trionum*, the bladder ketmia. See *cheese-cake* 3, *dock* 1, 2.

mallow-rose (mal-ō-rōz), *n* Same as *rose-mallow* (which see, under *mallow*).

mallowwort (mal-ō-wért), *n* Any plant of the mallow family, *Malvaceae*.

malls (malz), *n pl.* [A contr. of *measles* (formerly *measles*, etc.)] The measles [Prov. Eng.]

mallum, **malus** (mal-um, -us), *n* [ML, of O. Teut. origin, cf. Goth. *mēl*, time, point, mark, writing, = AS. *mēl*, time, mark, etc. see *meal*] Among the ancient Franks, a court corresponding to the hundred court among the Anglo-Saxons.

The ordinary court of justice is the *mallus* or court of the hundred. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 25.

malm, **maum** (mám, mām), *n* and *a* [Also *maum*, *maum*, *<* ME. *malm*, *<* AS. *mealm*, sand, = OS. *malm*, dust, = OHG. MHG. *malm*, dust, G. (dial.) *malm*, something ground, also in technical use, = Icel. *málmur*, sand (in local names), usually ore, metal, = Norw. *malm*, sand, ore, = Sw. *malm*, sand (in local names), = Dan. *malm*, ore, = Goth. *malma*, sand, with formative -m, from the verb represented by OHG. *malan* = Icel. *malá* = Goth. *malan*, grind see *meal*], from the same verb. Hence *maum*, *maum*, etc.] 1 Earth containing a considerable quantity of chalk in fine particles, a calcareous loam, constituting in the southeastern counties of England a soil especially suited for the growth of hops; a kind of earth suitable for making the best quality of brick without any addition. The brickmakers in the vicinity of London divide the brick earth of that region into strong clay, mild clay (or loam), and malm. *Artificial malm* is a mixture imitating the natural earth. See *malm brick*, below.

To the north west, north, and east of the village (of Selborne) is a range of fair enclosures, consisting of what is called a *white malm*, a sort of rotten or rubble stone, which, when turned up to the frost and rain, moulders to pieces, and becomes manure to itself.

Gilbert White, *Nat. Hist. Selborne* (ed. Bohn), p. 15.

2 [cap.] The name used in Germany, and frequently by geologists writing in English on the geology of that country, for the uppermost of the three divisions of the Jurassic series, all of which at an early day received English provincial names, namely *Liass*, *Dogger*, and *Malm*.

The Malm of the German geologists (which is not the equivalent of the English malm rock) corresponds paleontologically with the Middle and Upper Oolite of England. The rock consists mostly of white limestone, with dolomitic and marly strata, and is in some places over 1,000 feet thick.

3 *pl.* Bricks made of malm earth, or of the artificial malm prepared by mixing clay with chalk.

For making the best quality of bricks, which are called *malm*, an artificial substitute is obtained.

C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 56.

II. a 1 Composed of malm or calcareous loam as, *malm* lands. *Gilbert White* — 2† Soft, mellow. *Hallwell* — 3 Poaceable; quiet. [Prov. Eng.] [In the last two senses spelled *malum*.] — *Malm brick*, a brick made of true or of artificial malm, the latter of which consists of comminuted chalk and clay mixed with a little sand and with breeze, the last being composed of cinders, ashes, and fine coal. These bricks burn to a pale brown color more or less inclined to yellow. They are made in the neighborhood of London, and are also called *malm*. See *malm* — *Malm rock*, the local name of parts of the Upper Greensand, as developed from Westerham west through Surrey, Hants, and Sussex. Also called *malmstone*.

Near Westerham we find harder beds below, which rapidly acquire importance farther west, and become there the chief part of the formation [the Upper Greensand]. These beds are known as *firestone* and *malm rock*, and there also occur smaller quantities of blue rag and chert. The *firestone* is a light colored calcareous sandstone much used for building. The *malm rock* much resembles it, but is slightly more chalky looking.

Topley, Geol. of the Weald, p. 158.

malmt, maumt (mām, mām), *v. t.* [In the quot. spelled *maum*, < *malin*, *maum*, a; cf. *malmy*, 2.] To handle with sticky hands, "paw" [Low.]

Don't be *mauming* and gauning a body so! can't you keep your filthy hands to yourself?

Swift, Polite Conversation, II (Daines).

malmag (mal'mag), *n.* [A native name (?)] The specter, *Tarusus spectrum*, a small lemuroid quadruped. See *Tarusus*.

malmarsh (mal'mārsh), *n.* Same as *mallemuck*. *Montagu*.

malmignatte (mal-mi-nyat'), *n.* [Also *mal-mignatte*.] A spider, *Theridion* or *Lathrodectus malmignattus*, a small black species spotted with red. It is one of a genus of spiders widely distributed in Europe, Africa, Asia, New Zealand, and the United States. Its venom is much more poisonous than that of any other animal, considering the diminutive size of the spider and the extremely minute quantity that will sometimes prove fatal. See *Katspo*.

malming (mal'ming), *n.* [< *malm* + *-ing*.] The preparation of artificial malm by mixing chalk and clay reduced to pulp, and allowing the mixture to consolidate by evaporation.

malmoct (mal'mok), *n.* A variant of *mallemuck*.

malmsey (mām'si, formerly malm'si), *n.* [Formerly *malmse*, *malmene*, *malmase*, < ME *malveste*, *malvoysy* = MD *malvaseye*, D *malvezy*, *malvozy*, *malvozer* = G Dan *malvaser* = Sw *malvasir*, < F. *malvesse*, *malvoise* = Sp. *malvasia*, *malvasia* = Pg. *malvasia* (ML *malvaceum*), < It. *malvasia*, a wine so called from *Malvasia* or *Napoli di Malvasia*, < NGr. *Μαλυσία*, a seaport on the southeastern coast of Laconia, Greece, contr. of *Μόνη Επαλασία*, 'single entrance' Gr. *μόνη*, fem. of *μόνος*, single (see *monad*); *Επαλασία*, entrance, < *Επαλαίειν*, enter, go in, < *ειν*, in, + *βαίειν*, go.] 1† A kind of grape.

Upon that hill is a old called *Malvasia*, where first grow *Malmsey*, and yet doth, howbeit it groweth now [1506] more plenteously in Candia and Modena, and no where ellys.

Sir R. Guylforde, Pilgrimage, p. 12.

Ther [in Candia] groweth the Voyné that ys called *Malvoysy* and *malvick*.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 20.

2 A wine, usually sweet, strong, and of high flavor, originally and still made in Greece, but now especially in the Canary and Madeira islands, and also in the Azores and in Spain. The name is given somewhat loosely to such wines, and is used in combination, as *Malmsey Madeira*. Compare *malvasia*.

A Cask, through want of vae grow n fusty,
Makes with his stink the best Greeke *Malmsey* musty.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, 1 3.

By this hand
I love thee next to *malmsey* in a morning,
Of all things transitory.

Beau. and Fl., Captain, IV 2.

malmstone (mām'stōn), *n.* Same as *malm rock* (which see, under *malm*).

Some varieties of the *malmstones* which form part of the so-called Upper Greensand of Surrey, Hampshire, and Berkshire.

Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV 400.

malmy (mā'mi), *a.* [< *malin* + *-y*.] 1 Consisting of, containing, or resembling *malm* as, a *malmy* soil.

The eastern portion forming the Vale of Petersfield, and comprising only about 50,000 acres, rests on the Wealden

formation, and is a grey sandy loam provincially called *malmy* land, lying on a soft sand rock.

Encyc. Brit., XI 430.

2 Clammy; sticky. [Prov. Eng.]

malnutrition (mal-nū-trish'on), *n.* [< *mal-* + *nutrition*.] Imperfect nutrition, defect of sustenance from imperfect assimilation of food.

Conical cornea is more often met with among persons who have had diseases of *malnutrition*.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXVIII 510.

Malnutrition of muscles is a factor which ought not to be forgotten.

Sci. Amer., N 8 LXI 100.

malodor, malodour (mal-ō'dor), *n.* [Formerly also *malodon*, < *mal-* + *odor*.] An offensive odor, a stench.

Her breath heavy with the *malodor* of nicotine, almost strangled him.

The Century, XLIX 681.

malodorous (mal-ō'dor-us), *a.* [< *malodon* + *-ous*.] Having a bad or offensive odor, either literally or figuratively as, a *malodorous* reputation.

A pestilent *malodorous* home of dirt and disease.

The Century, XLVII 320.

malodorousness (mal-ō'dor-us-nēs), *n.* The quality or state of being *malodorous*, or offensive to smell.

malomaxillary (mā-lō-muk'si-lā-ri), *a.* Same as *malomaxillary*. *H. Gray*.

malont. Contracted from *mal alone*. *Chaucer*.

Maloo climber. See *Bauhinia*.

Malope (mal'ō-pē), *n.* [NL (Linnaeus, 1737), < L *malope*, mallow.] 1. A genus of plants belonging to the tribe *Malveae*, the mallow family, type of the subtribe *Malopea*, characterized by a style which is longitudinally stigmatose, and by having three distinct bractelets. They are annual herbs, with entire or three parted leaves and pedunculate, usually showy, violet or rose colored flowers. There are 3 species which are confined to the Mediterranean region and are often cultivated for the beauty of the large flowers. *M. trifida* with flowers of rose color or white is sometimes called *three lobed Malope*. The other species are *M. malacoculis*, mallow like *malope*, and *M. multiflora*.

2 [L.] A plant of this genus.

Malopee (mal-lo'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL (Endlicher, 1836), < *Malope* + *-ea*.] A subtribe of malvaceous plants belonging to the tribe *Malveae*, and characterized by an indefinite number of carpels, irregularly grouped in a head, with solitary ascending ovules. It embraces 3 genera, of which *Malope* is the type, and 7 species.

Malorussian (ma-lō-rush'an), *n.* [< Russ. *Malorossiya*, Little Russia (*Malorossiskii*, Little-Russian), < *malin*, in comp. *mal-*, adv. *malo*, little, + *Rossiya*, Russia see *Russian*.] Little-Russian (which see, under *Russian*).

In *Malorussian*, *g* is pronounced *h*, as *aharod*, a gar den.

Encyc. Brit., XLII 149.

Malpighia (mal-pig'i-ā), *n.* [NL (Plumier, 1703), named after Marcello Malpighi.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, type of the natural order *Malpighiaceae* and the tribe *Malpighieae*, characterized by having an entire 2- or 1-celled ovary, terminal free styles with obtuse stigmas, a calyx with from 6 to 10 glands, and a drupeaceous fruit with 3 crested seeds. They are trees or shrubs with opposite leaves, sometimes covered with stinging hairs, and red, white, or rose colored flowers in axillary or terminal clusters. There are about 20 species, all natives of tropical America. *M. glabra* is the Surinam cherry, *M. urens* the cow hage-cherry, and *M. pumila* the Barbados cherry.

Malpighiaceae (mal-pig-i-ā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL (A. L. de Jussieu, 1811), < *Malpighia* + *-aceae*.] A natural order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants belonging to the cohort *Geraniales*, typified by the genus *Malpighia*. It is characterized by a 5 parted calyx, some or all of the sepals usually with two glands, by having three carpels, which are either united or distinct, and by solitary ovules without albumen. The order embraces 52 genera and about 600 species, most numerous in the tropics. They are herbs or shrubs, often climbing, with leaves usually opposite and entire, and glandular on the stalk or under side, and yellow or red (rarely white or blue) flowers, commonly growing in terminal clusters.

malpighiaceus (mal-pig-i-ā'shi-us), *a.* [< *Malpighia* + *-aceus*.] In bot., pertaining to or characteristic of plants of the order *Malpighiaceae* specifically applied to hairs formed as in the genus *Malpighia*, which are attached by the middle, and lie parallel to the surface on which they grow.

Malpighian (mal-pig'i-an), *a.* [< *Malpighi* (see *def*) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Marcello Malpighi (1628-94), an Italian anatomist and physiologist applied in anatomy to several structures discovered or particularly investigated by him, as follows — *Malpighian body*, one of the glomeruli of the kidney surrounded by its capsule. These form the terminations of the branches of the ur-

niferous tubules, occur in the cortical substance of the kidney, and are about 1/16 of an inch in diameter. They are formed of the expanded end of the tube invaginated by the bunch of blood vessels constituting the glomerulus, which thus are embraced in a double epithelial sac, and the blood is separated from the lumen of the tubule by the thick wall and the epithelium of the inner layer of the capsule. There is reason to think that these bodies do most of the secretion of the water and less important salts of the urine, the remainder of the work of secreting the urine being done by the epithelial cells of the uriniferous tubules.

Malpighian caeca, or *filaments*. Same as *Malpighian tubes*. *Malpighian capsule*. See *Malpighian body*. *Malpighian corpuscle*. (a) A Malpighian body of the kidney. (b) A lymphoid corpuscle of the spleen. See *corpuscle*. *Malpighian layer*, the rete mucosum, the lowermost layer of the epidermis, the stratum spinosum. Also called *rete Malpighi*. See *skin*. *Malpighian pyramids*, in anat., the pale reddish conical masses forming the medullary part of the kidney whose apices project into the calyces of the pelvis of the kidney, and are called *papillae*. *Malpighian tubes* or *vessels*. Certain appendages of the alimentary canal of insects. They are coiled convoluted tubes immediately behind the posterior aperture of the stomach and are generally regarded as representing the liver. See *cut under Blattella*. *Malpighian tuft*, the glomerulus, or vascular network or plexus, in a Malpighian body.

Malpighies (mal-pi-gi-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Malpighia* + *-es*.] A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order *Malpighiaceae*, of which *Malpighia* is the type. It is characterized by having ten stamens usually all perfect and often with appendaged anthers, by three styles, which are almost always distinct, and by having carpels inserted on the flat receptacle distinct or united in the fruit, and forming fleshy or woody drupes with from one to three cells.

malposition (mal-pō-zish'on), *n.* [< *mal-* + *position*.] A wrong position, a misplacement, as of a part of the body or of a fetus.

Malpositions of the eye, such as squinting, are the result of too great contraction of one of the recti muscles, usually the internal.

malpractice (mal-prak'tis), *n.* [< *mal-* + *practice*.] 1 Misbehavior, evil practice, practice contrary to established rules.

Fanny was almost ready to fill fibs to screen her brother's *malpractices* from her mamma.

Thackeray, The Kickshaws on the Rhine.

2 Specifically, bad professional treatment of disease, pregnancy, or bodily injury, from reprehensible ignorance or carelessness, or with criminal intent.

malpractitioner (mal-prak'tish'on-ēr), *n.* [< *mal-* + *practitioner*, after *malpractice*.] A physician who is guilty of *malpractice*.

malpresentation (mal-prē-zen-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *mal-* + *présentation*.] In obstet., abnormal presentation in childbirth, as of a shoulder.

malpropriety (mal-pro-pri-ē-ti), *n.* [= F. *mal-propre*, as *mal-* and *propriety*.] Want of proper condition, slovenliness, dirtiness. [Rare.]

The whole interior had a harmonious air of sloth, stupidity, and *malpropriety*.

E. Faghton, The Graysons, xvii.

malshert, *v. t.* [ME *malsheren*, *malsheren*, *malsheren*, < AS **malshcan*, in verbal *malshering* (= OHG *malshcan*), fascination, cf. OS *malsh*, proud, = Goth **malshs*, foolish.] To wander.

The leader of that little town was lopsided for drede, in to that *malshered* men, married by you.

Alternative Poems, (ed. Morris), II 901.

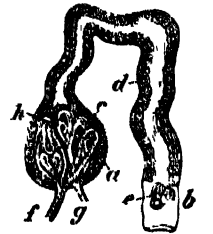
He had missed in mayne & *malsherd* n' bouite & how the wretch won him bl with a wild hert.

Wulstan of Palerne (L. I. 1 8), I 416.

malstick (mal'stik), *n.* See *malstuck*.

malström, *n.* See *malstrom*.

*malt*¹ (malt), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *mault*, < ME *mault*, < AS *maelt* (= OS *maelt* = D *maelt* = MLG *maelt*, malt = OHG *MHG* = G *maiz* = Icel *Dan* Sw *malt*, cf. F *malt* = Sp *Pa* It *malto*, < Teut. < *malian* (pret. *maelt*), malt, dissolve see *malt*.] 1 *n.* 1 Grain in which, by partial germination, arrested at the proper stage by heat, the starch is converted into saccharine matter (grape-sugar), the unfermented solution of the latter being the sweet-wort of the brewer. By the addition of hops and the subsequent processes of cooling, fermentation, and clarification, the wort is converted into port, ale, or beer. The alcoholic fermentation of the wort, without the addition of hops, and distillation yield crude whisky. Barley is the grain most used for malting in the manufacture of beer, but wheat, rye, and other grains are largely malted for whisky. Barley yields about 92 per cent of its weight of dried malt.



Malpighian capsule. a with its contents 1 glomerulus b in the 1 capsule, of the tubule. b in which it opens c epithelium in place of epithelium of the tubule d tubule / termination of renal artery a beginning of renal vein b the glomerulus (Magnified about 300 diameters.)

Some make the Egyptians first inventors of Wine and of Beere, to which end they first made *Mault* of Barley for such places as wanted Grapes.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 582.

The ale shall ne'er be brewin' o' malt.

The Enchanted Ring ('Child's Ballads, III 53).

2 Liquor produced from malt, as ale, porter, or beer.

Soho said half found me mell and malt.

Johnie Armistrang ('Child's Ballads, VI 48).

Blown malt, malt dried in a kiln in which the heat is raised quickly to 100 F, and then lowered. It is so called from its distended appearance. *Encyc Brit* — **Malt-cleaning machine**, in a brewery, a form of grain cleaner for freeing barley, previous to malting, from all extraneous substances, such as other grain, seeds of grass and weeds, dust, and foul matters, a cleaning and sorting machine.

II. a Pertaining to, containing, or made with malt — **Malt liquor**, a general term for an alcoholic beverage produced merely by the fermentation of malt, as opposed to those obtained by the distillation of malt or mash.

malt¹ (mált), *v* [*< malt¹, n.*] **I. trans** To convert (grain) into malt. The steps in the process of malting are four. First, steeping in water from twenty four to forty hours, by which the grain takes up from 10 to 30 per cent. of water, swells, and begins to germinate. Second, couching, in which the steeped grain is piled in heaps on a floor, usually made of flagstones, and wherein the growth of the rootlets is aided by heat generated in the mass. Third, flooring, in which the germinating grain is spread upon a floor in charges called *floors*, and stirred to expose it to air, and in which the growth of the rootlets is checked and the germination of the acrospires is carried to the desired limit. Fourth, drying, in which the germination is completely arrested by heat in a malt kiln. The maltster decides, from the length and appearance of the acrospires as to when the conversion of the starch has been carried to the right limit. The dried acrospires and the rootlets are broken off by handling in the kiln, and are removed by sifting. The chemical changes effected by the partial germination and subsequent treatment of the grain are chiefly the conversion of the azotized substances into diastase, the conversion of the starch into grape sugar by the action of the diastase, and the imparting of color and flavor to the malt in the kiln. The malt is either pale or dark in color, according to the degree of heat and the length of time it is exposed to heat in the kiln, and a peculiar flavor is derived from unmycetogenic oil generated in the husk.

II. intrans 1 To become malt, be converted into malt.

To house it green will make it malt worse
Mortimer, Husbandry

2. To drink malt liquor [Humorous or low]

She drank nothing holier than Curacao,
Maraschino, or pink Noyau,
And on pulchre never malted.

Wood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Birth

Well, for my part, I *malt* *Marryat, Jacob Faithful*

malt², An obsolete preterit of *mill* (*Chaucer*).
maltalent¹ (mált'a-lent), *n* [Also *maletalent*, *< ME maltalent*, *< OF maltalent*, ill-humor, anger, as *mal- + talent*] Evil disposition or inclination, ill-will, resentment, displeasure, spleen.

Was he tody for shame, and loked on hym with *mal*
talent, and yef thil hadde be a lone he wolde with hym
have foughten *Morley (E E 1 8), III 538*

As she that hadde it al to rent,
For angre and for *malalent*

Rom. of the Rose, l. 330

With heavy look and lumpish pace that plaine

In him bewraide greet grudge, and *malalent*

Spenser, E Q, III iv 61

That is the lot of them that the Black Douglas bears
malalent against *Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xii*

maltalentive¹, *a* [*ME maletalentif*, *< OF maltalentif*, *< maltalent*, ill humor, anger see *mal-talent*] Angry, resentful.

And (they) ronne to geder wroth and *maletalentif* that
oon a-gein that other, and that oon desirous of pris and
honour, and that other covetouse to avenge his shame
and his harme *Morley (E E 1 8), II 338*

malt-barn (mált'barn), *n* Same as *malt-house*.

malt-drier (mált'dri'er), *n* An apparatus for artificially drying malt in order to arrest the process of germination and the chemical change in the constituents of the grain. *E H Knight*
malt-dust (mált'dust), *n* The refuse of malt after brewing, spent malt.

Malt dust is an active manure frequently used as a top dressing, especially for fruit trees in pots.

Encyc Brit, XII 238

malter (mált'tér), *n* Same as *maltster* [Rare]

Maltese (mált-tēs or -tér'), *a* and *n* [*< Malta* (*< 1. Melita, Melite, Gr. Μελίτη*) (see def.) + *-ese*] **I. a** Pertaining to Malta, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly belonging to the Knights Hospitallers or Knights of Malta (1530-1798), afterward to France, and since 1800 to Great Britain, or to the group of islands of which it is the chief — *Maltese cat, dog, stone, etc.* See the nouns. — *Maltese cross*. See *cross of Malta*, under *cross*.

II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of the island of Malta — **2.** The language spoken by the natives of Malta. Its chief element is a corrupt form of Arabic mixed with Italian.

malt-extract (mált'eks'trakt), *n* A concentrated unfermented infusion of malt. It is used in medicine in cases where it is desirable to further the nutrition.

malt-floor (mált'flór), *n* 1 A perforated iron or tile floor in the chamber of a malt-kiln, through which the heat ascends from the furnace below, and dries the grain laid upon it. — **2.** A floor on which grain is spread to undergo partial germination in the process of malting. — **3.** A charge of grain spread on a floor of a malt-house to undergo partial germination. See *malt* and *malting*.

maltha (mált'hä), *n* [*< L. maltha* (see def.), *< Gr. μάλα, μάλιν*, a mixture of wax and pitch used for calking ships] A bituminous substance midway in consistency between asphaltum and petroleum. From its tarry appearance, it is sometimes called *marinal tar*. It is the base of the Mexican Spanish. By the Romans the word *maltha* was used as the name of various cements, stuccos, and other preparations of a similar kind employed for repairing cisterns, roofs, etc., and of some of these what is now known as *maltha*, or some other form of bitumen, in all probability constituted a part. Asphaltum and maltha were also used from the earliest times (as stated in Genesis with regard to the building of the tower of Babel) for the same purpose for which our common mortar is employed, namely to bind together stones and bricks.

malthe¹, *n*. [*ML*, *< L. maltha* see *maltha*] Mortar, cement.

Convenient it is to knowe, of bathes
what *malthes* hoots and colde
Are able, ther as chynnyng cliffs or scathe is
To make it hoolde

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. 8), p. 41

Malthe² (mált'hē), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr. μάλαθρ or μάλαθρ*, a fish so named, supposed by some to have been the angler, *Lophius*] A genus of pedicellate fishes, typical of the family *Maltheidae*, the bat-fishes. *M. resperitum* inhabits tropical seas. See cuts under *bat-fish*.

maltheid (mált'hē-id), *a* and *n* **I. a** Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Maltheidae*.

II. n A fish of the family *Maltheidae*.

Maltheidae (mált'hē-i-dē), *n pl* [*NL*, *< Malthe² + -idae*] A family of pedicellate fishes with branchial apertures in the superior axilla of the pectoral fins, the anterior dorsal ray in a cavity overhanging by the anterior margin of the forehead, the mouth subterminal or inferior, and the lower jaw generally received within the upper, the bat-fishes. It includes marine fishes of remarkable aspect, representing two subfamilies, *Maltheina* and *Haletutina*.

maltheiform (mált'hē-i-fōrm), *a*. Resembling in form a fish of the genus *Malthe*.

Maltheine (mált'hē-i-nē), *n pl* [*NL*, *< Malthe² + -ina*] A subfamily of *Maltheidae*, having the body divided into a cordiform disk and a stout caudal portion, the frontal region elevated, and the snout more or less attenuated. It includes a few American marine forms inhabiting shallow water.

maltheine (mált'hē-in), *a* and *n* [*< Malthe² + -ine¹*] **I. a** Pertaining to the *Maltheina*; or having their characters.

II. n A bat-fish of the subfamily *Maltheina*.

maltheid (mált'hē-oid), *a* and *n* **I. a** Having the form or characters of the *Maltheidae*.

II. n A fish of the family *Maltheidae*, a maltheid.

malt-horse (mált'hōrs), *n*. A horse employed in grinding malt by working a treadmill or winch, hence, a slow, heavy horse.

Mome, *malt horse*, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch!
Shak, C of E, III 1 32.

He! why, he has no more judgment than a *malt-horse*

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I 4

malt-house (mált'hous), *n*. [*< ME. malthous*, *< AS malthūs*, *< malt*, malt, + *hus*, house] A house in which malt is made.

Malthusian (mal-thū'si-an), *a* and *n* [*< Malthus* (see def.) + *-ian*] **I. a** Of or pertaining to the Rev. T. R. Malthus (1766-1834), an English economist, or to the doctrines set forth in his "Essay on the Principle of Population." In this work he first made prominent the fact that population, unless hindered by positive checks, as wars, famines, etc., or by preventive checks, as social customs that prevent early marriage, tends to increase at a higher rate than the means of subsistence can, under the most favorable circumstances, be made to increase. As a remedy he advocated the principle that society should aim to diminish the sum of vice and misery, and check the growth of population, by the discouragement of early and imprudent marriages, and by the practice of moral self-restraint.

II. n. A follower of Malthus; a believer in Malthusianism.

Malthusianism (mal-thū'si-an-izm), *n*. [*< Malthusian + -ism*] The theory of the relation of population to means of subsistence taught by Malthus. See *Malthusian*, *a*.

malting (mált'ting), *n* [*< malt¹ + -ing²*] A medicinal preparation made by digesting sprouting malt in water, expressing the solution, precipitating with alcohol, and drying the precipitate, which is impure diastase.

malting (mált'ting), *n* [Verbal *n* of *malt¹, v*] 1. The artificial production of germination in grain for the purpose of converting its starch into the greatest possible amount of sugar, as a preparation for brewing, or the conversion by fermentation of this sugar into alcohol.

Malting consists of four processes, steeping, couching, flooring, and kiln drying. *Encyc Brit, IV 367*

2 A place where malting is carried on. [Rare and inaccurate.]

The town also possesses brass foundries, *maltings*, lime-kilns, and brickyards. *Encyc Brit, XXIV 508.*

malt-kiln (mált'kil), *n*. A heated chamber in which malt is dried to check germination. Some kilns are fitted with machinery for stirring the malt on the floor of the kiln, this mechanism being called a *malt-turner*. A smaller apparatus with mechanical devices for stirring the malt is commonly known as a *malt-drier*.

malt-mad (mált'mad), *a* Maddened with drink, addicted to drink, drunken.

These English are so *malt-mad*, there's no meddling with 'em. *Fletcher, Pilgrim, III 7*

maltman (mált'man), *n*; *pl. maltmen* (-men)

A maltster. *Gascongne, Steele Glas, 79*

malt-master (mált'más'tér), *n*. A master maltster.

If the poor cannot reach the price, the *maltmaster* will
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II 246 (*Davies*)

malt-mill (mált'mil), *n* A mill for grinding malt.

maltose (mált'tōs), *n* [*< malt¹ + -ose*] A sugar (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ + H₂O) which forms hard white crystals, is directly fermented by yeast, and is closely like dextrose in its properties. It is produced from starch paste by the action of malt or diastase.

malt-rake (mált'rāk), *n* An implement for stirring malt on the floor of a malt-kiln. A hoe-shaped part scrapes the grain from the floor, and it falls through fingers set above and behind the hoe.

maltreat (mal-trēt'), *v. t.* [*< mal- + treat*] To treat ill, abuse, treat roughly, rudely, or with unkindness.

Yorick indeed was never better served in his life, — but it was a little hard to *maltreat* him after, and plunder him after he was laid in his grave.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, II 17

maltreatment (mal-trēt'ment), *n* [*< maltreat- + -ment*] The act of maltreating, or the condition of being maltreated, ill treatment; ill usage; abuse.

malt-screen (mált'skrén), *n*. A machine for freeing malt or barley from foreign matters.

maltster (mált'stér), *n* [*< ME maltster*, *< malt¹ + -ster*] A maker of or dealer in malt. Rarely also *malter*.

malt-surrogate (mált'sur'ō-gāt), *n* Any substitute, as corn, potatoes, rice, or potato-starch, used in the manufacture of beer in place of a part of the malt required for the normal manufacture.

malt-tea (mált'tē), *n* The liquid infusion of the mash in brewing, water impregnated with the valuable part of the malt, leaving behind the husks or grains. See *grain¹, 6*, and *wort²*.

malt-turner (mált'tér'nér), *n*. A mechanical device for turning malt as it is heated in the kiln. See *malt-kiln*, and compare *malt-rake*.

maltworm (mált'wérn), *n* A person addicted to the use of malt liquor.

Then doth she trowle to me the bowle,

E'en as a *malt worme* sholde.

By Still, Gammer Gurton's Needle, II. (song).

I am joined with none of these mad, mustachio,
purple hued *malt worms* *Shak, I Hen IV, II 1 33.*

malty (mált'ti), *a* [*< malt¹ + -y¹*] Pertaining to, composed of, or produced from malt.

Backward and forward rush mysterious men with no names, who fly about all those particular parts of the country on which Doodle is . . . throwing himself in an auriferous and *malty* shower. *Dickens, Bleak House, xl.*

malulella (mal-ū-lel'ä), *n*; *pl. malulellae* (-ä). [*NL* (Packard, 1883), double dim of *L. mala*, jaw — see *malar*] An appendix of the front edge of the inner stipes of the deutomala of a myriapod. See *deutomala*.

Differentiated from the front edge of the inner stipes [of the deuterals of a myriapod] is a piece usually separated by suture, which, as we understand it, is the stilius lingualis of Meineri, it is our *malulella*.

A S Peckard, Proc Amer Philoa Soc, June, 1888, p. 300.

malum (mā-lūm), *n. pl mala* (lā) [L, an evil, neut. of *malus*, evil, bad: see *mal*, *male*, *malice*, etc.] In *law*, an evil — *Malum in se*, a thing unlawful because an evil in itself — *Malum prohibitum*, a prohibited wrong, an act wrong because forbidden by law

malure, *n* [ME, < OF. *maleure*, *maleure*, *malure*, F. *malheur*, misfortune, < *mal* (< L. *malus*), bad, + *heur*, < L. *augurium*, luck: see *augury*] Misfortune.

I woful wight ful of *malure*
The Isle of Ladies, l. 601.

maluredi, *a*. [Early mod E *malureyd*, < *malure* + *-ed*.] Ill-fortuned

*Male cryd was your fals entent
For to offend your presyent,
Your souerayne lord most reuerent,
Your lord, your brother, and your Regent
Skellon, Lament againste the Scottes, l. 111.*

Malurinae (mal-ū-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Malurus* + *-inae*] A group of oscine passerine birds, commonly referred to the family *Sylviidae* or *Luscinidae*, typified by the genus *Malurus*, the soft-tailed warblers. They are characteristic of the Australian region, and include some of the most beautiful of warblers. Those of the remarkable genus *Stipiturus* are known as *emu-wrens* (See cut under *Stipiturus*) The limits of the group are not well defined, and the term is used with varying latitude by different writers.

malurine (mal'ū-rīn), *a*. Belonging to or having the characters of the *Malurinae*

Perhaps the most curious example of the *malurine* birds is the beautiful little Emen wren

J G Wood, Illus Nat. Hist., II 274

malurous, *a* [ME **mahurous*, *malerous*, < OF. *maleuros*, *malucrosus*, *maleuros*, etc., F. *malheureux*, unfortunate, unhappy, wretched, < *malheur*, misfortune: see *malure*] Wretched, wicked

If I thain for gatto I were *malurous*
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6473.

Malurus (mā-lū-rus), *n* [NL, for **Malacurus* < Gr *μαλακός*, soft, + *ουρά*, tail] The typical genus of *Malurinae*, founded by Vieillot in 1816. The type-species is *M. cyanus* of Australia, a very beautiful little bird known as the *superb whistler* or *blue wren*

Malva (mal'vā), *n* [NL (Malpighi, 1675), < L. *malva*, mallow: see *mallow*] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants belonging to the natural order *Malvaceae*, the mallow family, the tribe *Malveae*, and the subtribe *Eumalveae*. It is characterized by having the styles stigmatous along the inner sides, by three distinct bractlets growing beneath the calyx, and by carpels which are naked within and have no beaks. About 10 species are known, natives of the temperate regions of the Old World and of North America. They are herbs with leaves which are usually angularly lobed or dissected, and purple, rose colored, or white flowers with emarginate petals, growing in the axils, either solitary or in clusters. The name *mallow* belongs peculiarly, though not exclusively, to this genus. See *mallow* and *cheese cake*, 8

Malvaceae (mal-vā'sē), *n. pl* [NL (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), fem pl of L. *malvaceus*, malvaceous: see *malvaceous* and *-aceae*] A large order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants belonging to the cohort *Malvales*, typified by the genus *Malva*, and characterized by monadelphous stamens with one-celled anthers. They are herbs, shrubs, or trees with alternate leaves, which are entire, much divided, or palmately lobed, and regular five-parted flowers, almost always showy, and usually purple, rose colored, or yellow. The uniform character of the order is to abound in mudclays and to be totally destitute of all unwholesome qualities, many are cultivated for ornament, and many others are used medicinally. The cotton-plant, *Gossypium*, belongs to this order, as do also the hollyhock, the hibiscus, the abutilon, and nearly all the plants called mallows. The order embraces 64 genera and more than 800 species, found everywhere throughout the world, except in the arctic regions.

malvaceous (mal-vā'shūs), *a* [< L. *malvaceus*, of mallows, < *malva*, mallow: see *mallow*] Pertaining or belonging to the order *Malvaceae*, or mallow family.

Malvales (mal-vā'lēs), *n. pl* [NL (Lindley, 1833), < L. *malva*, mallow: see *Malva*.] A cohort (alliance of Lindley) of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants belonging to the first series, *Thalamiflorae*. It is characterized by the valvate calyxlobes or sepals, which are five in number, rarely fewer, by having the petals as many as the sepals or sometimes wanting, by stamens which are indefinite in number or monadelphous, and by an ovary with from three to an indefinite number of cells, rarely fewer. The cohort embraces 64 genera, *Malvaceae*, *Sterculiaceae*, and *Tiliaceae*.

malvasia (mal-vā-sē'a), *n* [It: see *malmsay*.] Originally, a wine of Napoli di Malvasia in the Morea, Greece; now, a name given also to some other wines, especially to certain Italian and Sicilian wines, as to a brand of Marsala, of

similar quality, sweet and somewhat heady. See *malmsay*.

Malvastrum (mal-vas'trum), *n*. [NL (Asa Gray, 1848), < *Malva* + Gr. *στρόφιον*, star (alluding to the star-like arrangement of the bracts)] A large genus of plants of the order *Malvaceae*, tribe *Malveae*, and subtribe *Eumalveae* the false mallows. It is characterized by styles which are branched at the apex and have terminal capitate stigmas, and by from one to three distinct bractlets under the calyx, or the latter sometimes wanting. They are tall or low herbs, with leaves which are divided, or entire and cordate, and scarlet, orange, or yellow flowers which are axillary or grow in terminal spikes. There are about 80 species, growing in North and South America, and in Africa. See *hollow-stalk*.

Malvaceae (mal'vā-ē), *n. pl* [NL (Endlicher, 1836), < *Malva* + *-ae*] A tribe of plants of the order *Malvaceae*, characterized by the columns of stamens being anther-bearing at the apex, the styles having as many branches as there are carpels, and the cotyledons foliaceous and variously folded. The tribe, of which *Malva* is the type, embraces 24 genera and about 400 species. To it belong many of the important plants of the order.

malversation (mal-vēr-sā'shon), *n* [< F. *malversation* = Sp. *malversacion* = Pg. *malversação*, evil conduct, < L. *male*, badly, + *versatio* (n-), a turning, < *versari*, turn about, occupy oneself: see *converse*, *conversation*] Evil conduct; fraudulent or tricky dealing; especially, misbehavior in an office or employment, as by fraud, breach of trust, extortion, etc.

A man turned out of his employment for *malversation* in office
Burke, On Fox's East India Bill

malvesiet, **malvesyet**, **malvyseyt**, *n* Middle English forms of *malmsay*

malvois, *n* [F: see *malmsay*] Same as *malmsay*

mam (mam), *n* A colloquial or vulgar abbreviation of *mama*

It begun to spouke and call him dad and her *mam*
Greene, Dorastus and Fawnia (1688)

mam, *n* Same as *ma'am*, contraction of *madam*

mama, **mamma** (ma-mā' or mā'mā), *n* [Prop. *mama*, but more commonly *mamma*, in simulation of the L. form, also in dim or childish form *mammie* (q. v.), and abbr. *mam* (see *mam*), = D G *mama* = Sp. *mama* = It. *mamma* = (with a nasal vowel) F. *maman* = Pg. *mamã*, mother, *mama*, = Bulg. Pol. Russ *mama*, mother, = Albanian *more*, mother, *mami*, nurse, = L. *mamma*, mother, grandmother, nurse, = G. *μάμη*, *μάμη*, later also *μάμηλα*, mother, grandmother, nurse, *μάμη*, mother, = Pers. *mama*, mother, cf. Marathi *mamā*, a maid-servant, prop. a child's term for 'mother,' being the meaningless infantile articulation *ma ma* adopted (out of many similar infantile articulations) by mothers, nurses, etc., as if the infant's name for its mother or nurse, and so later used by the child. The simple syllable *ma* is also used (see *ma*), even a Gr. *μα* appears for *μάμη*, *μάμη* Cf. *papa*, *dad* (*dadda*), similarly developed, et. Hind. *mama*, maternal uncle, western Australian *mamman*, father. A similar word is used to mean 'breast' see *mamma*².] Mother

a word used chiefly in address and familiar intercourse, especially by and with infants, children, and young people

When the babe shall begin to tattle and call his *Mamma*.
Lyll, Euphues (ed. Arber), p. 129

Pleas'd 'cupid heard and check'd his Mother's Pride
And who's blind now, *Mamma*, the Urelin cry'd
Prior, Venus Mistaken

A dog bespoke a sucking Lamb
That us'd a she goat as her dam,
' You little fool, why, how you baa
This goat is not your own *mamma*'
C Smart, tr. of Phaedrus (1766), p. 115

mamaluke (mam'a-lūk), *n* See *mamluke*

mamlet, *r* [< ME *mameln*, var. *momelen*, mumble: see *mumble*] To talk indistinctly, mumble

Adam, while he spek nought, had parady at wille
As when he *mamel'd* aboute mete, and entormet to knowe

The wisdom and the witte of God, he was put fram blisse
Piers Plowman (B), xl 408

The Almighty could rather be content the angel of the church of Laodicea should be quite cold, than in such a *mambling* of profession

Dr Hall, Christian Mode [ration, ii 2]

mambrino (mam-brē'nō), *n* A name given to the iron hat (chapel-de-fer), derived from its resemblance to the



Mambrino 13th century

barber's basin in "Don Quixote" *Archaeol. Inst Jour*, VIII 319

mamel, *r*. A variant of *mamble*.

mamelon (mam'e-lon), *n* [< F. *mamelon*, nipple, teat, pap, a small conical hill, < *mamelle*, the breast, < L. *mamma*, the breast: see *mamma*².] A small hill or mound with a round top, a hemispherical elevation so called from its resemblance to a woman's breast

Our tents were pitched on another *mamelon*, some distance from the castle

W H Russell Diary in India, II 201

mameluco (mam-e-lō'kō), *n* [Pg (in Brazil), lit a *mameluke*: see *mameluke*] In Brazil, the offspring of a white and a negro, or a white and a Brazilian Indian

I have seen the white merchant, the negro husband man, the *mameluco*, the mulatto, and the Indian, all sitting side by side
Bates, Brazil, p. 21

mameluke (mam'e-lūk), *n* [Formerly also *mamabuke*, *mameluck*, *mamlouk*, *mamluck*, *mamlouke*, *mamelak*, *mameluk*, *mmlouk*, etc., < F. *mamluc*, now *mamluk* = Sp. Pg. *mameluco* = It. *mammalucco* = Turk. *mameluk*, < Ar. *mamlūk*, a purchased slave, a *mameluke*, < *mamlaka*, possession] 1 Any male servant or slave, usually a Circassian, belonging to the household or the retinue of a bey

In Turkey, it was the custom in the houses of the great to have a number of young men, who in Egypt were called *Mamelukes*, after that gallant corps had been destroyed

R Curzon, Monast in the Levant, p. 68

2 [cap] A member of a corps of cavalry formerly existing in Egypt, whose chiefs were long the sovereign rulers of the country. They originated with a body of Mingshina, Turks, and other slaves, who were sold by Tughlar Khan to the Egyptian sultan in the thirteenth century. About 1251 they established their government in Egypt by making one of their own number sultan. Their government was overthrown by Selim I of Turkey in 1517, but they formed part of the Egyptian army until 1811, when Mehmet Ali destroyed most of them by a general massacre

And as we come out of the bote we were receyved by ye *Mamelukes* and Sarrazyns, and put into an olde caue by name and tale, there a crygan crier wryting our names man by man as we entered in the presence of the sayd Lordes.
Sir R Gurgford, Pylygrimage, p. 16

Mameluke bey, one of the *Mameluke* rulers of Egypt

The servile rulers known as *mamluk* *beys*, and to the Egyptians as *ghazir*

R F Burton, Arabian Nights, V 12, note

mamerit, *n* [ME, < OF. *mahomeru*, *mahommeru*, *mahonnuru*, *mamere*, etc., a Mohammedan or other temple, a pagan temple, Mahometry, < *Mahomet*, etc., Mahomet, Mohammed: see *mammot*, *mammot*] A pagan temple

About the time of mid dai
Out of a *mamere* a sail
Saradus com gret folowin,
That hadde moned here Mahoun
Book of Homoun, p. 54 (Halliwell)

mamilla, **mamillary**, etc. See *mammilla*, etc.

Mamillaria (mam-a-lū'ri-a), *n* [NL (Haworth, 1812), so called in allusion to the protuberances on the stem, < L. *mamilla*, breast, nipple: see *mammilla*] A genus of *Cactaceae*, the cactus family, and of the tribe *Technocactae*. It is characterized by a short stem, with the flowers in the axils of the tubercles which are mamilliform, elongated or angular, rarely uniting to form a fleshy ridge, and have a cushion-like apex bearing a tuft of radiating spines; the flowers are usually arranged in a transverse zone, and have an imbricated smooth ovary. About 400 species are known, natives of Mexico, though some are found in the southern part of the United States, Brazil, Bolivia and the West Indies. The plants rarely exceed 6 or 8 inches in height. The stems are simple tufted globose or cylindrical, and covered with tubercles, from the axils of which arise a zone of white, yellow, red, or rose colored flowers, which remain open during the day only, and are frequently large and showy. See *nipple cactus*.

mamish, *a* [Origin obscure] Foolish, effeminate

But why urge I this? None but some *mamish* monsters can question it
By Hall, Works, V 464

mamma, *n* See *mama*

mamma² (mam'a), *n* [L. *mamma* (> It. *mamma* = Sp. Pg. *mama*, L. dim. *mamilla*, > F. *mamelle* = AS. *mamm*) = G. *μάμη*, the breast, pap. See *mama*] 1 Pl. *mamma* (-ē) The mammary gland and associated structures, the characteristic organ of the class *Mammalia*, which in the female secretes milk for the nourishment of the young, a breast or udder. The *mamma* is essentially a conglomerate gland consisting of lobes and lobules, secreting milk, which is conveyed from the ultimate ramifications of the organ by a system of converging lactiferous or galactophorous ducts, to be discharged through one or several main orifices at the summit of the gland, where is the nipple or *mamilla*. The *mamma* is subcutaneous, and may be regarded as a highly developed and specialized sebaceous follicle. *Mammæ* vary much in number and position; they may be 2, 4, 6, 8, to 12 or more, usually an even

number, being paired, and may be pectoral, axillary, ventral or abdominal, or inguinal. They are sometimes quite high on the sides of the animal, but are never dorsal. An apparently single and median mamma, as the udder of the cow, results from the coalescence of as many mammae as there are teats. In marsupials they are contained in the pouch and may be circularly or irregularly disposed, or of odd number. In monotremes they are devoid of a nipple, whence the name *Amata* for these animals. The mamma develops at puberty, and comes into functional activity during gestation. The structure is common to both sexes, but as a rule remains rudimentary and functionless in the male.

2 [cap.] A genus of sea-snails of the family *Naticidae*. *Atern*, 1753

mammal (mam'al), *a* and *n* [= OF *mammal* = Sp. *mamal* = Pg. *mamal*, *mammal* = It. *mammale*, *n*, < NL. *mammale*, a mammal, neut. of LL. *mammalis*, of the breast, < L. *mamma*, the breast, see *mamma*²] *I. a*. Having breasts or teats, mammiferous

II. n An animal of the class *Mammalia* — **Aerial mammals**, the bats — **Age of mammals**, the Tertiary period in geology

Mammalia (ma-mā'li-ā), *n* pl [NL (see *animalia*), neut. pl. of LL. *mammalis* (neut. sing. as a noun, *mammale*), of the breast, see *mammal*] In *zool*, the highest class of *Vertebrata*, containing all those animals which suckle their young, and no others, mammiferous animals, the mammals. With the exception of the lowest sub-class, the monotremes or *Ornithodipla*, which lay eggs like birds, *Mammalia* are viviparous bringing forth their young alive and, with the same exception, the mammary gland is provided with a nipple for the young to suck. They have no gills but breathe air by means of lungs, which are primitively an offset of the alimentary canal. The blood is warm, the heart is completely four chambered or quadrilocular, with two auricles and two ventricles, and its right and left sides are entirely separate after birth, when the arterial and venous circulation and the pulmonary and systemic vessels become differentiated. The heart and lungs are situated in the thoracic cavity, which is completely shut off from the abdomen by a muscular diaphragm. The aorta is single and sinistral, curving over the left bronchus. The blood contains red circular non-nucleated blood disks and white blood corpuscles. The brain has large cerebral hemispheres, which are more or less extensively united by commissures, especially by a corpus callosum which when well developed roofs over more or less of the lateral ventricles. The skull has two occipital condyles and an ossified basilar pituitary. The lower jaw composed of a pair of simple mandibular ramus is directly articulated by a convex condyle with the glenoid fossa of the squamosal. The malleus and incus become specialized auditory ossicles, lodged like the stapes in the cavity of the tympanum (see *Mallefera*). Limbs are always present. There are ordinarily two pairs, anterior and posterior, or pectoral and pelvic, but the latter are sometimes aborted as in cetaceans and shrews. The ankle joint, if there is one, is always formed between crural and tarsal bones, and is never mediocrural. The body is usually more or less hairy, sometimes naked, rarely scaly or with a bony exoskeleton. The class *Mammalia* is definitely circumscribed, no transitional forms being known. It has been subdivided in various ways. 1. Imms has 7 orders: *Primates*, *Bruta Fera* (*Gloria Pecora*, *Bellua*, and *Cete*, with 40 genera in all), *Civica* made the 9 orders *Humana*, *Quadrumania*, *Carnaria Marnipata*, *Rodentia Edentata*, *Pachydermata*, *Umnantia* and *Cleora*. Owen divided *Mammalia* primarily into 4 subclasses, according to the character of the brain and 14 orders, as follows: *Archcephala Humana*, *Gurecephala* — *Quadrumania*, *Carnaria*, *Artiodactyla*, *Perissodactyla*, *Proboscidea*, *Sirenia*, *Cetacea*, *Lamncephala* — *Bruta*, *Chiroptera*, *Insectivora*, *Rodentia*, *Lyncecephala* — *Marnipata*, *Monotremata*. Dana's prime divisions correspond to Owen's by other names, *Archonta*, *Megasthena*, *Microsthenia* and *Oothecidea*. In 1872 Gill arranged mammals in 3 subclasses and 14 orders, as follows: subclass *Monodactyla*, containing all placental mammals, orders *Primates*, *Fera*, *Ungulata*, *Toxodontia* (fossil), *Hyracidea*, *Proboscidea*, *Sirenia*, *Cete*. In one series *Edentabilia*, and *Chiroptera* *Insectivora*, *Gloria*, *Bruta*, in a second series *Inedentabilia*, subclass *Dactylipha*, the implantental mammals, order *Marnipata* alone, subclass *Ornithodipla* the oviparous mammals, order *Monotremata* alone. This is substantially the classification now almost universally current, but it is exclusive of certain fossil groups which require ordinal rank. The families of mammals now recognized are about 150 in number; the genera nearly 1,000; the living species are about 3,250. Remains of mammals abound in all Tertiary deposits, and a few forms have been found in Mesozoic beds. Also called *Mammifera* and *Mallefera*

mammalian (ma-mā'li-ān), *a*. and *n* [*< mammal* + *-ian*] *I. a* (1) of pertaining to the *Mammalia* or mammals

II. n An animal of the class *Mammalia*, a mammal

mammaliferous (mam-a-lif'e-rus), *a* [*< NL. mammali*, a mammal, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹] In *geol*, bearing mammals, containing mammalian fossils, or the remains of *Mammalia* as, *mammaliferous strata*

mammalogical (mam-a-loj'i-kal), *a* [*< mammalogy* + *-ical*] (Of or pertaining to mammalogy. *Ouch*, Class *Mammalia*, p. 34

mammalogist (ma-mā'lō-jist), *n* [*< mammalogy* + *-ist*] A student of the *Mammalia*, one who is versed in the science of mammalogy, a theologian. Also *mastologist*

mammalogy (ma-mā'lō-jī), *n*. [= Sp. *mamalogia*, < NL. *mammale*, a mammal, + Gr. *-logia*,

< *λέγω*, speak, see *-ology*] The scientific knowledge of mammals; the science of the *Mammalia*, therology.

mammary (mam'a-ri), *a* [= F. *mammaire* = Sp. *lg mamario*, < NL. *mammarius*, < L. *mamma*, the breast, see *mamma*²] Of or pertaining to a mamma or breast as, a *mammary artery*, vein, nerve, duct, etc., a *mammary structure* — **Mammary fetus**, *gestation*, *gland*. See the nouns

mammate (mam'at), *a* [*< L. marmatus*, having breasts, < *mamma*, breast, see *mamma*²] Having mammae or breasts

mammato-cumulus (ma-mā'tō-kū-mū-lus), *n* A name given by Ley to a cumulus cloud when it has a festooned appearance called *pocky cloud* in Orkney, where it is usually followed by wind

Mammea (ma-mē'a), *n* [NL (Linnaeus, 1737), < Haytian *mamey* (> Sp. *mamey*)] A genus of dicotyledonous polyepetalous trees of the natural order *Grutifera* and tribe *Calophyllea*, characterized by a calyx which is closed before the flower expands, and then becomes valvately 2-parted, and by a 2- to 4-celled ovary containing four ovules, usually with a peltate stigma. They are trees with rigid coriaceous leaves, often covered with pellucid dots, axillary flowers, either solitary or in clusters, and fruits which are indehiscent drupes with from one to four large seeds. There are 5 species, natives of America and tropical Asia and Africa. *M. americana* is a tall tree with a thick spreading head, somewhat resembling *Magnolia grandiflora*, and shows white sweet scented flowers. The fruit, known as the *mammea apple* or *South American apricot*, is much esteemed in tropical countries and is eaten alone, or cut in slices with wine or sugar, or preserved in various ways. It is yellow, and as large as a cocoanut or small melon, the rind and the pulp about the seeds are very bitter, but the intermediate portion is sweet and aromatic. From the flowers a spirituous liquor is distilled (see *eau de rose*, under *eau*). The seeds, which are large, are used as anthelmintics and a gum distilled from the bark is used to destroy chiggers. The tree is a native of the West Indies and tropical America, but is often cultivated in the tropics of the Old World

mammated (mam'ā-ted), *a* [*< L. marmatus* (Plautus), an erroneous form for *mammatus*, having breasts, see *mammate*] Having mammae or breasts [Rare]

mammea (ma-mō'), *n* The *Mammea americana*, or its fruit — **African mammea**, another tree or fruit, probably of the genus *Garcinia*

mammea-apple (ma-mō'ap'l), *n* The tropical tree *Mammea americana*, or its fruit

mammea-sapota (ma-mō'sa-pō'tā), *n* Same as *mammala-de-tree*

mammelière (mam-o-ljār'), *n* [F. < *mamelle*, the breast, see *mamma*²] 1. A piece of armor, usually a circular or nearly circular plate, attached to the hauberk or brigandine, or worn outside the surcoat, one covering each breast, and serving especially for the attachment of the end of the chain which was secured to the sword-hilt, mace, war-hammer, etc. — 2. The pectoral, especially when serving to retain the ends of the chains securing the sword-hilt, dagger-hilt, or the like, and differing from the piece of armor above defined in being one plate only instead of one of two side by side

mammer (mam'er), *v. i.* [*< ME. mamenen*, *momen*, < AS. *manorian*, *manrian*, be in deep thought, < *manor*, deep sleep, unconsciousness, connections unknown] To hesitate, stammer from doubt or hesitation

I wonder in my soul
What you would ask me that I should deny,
Or stand so mammering on. *Shak*, *Othello*, III 3 70
He forsook God gave ear to the serpent's counsel, he
gan to mammer of the truth, and to frame himself outwardly
to do that which his conscience reproved inwardly
J. Bradford, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II 106

mammering (mam'er-ing), *n* [Formerly also *mammoring*, verbal *n* of *mammer*, *v*] A state of hesitation or doubt, quandary, perplexity

There were only v. C. horsemen which assembled them
selves together, and stood in a mammering whether it
were better to resist or to fire
J. Brende, *tr* of *Quintus Curtius*, v

But is not this Thais which I see? It's even she I am
in a mammering ah, what should I do!
Terence in *English* (1614). (*Naues*)

mammery, *n* [In the passage cited spelled *irrog mamorie*, a var of *mammering*, as if < *mammer* + *-y*] Same as *mammering*

My quill remained (as men say) in a mamorie, quivering
in my quaking fingers, before I durst presume to pub-
lish these my fantasies
Sir H. Wotton, *Cupid's Cautels*, etc. (1578), To the Reader

mammot, **mammotroust**, etc. See *maumet*, etc.
mammichug, *n* Same as *mummychog*
mammie (mam'i), *n*. See *mammy*

mammifer (mam'i-fēr), *n* [*< NL. marmifer*, < L. *mamma*, breast, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] An

animal having mammae; a member of the *Mammifera*, a mammal

Mammifera (ma-mif'e-rā), *n. pl.* [NL, neut. pl. of *mammifer*, see *mammiferous*.] Mammiferous animals as a class same as *Mammalia*. *De Blainville*.

mammiferous (ma-mif'e-rus), *a* [*< NL. marmifer*, < L. *mamma*, breast, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹] Having mammae; being a mammifer; of or pertaining to the *Mammifera*, mammalian.

mammiform (mam'i-fōrm), *a* [*< L. mamma*, breast, + *forma*, shape] Like a breast or teat, mastoid, mammillary

mammiformed (mam'i-fōrm-d), *a*. Same as *mammiform*. *E. Roberts*, in *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass.*, XXX 91

mammilla (ma-mil'a), *n*; pl. *mammillæ* (-ē). [L. *mamilla*, less prop. *mammilla*, breast, nipple, dim of *mamma*, breast, see *mamma*².] 1. The nipple of the mammary gland. Hence — 2. Some nipple-like or mammillary structure

The crystals of others (stones) assume a mammillated form, the *mammillæ* being covered with minute crystals. *Geol Jour*, XLV 322

3. In *entom*, a small conical process or appendage on a surface, a *mammula* — 4. [cap.] In *conch*, a genus of gastropods. *Schumacher*, 1817 — 5. In *bot*, applied specifically (a) to tubercles on a plant-surface, as in *Mamillaria*, (b) to the apex of the nucleus of an ovule, (c) to granular prominences on some pollen-grains.

mammillar (mam'i-lār), *a* Same as *mammillary*

mammillary (mam'i-lār-i), *a* [= F. *mammillaire*, < LL. **mammillaris* (in neut. *mammillare*, a breast-cloth), < L. *mamilla*, *mammilla*, breast, nipple, see *mammilla*] 1. Pertaining to a mamma, pap, dug, or teat. — 2. Resembling a nipple — 3. Studded with mammiform protuberances, having rounded projections, as a

mineral composed of convex concretions in form somewhat resembling breasts
West of this place, in Milan and Williamson counties, the nearly level prairies are *mammillary*, with slight elevations eight or ten feet apart, presenting the appearance of old tobacco or potato hills on a gigantic scale
Science, III 404

Mammillary bodies, the corpora albicantia of the brain. See *corpus* — **Mammillary brooch**, a kind of brooch found among Celtic remains. It consists of two saucer-shaped or cup-shaped pieces connected by a third piece or handle — **Mammillary process**, the mastoid process of the temporal bone — **Mammillary tubercle**, the rudimentary metapophysis of a lumbar vertebra in man

mammillate (mam'i-lāt), *a* [*< NL. marmillatus*, < L. *mamilla*, *mammilla*, breast, nipple, see *mammilla*.] 1. In *anat* and *zool* (a) Having a mamilla or mammillæ; provided with mammillary processes specifically applied, (1) in *entom*, to the palp of an insect the last joint of which is smaller than the preceding and retracted within it, (2) in *conch*, to a shell whose apex is teat-like (b) Mammillary in form; shaped like a nipple — 2. In *bot*, bearing little nipple-shaped prominences on the surface

mammillated (mam'i-lā-ted), *a* 1. Having nipple-like processes or protuberances; furnished with anything resembling a nipple or nipples as, a *mammillated mineral* (as flint containing chalcedony), a *mammillated shell* (one whose apex is rounded like a teat). — 2. Nipple-shaped; formed like a teat

Both the mound and *mammillated* projections stand about three feet higher than any other part of the reef
Darwin, *Coral Reefs*, p. 14

mammillation (mam-i-lā'shon), *n* [*< NL. marmillatio* (-n-), < L. *mamilla*, *mammilla*, a nipple.] 1. The state of being mammillated, in any sense — 2. In *bot*, the state or condition of being covered with mammillary protuberances — 3. In *pathol*, a mammilliform protuberance

mammilliform (ma-mil'i-fōrm), *a*. [*< L. mamilla*, *mammilla*, nipple, + *forma*, form] Mammillary in form, nipple-like; mammiloid; papilliform.

The teeth upon the surface are quite *mammilliform*. *Geol Jour*, XLIV 147

mammiloid (mam'i-loid), *a* [*< L. mamilla*, *mammilla*, nipple, + Gr. *είδος*, form.] Shaped



Mammillary Structure — Malachite

like a nipple; mamillary in form; resembling a mamilla *Owen*.

mammitis (ma-mi'tis), *n.* [*< L. mamma*, the breast, + *-itis*] Inflammation of a mamma. Also called *mastitis*.

mammock (mam'ok), *n.* [Origin obscure, the term -ock is dim., as in *hillock*, *hummock*.] A shapeless piece; a chunk, a fragment. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

But while Protestants, to avoid the due labor of understanding their own Religion, are content to lodge it in the Breast or rather in the Books of a Clergyman and to take it thence by scraps and *mammocks*, as he dispenses it in his Sundays Dole, they will always be learning and never knowing *Milton*, Touching Hhelinga.

mammock (mam'ok), *v. t.* [Also *mommock*, *momnick*, *< mammock*, *n.*] To tear in pieces, maul, mangle, mumble.

He did so set his teeth and tear it, O, I warrant, how he *mammocked* it! *Shak*, Cor., I 3 71

The obscene and surfeted Priest scruples not to paw and *mammock* the sacramental bread as familiarly as his Tavern Blacket. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., I

mammoodis (mam'ô-dis), *n. pl.* [*< Hind mah-mûdi*, a kind of fine muslin.] Cotton cloths from India. usually applied to the plain ones only. Also *mahmoodis*, *mahmoudis*, *mahmudis*.

Mammon (mam'on), *n.* [In ME *Mammona*, = F *Mammon* = G *Mammon* = Goth *Mammona* = Russ *Mamona*, *< L. Mammon*, *Mammonas*, *Mammona*, *< Gr. Μᾶμων*, usually *Μᾶμων*, *< Syr. (Chaldee) māmōnā*, riches Cf. Heb. *matmon*, a hidden treasure, *< tāmān*, hide.] 1 A Syriac word used once in the New Testament as a personification of riches and worldliness, or the god of this world, hence, the spirit or deity of avarice; cupidity personified. [A proper name in this sense although printed without a capital in the English Bible (see second quotation)]

And of *Mammmonas* moneye mad hym meny feneses. *Piers Plowman* (C), xi 87

No man can serve two masters. Ye cannot serve God and *mammmon*. *Mat* vi 24

Mammon, the least erected spirit that fell from heaven for ev'n in heaven his looks and thoughts Were always downward bent, admiring more The riches of heaven's pavement, trodden gold, Than aught divine or holy. *Milton*, P. I., I 670

2 [*l. c.*] Material wealth, worldly possessions. *Mammon* is riches or abundance of goods. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 235

If therefore ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous *mammmon*, who will commit to your trust the true riches? *Luke* xvi 11

mammonish (mam'on-ish), *a.* [*< Mammon* + *-ish*.] Devoted to the service of Mammon or the pursuit of riches, actuated by a spirit of mammonism or of money-getting.

A great, black, devouring world, not Christian, but *Mammonish*, Devilish. *Carlyle*

mammonism (mam'on-izm), *n.* [*< Mammon* + *-ism*.] Devotion to the pursuit of material wealth; the spirit of worldliness; the service of Mammon.

Alas! if Hero worship become Dilettantism, and all except *Mammonism* be a vain grimace, how much in this most earnest Earth has gone, and is evermore going, to fatal destruction! *Carlyle*, Past and Present, II 16. (*Davies*)

mammonist (mam'on-ist), *n.* [*< Mammon* + *-ist*.] One who is devoted to the acquisition of material wealth, one whose heart is set on riches above all else, a worldling.

The great *mammonist* would say, he is rich that can maintain an army. *Sp. Hall*, The Righteous Mammon

mammonistic (mam'o-nis'tik), *a.* [*< Mammon* + *-istic*.] Of or pertaining to mammonism.

The common *mammonistic* feeling of the enormous importance of money. *Geo. MacDonald*, Warlock o Glenwarlock, ix

mammonite (mam'on-it), *n.* [*< Mammon* + *-ite*.] [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A devotee of Mammon; a mammonist.

When a *Mammonite* mother kills her babe for a burial fee, And Thimour Mammon grins on a pile of children's bones, Is it peace or war? better war! *Tennyson*, Maud, I 12

If he will desert his own class if he will try to become a sham gentleman, a parasite, and, if he can, a *Mammonite*, the world will compliment him on his noble desire to "rise in life." *Kingdley*, Alton Locke, v

mammonization (mam'on-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< mammonize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of rendering mammonish or devoted to the pursuit of material wealth, the state of being under the influence or actuated by the spirit of mammonism.

mammonize (mam'on-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp *mammonized*, ppr. *mammonizing* [*< Mammon* + *-ize*.] To render mammonish or devoted to the pursuit of material wealth; actuate by a spirit of mammonism.

mammose (mam'ôse), *a.* [*< L. mammosus*, full-breasted, *< mamma*, breast see *mamma*.] Same as *mammiform* [*Karr*]

mammoth (mam'oth), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *mammouth* = Sp. *mamut*, *mammath* = G. *mammuth*, *< Russ mamantu*, a mammoth, so called by a Russian named Ludloff in 1696, said to be *< Tatar mamma*, the earth, "because, the remains of these animals being found embedded in the earth, the natives [Yakuts and Tungusians] believed that they burrowed like moles" (*Imp. Dict.*)] 1. *n.* An extinct species of elephant, *Elephas primigenius*. It is nearly related to the existing Indian elephant, having teeth of similar pattern, and is believed to have been the ancestor of this species but it was thickly covered with a shaggy coat of three kinds, long stiff bristles and long flexible hairs being mixed with a kind of wool. This warm covering enabled it to endure the rigor of winter in its native regions. The tusks were of great size and much curved. An entire mammoth was discovered in 1799 by a Tungusian fisherman named Schumacher, embedded in the ice on the banks of the river Lena in Siberia, in such complete preservation that its flesh was eaten by dogs, wolves, and bears. It was about 9 feet high and 16 feet long, with tusks 9 feet long measured along the curve. In later years the bones and tusks of the mammoth have been found abundantly in Siberia, and the fossil ivory has been of great commercial value. This article had been known for many centuries before the discovery of the animal itself, and the mammoth is now supposed to have ranged, before, during, and after the glacial epoch, over the greater part of the northern hemisphere. That it was contemporary with prehistoric man is shown by the discovery of a drawing of the animal scratched on a piece of its own ivory found in a cave in France. This species is more especially known as the hairy mammoth. The name *mammoth* is extended to other fossil elephants of the same genus or of the subfamily *Lophotus* but is not applicable to the mastodons, of the subfamily *Mastodontinae*.

2. *a.* Of great comparative size, like a mammoth, gigantic, colossal, immense as, a mammoth ox, the mammoth tree of California (*Sequoia gigantea*)

A mammoth race, invincible in might, Raptur'd and raptur'd their grim delight, Peril their element *Montgomery*, Poems (ed 1810), p. 46

Mammoth tree, *Sequoia gigantea*, of California, the largest of coniferous trees. See *big tree*, under *big*

mammothrept (mam'oth-rept), *n.* [*< L. mammothreptus*, *< Gr. μαμμόθρεπτος*, brought up by one's grandmother, *< γᾱμμία*, a grandmother (see *mama*), + *τρέπτω*, verbal adj. of *τρέφω*, nourish, bring up.] A child brought up by its grandmother, hence, a spoiled child, a delicate nursing [*Larr*]

And in we are the *Mammothrepts* of Sinne, Crosses vs with Christ to weane our joys therein *Davies*, Holy Rood, p. 1. (*Davies*)

O, you are a mere *mammothrept* in judgment *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, IV 1

mammula (mam'û-la), *n.*; *pl. mammula* (-lâ) [*NL*, *< L. mammula*, dim. of *mamma*, the breast see *mamma*.] In *zool.*, a small conical or cylindrical process, specifically, one of the processes or appendages forming the spinneret of a spider. Each of these is provided with a great number of minute orifices, from which the viscid fluid forming the silk is emitted.

mammy (mam'i), *n.*, *pl. mammas* (-iz) [Also *mammie*, a childish dim. of *mama*.] 1 Mother, *mama* a childish word.

An' eye she wrought her *mammie's* wark, An' eye she sang see morrill. *Burns*, There was a Lass

Hence — 2 In the southern United States, especially during the existence of slavery, a colored female nurse, a colored woman having the care of white children, who often continue to call her *mammy* after they are grown up.

mammychug, *n.* See *mumychog*

mamoodi (ma-mô'de), *n.* [*< Ai mahmûdi*, *< mahmud*, praised see *Mohammedan*.] A silver coin weighing 36 grains, formerly current in Persia, also, a Persian money of account.

mamoul (ma-mol'), *n.* [*Ar. Hind ma'mûl*, practised, established.] Custom, precedent, established usage, the common law most respected by all Orientals.

To him [a Hindu] all this outcry is but *mamoul* — usage, custom — and *mamoul* is to him as air. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 284

mampalon (mam'pa-lon), *n.* [Native name (?)] An aquatic otter-like viverrine quadruped, *Cynogale bennetti* of Borneo, with webbed plantigrade feet, short stout cylindrical tail, and broad tumid muzzle with long stiff whiskers. The animal is about 18 inches long, and represents in the family *Viverridae* the same modification in adaptation to aquatic life that the otter shows in the family *Mustelidae*. Also written *mampelon*.

manuquet, *n.* [*< OF. mamuque* (Cotgrave), prob. for **manuque* = It. *manuche* (Florio), of

E. Ind. origin, and prob. connected with *manucodatus*, bird of Paradise see *manucodatus*.] A fabulous Eastern bird, supposed to be an exaggeration of the bird of Paradise.

Mamouquet [?] a wingless bird, of an unknown beginning, and after death not corrupting, she hath feet a hand long, and so light a body, so long feathers that she is continually carried in the air, whereon she feeds, some call her the bird of Paradise, but erroneously for that hath wings, and differs in other parts from this. *Cotgrave*.

But note we now, towards the 11th Moluqua, those passing strange and wondrous (birds) *Mamouques*. None knoweth their nest none knoweth the dam that breeds them. *Sublet*, II of Du Ruisseau Weeks, I 6.

man (man), *n.*, *pl. men* (men) [Also dial. *mon*, *< ME. man*, *mon*, *pl. men*, *< AS. man*, *mon*, *menn*, *monn* (*pl. men*, *menn*), also rarely *mann*, *munna* (*pl. mannan*, *monnan*) = OS *man* = OFries *man*, *mon* = D *man* = MId *man*, LG *mann* = OHG *Mîg*, *man*, G *mann* = Icl *madhr*, also rarely *manni* (*m. comp. mann*, *nom. orig. *mann*) = Sw *man* = Dan *mand* = Goth *mann* (*mannan*, *mann*, *man*), a man (L *vir*), a human being, a person (L *homo*), in the latter use becoming in AS *man*, *mon*, ME *man*, *men*, *me* = D *man* = OHG *Mîg* G *man* = Sw *man* = Goth *mann*, merely pronominal, 'one' (cf. F *un*, 'one', *< L. homo*, a man), esp. with a negative (Goth *ni manna* = G *nemand*, no one, G *jemand*, any one), Teut. stem in three forms, *mann*, *mannan*, and *man*, as shown in Goth and Icl. (the third form *man* existing in Goth gen. sing. and nom. and acc. pl. mens, and prob. also in Icl. *man*, *men*, a bondman, bondwoman, *gnl*), the earlier *mann* being for **mann*, **mann* (cf. *chm*, *< AS. cin*, **cinn* = Goth *kinna* = Gr *γενε*, *genê*, ult. *< *menn* = Gr. *μην*) = Skt *manu*, *man* (Manu, the mythical father of the human race (cf. O'Leary in L. form *Manu*, mentioned by Tacitus as a deity of the ancient Germans), with deriv. *manusha*, *man* Cf. O'Leary *man*, *hi* (orig. **mon*, *hi*) = Bulg. *mъch* = Sloven. *mъch* = Serv. Bohem. *mъch* = Pol. *mazh* = Little Russ. *mъch* = Russ. *mu*, *hъ*, a man, husband (> Russ. *mъchku*, a peasant). Not found in Gr., nor in L., unless it be = L. *mas* (*man*), a male (if that stands for orig. **mann*), > ult. E. *male*, *masculine*, *marital*, *marry*, etc. see these words. The ult. origin of the Teut. and Skt. word is unknown. It is usually explained as lit. 'the thinker', *< *man*, think (> ult. E. *mind*, *man*, *l. men* (t-), *mind*, > E. *mental*, etc.), but that primitive men should think of themselves as 'thinkers' is quite incredible that is a comparatively modern conception. Another derivation, referring to L. *maneri*, *romani*, dwell, is also improbable. It is not likely that any orig. significant term old enough to have become a general designation for 'man' before the Aryan dispersion would have retained its orig. significance. The E. *man* retains the senses of L. *vir* and *homo*, in D. G. Dan. the word cognate with E. *man* means *in*, while a derivative, D. G. *manich*, Dan. *manneskje*, etc., means *homo* see *manich*, *manich*. The neg. pl. of *man* is due to original *i*-umlaut, the AS. pl. *men*, *menn*, being orig. **manni*, changed to **mann* by umlaut, and then abstr. to *mann*, *men* by loss of the final vowel, the radical vowel thus accidentally changed in the plural, coming to be significant of number. A similar change appears in *feet*, *geese*, *mice*, etc., *pl. of foot*, *goose*, *mouse*, etc.] 1 In *zool.*, a featherless plantigrade biped mammal of the genus *Homo* (which see), *H. sapiens*, a species of the family *Hominidae* or *Anthropidae*, order *Primates*, class *Mammalia*, of which there are several geographical races or varieties. Blumenbach divided mankind into five varieties: (1) *Caucasian*, having a white skin, (2) *Mongolian*, having an olive skin, (3) *Ethiopian*, having a black skin and black eyes, (4) *American*, having a dark skin more or less of a red tint, (5) *Malay* having a brown or tawny skin. Professor Huxley has divided man into five groups: *Austral*, *Negroid*, *Mongoloid*, *Vanchochrone* and *Melanochrone*, and there are many other divisions, on linguistic or physical grounds, or both, but none that has now general or wide acceptance.

2. A being, whether super- or infra-natural, a person.

For God is holde a rightwys man. *Lutell* *God of Robyn Hode* (I child's Ballads, V 86)

Well said, I faith, neighbour Vergas well, God's a good man. *Shak*, Much Ado, III 5 40

Fxp. But was the devil a proper man gossip! Meth. As fine a gentleman of his inches as ever I saw trusted to the stage, or anywhere else. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, I 2

Do all we can, Death is a man That never spart th none. *Quoted in Memoirs of P. P.*

3 An individual of the human race; a human being, a person as, all men are mortal

For he is such a son of Bialla, that a man cannot speak to him 1 Sam xxv 17

If any man have ears to hear, let him hear Mark iv 23.

(1) Jest unseen, inscrutable, inviolable, As a nose on a man's face Shak, T G of V, II 1 142.

A man would expect to find some antiquities Addison, Remarks on Italy

4 Generically, the human race, mankind, human beings collectively used without article or plural. as, man is born to trouble, the rights of man

But he doyle with ynn v yere after he was wedded, and left a none, the felrest creature of man that was formed. Merlín (E E T S), II 186

Man being not only the noblest creature in the world, but even a very world in himself Hooker, Eccles Polity, I 9

All these his wondrous works, but chiefly man, His chief delight and favour Milton, P L, III 603

Specifically—**5** A male adult of the human race, as distinguished from a woman or a boy, one who has attained manhood, or who is regarded as of manly estate.

Ther with departed the kynge Ventres and his company, that was a moke man of body, and a gode knyght and younge, of prime barbe Merlín (E E T S), I 117

Neither was the man created for the woman, but the woman for the man 1 Cor xi 9

All the men present signed a paper, desiring that a picture should be painted and a print taken from it of her Royal Highness Greville, Memoirs, Sept 3, 1818

At Cambridge and eke at Oxford, every strpling is accounted a Man from the moment of his putting on the gown and cap Gradus ad Cantab, p 75, quoted in College Words

6. In an emphatic sense, an adult male possessing manly qualities in an eminent degree; one who has the gifts of virtues of true manhood

Grace & good manners makythe a man Book of Precedence (E E F S, extra ser.), I 70

I dare do all that may become a man, Who dares do more is none Shak, Macbeth, I 7 46

A combination and a form indeed, Where every god did seem to set his seal, To give the world assurance of a man Shak, Hamlet, III 4 62.

Worth makes the man and want of it the fellow The rest is all but leather or pinella. Pope, Essay on Man, IV 203

7 The qualities which characterize true manhood, manliness

Methought he hate himself in such a fashion, So full of man, and sweetness in his carriage B Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, II 1

8 An adult male considered as in some sense appertaining to or under the control of another person, a vassal, follower, servant, attendant, or employee, one immediately subject to the will of another as, the officers and men of an army, a gentleman's man (a valet or body-servant), I am no man's man.

Like master, like man. Old proverb

I'll come and call you home to dinner, and my man shall attend you Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II 264

Yet any one who talks to German officers on the subject of their men learns from them that they do not by any means consider the average German as the best material of which to make a soldier Fortnightly Rev, N 8, XLIII 23

9 A husband as, my man is not at home (said by a wife) [Now only provincial or vulgar, except in the phrase man and wife]

Forasmuch as M and N have consented together in holy wedlock, I pronounce that they are Man and Wife Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony

In the next place, every wife ought to answer for her man. Addison, The Ladies' Association

10 One subject to a mistress; a lover or suitor [Now vulgar]

I wol nat ben untrew for no wight, But as hire man I wol ay lyve and serve, And never noon other creature serve Chaucer, Troilus, IV 447

11 A word of familiar address, often implying some degree of disparagement or impatience

We speak no treason, man Shak, Rich III I 1 90

"You will think me—I don't know what you will think me—" "Get it out, man I can't tell till I know Mrs Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xlv

12 A piece with which a game, as chess or checkers, is played—**13** Naut, in compounds, a ship or other vessel as, man-of-war, merchantman, Indiaman, etc.—**A man of death** See death.—**Banbury man**, a Puritan, a sour or severe man Banbury was at one time a center of Puritanism [Eng]—

Best man, a friend who acts as a ceremonial attendant to a bridegroom at a wedding, a groomsmen formerly applied also to one who served a bride in that capacity

The swans they bound the bride's best man, Below a green alk tree

The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I 177)

Bible man. See Lollard, 2.—**Dead man**. (a) A super-numerary

At the Dog Tavern, Captain Philip Holland, with whom I advised how to make some advantage of my Lord's going to sea, told me to have five or six servants entered on board as dead men, and I to give them what wages I pleased, and so their pay to be mine. Pepys, Diary, I 34

(b) pl See dead.—**Dead man's part**. Same as dead's part.—**Happy man be his dole!**. See dole!—**Iron man**. (a) In glass-making, an apparatus sometimes used to facilitate the blowing of large cylinders from sheet glass. It consists of a rail projecting from the front of the blowing furnace and carrying a pair of wheels upon which the cylinder and the blowing iron or blowpipe of the operator are supported during the process of blowing. By means of the wheels, the cylinder can easily be moved away from or toward the furnace. (b) In some parts of England, a coal cutting machine.—**Man about town**, a man of the leisure class who frequent clubs, theaters, hotels, and other places of public or social resort, a fashionable idler

The fame of his fashion as a man about town was established throughout the county Thackeray, Pendennis, II

I had known him as an idler and a man about town, but he was now transformed into an energetic and capable member of the government The Century, XXXVII 212

Man alive! a familiar ejaculation expressive of surprise or remonstrance.—**Man Friday**, a servile or devoted follower, a factotum from the man found by Robinson Crusoe on his deserted island, whom he always calls "my man Friday"—**Man in the iron mask**. See mask!—**Man in the moon**, a fancied semblance of a man walking with a dog, and with a bush near him (also, sometimes, of a human face), seen in the disk of the full moon

The lantern is the moon, I, the man in the moon, this thorn-bush, my thorn bush, and this dog, my dog Shak, M N D, v 1 262

Man in the oak, a sprito or goblin

The man in the oak, the hull waine, the fier-drake, the puckle, Tom Thombe, hohgoblins, Tom Tumbler, boneless and such other bugs, that we were afraid of our own shadows R Scott, Discoverie of Witchcraft (Devies)

The haunt of with hea [and] the man in the oak S Judd, Margaret, I 5

Man of arms! (a) A soldier (b) A man at-arms

In the ninth Year of K Richard's Reign, the French King sent the Admiral of France into Scotland, with a thousand Men of Arms, besides Cross bows and others, to aid the Scots against the English Baker, Chronicles, p 141

Man of blood. See blood.—**Man of business**, a business manager, an agent, an attorney

I'll employ my ain man of business, Nichil Novit, to agent Kille's pla. Scott, Heat of Mid Lothian, xlii

Man of his hands. See of his hands, under hand

Man of letters, a literary man, one devoted to literature, a scholar and writer.—**Man of motley**. See motley.—**Man of sin**. (a) A very wicked man, a reprobate (b) Antichrist.—**Man of straw** (a) An easily refuted imaginary interlocutor or opponent in an argument, a simulated character weakly representing the adverse side in a discussion. (b) An imaginary or irresponsible person put forward as substitute or surety for another, or for any fraudulent purpose.—**Man of the world**, a man in respect of character, manners, dealings, deportment dress, etc., and trained to take all these things as he finds them without prejudice or surprise

Men who proudly looked up to him [Burr] as more than their political chief as the preeminent gentleman, and model man of the world of that age Parton, Life of Aaron Burr, I 340

Man of war (a) A warrior, a soldier

And Herod with his men of war set him at nought, and mocked him Luke xxiii 11

Doth the man of war [Falstaff] stay all night, sir? Shak, 2 Hen IV, v 1 31

(b) See man of war.—**Marrying man**. See marrying

Medicine man. See medicine-man.—**Natural man**. (a) Man in a state of nature, mentally and spiritually, man acting or thinking according to the light of unsophisticated nature

Hence arises a contrast between the inner self, which the natural man locates in his breast or *conscience*, the chief seat of these emotional disturbances, and the whole visible and tangible body besides. J Ward, Encyc Brit., XX 84

(b) In Scrip man unregenerate or unrenewed, the old man (see below)—**New man**, in Scrip, the regenerate nature obtained through union with Christ opposed to old man

And that ye put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness. Eph. iv 24

Nine men's morris. See morris.—**Ninth part of a man**. See ninth.—**Odd man**, a man servant who is occasionally employed, or who does odd jobs, in domestic or business establishments in England

If a driver be ill, the odd man is called upon to do the work Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III 846

Old man (usually with the definite article). (a) In Scrip, unregenerate humanity, also, the fallen human nature inherited from Adam and operative in the regenerate, though not in the same manner or degree as in the unregenerate.

Lie not one to another, seeing that ye have put off the old man with his deeds. Col iii 9

(b) The father of a family; the "governor" [Slang or vulgar] (c) The captain or commanding officer, as of troops, a vessel, etc., the proprietor or employer so called by his men. [Colloq.] (d) Theat, an actor who is usually cast for the parts of old men. (e) In certain outdoor games, the leader, "it." [U S.]—**Old man of the mountain**. See assassin, 1.—**Old man of the sea**, the old man who leaped on the back of Sindbad the sailor, clinging to him and refusing to dismount, hence, figuratively, any intolerable burden or bore which one cannot get rid of

But no one can rid himself of the preaching clergyman He is the bore of the age, the old man of the sea whom we Sinbeds cannot shake off Twilope

Paul's man! See the quotation

A Paul's man, i. e. a frequenter of the middle aisle of St. Paul's cathedral, the common resort of cast captains, sharpers, gulls, and gossipers of every description Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man in his Humour, [Prolog]

Physical-force men. See Chartist.—**Reading man**, one devoted to books, especially, a student in college who applies himself to close study.—**Red man**. Same as red Indian (which see, under Indian).—**Second man**, the mate of a fishing vessel, corresponding to first mate in the merchant service. [New Eng.]—**The fall of man**. See fall.—**The sick man**, Turkey, the Ottoman Empire so called in allusion to its chronic state of trouble and decline The expression was first used in 1858 by the Emperor Nicholas of Russia in a conversation with Sir Hamilton Seymour, British ambassador.—**To a man**, all together, every one, unanimously

I shall now mention a particular wherein your whole body will be certainly against me, and the lady, almost to a man, on my side. Swift, Letter to Young Clergyman

To be one's own man, to be master of one's own time and actions.

You are at liberty, be your own man again Beau and Fl, Woman Hater, v 2

To line men. See lines [Man is used in a few compounds merely to denote the sex, as in man-child, man-servant It is also used in many compounds in the general sense as, man-eater, man-hater, etc.]

man (man), *v t*, pret and pp. *manned*, ppr. *manning* [*< ME. mannen, < AS mannan, gemannan = D MLG G mannen = Icel manna = Sw manna = Dan. mande, supply with men, from the noun*] 1 To supply with men; furnish with a sufficient force or complement of men, as for service, defense, or the like

But she has builded a bonnie ship, Weel mann'd wi' seamen o' her degree

Lord Bouchan and Susan Pye (Child's Ballads, IV 257).

The gates [of St John's College] were shut, and partly man-ned, partly boy-ed, against him [Dr Whitaker] Fuller, Hist Camb Univ, VI 16.

See how the surly Warwick mane the wall! Shak, 3 Hen VI, v 1 17

Since the termination of the American war, there had been nothing to call for any unusual energy in manning the navy Mrs Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, I

2 To brace up in a manful way, make manly or courageous. used reflexively

Good your grace, Retire, and man yourself, let us alone. We are no children this way Fletcher, Valentinian, II. 4.

He manned himself with dauntless air Scott, L. of the L., v 10

So he manned himself, and spoke quietly and firmly J Hawthorne, Dust, p 286.

3† To wait on, attend; escort

Will you not manne vs, Fidus, being so proper a man? Lyly, Euphues and his England, p 291

Such manning them [the ladies] home when the sports are ended Gosson, quoted in Doran's Annals of the Stage, I 21

By your leave, bright stars, this gentleman and I are come to man you to court. B Jonson, Poetaster, IV 1

4†. To accustom to the presence or company of man, tame, as a hawk or other bird

Those silver doves That wanton Venus mann'd upon her fist Greene, Orlando Furioso

Another way I have to man my haggard, To make her come and know her keeper's call Shak, T of the 8, IV 1 196.

To man it out, to brave it out, play a manly part, bear one's self stoutly and boldly

Well, I must man it out,—what would the Queen? Dryden, All for Love, II

To man the capstan. See capstan.—**To man the yards**. See yard

manable† (man'a-bl), *a*. [*< man + -able.*] Of proper age to have a husband; marriageable. [Rare]

That a woman's ripe age, as full as thou art at one and twenty, she's manable, is she not? Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, II. 1.

manacet, *n*, and *v*. An obsolete form of *manacle*. **manacle** (man'a-kl), *n*. [Early mod E *manacle* (the orig correct form), *< ME. manakyl, manacle, manakelle, manycle, < OF. manicle, F. maniole (= Sp manija), < ML. manicula, a hand-cuff (cf. L. manícula, the handle of a plow), dim. of L. manico, pl, a handcuff, also the long sleeve of a tunic (> F. manique, hand-leather):*

see *manacle*.] An instrument of iron for fettering the hand; a handcuff or shackle generally used in the plural.

Knock off his *manacles*, bring your prisoner to the king
Shak, *Cymbeline*, v 4 189.

—*Syn.* *Gyves*, *Fetter*, etc. See *shackle*.
manacle (man'a-kl), *v* *t.*, pret and pp *manacled*, pp *manacled*. [*< ME manacelen, maniklen, < manacle, n.*] To confine the hands of with handcuffs; shackle, hence, to restrain or fetter the will or action of, impose constraint upon.

Bothe with yrn ant with stel mankied were ys honda.
Rassouton of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI 279).

Freer than air, yet manacled with rhyme
W Harte, *Vision of Death*, lnt, 1 8.

The galley slaves that sweep the streets of Rome, where you may chance to see the nobleman and the peasant manacled together
Longfellow, *Hyperion*, l. 5.

Manacus (man'a-kus), *n* [*NL, < D (MD) manneken* (given by Brisson as *manaken*), applied to this bird see *manikin*] 1 A genus of South American birds of the family *Pipridae* and subfamily *Piprinae*, established by Brisson in 1760 upon the black-capped manikin of Edwards,



Common Manikin (*Manacus manacus*)

a under side of part of left wing showing magnification of primary feathers.

called *Pipra manacus* by Linnaeus in 1766, the manikins proper. The genus has been used with great latitude, but is now restricted to species like the one named, which have feathers of the throat long and fully puffed out like a beard, and some of the primaries attenuated and falcate. There are several such. See *manikin*.
2 [*l c*] In *ornith*, a bird of the genus *Manacus* in a broad sense originally applied to *Pipra manacus*, called the bearded manikin from the beard-like tuft of feathers on the chin, and hence extended to birds of the subfamily *Piprinae*, or even of the whole family *Pipridae*. They are mesomorphous passerine birds, generally of middle size and brilliant coloration, confined to the wooded parts of tropical America. The species are numerous, and belong to many different modern genera. See *Pipridae*.

manage (man'aj), *v* [*Early mod E also menage, < OF menage, F. menage, the handling or training of a horse, horsemanship, riding, manoeuvres, proceedings (ML managium), = Sp. Pg manejo, handling, management, < It maneggio, the handling or training of a horse, < maneggiare (= F. manier), handle, touch, treat, manage, < mano, < L manus, the hand see main, manual*. The word has been partly confused, through the obs var *menage*, with *menage*, household, household management: see *menage*.] 1 The handling, control, or training of a horse, manège

He sits me fast, however I do stir,
And now hath made me to his hand so right
That in the *menage* myself takes delight
Sir P Sidney (Arb's Eng Garner, I 527)

His horses are bred better, for besides that they are fair with their feeding, they are taught their *manage*, and to that end riders dearly hired
Shak, *As you like it*, I 1 13

2 A ring for the training of horses and the practice of horsemanship; a riding-school.
I went with Lord Cornwallis to see the young gallants do their exercise, Mr Fanburt having newly rail'd in a *manage*, and fitted it for the academy
Evelyn, *Diary*, Dec. 18, 1684

3 In general training, discipline, treatment.
There is one sort of *manage* for the great,
Another for inferior
Chapman, *Byron's Tragedy*, iv 1.

Quicksilver will not endure the *manage* of the fire
Bacon

4 Management.
Young men, in the conduct and *manage* of actions, embrace more than they can hold.
Bacon, *Youth and Age* (ed 1887).

Lorenzo, I commit into your hands
The husbandry and *manage* of my house
Shak, *M of V*, III 4 25.

For want of a careful *manage* and discipline to set us right at first.
Sir R L'Estrange.

5 Bearing; behavior.

His talk was sweet, his order fine and his whole *manage* brave
G Harvey, *New Letter*

manage (man'aj), *v*; pret and pp *managed*, pp *managing* [*< manage, n*] 1 *trans* 1 To wield by hand; guide or direct by use of the hands, hence, to control or regulate by any physical exertion.

I do but keep the peace, put up thy sword,
Or *manage* it to part these men with us.
Shak, *R and I* 1 1 76

Their women very skillful and active in shooting and *managing* any sort of weapon, like the ancient Amazons.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p 340

His [Schomberg's] dragons had still to learn how to *manage* their horses.
Macaulay, *Hist Eng*, xiv
If a seal, after being speared, can not be *managed* with the line in hand a buoy is "bent on," and the animal is allowed to take its course for a time.
C M Seamonson, *Marine Mammals*, p 155

2. To train by handling or manipulation, drill to certain styles and habits of action, teach by exercise or training, as in the manège.
They vault from hunters to the *managed* steed Young Mr Evans
Vaulting on the *Managed* Horse, being the greatest Master of that kind in the World
Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [II 3]

3 To control or direct by administrative ability, regulate or administer, have the guidance or direction of as, to *manage* a theater.

If I *manage* my business well,
I'm sure to get my fee
The Hireman (Child's Ballads, VIII 286).

Who then thy master say? and whose the land
So dress'd and *managed* by thy skillful hand?
Pope, *Odyssey*, xlv 308

The Commons proceeded to elect a committee for *managing* the impeachment.
Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*

4. To control, restrain, or lead by keeping in a desired state or condition, direct by influence or persuasion as, to *manage* an angry or an insane person.

Antony *managed* him to his own views
Middleton

What probability was there that a more drudge would be able to *manage* a large and stormy assembly?
Macaulay, *William Pitt*

Mothers, wives, and maids,
Thy so be the tools where with priests *manage* men
Browning, *Ring and Book*, I 160

5 To arrange, fashion, contrive, effect, or carry out by skill or art, carry on or along, bring about as, to *manage* the characters of a play, or the plot of a novel, to *manage* a delicate or perplexing piece of business.

I have a jest to execute, that I cannot *manage* alone
Shak, *1 Hen IV*, I 2 141

She expected to coax me at once she'll not *manage* that in one effort
Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xxxiv

6 To succeed in contriving; effect by effort, or by action of any kind (in the latter case of ten ironical) with an infinitive for object as, to *manage* to hold one's own, in his eagerness he *managed* to lose everything.

The boy was nearly washed overboard, but he *managed* to catch hold of the rail, and stuck his knees into the bulwarks
Lady Bransley, *Voyage of Sunbeam*, I 1.

—*Syn* 3 *Manage*, *Conduct*, *Direct*, handle, superintend, supervise, order, transact. *Manage* literally implies handling, and hence primarily belongs to smaller concerns, on which one may at all times keep his hand as, to *manage* a house, to *manage* a theater. Its essential idea is that of constant attention to details as, only a combination of great abilities with a genius for industry can *manage* the affairs of an empire. To *conduct* is to lead along, hence to attend with personal supervision, it implies the determination of the main features of administration and the securing of thoroughness in those who carry out the commands. It is used of both large things and small, but generally refers to a definite task, coming to an end or issue as, to *conduct* a religious service, a funeral, a campaign. *Direct* allows the person *directing* to be at a distance or near, the word suggests more authority than *manage* or *conduct*. See *govern* and *guide*, *v* t

The common remark that public business is worse *managed* than all other business is not altogether unfounded
H Spencer, *Social Statics*, p 817

When a general undertakes to *conduct* a campaign, he will intrust the management of minor concerns to persons on whom he can rely but he will *direct* in person whatever is likely to have any serious influence on his success
Crabb, *Synonymes*, p 241

Lord marshal, command our officers at arms,
Be ready to *direct* these home-alarms.
Shak, *Rich II*, I 1 206

II. *intrans* To direct or conduct affairs, regulate or carry on any business.

Leave them to *manage* for thee, and to grant
What their answering wisdom sees thee want.
Dryden, *tr of Juvenal's Satires*, x 536

"Mamma *managed* badly" was her way of summing up what she had seen of her mother's experience (in matrimony) she herself would *manage* quite differently
George Eliot, *Daniel Deronda*, xxvi

manageability (man'aj-a-bil'i-ti), *n*. [*< manage + -ity*] The quality of being manageable; manageableness.

manageable (man'aj-a-bl), *a*. [*< manage + -able*] Capable of being managed. (a) Capable of being welded, handled, or manipulated, that permits handling as, a package of *manageable* size. (b) Capable of being governed, controlled or guided, hence, tractable docile as, a *manageable* horse a *manageable* child.

The first constitution and order of things is not in reason and nature *manageable* by such a law, which is most excellently adequate and proportioned to things fully settled
Nir M Hale, *Orig of Mankind*, p 846

If you find their reason *manageable* you attack it with your philosophy
Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer*, II

The king thought that a new Parliament might possibly be more *manageable* and could not possibly be more refractory, than that which they now had
Macaulay, *Sir William Temple*

manageableness (man'aj-a-bl-ness), *n* The quality of being manageable, tractableness, docility.
This disagreement may be imputed to the greater or less exactness of *manageableness* of the instruments employed
Boyle

manageably (man'aj-a-bli), *adv* In a manageable manner.

management (man'aj-ment), *n* [*< manage + -ment*] 1 The act of managing physically; handling, manipulation, physical or manual control or guidance as, the *management* of a horse in riding, the *management* of a gun.

The word [*"fencing"*] is understood to allude especially to the *management* of the small sword or rapier
Amer Cyc, VII 120

2 The act of managing by direction or regulation, intellectual control, conduct; administration as, the *management* of a family, or of a theater, a board of *management*.

Unanimous they all commit the care
And *management* of this great enterprise
To him
Milton, *P R*, I 112

Our deliverers were statesmen accustomed to the *management* of great affairs
Macaulay, *Sir J Mackintosh*

Management of the household, *management* of flocks, of servants, of land, and of property in general
D G Mitchell, *Wet Days*, p 16

3 Manner of managing, use of artifice, contrivance, skill, or prudence in doing anything.
Mark with what *management* their tribes divide.
Dryden

In the *management* of the heroic couplet Dryden has never been equalled
Macaulay, *Dryden*

Soon after dinner (Carolyn coaxed her governess-cousin up stairs to dress this man who required *management*)
Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, VI

4† Negotiation, transaction, dealing.

To council where Sir Cha Wheeler, late Govr of the Leeward Islands having been complain'd of for many in discreet *managements*
Keelyn, *Diary*, Nov 14, 1671

They say, too, that he [the Duke of Savoy] had great *managements* with several ecclesiastics before he turned hermit, and that he did it in the view of being advanced to the pontificate.
Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (ed Bohn), I 511

5 Collectively, the body of directors or managers of any undertaking, concern, or interest; a board of directors or managers = *syn* 1 and 2 Government direction guidance, disposal, care, charge, control superintendence.

manager (man'aj-er), *n* 1 One who manages, directs, or controls as, a good *manager* of horses, or of business — 2 One charged with the management, direction, or control of an affair, undertaking, or business, a director or conductor as, the *manager* of a theater or of an enterprise, a railroad *manager* — 3. An adept in the art of managing, directing, or controlling; one expert in contriving or planning.

An artful *manager* that crept between
His friend and shame
Pope, *Epil to Satires*, I 21.

A man of business in good company, who gives an account of his abilities and despatches, is hardly more insupportable than her they call a notable woman and a *manager*
Steels, *Luttrell*, No 248

4 In *chancery practice*, a receiver authorized not merely to collect and apply assets, but also to carry on or superintend a trade or business often called *receiver* and *manager* = *syn* 1 and 2 Superintendent, overseer supervisor.

manageress (man'aj-er-es), *n* [*< manager + -ess*] A female manager [*Rare*].

She is house-keeper, pantry maid, and cook, *servant* and *manageress* in one
Fortnightly Rev, N 8, XLIII 714

managerial (man'aj-ri-al), *a* [*Irreg < manager + -ial*, after the appar analogy of *managerial*, etc.] Of or pertaining to a manager or managers, or to management, characteristic of a manager used chiefly of theatrical managers.

At that period of the day, in warm weather, she [Mrs. Sparat] usually embellished with her genteel presence a *managerial* board room over the public office
Dickens, *Hard Times*, II 1.

Stanley had looked forward, he said, not only to the renewal of managerial responsibility and importance, but to donning again the sock and buskin.

J. Jefferson. The Century, XXXIX 187

managership (man'aj-er-ship), *n* [*< manager + -ship*] The office of manager, management
managery (man'aj-ri), *n* [*< manager + -ry*] Management, the act of managing, in any sense

Show thy art in honesty, and lose not thy virtue by the bad manage of it. *Sir T. Brimmo, Christ Mo, 14*
(An) expert general will teach them the ready manage of their weapons. *Decay of Christ Prety*

managing (man'aj-ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *manage*, *v*] Management, control, direction

Whose state so many had the managing
That they lost France, and made his England bleed
Shak., Hen. V, v 2, l. 111

managing (man'aj-ing), *p a* [Ppr of *manage*, *v*] 1 Having or responsible for the management or direction of some work, having executive control or authority as, a managing clerk, a managing editor

The general conditions were, two hundred pounds a year to each managing actor, and a clear benefit.
Life of Quin (repr. 1887), p 30

2 Characterized by careful or judicious management, hence, frugal, economical, artful in contrivance, scheming as, she is a managing woman, a managing man

Vir Fragil signified at one and the same time a sober and managing man, an honest man, and a man of substance.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No 5

manakin, *n* and *a* See *manikin*

man-ape (man'ap), *n* 1 An anthropoid ape, a simian, such as the chimpanzee, gorilla, orang-utan, and gibbon—2 A supposed ancestor of the human race, advanced a step in intelligence beyond the ape, an ape-man See *Alalus*.

To these species [found in the Tertiary], the ancestral forms of historic man, *De Mortillet* would give the name of anthropopithecus, or *man ape*.
Pop Sci Mo, XXVIII 572

manati, *n* [*< F manat* see *manatee*] Same as *manatee*

man-at-arms (man'at-armz), *n* A soldier, especially in the middle ages, fully armed and equipped, a heavy-armed soldier

A gallant man at arms is here, a doctor
In feats of chivalry, blunt and rough spoken
Ford, Broken Heart, iv 1

manatee (man-a-tē'), *n* [Also *maniti*, *manitin* (and *lamantin*), = *F manate*, *manat* (Cotgrave) (and *lamantin*), NL *manatus*, *< Sp manati*, of Haytian (W Ind) *manati*, said to mean 'big beaver'] A sea-cow, a gregarious herbivorous aquatic sirenian mammal, of the genus *Manatus*, family *Manatidae*, and order *Sirenia*. The American manatee, to which the name was originally given, and to which it specially pertains is *Manatus americanus*, *australis* or *latirostris*, whether of one or two species. The manatee inhabits the shallow waters of rivers and estuaries on the eastern coast of tropical and subtropical America, from Florida and some of the West India islands to about lat 20° S. It is a sluggish, timid, and inoffensive animal, found in small herds, feeding on aquatic vegetation, and attaining sometimes a length of 8 or 10 feet. In general aspect the manatee resembles a small whale or other cetacean, but it belongs to a different order, though it was formerly considered a herbivorous cetacean. The body is naked and stout, shaped like that of a fish without trace of hind limbs, ending in an expansive shovel or spoon shaped tail the fore limbs are flippers or paddles without outward distinction of digits, but with flattened nails the eyes and ears are small and the whole physiognomy is peculiar owing to the timidity and great mobility of the muzzle. There is an entirely distinct species *Manatus senegalensis* found on the western coast of Africa to which the name extends.

Manatidae (mā-nat'ī-dē), *n pl* [NL, *< Manatus + -idae*] A family of sirenians, typified by the genus *Manatus*. Formerly coextensive with the order *Sirenia*, it is now restricted, by the exclusion of *Halocore*, *Rhyina*, *Halitherium*, and other genera, to forms having the tail entire and rounded, the last five or more vertebrae cylindrical and devoid of transverse processes, and the premaxillary bones short and straight the sea cows. Sometimes called *Trichechidae*, a name more frequently applied to walruses. See *manatee*, *Manatus*, and *Sirenia*. Also *Manatida*, *Manatuna*.

manatin (man'a-tin), *n* Same as *manatee*

manatine (man'a-tin), *a* [*< Manatus + -ine*] Resembling or related to a manatee, of or pertaining to the *Manatidae*, manatoid

manation (mā-nā'shon), *n* [= *Portuguese manação*, *< L manatio(n)*, *< manare*, flow, run, trickle. Hence ult *emanate*] The act of issuing or flowing out, flux; flow [Rare]

manatoid (man'a-toid), *a*, and *n* [*< Manatus + -oid*] 1 Resembling the manatee, of or pertaining to the *Manatidae*

II. *n* One of the *Manatidae*.

Manatoidea (man-a-toi'dē-ā), *n pl* [NL, *< Manatus + -oidea*] The *Manatidae* as a super-

family of *Sirenia*. Also called *Trichechoidae*. *Gill*

Manatus (man'a-tus), *n*. [NL (Rondani, 1554): see *manatee*.] The typical genus of *Manatidae*, now containing only the manatees. The genus contains two intertropical fluviatile species, the American *M. australis* and the African *M. senegalensis*, from the former the Floridian manatee is sometimes distinguished as a third, *M. americanus*

manavel (ma-nav'el), *v t*, 'pret and pp *manaveled* or *manavelled*, ppr *manaveling* or *manavelling* [Also *manarvel*, origin obscure. Cf *manavelins*] *Naut*, to pilfer, as small stores or eatables. *Admiral Smyth* [Slang] **manavelins** (ma-nav'e-lins), *n pl*. [Also *manarvelins*, for *manavelings*, pl of verbal *n* of *manavel*] *Naut*, extra supplies or perquisites; also, odds and ends of food, scraps

To the above mentioned fare should be added, when they can be had, the *manavelins* of the whalmen—that is, fresh meat, vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, and fruits, which may be obtained when the vessel touches upon a foreign shore. *Fisheries of U S, V il 228*

manbotet (man'bōt), *n* [*< man + bot*] In old law, a compensation or recompense, made in money, for the killing of a man, usually due to the lord of the slain person

man-bound (man'bound), *a* *Naut*, detained in port for want of man, or a proper complement of hands, as a ship

mancando (mán-kán'do) [It, ppr of *manicare*, want, decrease] In *music*, nearly the same as *cando*

man-car (man'kar), *n* A kind of car used for transporting miners up and down the steeply inclined shafts of some mines on Lake Superior. Compare *man-engine*

man-case (man'kas), *n* Body, outer man, physique [Rare]

He [Edward II] had a handsome *man-case*. *Fuller, Ch Hist, III vii 13*

Mance's method See *method*
manche¹, **manch**¹, *v t* Variants of *manche*¹, for *munch*

manche², **manch**² (manch), *n* [Also *manuch*, *< ME manche* (f), *manuchi* (f), *< OF manche*, *F manche*, a sleeve, also a handle, haft, neck (of a violin, etc.), = *Portuguese mancha*, *mancha* = *Sp Pg mancha* = *It manica*, a sleeve, = *Ir manic* = *W maneg*, a glove, *< L manica*, a handuff, also a sleeve, *< manus*, hand see *main*², *manacle*] 1† A sleeve used at different periods for sleeves of peculiar fashion

Furles richly adorned, made to fit closely about the figure, but with long and loosely flowing skirts, and having the 'manuche' sleeves. *Fryce Brit, VI 1465*

2 In her, the representation of a sleeve used as a bearing. The sleeve so represented is generally the fourteenth century sleeve with a long hanging end. Also *manuche*, *mancheron*

A rowle of parchment Clunn about him beares,
Charged with the armes of all his ancestors.
This *manche*, that moone, this martlet and that mound.
Herrick, Upon Clunn

3 The neck of a violin, guitar, or similar instrument

Manchester brown See *brown*
manchet (man'chet), *n* and *a* [Also *mainchet*, origin obscure. Cf *cheat-bread*] 1 *n* 1 A small loaf or roll of the finest white bread, bread made from the finest and whitest wheat flour [Obsolete or archaic]

Little pretty thin *manchet*s that shine through and seem more like to be made of paper, or fine parchment, than of wheat flour

Tyndale, Aus to Sir F. More, etc (Parker Soc, 1850), p 170
Of bread made of wheat we have sundrie sorts dallie brought to the table, whereof the first and most excellent is the *manchet*, which we commonly call white bread. *Holmeshead, Descrip of Eng, i 6*

Take cleere water for strong wine, browne breade for fine *manchet*. *Lyly, Euphuus, Anat. of Wit, p 118*

2 In her, the representation of a round cake, as of bread, resembling a muffin.

II. *a* Used in making *manchet*s (said of flour); also, made of the finest flour. [Obsolete or archaic]

And Salomons fode was in one day thyrtie quarters of *manchet* floure, and thre score quarters of mele. *Bible of 1551, 3 Ki [1 Ki] iv 22*

Gled them red wine and *manchet* cake,
And all for the Gipsy laddie O.
Johnnie Faa (Child's Ballads, IV 284)

And Enid brought sweet cakes to make them cheer,
And, in her veil enfolded, *manchet* bread.

Tennyson, Geraint

manchette (F. pron. mon-shet'), *n*. [F. dim. of *manche*, sleeve: see *mancho*²] A word used in English at different periods for various ornamental styles of cuff

man-child (man'child), *n*, pl *men-children* (men'chil'dren). A male child

Bring forth men children only,
For thy undaunted mettle should compose
Nothing but males. *Shak., Macbeth, I 7 73*

manchineel (man-chi-nē'), *n* [*< F mancenillo*, *manzanillo* = *It mancinello* (NL *mancinella*), *< Sp. manzanillo*, *manchineel* (of *manzanilla*, camomile), *< manzana*, an apple, prob *< L Matiana*, sc. *mala*, a kind of apples, neut pl of *Matianus*, pertaining to a Matrius, *< Matus*, the name of a Roman gens]

A tree, *Hippomane Manzanilla*, of moderate size, found in the West Indies, Central America, and Florida. It abounds in a white, milky, very caustic poisonous sap, the virulence of which has been exaggerated. It appears to be especially deleterious to the eyes—*Bastard manchineel*, a West Indian apocynaceous tree, *Cameraria latifolia*, somewhat resembling the manchineel. *Mountain manchineel*. Same as *burnwood*. See *Rhus*, *sumac*, and *hog plum*



Manchineel (*Hippomane Manzanilla*)

manch-present, *n* See *manuch-present*
Manchu, **Manchoo** (man'cho'), *n* and *a* [Also *Manchow*, *Manchoo* (Chun *Manchu*), *< Manchu Manchu*, lit 'pure', applied by the founder of the Manchu dynasty to his family or the people over whom he ruled] 1 *n* 1 One of a race, belonging to the Tungusic branch of the Ural-Altaic family, from which Manchuria takes its name, and which conquered China in the seventeenth century—2 The native language of Manchuria

II *a* Of or pertaining to the Manchus, their country (Manchuria), or their language
manchu² (man'chō'), *n* [Also *manchua*, *< Pg manchua*, *< Malayalam manchu*] An East Indian cargo-boat, ordinarily with a single mast and a square sail, much used on the Malabar coast

Manchurian, **Manchoorian** (man'chō'ri-an), *a* [*< Manchuria* (see def) + *-an*] Of or pertaining to Manchuria, a large territory forming part of the Chinese empire, and the original home of the Tatar dynasty now ruling in China. It lies east of Mongolia, and north of Corea—*Manchurian deer*. See *deer*

mancipable (man'si-pa-bl), *a* [*< mancip(ate) + -able*] Capable of being alienated by formal sale and transfer [Rare]

The origin of the distinction between *mancipable* and non *mancipable* things, and of the formal conveyance by manicipation applicable to the first, has been explained in connection with the reforms of Servius Tullius. *Encyc Brit, XX 680*

mancipate (man'si-pāt), *v t* [*< L mancipatus*, pp. of *mancipare*, *mancipare* (> *It mancipare*, *mancipare* = *Sp mancipar*), deliver up, as property, by means of the formal act of purchase (*mancipium*), transfer, alienate, *< manceps* (*mancip-*), a purchaser, *< manus*, hand, + *capere*, take. see *capit*. Cf *emancipate*] 1 To sell and make over to another.—2 To enslave, blind, restrict

Only man was made capable of a spiritual sovereignty, and only man hath enthralled and *mancipate*d himself to a spiritual slavery. *Donne, Sermons, xix*

3 To emancipate

Such a dispensation [the Jewish] is a pupillage, and a slavery, which he [man] earnestly must desire to be released and *mancipate*d from. *Barrow, Works, II xv*

mancipate (man'si-pāt), *a* [*< L mancipatus* see *mancipate*, *v*] Enslaved

Though they were partly free, yet in some poynt remained still as thrall and *mancipate*d to the subjection of the English men. *Holmeshead, vol 1, m 8, col 1. (Nares.)*

manicipation (man-si-pā'shon), *n* [= *F manicipation*, *< L mancipatio(n)*], a delivery, transfer of a thing to a person as property, *< mancipare*, deliver see *mancipate*. Cf *emancipation*] 1. In *Rom antiqu*, a legal formality for acquiring title to property, whether by actual or by simulated purchase. This formality was employed not only in the case of property which could change hands by actual transfer, but also with re-

lation to immaterial rights and privileges, as the prerogatives arising from marriage, adoption, emancipation from paternal authority, etc. The formality consisted in a declaration of purchase before five witnesses, followed by the weighing out, by an officer with brass scales, of the real or figurative purchase-money. This form of sale was abolished by Justinian.

2† The act of mancipating or enslaving, slavery; involuntary servitude.

They who fall away after they were once enlightened in baptism, if it be into a contradictory state of sin and mancipation, then "there remains nothing but a fearful expectation of judgment."

Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1836), I 177

mancipatory (man'si-pā-tō-ri), *a* [*< mancipate + -ory*] In *Rom. antiq.*, pertaining to or consisting of mancipation or ceremonial sale.

It was this practice of every day life in private transactions that Servius adopted as the basis of his *manipatory conveyance*. *Enyo Brt.*, XX 670.

manciple (man'si-pli), *n* [*< ME mancipale, manuciple, < OF mancip, a steward, purveyor, < L maniceps (manip-), a purchaser, renter, farmer, contractor, factor, etc. see mancipate*. The *l* is unoriginal, as in *principle, participate*]. A steward, a caterer or purveyor, particularly of an English college or inn of court.

A gentle manuciple was ther of a temple, Of which achators mighten take exemple, For to be wyse in bying of vitaille. *Chaucer, Gen. Prolog.* to C T, l 567

Not the meanest minister among the dishes but is halowed to me through his imagination, and the cook goes forth a *Manciple*. *Lamb, Oxford in Vacation*

mancona bark (man-kō'nā bār-k) See *barik*.
mancus (mang'kus), *n* [*AS mancus, also mances, mangcus (= OLG mancus = OHG mancusa, manchusa); of doubtful origin*]. An Anglo-Saxon money of account employed in England from the ninth century onward. It was equivalent to 30 pence, or one eighth of the pound.

Queen Ælfgyfer A D 1012, bequeathed two hundred mancuses of gold to a minister for the shrine there. *Rock, Church of our Fathers*, III 1 353, note

mand, *n* See *maund*.
mand, *v t* [*Early mod E also maund, < ME manden, < OF. mander, < L mandare, command*. Cf *mandate*, etc., *command*, *commend*, etc.] To command.

The king maunded him her strayght to marry, And for kylling her brother he must dye. *2d Part of Promos and Cassandra*, iv 2 (*Hallwell*)

mand, *n* [*By apheresis from demand*] A demand.

The emperor, with wordes myld, Askyd a mand of the chyld. *MS Ashmole 61*, l 87 (*Hallwell*)

mand, *n* [*< Hind mandā, manduā, mantrā*] A species of grass. See *Eluvu*.

Mandæan (man-dē'an), *n*, and *a* [*< NL Mandæus, < Mandæan Mandā, knowledge, gnosis*].
1. *n*. 1 One of a very ancient religious body, still found, though its members are few, in the southern part of Babylonia. The religion of the Mandæans is a kind of Gnosticism, retaining many Jewish and Parsee elements. They worship as divine beings a number of personifications, especially of the attributes or names of God. Also called *Mendæan*, *Nasoreans*, and *Sabians*, and, by a misunderstanding, *Christians of St John*.
2. The dialect of Aramaic in which the four sacred books of the Mandæans are written.

II. *a* Pertaining to the Mandæans or to Mandæism.

Also *Mendæan*.
Mandæism (man-dē'izm), *n* [*< Mandæ(an) + -ism*]. The religious system of the Mandæans. Also *Mendæism*.

mandamus (man-dā'mus), *n* [*< L mandamus, we command* (the first word in the writ in the orig L form), 1st pers pl ind pres of *mandare*, command see *mandate*]. In *law*, a writ issuing from a superior court, directed to an inferior court, an officer, a corporation, or other body, requiring the person or persons addressed to do some act therein specified, as being within their office and duty, as to admit or restore a person to an office or franchise, or to deliver papers, affix a seal to a paper, etc. Its use is generally confined to cases of complaint by some person having an interest in the performance of a public duty, when effectual relief against its neglect cannot be had in the course of an ordinary action.

During the short restoration of Henry VI in 1470, a lord mayor was appointed by royal *mandamus*. *Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, § 488.

Alternative mandamus, a mandamus in which the command to do the specified act is coupled with an alternative to the effect that, if it be not done, the party commanded show cause to the court why not.—*Peremptory mandamus*, a mandamus in which the command is absolute. It usually follows an alternative writ if adequate cause be not shown.

mandamus (man-dā'mus), *v t* [*< mandamus, n*]. To issue a mandamus to; serve with a mandamus.

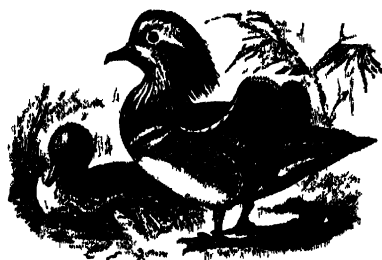
Her officers were *mandamus*ed to compel them to do their duty. *N A Rev*, CXXXIX 135

mandant (man'dant), *n* [*< L mandant(-)s, pp of mandare, command* see *mand*, *mandate*]. A mandator. *Imp. Dict*

mandarin (man-da-rēn' or man'da-rin), *n* and *a* [*Formerly also (as a noun) mandarin, = F mandarin, a mandarin (mandarine, a mandarin orange, a tangerine), = It mandarino = Sp mandarín, < Pg mandarim (with final -m for -n, as reg in Pg), a mandarin, < Malay manti, < Hind manti, a councillor, minister of state, < Skt manti, a councillor, minister of state, < mantra, counsel, advice, < √ man, think* see *mund*]. 1. *n*. 1 Any Chinese official, civil or military, who wears a button (See *button*, 7). The Chinese equivalent is *kuan*, which means simply 'public servant'.

There are without the city [Peking] twenty-four thousand sepulchres of mandarins (Justices of Peace) with their little gilded chappels. *S Clarke, Geograph. Descrip.* (1871), p 90

2 [cap] The form of Chinese spoken (with slight variations) in the northern, central, and western provinces of China, as well as Manchuria, and by officials and educated persons all over the empire, as distinguished from the local dialects spoken chiefly in the southern provinces, and from the book-language, which appeals only to the eye.—3 In *ornith*, the man-



Mandarin Duck (*Aix galericulata*)

darin duck (which see, under *duck*)—4 A piece of mandarin porcelain.—5 A con-tai color used in dyeing, produced from betanaphthol. It dyes a bright reddish-orange shade. Also called *tropæolin* and *orange No 2*.

II. *a* Pertaining or suitable to a mandarin or to mandarins, hence, of exalted character or quality, superior, noble, fine.—*Mandarin dialect, language*. See I. 2.—*Mandarin orange*. See *orange*.—*Mandarin porcelain*, decorative porcelain thought to be of Japanese origin, but sometimes apparently of Chinese make and painting, having as a part of its decoration figures of Chinese officials in their ceremonial dress. Vases of this character are decorated in brilliant colors.—*Mandarin sleeve*, a loose and wide sleeve, supposed to be copied from the sleeves of the silk gowns of Chinese gentlemen.—*Mandarin vases*. See *mandarin porcelain*.

mandarin (man-da-rēn' or man'da-rin), *v t* [*< mandarin, n (with inf to mandarin orange)*]. In dyeing, to give an orange-color to, as silk or other stuff made of animal fiber, not by means of a solution of coloring matter, but by the action of dilute nitric acid. The orange-color is produced by a partial decomposition of the surface of the fiber by the acid.

mandarin (man-da-rō'nāt or man'da-rin-āt), *n* [*< mandarin + -ate*]. 1 The office or authority of a mandarin.—2 The whole body of mandarins, mandarins collectively.—3 The jurisdiction or district of a mandarin.

The Emperor and the great tribunals would call them to account for not having sooner been aware of what was passing in their *Mandarinate*. *Hue, Journey through the Chinese Empire* (trans.), I 68

The idea of organizing a sort of intellectual *mandarin* in France was first conceived by Colbert. *Harper's Mag*, LXXVIII 501

mandarinness (man-da-rēn'ees or man'da-rin-ees), *n* [*< mandarin + -ness*]. A female mandarin. *Lamb*

mandarinic (man-da-rin'ik), *a* [*< mandarin + -ic*]. Of, pertaining to, or befitting a mandarin.

mandarinism (man-da-rēn'izm or man'da-rin-izm), *n* [*< mandarin + -ism*]. The character or customs of mandarins, government by mandarins.

The whole Chinese code, under a systematic *mandarinism*, is pervaded even by the principle of self accusation for all. *Lieber*

mandat (mon-dā'), *n* [*F see mandate*]. 1 In *French law*, a grant of power or authority, a power of attorney.

Mandats or grants in expectancy. *Halket, Middle Ages*, II 242

2 In *French hist*, one of the circulating notes which were issued by the government about 1796 on the security of the national domains, called *mandats territoriaux*, to take the place of the abrogated assignats, and which soon became as worthless as the latter.

mandatary (man'da-ta-ri), *n* pl. *mandataries* (-riz) [= *F mandatarius* = *Sp Pg It mandataro*, < *Ll. mandatarus*, one to whom a charge or commission is given, < *L. mandatum*, a charge, command see *mandate*]. One to whom a command or charge is given, one who has received and holds a mandate to act for another, an attorney. Specifically (a) A person to whom the Pope has by his prerogative given a mandate or order for his benefit. (b) In *law*, one who is authorized and under takes without a compromise to do some act for another in respect to the thing bailed to him. See *mandate*, 1. Also *mandatory*.

mandate (man'dat), *n* [= *F mandat* = *Sp Pg It mandato*, < *L. mandatum*, a charge, order, command, commission, injunction, neut of *mandatus*, pp of *mandare*, commit to one's charge, order, command, commission, lit put into one's hands, < *manus*, hand, + *dare* put see *dare*]. 1. *< command, commend, demand, demand*. See *maundy*, an older form of *mandate*. 1. A command, an order, precept, or injunction, a commission.

I am commanded home. Get you away, I'll send for you anon. Sh! I obey the mandate, And will return to Venice. *Shak, Othello*, iv 1 270

This dream all powerful Iuno sends I bear Her mighty mandates, and her words you hear. *Drayden, Fainch*, vii 593

Mandats for deposing sovereigns were sealed with the signet of 'the fisherman'. *Burke Rev in France*

This flower border the Loscan autograph Latin *mandate* written and signed 'propheta manu' by J. Hareforden himself, which *mandate* testifies that the volume of the book is prepared and written by his 'dilectus famulus' Swithun Butterfield, and directs that S B shall have the custody of it during his natural life.

N and Q, 7th ser., VIII 2

Hence—2 An official command addressed by a superior to an inferior, to control his conduct in a specific manner. Specifically (a) In *Rom. law*, an order or decree directed by the emperor to governors of provinces. (b) In *canon law*, a papal rescript commanding a bishop or other ecclesiastical patron to put the person therein named in possession of the first vacant benefice under his patronage. (c) In *early Eng law*, a royal command addressed to a judge or court to control the disposition of a suit. (d) In *mod law procedure*, a judicial command order, precept or writ more specifically, the document promulgated upon the decision of an appeal or writ of error, as by the Supreme Court of the United States directing what shall be done in the court below, also, in some of the States the writ else where known as at common law, by the name of *mandamus* (which see). In this sense *mandate* usually but not always necessarily, implies that the direction is given in writing.

3 In *early Rom law* (before the doctrines of agency were developed), a trust or commission by which one person, called the *mandator*, requested another, the *mandatarius*, to act in his own name and as if for himself in a particular transaction (*special mandate*), or in all the affairs of the former (*general mandate*). The *mandatarius* was the only one recognized as having legal rights and responsibilities as toward third persons in the transactions involved. As between him and the *mandator* however, the latter was entitled to all benefit, and bound to indemnify against losses, etc. but the service was gratuitous.

4 In *civil law* (a) A contract of bailment in which a thing is transferred by the *mandator* to the possession of the *mandatary*, upon an undertaking of the latter to perform gratuitously some service in reference to it distinguished from a mere deposit for safe keeping. (b) A contract of agency by which the *mandator* confides a matter of business, or his business generally, to an agent called the *mandatary*. If the authority or appointment be in writing, the *mandate* is also called *procuration*. *Mandatory* qualification exists where a person induces another to expose credit in a third person, it answers somewhat to our modern letter of credit.

mandate-bread (man'dat-bred), *n*. The bread distributed to the poor on Maundy Thursday. Also called *maundy-loaves*.

Mandate Thursday (man'dat thérz'de) Same as *Maundy Thursday* (which see, under *maundy*).

mandator (man-dā'tor), *n* [*< L mandator, one who gives a charge or command, < mandare, charge, command* see *mand*, *mandate*]. 1 A director.

A person is said to be a client to his advocate, but a master and *mandator* to his proctor. *Ayliffe, Parergon*

2 In *law* (a) A bailor of goods. (b) The person who delegates another to perform a man-

date. (c) In *civil law*, the person who employs another (called a *mandatarius* or *mandatary*) to convey goods gratuitously, or in a gratuitous agency.

mandatory (man'dā-tō-rī), *a* and *n*. [*< L. mandatarius*, of or belonging to a mandator, *< mandator*, one who commands see *mand²*, *mandate*] *I a* Of the nature of a mandate, containing a command or mandate, directory.

A superiority of power *mandatory*, judicial, and coercive over other ministers. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, vii: 3.

It doth not appear that he usurped more than a *mandatory* nomination of the bishop to be consecrated. *Arch. Wether.* (ordination), p. 221.

Mandatory injunction *See injunction*. **Mandatory statute**, a statute the effect of which is that, if its provisions are not complied with according to their terms, the thing done is, as to it, void (*Bishop*) contradistinguished from *directory statute*.

II n, pl *mandatorius* (-rīz) Same as *mandatary*.

Acting as the mouthpiece, more than the *mandatory* of Europe. *Leah. Himmick* II 92.

mandatum (man-dā'tum), *n* [*ML* see *mutu-*, *date*, *maundy*] Same as *maundy*.

mandell (man'del), *n* Same as *mand²*.

mandelstone (man'del-stōn), *n* [*Accom* of G. *mandelstein* (= D. *mandelstein* = Dan. *Sw. mandelsten*), almond-stone, *< mandel*, = E. *almond*, + *stein* = E. *stone*] Same as *amygdaloid*.

mandement (man'de-ment), *n* [*ME*, = F. *mandement* = Fr. *mandement* = Sp. *mandamiento* = Pg. *mandamento*, *< ML* *mandamentum*, a command, *< mandare*, command see *mandat²*] A mandate or commandment.

Ye have broke the *mandement* that the Romayns have sent that I nough have vs contraild. *Martin* (I 1 1 9) III 641.

He showed the erle Rogere the pape's *mandement*. *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 407.

mander, *v* & *n* See *maundy*.

manderil (man'der-il), *n* An obsolete variant of *mandril*.

Mandevilla (man-dē-vil'ā), *n* [*NL* (Lindley, 1840), named after H. J. *Mandeville*, British minister at Buenos Ayres] A genus of American apocynaceous plants of the tribe *Echinateae* and the subtribe *Eucheatidae*. The flowers grow in simple racemes, and have a funnel-shaped corolla, a calyx with five scales or an indefinite number of glands, and a disk which is five parted or has five scales. The fruit tall climbing shrubs, with opposite feather veined leaves, and simple racemes of yellow, white or rarely violet flowers, which are usually large and showy. About 30 species have been described from Mexico, the West Indies, and tropical America. *M. suaveolens* known as the *Chili jamune*, is remarkable for its very fragrant snowy white flowers, and is common in cultivation.

mandevillet, *n* [Appear an erroneous form of *mandil¹*, conformed to the surname *Mandeville*] Same as *mandilion*.

mandible (man'di-bl), *n* [= F. *mandibule* = Sp. *mandibula* = It. *mandibula*, *mandibola*, *< NL* *mandibula*, mandible, *< LI* *mandibula*, *f*, also *mandibulum*, *n*, a jaw, *< L* *mandere*, chew, masticate] In *zool* and *anat*, a jaw-bone, a jaw, or the jaw-bone and associate parts, especially, the under jaw. (a) In man and other mammals, the under jaw, or inferior maxillary, as distinguished from the upper jaw, maxilla, or superior maxillary. (b) In birds, either part, upper or under of the beak that part of either jaw which is covered with horny integument. The two being distinguished as *upper* and *lower*. When the term *mandible* is applied to the lower only the upper is called *maxilla*. *See cut under bill*. (c) In the arthropods, especially insects, either half, right or left of the first upper or outer pair of jaws considered by some to correspond to the lower jaw of vertebrates. Morphologically one of the first pair of gnathites, always devoid of a pulp, opposed to *maxilla*, which is either half of the second pair of jaws. *See cut under mouth part*. (d) In cephalopods, the horny beak or rostrum. *See mandibular*. **Dentate mandible** *See dentate*. **Multidentate mandible**, in *entom*, a mandible having many teeth or processes on the inner side.

mandible² (man'di-bl), *a* [*Prop* *mandible* *< mand²* + *-able*] Demandable.

Thus we rambled up and down the Country, and where the people demean'd themselves not civil to us by voluntary contributions, thogh (Geese, Hens, Pigs or any such *mandible* thing we met with, made us satisfaction for their hideboud injuries.

Richard Head, English Rogue (1685).

mandibular (man-dib'ū-lar), *a* [= F. *mandibulaire* = Sp. *mandibular*, a mandible¹ (*NL* *mandibula*) + *-ary*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a mandible. **Mandibular arch**, in *embryol*, of vertebrates, the first postoral visceral arch of the embryo that arch in which Meckel's cartilage is developed. **Mandibular ramus** (a) In *ornith*, either fork of the under mandible. (b) In *mammal*, the more or less upright proximal part of either half of the mandible as distinguished from the body or horizontal part of the same bone. **Mandibular scrobes**, in *entom*, grooves on the outer sides of the mandibles found in most *Coleoptera*. **Mandibular segment** or *ring*, in *entom*, the first primary segment behind the mouth cavity, bearing

the mandibles. Some anatomists suppose that it forms the gonae or cheeks. **Mandibular tomia**, the cutting edges of the under mandible of a bird.

mandibular (man-dib'ū-lā-rī), *a* [*< mandibula* (*NL* *mandibula*) + *-ary*] Same as *mandibular*.

The *mandibular* symphysis is not by suture, but by an elastic band. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII 189.

Mandibulata (man-dib'ū-lā'tā), *n* pl [*NL*, neut. pl of *mandibulatus* see *mandibulate*] In *entom* (a) In some systems, a primary group or division of *Insecta*, containing those insects whose mouth-parts are mandibulate or masticatory, as distinguished from those which have the same parts haustellate or suctorial, the former being fitted for biting, the latter for sucking. Opposed to *Haustellata*. Westwood called the same division *Dacnostenomata*. (b) A division of *Inaptura*, including mandibulate lice, as the bird-lice or *Mallophaga*. (The term was first used in the former sense by Clairville (1798), who divided each of his main groups of *Insecta* (*Pterophora* and *Apiera*) into *Mandibulata* and *Haustellata*. In Macleay's celebrated system it was the name of one of the five groups of his *Annulosa*.)

mandibulate (man-dib'ū-lāt), *a* and *n* [*< NL* *mandibulatus*, *< mandibula*, mandible see *mandibula*] *I a* 1 In *entom* (a) Having mandibles, and thus able to bite, as an insect, or of pertaining to the *Mandibulata* distinguished from *haustellate* or *suctorial*. (b) Masticatory, as the jaws of an insect. — *2* Having a lower jaw, as newly all vertebrates. Opposed to *emandibulate*. **Mandibulate mouth**. Same as *masticatory mouth* (which see, under *masticatory*).

II n A mandibulate insect, as a beetle. **mandibulated** (man-dib'ū-lā-ted), *a* [*< mandibulate* + *-ed*] Same as *mandibulate*. **mandibuliform** (man-dib'ū-lī-fōrm), *a* [*< NL* *mandibula*, mandible, + *L* *forma*, form] Having the form of a mandible in general, specifically applied to the under jaws or maxillae of an insect when they are hard, horny, and mandibulate or fitted for biting, like the mandibles proper.

mandibulohyoid (man-dib'ū-lō-hī'oid), *a* [*< NL* *mandibula*, mandible, + *hyoid*] Pertaining to the lower jaw and the hyoid bone as, the *mandibulohyoid* ligament of a shark. **mandibulomaxillary** (man-dib'ū-lō-mak'sī-larī), *a* [*< NL* *mandibula*, mandible, + *maxilla*, maxilla] In *crustacea*, of or pertaining to the mandibles and to the maxillae, situated between these parts as, a *mandibulomaxillary* apodeme.

mandlet, *n* See *maundy*.

mandil¹ (man'dil), *n* [*< OF* *mandil*, *mandille* (?) *< F* *mandille* (> Sp. Pg. *mandil*), *< L* *mantle*, also *mantle*, *mantelium*, a towel, napkin, table-cloth, *mantium*, *mantellum*, a mantle see *mantle*, *mantel*] Same as *mandilion*.

mandil² (man'dil), *n* [Also *mundil*, *< Ar* Turk *mundil*, a kerchief, perhaps ult. *< L* see *mandil¹*] Among Moslems, a kind of kerchief, especially one oblong in shape, the short sides worked with gold or colored silk, the rest plain. *R. F. Burton*, tr of *Arabian Nights*, II 301, note.

mandilion (man-dil'yōn), *n* [Also *mandillon*, *mandilhon*, *< OF* *mandillon*, *< mandil*, a mantle see *mandil¹*] A garment first used in France in the sixteenth century, and worn originally by men-servants, soldiers, and others as a sort of overcoat. Its earliest form appears to have been that of a dalmatic with sleeves not closed and covering the back of the arm only. In the seventeenth century it was an outer garment capable of being buttoned up or left open, described in 1660 as like a jump, generally without sleeves.

About him a *mandilion* that did with buttons meet, Of purple, large and full of folds, curled with a wondrous nap, A garment that 'gainst cold in night did soldiers use to wrap. *Chapman*, *Illad*, x 134.

A Spaniard having a Moore slave, let him go a long time in a poor ragged *mandilion* without sleeves, on asking him why he dealt so slovenly with the poor wretch, he answered: I crop his wings, for fear he fly away. *Copley*, *Wits, Fits, and Fancies* (1614) (*Narrow*).

But in time of war they wear crimson *mandilions*, be hind and before so crossed, over their armour. *Sandys*, *Travels*, p. 179.

mandioc (man'di-ok), *n*. [*< Braz* *mandioca*] Same as *manioc*.

mandioca (man-di-ō'kā), *n* Same as *manioc*.

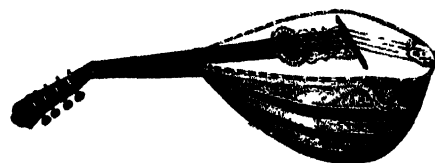
mandilestone, *n* See *mandelstone*.

mandment, *n* [Early mod E *mandement*, *< ME* *mandement*, *< OF* *mandement*, command, *< ML* *mandamentum*, command, *< mandare*, command see *mand²*, *mandat²*] A commandment.

He saile have *mandement* to morn or myddaye be rounge. To what marche they saile merke, with mangere to lenger. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I 1587.

mandola, *mandora* (man-dō'lā, -rā), *n* [*It.* see *mandolin*] An older and larger variety of the mandolin. Compare *pandura*. Also *mandore*.

mandolin, *mandoline* (man'dō-līn), *n* [*< F* *mandoline*, *< It* *mandolino*, dim of *mandola*, *mandora*, var forms of *pandora*, a kind of lute see *mandore*, *bandore*, *pandore*] A musical instrument of the lute class, having from four to six single or double metallic strings, which are



Mandolin

stretched over an almond-shaped body, and a neck with numerous frets. It is played with a plectrum of tortoise shell held in the right hand. The tuning of the strings varies somewhat, but the compass is usually about three octaves upward from the G next below middle C. The tone is tinkling, but penetrating and agreeable.

mandolinist (man'dō-līn-ist), *n* [*< mandolin* + *-ist*] One who performs on a mandolin.

mandom (man'dum), *n* [*< man* + *-dom*] Humanity in general, men collectively considered. [Rare]

Nay, without this law Of *mandom*, ye would perish. *burst by burst*. *Devouring*. *Mrs Browning*, *Drana of Exile*.

mandora, *n* See *mandola*.

mandore (man-dō'r), *n* [*< F* *mandore*, *< It* *mandora* see *mandola*] Same as *mandola*.

mandorla (man-dōr'lā), *n* [*It*] 1 In *decoratn art*, a space, opening, panel, or the like, of an oval shape, also, a work of art filling such a space, as a bas-relief, or the like. — *2 Eccl*, the vesica piscis.



Mandorla. — From Assumption of the Madonna by Orcagna. Church of Or San Michele, Florence.

In a fourth relief upon the high altar, Christ seated within a *mandorla* blossoms with his right hand. *C. C. Perkins*, *Italian Sculpture*, [Int], p. xx.

mandragt, *n* Obsolete forms of *mandrake*.

mandragon, *n* An obsolete variant of *mandrake*.

mandragora (man-drag'ō-rā), *n* [= F. *mandragore* = Sp. *mandragora* = Pg. *mandragora* = It. *mandragora*, *mandrugola*, *< L* *mandragoras* (*NL* *mandragora*), *< Gr* *μανδραγόρας*, the mandrake see *mandrake*] 1 The mandrake.

Not poppy, nor *mandragora*, Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world, Shall ever meddle inc thee to that sweet sleep Which thou owedst yesterday. *Shak*, *Othello*, III 3 330.

Comc, violent death, Serve for *mandragora*, to make me sleep. *Webster*, *Duchess of Malfi*, IV 2.

2 [cap] A genus of plants of the natural order *Solanaceae*, the nightshade family, and tribe *Atropaceae*. The corolla is induplicate in the bud, the calyx is foliaceous and five parted, and the pedicels are partially clustered among the radical leaves. They are herbs nearly stemless rising from a thick, fleshy, often forked root and bear tufts of large, ovate, lance-shaped leaves and quite large pale bluish violet, white or purple flowers, which are reticulate veined. Five species have been described (but these may be reducible to one), found throughout the Mediterranean region. The ordinary plant has been commonly known as *M. officinale* but this includes a spring and a fall kind sometimes separated as species, *M. vernalis* and *M. autumnalis*. The *mandragora* or *mandrake* has long been known in medicine and has been the subject of much superstition. *See mandrake*. **mandrake** (man'drāk), *n* [*< ME* *mandrake*, *mandrake*, an alteration, appearing simulating *drake*², of earlier *ME* *mandrag*, *mandragt*, short for *mandragora*, q. v. To the

peculiar form of the root, and the suggestive form of the name *mandrake*, appar. a compound of *man* + *drake*², with little meaning attached to the supposed second element, are due in large part the superstitions associated with the plant.]

1 A plant of the genus *Mandragora*. The mandrake has poisonous properties, and acts as an emetic purgative, and narcotic. It was in use in ancient times especially for its narcotic effects, and is said to have been employed as an anesthetic. It has been regarded as an aphrodisiac, and used in amorous incantations, as a love amulet etc. According to an old fancy the mandrake shrieks when pulled from the ground. The resemblance of its commonly forked root to the human body is probably the ground of this superstition as well as of the repute of the plant as an aphrodisiac.



Flowering plant of Mandrake (*Mandragora officinalis*)

And Ruben went in the days of wheat harvest, and found *mandrakes* in the field, and brought them unto his mother Leah.

Gen xxx 14

And shrieks, like *mandrakes* torn out of the earth
That living mortals, hearing them, run mad

Shak. R and J, iv 3 47

The *mandrake*, a plant with broad leaves and bright yellow flowers and with a root which grew in a semi human form was found beneath the public gallows and was dragged from the ground and carried home with many extraordinary ceremonies. When secured, it became a familiar spirit speaking in oracles if properly consulted and bringing good luck to the household in which it was enshrined.

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 220

The heat digest of the various speculations as to the *mandrake* and its properties will be found in Dr. Harris's "Dictionary of the Natural History of the Bible."

N and Q, 7th ser., VIII 220

2 The Mav-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum* [U S.]

The blushing peach and glossy plum there lies,
And with the *mandrake* tempt your hands and eyes.

Jane Furrell, quoted in Tuckerman's America and her Commentators, p. 33

3 In *her*, a figure resembling a root with two long and pointed bifurcations usually twisted together, and the whole crowned with leaves and berries

mandrel, mandril (man'drel, -dri), *n* [An alteration of **mandrin*, < F *mandrin*, a mandrol, former, strike, perhaps < L *mandra*, a stall, < Gr *μάνδρα*, a stall, the bed in which the stone of a ring is set see *madrigal*] 1 In *neck*, a cylindrical bar or spindle, either of uniform diameter, of different diameters, or tapered, used for a variety of purposes, but chiefly for the support of objects formed with holes, into which the mandrel is forcibly driven in order to hold them firmly while turning in a lathe, or in an analogous machine, or in operating upon them with a file. Specifically—(a) An axis attached to the head stock of a lathe, to support, during the process of turning, any material which is bored or pierced with a central hole. It has often some adjustable device for securing it to the material, and is then known as an *adjustable mandrel*. (b) Any arbor or axis to support a tool, as a mandril for a circular saw or circular cutter. (c) A rod or former for shaping forgings, or a plug core for metal or glass castings.

2 A miners' pick [Eng.]—3 In *metal-working* by the spinning process, the form, usually of wood, upon which the thin plate of metal or blank is pressed in order that the revolution may give it the form of the mandrel—**Adjustable mandrel**. See def. 1 (a)—**Expanding mandrel**, a mandrel constructed to engage and firmly hold a piece of material on the inside of a hole of uniform diameter, for turning, etc. Such mandrels are of various construction. A common form is a central arbor having grooves with inclined plane bottoms in which move simultaneously and equally tapered key slides, the outer sides of which are always parallel with each other and with the axis of the arbor. When moved longitudinally, these slides expand against the inside of the hole with force, holding the piece by jamming friction—**Flexible mandrel**, a spiral spring placed in a metal tube to prevent it from flattening or collapsing when bent.—**Hicks's mandrel**, an expanding mandrel for turning rings, named from its inventor. It is an arbor with a cone in the middle, in the periphery of which, at equal distances from each other, are formed longitudinal dovetailed grooves carrying wedge shaped slides actuated simultaneously and equally by a nut on the end of the cone, and thus expanded to fit the bore of the ring to be turned.—**Traversing mandrel** (a) A mandril which moves longitudinally. (b) A mandril fitted to a bearing or bearings of a support which may be set in the tool post of the slide rest of a lathe, or in some other traversing device. Such mandrels are used for expanding ramers and analogous tools, and they are usually driven by a pulley and belt mechanism.

mandrel (man'drel), *v t* [*< mandrel, n*] To operate upon with mandrels, as a bronze gun. This is done by driving steel mandrels of gradually increasing size through the bore, whereby the strength of the gun is greatly increased, the limit of elasticity being in some cases nearly or quite doubled.

mandrel-collar (man'drel-kol'är), *n* A collar formed on the mandrel of a lathe, against which the chucks, face-plates, etc., abut squarely when screwed upon the mandrel-nose.

mandrel-frame (man'drel-främ), *n* A frame or head-stock secured by bolts to the end of a lathe-bed to support the mandrel.

mandrel-lathe (man'drel-läth), *n* A lathe adapted for turning long work and hollow work. It is so designed that the material for hollow work can be clamped by a chuck on the end of the mandrel in the head stock. Long work is supported in the lathe by the head and tail centers. F. H. Knight

mandrel-nose (man'drel-nöz), *n* The inner end of a lathe-mandrel, upon which a screw thread is formed for receiving and holding face-plates, chucks, etc.

mandrel-screw (man'drel-sküb), *n* The screw on the mandrel-nose to which chucks, face-plates, etc., are fitted, and by which they are attached to the mandrel.

mandril, *n* See *mandrel*.

mandrill (man'dril), *n* [= F *mandrill* = Sp *mandrillo* = It *mandrillo*, a mandril, said to be from a native W. African name. If this form is original, the form *drill* in same sense is due to a false division of the word, as if < E *man* + *drill* see *drill*. If *drill* is original, the form *mandril* is an E compound, and the F Sp. It forms are from E.] A kind of baboon, the great blue-faced or rib-nosed baboon, the hog-ap, *Cynocephalus maimon* or *normon*, the largest and most formidable, ferocious, and hideous of baboons. The canine teeth are of enormous size, causing a protuberance of the cheeks, which are naked and fantastically striped with brilliant colors. The facial callosities are of great size and bright red color. The animal is often seen in captivity. The mandrills are natives of the western coast of Africa, where they associate in large troops which are the terror of the negroes. They often plunder villages and cultivated fields with impunity. See *cut under baboon*.

manducable (man'dü-ku-bl), *a* [= F *Sp manducable*, < L *manducabilis*, < *manducare*, chew see *manducate*] Capable of being manducated or chewed, fit to be eaten.

If tangible by his fingers, why not by his teeth that is, *manducable*! Coleridge

manducate (man'du-kät), *v t*, *pret* and *pp* *manducated*, *pp* *manducating* [*< L manducatus*, *pp* of *manducare* (> It *manducare* = Sp *Pg manducar*, chew, = F *manger*, > E *mange*, eat), chew, masticate, eat by chewing, a long-throated form of *mandere*, chew see *mandible*, *mange*, etc.] To masticate, chew.

It is gravel in the teeth, and a man must drink the blood of his own gums when he *manducates* such unwholesome, such unpleasant fruit.

Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I 719

manducation (man-du-ka'shon), *n* [= F *manducation* = Sp *manducación*, < L *manducatio* (-n), a chewing, < L *manducare*, chew see *manducate*] The act or process of biting or chewing, mastication.

After the *manducation* of the paschal lamb it was the custom of the nation to sit down to a second supper.

Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835) I 280

The sum, then, of Archbishop Cranmer's doctrine on this head is 1. That John vi is not to be interpreted of oral manducation in the sacrament.

Waterland, Works, VII 141

manducatory (man'dü-kä-tö-r), *a* [*< manducate* + -ory] Pertaining to or employed in chewing, in *entom*, specifically, having a mandibulate form for eating.

manducus (man-dü-kus), *n* [L, a glutton, a chewer, esp as in def., < *mandere*, chew see *manducate*] In *Rom antiq*, a comic character of Italian origin, wearing a mask with gaping jaws set with great teeth, which were made to clash against each other. This personage figured in various public processions as well as in comedies on the stage, and served Roman mothers as a bugbear in restraint of childish misconduct.

mandyas (man'dü-as), *n* [*< Gr μανδύας*, *mandyas*, a woolen cloak, L *gr* as in def., said to be of Pers. origin.] In the *Gr Ch*, a kind of large and loose mantle, resembling a cope, fastened at the throat and sometimes at the lower corners also, and reaching almost to the feet. It is worn by monks and nuns, by archmandrites, and at times by bishops who were regularly appointed to the monastic orders. The *mandyas* of a prelate has wavy stripes upon it, while that of an archmandrite is plain.

Mandy Thursday. Same as *Maudlin Thursday* (which see, under *maudlin*).

mane (män), *n* [*< ME mane*, *mayne*, < AS **manu* not recorded, but indicated by the cognate forms, and by the derivs **gemant*, *gemone*, *maned*, and *mane* = OS *meni* = OHG *mennis* = Icel *men*, a necklace) = OFries *mona*

= MD *man*, D *maan*, *manen* = OHG *mana*, MHG *manne*, *man*, G *mann*, now commonly *männ* = Icel *man* = Sw *Dan man*, *mane* (cf. deriv Icel *makki* = Sw *Dan manke*, the upper part of a horse's neck), orig. prob. simply 'neck', = W *man*, neck (> *mygon*, *mane*), = L *manus*, neck (> *manus*, collar), = Skt *manya* the nape of the neck = Gt dial *parior*, *parior*, *parior*, a necklace, *parior*, *parior*, a necklace, cf. L *manula*, a necklace.] The long hair growing on the neck and neighboring parts of some animals, as the horse, lion, etc., as distinguished from the shorter hair elsewhere. When, as in the horse, it grows on the middle line of the back of the neck, the mane commonly falls on one side, but it may be stiff and erect. In the lion the long and shaggy mane covers the whole neck and part of the forequarters.

This *mane* thick tail broad buttock tender hide,

Look what chance should have he did not lack

Shak. Venus and Adonis 1 208

Each wave was crested with tawny foam,

Like the mane of a chestnut steed.

Scott, L of I M 1 28

Maggie looked over the back, eagerly rubbing one corner and tossing back her mane.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss 1 3

man-eater (man'ē-ter), *n* 1 A cannibal—2 In India a tiger that has acquired a taste for human flesh, a tiger supposed or known to have a special propensity for killing and eating human beings. The name is sometimes extended to the lion and the hyena, on the same supposition.

The regular *man-eater* is generally an old tiger whose vigour is passed and whose teeth are worn and defective. It takes up its abode in the neighbourhood of a village, the population of which it finds an easier prey than the larger or wilder animals. W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XIII 360

3 One of several kinds of large sharks supposed to be specially formidable to man, specifically, *Carcharodon carcharias*, a very large shark of the family *Lamnida*. This shark has straight narrow triangular teeth very slightly serrated or crenulated in both jaws. The body is stout and fusiform, with a pointed snout, there are two dorsal fins, one large, between the pectorals and the ventrals, the other small and posterior to the anal fin like the second dorsal. The caudal fin is crescentiform, and there are five branchial apertures, all in front of the pectorals. It has been found 40 feet long, though it averages so much less that 18 feet is a good size. It is a shark of the high seas found in nearly all tropical waters frequently pushing a considerable distance both northward and southward. Teeth much like those of the living species have been found in the Pliocene and Miocene deposits as well as in the core of the Pacific ocean indicating individuals that must have been about 50 feet long.

4 The dobson or hellgrammite [Local, U S.]

mane-comb (man'kōm), *n* A comb for combing a horse's mane and tail.

A third class of the street sellers of tools are the vendors of curry combs and brushes *mane combs*, scrapers, and clipping instruments.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor I 400

maned (mand), *a* [*< man* + -ed] 1 Having a mane, as a horse or lion, jubate.

He said, and to his chariot joined his steeds

Swift, barren hoofed, and maned with wavy gold.

Conquer, Iliad vii 49

2 In *her* same as *crined*. **Maned ant-eater**, *Myrmecophaga jubata*. **Maned fruit-bat**, *Pteropus jubatus*, a native of the Philippine Islands.

manège (man-nēzh'), *n* and *a* [*< F manège* = Sp *Pg manejo*, < It *maneggio* the handling or training of a horse, riding, a riding-school see *manage*, *n*] 1 The art of breaking, training, and riding horses, the art of horsemanship—2 A school for training horses and teaching horsemanship.

II + *a* Managed, said of a horse.

I sent my black *manea* horse and furniture with a friend to his stable then at Oxford.

Felton, Diary, July 12, 1643

maneh (man'ē), *n* [Heb.] A Babylonian and Hebrew weight. See *manet*.

maneless (män'les), *a* [*< man* + -less] Having no mane as the *maneless* lion of Caucasia, a recognized variety of *Leleo*.

man-engine (man'en-jin), *n* A form of elevator or power-lifter used in some deep mines for raising and lowering men. In its usual form it is essentially a vertical rod extending from the surface to the bottom of the mine and reciprocated upward and downward, like a pump-rod by means of a steam engine or water wheel. The length of stroke commonly adopted is 12 feet, and at intervals equal to the stroke, platform frames are fastened to the rod with corresponding platforms in the shaft on either side of the rod, at points corresponding to the limits of the stroke both up and down. A man in descending steps on a platform on the rod just as the down stroke begins, and steps off on the platform in the shaft which he reaches at the end of the stroke, repeating the operation until he attains his destination. A man in ascending steps on a platform on the rod as the upward stroke begins and leaves it at the end of the stroke. Ascent and descent may proceed simultaneously without

interruption, the fixed platforms on one side of the shaft being reserved for men ascending, and those on the other side for men descending, each man stepping on his proper platform on the reciprocating rod as it is vacated, at the moment of rest between the strokes, by the man who is traveling in the opposite direction. This is the form of man engine used in Cornwall. That employed in the Harz mines (where the method originated) is the "double rod-engine," with two rods moving up and down alternately in opposite directions. This contrivance corresponds to a ladder with movable steps, the minor having nothing to do but to move slightly sideways in order to place himself on the step which is about to go up or down, according as he wishes to ascend or descend. In the United States cages, and in some mines man cars, are used instead of man engines. See *man car*.

manent (mā'nent) [*L*, 3d pers pl pres ind of *manere*, remain] They remain (on the stage) a stage direction. Compare *manet*.

manequin (man'e-kin), *n* Same as *manikin*, 4.

maner¹, *n* An obsolete form of *manner*¹.

maner², *n* Same as *manner*.

maneria (ma-nē'ri-ā), *n* [*ML* see *manner*¹] In *Griqorian music*, a mixed mode—that is, one that includes the compass both of an authentic and of its plagal mode. Polyphonic music for unequal voices is necessarily thus written. See *mode*¹, 7.

manerial (ma-nē'ri-al), *a* An obsolete variant of *manorial*.

manerly, *adv* An obsolete form of *mannerly*.

manes (mā'nēz), *n* pl [*L*, prob < *OL* *manis*, *manus*, good] 1 In *Rom. antiq.*, the spirits of the dead considered as tutelary divinities of their families, the deified shades of the dead, according to the belief that the soul continued to exist and to have relations with earth after the body had perished. Three times a year a pit called the *manus* was officially opened in the comitum of the Roman Forum, to permit the manes to come forth. The manes were also honored at certain festivals, as the *Parentalia* and *Carmentalia*, oblations were made to them, and the flame maintained on the altar of the household was a homage to them. [In this sense often written with a capital.]

The most special representatives of ancestor worship in Europe were perhaps the ancient Romans, whose word *manes* has become the recognized name for ancestral deities in modern civilized language; they embodied them as images, set them up as household patrons, gratified them with offerings and solemn homage, and, counting them as or among the infernal gods, inscribed on tombs D M, 'Dis Manibus'.

E B Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, II 109

Hence —2 The spirit of a deceased person, or the shades of the dead, whether considered as the object of a cult or not.

Some sages have thought it pious to preserve a certain reverence for the manes of their deceased friends. Steele, *Patric*, No 181.

3. By metonymy—(a) The lower world or infernal regions, as the abode of the manes. (b) The punishments imposed in the lower world.

All have their manes, and those manes bear
Dryden, *Æneid*, vi 748

mane-sheet (mān'shēt), *n* A covering for the neck and the top of the head of a horse.

manet (mā'net) [*L*, 3d pers sing pres ind of *manere*, remain; see *remain*] He (or she) remains (on the stage) a stage direction. Compare *exit*.

Exitant Philip, Pole, Paget, etc. *Manet Mary*
Tennyson, *Queen Mary*, III 2

manetti (ma-net'ti), *n* In *hort.*, a variety of rose much used as a dwarf stock in budding.

maneuver, **manœuvre**, *n* and *v* See *maneuver*.

manful (man'fūl), *a* [*< ME* *manful*, < *man* + *-ful*] Having or expressing the spirit of a man, manifesting the higher qualities of manhood, courageous, noble, high-minded.

Ne grete empulses for to take on honde,
Shedynge of blode, ne *manful* hardinesse
Lydgate, *Complaint of the Black Knight*.

Nor know I whether I be very base
Or very *manful*, whether very wise
Or very foolish. Tennyson, *Geraint*

= *Syn.* *Manly*, etc. (see *masculine*), stout, strong, vigorous, undaunted, intrepid.

manfully (man'fūl-i), *adv*. In a manful manner, boldly, courageously.

manfulness (man'fūl-nes), *n* The quality of being manful, boldness, nobleness.

man-fungus (man'fung'gus), *n* A plant of the genus *Geaster*.

mang¹ (mang), *n* A dialectal variant of *mong*¹.

mang² (mang), *prep* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *mong*¹, among.

Syne bad him alip frae 'mang the folk,
Some time when nae see'd him,
And try't that night. Burns, *Halloween*

manga (mang'gā), *n*. [*ML*] *Eccles*, a case or cover, especially, the case for a processional or

other cross when not in use, often of rich stuff or embroidered.

mangabey (mang'ga-bā), *n* [A geographical name in Madagascar, by Buffon applied erroneously to a kind of monkey not found there.] A monkey of the genus *Cercopithecus*, of which there are several species, inhabiting Africa. They are of moderate size and slender form, have long limbs and tail, and are extremely agile. The face is more produced than in the species of *Cercopithecus* (from which *Cercopithecus* is detached), the eyebrows are prominent, and the eyelids are white. The general color is dark or blackish. The sooty mangabey is *C. fuliginosus*, the white-eyed mangabey is *C. ethiops*, in which the crown is also white. *C. collaris* has a white collar. In *C. albigena* the crown is crested. Also written *mangaby*.

mangal, **mankal** (mang'gal, -kal), *n* [*Turk* *mankāl*, *manghāl*] A brazier for a charcoal fire used in Turkey and throughout the Levant, usually of sheet-copper or sheet-brass worked into shape by the hammer, and frequently ornamented with designs in repoussé work.

manganapatite (mang-ga-nap'a-tit), *n* [*< mang-an(ese) + apatite*] A variety of apatite, unusual in containing manganese. A dark bluish-green kind from Branchville in Connecticut afforded 10½ per cent of manganese protoxide.

manganate (mang'ga-nāt), *n* [*< mang-an(ese) + -ate*] A compound of manganic acid with a base. Also *manganate*.

manganocolumbite (mang'gan-kō-lum'bīt), *n* [*< mang-an(ese) + columbite*] A variety of columbite in which the iron is largely replaced by manganese.

manganen (mang'gan-i-zn), *n* [*Irreg* < *mangan(ese) + Eisen* = *E iron*.] Ferromanganese, a combination of the metals iron and manganese containing a large percentage (from 50 to 85 per cent) of the latter. It is manufactured for use in the Bessemer process, and is an important adjunct to that operation. The object of the addition of the manganese at the termination of the "blow" is the removal of the oxygen in the iron, without at the same time adding carbon and silicon. This vitally important improvement of the Bessemer process is due to the Scotch metallurgist R F Mushet. See *steel* and *spiegel*.

manganesite (mang-ga-nē'sīt), *n* [*< manganese + -ite*] Same as *manganate*.

manganese (mang-ga-nēs' or -nēz'), *n*. [= *F* *manganèse* (> *Sp* *Pg* *manganesa* = *It* *manganesa*), < *NL* *manganesium*, an arbitrarily altered form of *magnum*, a name first given to this metal, but now used for a different metal. See *magnum*.] Chemical symbol, Mn, atomic weight, 55.02. A metal having a remarkable affinity for, and in some respects a close resemblance to, iron, of which it is an extremely frequent associate.

It differs from iron however, in that it is not used at all by itself in the arts, although of great interest and importance as connected with the manufacture of iron, and as modifying by its presence in small quantity the character of the product obtained. The use of the black oxide of manganese for removing the coloring matters from glass was known to the ancients, and is mentioned by Pliny, but the nature of the material thus used was not understood until quite modern times. This ignorance was shown in the confusion of the oxide of manganese with the magnetic oxide of iron, the lodestone (Latin *magnes* and *magnesia lapide*), and the former was called *magnesia* by chemists in the middle ages apparently in conformity with Pliny's idea of a dual (masculine and feminine) nature in some metals, manganese not having the attractive power of the magnet, and being on that account considered feminine. Other variants (in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries) of the name of the ore used by glass makers were *magnesia*, *magnesium* and *manganen*. After what we now call *magnesia* had received the name of *magnesia alba*, apparently from the idea that this substance was in some way related to the oxide of manganese the latter began to be called *magnesia nigra*. From the middle of the eighteenth century the combinations of manganese were studied by various chemists, and finally, in 1774, the metal manganese was isolated by Davy, but for years there was much confusion in regard to its specific name, and it was not until after the beginning of the present century that the name *manganese* (mangan in German) began to be generally adopted. The Latin termination in -um (*manganium*) is rarely used in modern technical works. This metal has never been found native. As eliminated from its ores by chemical processes, it is grayish white in color, resembling cast iron but varying considerably in hardness and luster according to the nature of the methods by which it was obtained. It is very hard and brittle and has a specific gravity of about 8. It oxidizes rapidly on exposure to the air. Manganese resembles iron in that its ores are widely diffused and differs from that metal remarkably in the fact that, on the whole, its ores are only rarely found in considerable quantity in any one locality, while those of iron exist in abundance in many regions. The important ores of manganese are all oxides, and of these the peroxide (pyrolusite), called in commerce the *black oxide of manganese*, or simply *manganese*, is the most valuable and important. Other mangiferous minerals (all oxides) are braunite, hausmannite, psilomelane, and various earthy mixtures called *bog-manganese*, *wad*, *cuprous manganese*, etc. Practically, the ore called *manganese* in commerce is a mixture of various oxides, different samples differing greatly in value, which value has to be determined by chemical analysis. The ores and salts of manganese are of very considerable importance in chemical manufactures, both as bleaching and oxidizing reagents. The na-

ture and importance of this metal in the manufacture of iron and steel will be found indicated under *steel* and *spiegel*. —*Earthy manganese*. See *wad*. —*Gray manganese ore*. Same as *manganite*. —*Manganese bronze*, an alloy said to be composed of ordinary bronze with the addition of manganese. It has the color of gun-metal, and its fracture resembles that of fine grained steel. It is said to equal or excel in tensile bar iron of medium quality. It has been manufactured in England, but has not come into general use. —*Manganese brown, green, violet*, etc. See *brown*, etc. —*Manganese copper*. Same as *manganese bronze*. —*Manganese epidote*, *pidmontite*. See *epidote* and *pidmontite*. —*Manganese garnet*, *spessartite*. See *garnet*. —*Manganese spar*, *rhodonite*. —*Red manganese*, a mineral usually of a rose-red color, rhodochrosite. —*Red oxide of manganese*, Mn_2O_3 , a compound of manganese and oxygen which may be formed by exposing the peroxide or sesquioxide to a white heat. It occurs native as hausmannite. —*White manganese*, an ore of manganese, manganese carbonate.

manganese-glaze (mang-ga-nēs'glāz), *n*. A dark-gray or jet-black glaze, the color of which is given by manganese.

manganesian (mang-ga-nēs'i-an), *a*. [*< manganese + -ian*.] Pertaining to manganese; consisting of manganese, containing manganese, or characterized by its presence.

manganic (mang-ga-nē'sik), *a* [*< manganese + -ic*] Same as *manganic*.

manganesium (mang-ga-nēs'si-um), *n*. [*NL* see *manganese*] Same as *manganese*. [Rare.]

manganetic (mang-ga-net'ik), *a* [*< mangan(ese) + -etic*, as in *magnetic*] Same as *manganiferous*.

manganhedenbergite (mang-gan-hed'en-ber-git), *n*. [*< mangan(ese) + hedenbergite*] A variety of hedenbergite containing a relatively large amount of manganese, found in Sweden.

manganic (mang-gan'ik), *a* [*< mangan(ese) + -ic*] Containing manganese in chemistry, specifically applied to compounds in which each manganese atom is regarded as quadrivalent. Also *manganic*. —*Manganic acid*, H_2MnO_4 , an acid which is not known in the free state. Manganates of the alkalis are formed when manganese dioxide is heated with an alkali carbonate or nitrate. They have a green color, and readily decompose, forming permanganate and manganese dioxide. The crude alkali manganate was formerly called *chamelleum mineral* from the property which its solution has of passing rapidly through several shades of color, occasioned by changes in its state of oxidation. Manganic acid, Mn_2O_3 , or manganese sesquioxide, is the mineral braunite.

manganiferous (mang-ga-nif'e-rus), *a* [*< NL* *manganium* + *L* *ferre* = *E* *bear*¹] Containing or carrying manganese as, a *manganiferous garnet*. Also *manganetic*.

These higher *manganiferous* iron ores show little or no magnetic action. C R Alder Wright, *Encyc Brit*, XIII 860.

manganite (mang'ga-nīt), *n* [*< mangan(ese) + -ite*²] A hydrated oxide of manganese occurring in orthorhombic crystals of a steel-gray or iron-black color and brilliant luster, also in masses having a columnar structure. It is often altered, by loss of water, to pyrolusite. Also called *gray manganese ore*.

manganium (mang-gā'nī-um), *n* [*NL*, short for *manganesium*] Same as *manganese*.

manganocalcite (mang'ga-nō-kal'sit), *n*. [*< mangan(ese) + calcite*] A variety of calcite containing manganese carbonate.

manganomagnetite (mang'ga-nō-mag'ne-tit), *n* [*< mangan(ese) + magnetite*] A variety of magnetite containing considerable manganese.

manganophyllite (mang'ga-nō-flīt), *n* [*< mangan(ese) + Gr* *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-ite*²] A mangiferous mica occurring in thin reddish scales at several localities in Sweden.

manganosiderite (mang'ga-nō-sid'e-rit), *n*. [*< mangan(ese) + siderite*] A carbonate of manganese and iron, intermediate between rhodochrosite and siderite.

manganosite (mang-ga-nō'sit), *n* [*< mangan(ese) + -ose* (f) + *-ite*².] Manganese protoxide, a mineral occurring in regular octahedrons of an emerald-green color, found at several localities in Sweden.

manganostibite (mang'ga-nō-stib'it), *n* [*< mangan(ese) + stib(um) + -ite*².] An antimoniate of manganese, occurring in black embedded grains at Nordmark in Sweden.

manganotantalite (mang'ga-nō-tan'ta-lit), *n*. [*< mangan(ese) + tantalite*.] A variety of tantalite in which the iron is largely replaced by manganese. The manganotantalite first known was from the Ural, and had the crystalline form of ordinary columbite. A massive manganian tantalite from Sweden is distinguished as *manganotantalite*.

manganous (mang'ga-nus), *a*. [*< mangan(ese) + -ous*] Containing manganese: in chemistry, specifically applied to compounds in which each manganese atom is regarded as having a

maximum quantivalence of two. Compare *mangame*.

By exposing the manganous oxide to a strong current of air, it takes up another atom of oxygen.

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mangcorn (mang'körn), *n*. [Also *mong-corn*, *mung-corn*, *muncorn*, < ME. **mangcorn*, *mong-corn* (= G. *mangcorn*); < *mangl*, *mongl*, + *corn* ¹] A mixture of wheat and rye and other species of grain, a crop of several species of grain grown together. [Eng.]

mange¹, *v. t.* [*<* ME. *mangen*, *maungen*, < OF. *mangier*, F. *manger* = Sp. Pg. *manjar* = It. *man-giare*, eat, < L. *manducare*, chew, LL. eat, devour: see *manducate*. Cf. *manch¹*, *maunch¹*, *mouch*, *munch*, other forms of the same word.] To eat.

ge haue manged [var. *maunged*] ouers muche, that maketh grow be syke. *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 272.

mange² (mäng), *n*. [Early mod. E. *mangy* reduced to *mange* (whence the adj. *mangy*, < *mange²* + *-y*), < OF. *mangene*, *manque*, *manjuc*, *menjuc*, itch, also eating, voracity, also what is eaten, food eaten (= Pg. *manja*, food), < ML. **manducata*, *i*, *manducatus*, *m*, what is eaten (cf. OF. *mangeson*, *mangeson*, also *demangeson*, F. *demangeaison*, itch), < L. *manducare*, chew, LL. eat, devour (> OF. *manger*, eat) see *mangel¹*. Cf. *mangy*, *n*.] A skin-disease or cutaneous affection of brutes, as the dog, horse, cattle, etc., resembling the itch, and caused by the presence in the skin of various acurines, especially the mange-mite. The term is loosely extended to some similar affections, whether or not of parasitic origin.

mange-insect (mäng'ín'sekt), *n*. Same as *mange-mite*.

Mangalia (man-jō'li-a), *n*. See *Mangilia*.

mangel-wurzel (mäng'gl-wēr'zəl), *n*. [*<* G. *mangelwurzel*, prop. *mangoldwurzel*, 'beet-root', < *mangold*, MHG. *mangolt*, beet (origin uncertain), > It. *mangoldo* = Slav. *mulgot*, + *wurzel*, MHG. *wurzel*, OHG. *wurza* (= D. *wortel*, root), < *wur-*, a plant, MHG. also root, = E. *wort* see *wort¹*.] A variety of beet, *Beta vulgaris macro-rhiza*, producing a larger and coarser root than the garden-beet, which is extensively cultivated as food for cattle.

mange-mite (mäng'mit), *n*. A mite whose presence causes the mange, as *Demodex folliculorum*, any one of the *Demodex*.

manger (mäng'jer), *n*. [*<* ME. **mangecore*, *man-jore*, *manjuc*, *manjore*, < OF. *mangecore*, *mangere*, *manjuc*, *mangecore*, F. *mangere* (= Pg. *manjador*), < ML. **manducatoria* (cf. equiv. *manducarium*, a bag for oats, a horse's nose-bag), a manger, lit. an eating-place, < L. *manducare*, chew, eat, > OF. *mangier*, F. *manger*, eat see *mangel¹*.] 1. A trough or box in which is laid for horses or cattle such food as oats, bran, roots, or the like (hay being generally placed in a rack above the manger), the receptacle from which horses or cattle eat in a stable or cow-house.

And she laid him in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn. Luke ii 7.

A churlish cur got into a manger and there lay growling to keep the horses from their provender. *Str R. L. I strange*.

2. *Nunt*, a small space at the forward end of the deck, divided off by a combing (called the *manger-board*), just back of the hawse-holes, to prevent the entrance of water through the latter when the after part of the deck is flooded. — *Dog in the manger*. See *dog* — *Living at heck and manger*. See *heck¹*.

manger-board (mäng'jer-börd), *n*. A board or bulkhead on a ship's deck that separates the manger from the after part of the deck.

mangering¹, *n*. [Cf. *mong¹*.] Uncertainty, perplexity.

The simple people might be brought in a *mangering* of their faith, and stand in doubt whom they might believe. *Philpot, Works*, p. 315. (*Hallwell*.)

mangery¹, *n*. [ME. also *mangerie*, *maungerie*, < OF. *mangerie*, eating, feasting, < *mangier*, eat see *mangel¹*.] The act of eating, a feast; food.

At the whill that Gamelyn held his mangerie. *Tale of Gamelyn*, l. 345.

Mangifera (man-jif'e-rä), *n*. [NL. (Linnæus), < *mango* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear¹*.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Anacardiaceae*, the cashew family, and type of the tribe *Mangifereae*, having the ovule ascending above the base of the cell, and the sepals and petals not increasing after the flower has expanded. They are tropical trees with simple,

entire, coriaceous leaves, and polygamodioscous flowers, which are small, pinkish or yellowish, and grow in much branched panicles. The fruit is a fleshy drupe, fibrous within, and usually with more or less of a turpentine flavor. There are about 80 species, natives of tropical Asia.



Flowering branch of Mango-tree (*Mangifera indica*). a, a flower, b part of the inflorescence, c the pistil d the fruit, e the seed.

The mango, *M. indica*, grows abundantly in India, and is cultivated in many other tropical countries for its edible fruits, which are very highly esteemed. There are great many varieties, differing in the flavor, size, and shape of the fruit. The unripe fruits are much used in India in conserves and pickles, in which latter state they are frequently exported. The ripe fruits also, are much eaten. Various parts of the tree are used in medicine.

Mangifereae (man-jif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler 1883), < *Mangifera* + *-ae*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Anacardiaceae*, the cashew family, embracing 7 genera, of which *Mangifera* is the type, and about 160 species, all natives of the tropics. The tribe is characterized by simple leaves, and by the ovule being suspended from a funiculus that rises from the base of the cell.

Mangilia (man-jil'i-a), *n*. [NL. (Lobén, 1846), orig. *Mangilia* (Risso, 1826), also *Mangilia* (Andouin, 1827), from the name of *Manqu*, an Italian naturalist.] The type of genus of *Mangilia*.

Mangilius (man-jil-i'us), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Mangilia* + *-ia*.] A subfamily of pleurometoid gastropods, typified by the genus *Mangilia*, and characterized by absence of an operculum.

mangily¹ (mäng'jil-i), *adv.* In a mangy or foul manner, meanly. [Rare.]

Oh, this sounds mangily,
Poorly, and so urvily in a soldier's mouth
Fletcher (and another), False One, II 3.

manginess (mäng'jil-nes), *n*. The condition of being mangy, scabbiness, infection with the mange.

mangle¹ (mäng'gl), *v. t.*; pret and pp *mangled*, ppr *mangling*. [Early mod. E. also *manqu¹* < ME. *mangelen*, as if for **manklen*, freq. of *manken*, mutilate, mixed with ML. *manquare* for **manclare*, mangle, cf. D. OF. *manquener*, mangle. Cf. *mangelen*, OHG. *mangolon*, *man-kelon*, MHG. *mangelen*, G. *mangeln*, Dan. *mangle*, be wanting, lack freq. of OHG. *mangon*, *men-gen*, be wanting, lack see *man¹*.] The relations of these forms are somewhat uncertain. 1. To cut and slash or tear at random, wound jaggedly or by numerous cuts, hack, lacerate, disfigure by cutting, hacking, tearing, or crushing applied chiefly to the cutting of flesh.

The cristin never ceased to kille and to slay, and mangled alle that thei myght take. *Martin* (E. E. T. 9), iii 445.

I mangle a thing, I disfigure it with cutting of it in pieces or without order. Je mangonne and je mutille. You have mangyelled this man horribly, it is nat to sette afore no honest man (nul homme de bien) now. *Palsgrave*, quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. 8), ii 99.

Unless thou give me crowns, brave crowns
Or mangled shalt thou be by this my sword. *Shak*, *Hen V*, iv 4 41.

2. Figuratively, to destroy the symmetry or completeness of; mutilate; mar through ignorance, bungling, or malice.

Your dishonour
Mangles true judgement, and be leaves the state
Of that integrity which should become 't. *Shak*, *Cor*, iii 1 158.

The pagans paint him and mangle him after a thousand fashions. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel*, p. 401.

The organ part was thoroughly mangled. *The Athenæum*, Feb 25, 1882.

= Syn. *Maim*, etc. See *mutilate*.

mangle² (mäng'gl), *n*. [*<* D. *mangel* = MLG. *mangel* (in comp.) = G. *mangel*, *mandel* = Sw.

mangel = Dan. *mangle* (in comp., cf. Pol. *ma-giel* = Bohem. *magl* = Little Russ. *mahel* = Lith. *mangalis* = Hung. *mangolö*, < G.) a mangle, dim. (due perhaps in part to the OF. *mangonel*, > E. *mangonel*) of a form represented by G. *mange*, a mangle, MHG. *mange*, a machine for smoothing linen, a war-engine, = Ital. *mangi*, a mangonel, = It. *mangano*, a machine for smoothing linen, a war-engine, < ML. *mangonum*, *mangona*, *mango(n-)*, a war-engine for throwing stones, etc., < Gr. *μάγανος*, a war-engine for throwing stones, the axis of a pulley, a bolt, a hunting-net, etc., also a means of charming or bewitching (a philter, drug, etc.). Cf. *mangonel*, *mangonize*.] A machine for smoothing fabrics or household articles of linen or cotton, as sheets, table-cloths, napkins, and towels. As formerly made, it consisted of an oblong rectangular wooden chest which rested upon two cylinders. The chest was loaded with stones to make it press with sufficient force upon the cylinders, and was moved backward and forward by means of a wheel and pinion, the rollers being thus made to pass over and thoroughly press the articles spread on a polished table underneath. Mangles of this construction have, however, been generally superseded by mangles which act in the manner of a calender or a clothes wringer, the cloth to be smoothed being passed between one or more pairs of rollers.

mangle² (mäng'gl), *i. t.*, pret and pp *mangled*, ppr *mangling*. [= D. MLG. *mangeln* = G. *mangeln* = Sw. *mangla* = Dan. *mangle*, mangle, from the noun.] To smooth with a mangle, calender.

mangle-bark (mäng'gl-bärk), *n*. [*<* NL. *mangle* (see *mangrove*) + *bark²*.] Same as *mangrove-bark*.

Mangle bark is principally used in tanning leather. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. 115 (1885), p. 208.

mangler¹ (mäng'gl-er), *n*. [*<* *mangle¹* + *-er¹*.] 1. One who mangles or tears in cutting, one who maims, mutilates, or disfigures.

Coarse manglers of the human face divine,
Point on. *Tuckell*, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

2. A machine for chopping meat for cooking, a meat-chopper or -masticator.

mangler² (mäng'gl-er), *n*. [= D. *Mangelstein* = Sw. *manglar*, as *mangle²* + *-st¹*.] One who uses a mangle.

mangle-rack (mäng'gl-räk), *n*. A rack having teeth on opposite sides, engaged by a pinion which meshes with the opposite sides alternately. The continuous rotary motion of the pinion is by this device converted into a reciprocating motion, as in some forms of clothes mangle. F. H. Knight.

mangle-wheel (mäng'gl-hwel), *n*. A wheel so constructed that a reciprocating rotatory motion is communicated to it by a pinion which rotates continuously.

mango (mäng'gō), *n*, *pl* *mangos* or *mangoes*. [= F. *mangu* = Sp. *manga* = Pg. *manga*, *mango* (*manguer*, the tree), < Malay *manṅga*, the mango (fruit).] 1. The luscious, slightly acid fruit of the mango-tree, in shape and appearance somewhat resembling the plantain. See *Mangifera*.

The mango is certainly the king of fruit. Its flavour is a combination of apple and pineapple.

Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I xiv.

2. The tree that produces mangos.

Sheltered by a drooping mango, whose rich clusters of purple and orange fruit hung in tempting proximity to lips and hands. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I xiv.

3. A small green melon pickled in imitation of pickled mangos. — 4. A certain humming-bird, *Tamponia mango* — *Mango-ginger*. See *Cucurbita*, 2, and *ginger* — *Mountain mango*, *Clusia flava* of Jamaica.

mango-bird (mäng'gō-berd), *n*. A kind of Indian oriole, *Oriolus kundoo* (Sykes), of a yellow color, closely related to the common oriole of Europe.

The mango bird glances through the groves and in the early morning announces his beautiful but unwelcome presence with his merry melody.

J. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 55.

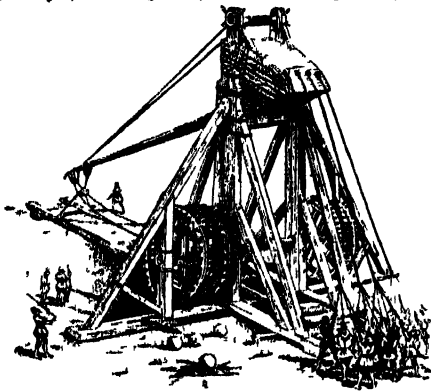
mango-fish (mäng'gō-fish), *n*. A fish, *Polynemus paradiseus*, of a golden color, with two pectoral rays, of which the upper rhine is about twice as long as the entire fish, the tip of the caudal fin, rarely exceeds 3 inches in length and inhabits the Bay of Bengal to the Malay archipelago entering rivers in April and May to spawn. Its flesh is highly esteemed. See *cut* under *Polynemus*.

mango-hummer (mäng'gō-hum'et), *n*. Same as *mango*, 4.

mangold, **mangold-wurzel** (mäng'göld, -w(ér'zəl), *n*. Same as *mangel-wurzel*.

mangona¹ (mäng'gō-nä), *n*. [ML., also *mangana*, *manganum* see *mangonel*, *mangle²*.] A military engine for throwing stones, darts, etc. See *mangonel*.

mangonel (mang'gō-nel), *n* [Also *manganel*, < ME *mangonel*, *manganel*, *mangnel*, *magnet*, < OF *mangonel*, *mangoneal*, F *mangonneau* = Fr *manganel* = It *manganella*, < ML *mangonellus*, a *mangonel*, dim. of *mangonum*, *man-*



Mangonel. (From Viollet le Duc's *Dictionnaire de l'Architecture*.)

gon, an engine for throwing stones. See *man-gol*.] A military engine formerly used for throwing stones, etc.

Sette Mahon at the mangonel and malle stones throweth, With orkes and with kulketrappes a choye we hem echone! *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi, 29.

Mid mangonels & glincs hot either to other caste *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 568.

Without stroke, it not be take,
Of trepout or mangonel.

Hom. of the Rose, l. 679.

The lary engines of outlandish birth,
Couched like a king each on its bank of earth—
Arbalest, mangonel and catapult. *Browning*, *Sordello*.

mangonism (mang'gō-nizm), *n* [*< mangon(ize) + -ism*] The art of mangonizing, or of setting off worthless or poor things to advantage.

Let gentlemen and ladies who are curious trust little by *mangonism*, insinuations or medicines, to alter the species, or indeed the forms and shapes of flowers considerably. *Bolton*, *Calendarium Hortense*, March.

mangonist (mang'gō-nist), *n* [*< mangon(ize) + -ist*] 1 One who mangonizes, or furberishes up worthless articles for sale.

The mangonist doth feed and graith his horse
Money Masters all Things (1696), p. 77 (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2 A stump.

One who sells him his flesh — a mangonist!
Marton, Dutch Courtesan, l. 1.

mangonizer (mang'gō-nīz), *n* [*< L mangonizare*, furberish up for sale, < *mango(n)*], a dealer in slaves or wares who furberishes them up for sale, a turberisher, polisher, < (i) *paravar*, a means of charming or bewitching (or deceiving) see *mangle*.] 1 To polish or furberish up in order to set off to advantage.

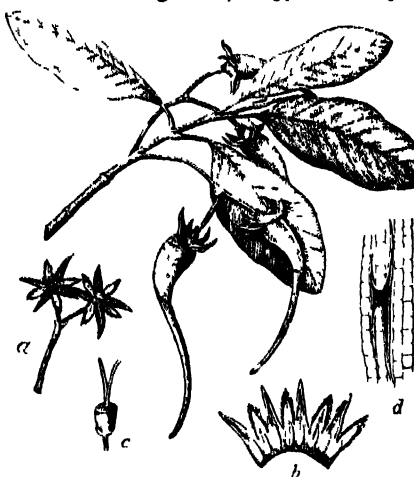
What! What will you ask for them in a week, captain?
Tuc No, you mangonizing slave, I will not part from them.
B. Jonson, *Postaster*, iii, 1.

2 To fatten, as slaves, for sale.

mangoose, *n* See *mangoos*.

mangostan (mang'gō-stan), *n* See *mangosteen*.

mangosteen (mang'gō-stēn), *n* [Also *mangostan* = F *mangostan* (the tree), *mangostei* (the fruit), < Malay *mangusta*, *mangus*] The important tropical fruit tree (*Garcinia Mangostana*, also, its product. Occasionally written *mangostine* — Wild *mangosteen*, *Diospyros Eubryoptera*, a



Branch of Mangrove (*Rhizophora Mangle*) with leaves and fruit a flowers, b a flower laid open the pistil removed c the pistil, d, a trichoblast in the bark, highly magnified.

dense tree with astringent fruit, common in the East Indies.

mango-tree (mang'gō-trē), *n*. *Mangifera Indica*. See *Mangifera* and *mango*.

mangrove (mang'grōv), *n* [Formerly also *mangroves* (1670), appear an altered form, simulating *E. grove*, of *mango*, or some similar form (cf. F. *manglier*, Sp. *mangle*, NL *mangle*, mangrove) of Malay *munggi-munggi*, mangrove.]

1 A tree of the genus *Rhizophora*, chiefly *R. mucronata* (*R. Mangle*), the common mangrove, abounding on tropical shores in both hemispheres. It is a low tree of most singular habit, remarkable for a copious development of adventitious roots, which arch out from the lower part of the trunk, and at length descend from the branches, it is peculiar also in that its seed germinates in the fruit, sending down its radicle into the mud, sometimes a distance of several feet, before detaching from the parent. By these means the mangrove spreads thickly over the tidal mud, forming impenetrable and highly malarial bogs hundreds of miles in length. The wood is valuable for fuel, for piles, etc., and is susceptible of a beautiful polish. The astringent bark is useful in medicine and for tanning. The fruit is of a dry and coriaceous texture. See cut in preceding column.

2 Another plant of similar habit, especially a plant of the genus *Sonneratia*. They are lit toral trees, widely diffused in the tropics, throwing out a tangled mass of arching roots above ground, and sending up abundant asparagus-like shoots from the underground roots. The seed also germinates as it ripens. *A. officinalis* (including *A. tomentosa*), called *white mangrove*, extends to Australia and New Zealand, the manawa of the Maoris, mistakenly reported to yield an aromatic gum. *A. nutans* of tropical America and Africa is the black or olive mangrove. See *blackwood*, § 3.

3 In *cool*, the mango-lish. — **Red mangrove**, a Guiana form or name of the common mangrove. **White mangrove**. See def. 2, also, the white buttonwood (which see). — **Zaragoza mangrove**, *Conocarpus erecta*. See *buttonwood*, 1.

mangrove-bark (mang'grōv-bark), *n*. The bark of the common mangrove, of *Amorcania officinalis*, and of several similar East Indian trees, valuable for tanning. Also *mangle-bark*.

mangrove-cuckoo (mang'grōv-kū'kō), *n*. An American tree-cuckoo, *Coccyzus versicolor* (C. minor), found in Florida and some of the West Indian islands, so called from frequenting mangroves. It resembles the common C. americanus and is of about the same size, but the under parts are pale orange-brown instead of white, and the dark ulars are dusky. See *Coccyzus*.

mangrove-hen (mang'grōv-hen), *n*. The common salt-water marsh-hen or clapper-tail, *Rallus longirostris* or *R. crepitans*. [West Indies.]

mangrove-snapper (mang'grōv-snap'p), *n*. The bastard snapper, *Lutjanus (Rhomboplites) amurensis*, a spurious fish of the West Indies and northward to South Carolina. It is about a foot long, and of a vermilion or rusty hue in different parts, with irregular yellow spots on the sides. This fish technically differs from other snappers of the same genus in having a diamond-shaped patch of vomaline teeth and feeble canines. See *snapper*.

mangue (mang'), *n*. [African (F)] A viverrine quadruped of Africa, (*Crossarchus obscurus*), about



Mingue (*Crossarchus obscurus*)

19 inches long, of a nearly uniform dark-brown color, paler on the head, the feet blackish, and the snout long and slender.

Mangusta (mang-gus'tā), *n*. [NT. (Cuvier), after F. mangusta. See *mangoose*.] A generic name of chthonious or mongooses: same as *Herpestes*.

mangy (mān'j), *n*. See *manque*, 2.

The dog whose mangy cats away his hair.
Stapleton, *Juvenal*, viii, 42 (*Encyc. Dict.*)

mangy (mān'j), *a*. [*< manque*, 2, + -y] Infected with the mange, scabby, hence, untidily rough or shaggy, as if from mange.

Away, thou issue of a mangy dog!
Shak, I of A, iv, 371.

I remember her a mangy little arching picking weeds in the garden.
Thackeray.

manhaden, *n*. See *menhaden*.

manhandle (man'han'dl), *v* t., pret and pp *manhandled*, ppr *manhandling*. *Naut.*, to move by force of men, without levers or tackles, hence, to handle roughly, pull and push about, as a person, in anger or in sport.

In two minutes (they) were so mauled and manhandled that it was reported at.

The Century, XXXI, 905.

man-hater (man'hā'ter), *n*. 1. One who hates mankind: a misanthrope.

What will they do then, in the name of God and Saints, what will these man-haters yet with more despatch and mischief do?
Milton, *Church-Government*, II, Con.

2 One who hates the male sex.

Rousseau, of Geneva, a professed man-hater, or, more properly speaking, a philosopher enraged with more than half of mankind.
Goldsmith, *Polite Learning*, viii.

manhead (man'hed), *n*. [Early mod E *manhed*, < ME *manhede* = MLG. *manheit* = OHG. *manaheit*, MIG. *manheit*, G. *mannheit*, < man + head.] 1 The state of being human, human nature; humanity.

The high Physician, our Blessed Saviour Christ, whose holy *Manhed* God ordained for our necessity.
Ser T. More, *Comfort against tribulation*.

2 Manhood, virility.

Thou mayst, syn thou hast wysdom and manhed
Assemblen all the folk of our kynred.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 427.

Sone, y schal thee schewe — now take hede —
And of such manners thee declare
Hi which thou schalt come to manhed,
To world worship, and to weelfare.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

manheim (man'him), *n*. A brass alloy resembling gold. See *Manheim gold*, under *gold*.

manhole (man'hōl), *n*. 1 A hole through which a man may enter a sewer, drain, cess-pool, or the like, for cleaning or repairing, in steam-boilers, hot-water tanks, keels, etc., a hole formed in the shell, through which a man may enter to the interior for cleaning inspection, or repairs. In the latter cases the hole is provided with a cover by which it may be stopped steam-tight or water-tight, the cover being usually fitted to the inside, and the hole made elliptical so that the cover can be easily inserted, the pressure of the steam or water assists in holding the cover to its seat.

2 In *coal-mining* (a) An excavation or refuge-hole made in the side of an underground engine-plane or horse-road. [Eng.] (b) A small and generally short passage used for the ingress and egress of the miners. [Pennsylvania anthracite region.] (c) A niche cut in the side of a railroad-tunnel as a refuge-hole.

manhood (man'hud), *n*. [*< ME manhode* (also *manhede* see *manhead*), < man + hood.] 1 The state of being man, or of belonging to the human race, as distinguished from higher or lower orders of existence.

Equal to the Father as touching his godhead and inferior to the Father as touching his manhood.
Athanasian Creed, [English] Book of Common Prayer.
Therefore thy humiliation shall exult
With thee thy manhood also to this throne.
Milton, P. I., iii, 314.

2 The state of being a man, as distinguished from a woman or a boy, virility.

To some shade,
And fit you to your manhood.
Shak, *ymbeline*, iii, 4, 195.

His starry helm unbuckled show'd him prime
In manhood where youth ended.
Milton, P. I., xi, 246.

3 The quality of being a man or manly, manliness, possession of masculine qualities, as courage, fortitude, resolution, honor, etc.

I am ashamed
That thou hast power to shake my manhood thus.
Shak, *1 ear*, i, 3, 319.

Peace hath higher test of manhood
Than battle ever knew.
Whittier, *The Hero*.

Manhood suffrage. See *suffrage* = Syn. 3 Bravery, firmness, staunchness.

mania (mā'nī-ā), *n*. [Early mod E *manie* (see *manic*), < ME *manie*, < OF *manu*, F *manie* = Sp. *mania* = Pg. It *mania*, < L *mania*, madness (a disease of cattle), ML NL *insanitia*, < Gr. *mania*, madness, frenzy, < *manēō*, rage, be mad, akin to *μένος*, mind, *μῆνς*, wrath, etc. see *mind*.] 1 Any form or phase of insanity with exaltation of spirits and rapidity of mental action, specifically, a psychoneurosis with these as the fundamental features. In a mania in this strict sense there may be delusions, but they fall of the systematized character of those of paranoia. Delusions and hallucinations may also be present. The attack may last for days, or months, or years. The prognosis is not very unfavorable. The cases issue in recovery, in death by exhaustion and intercurrent disease, and a considerable proportion in permanent imbecility.

2 An eager, uncontrolled, or uncontrollable desire, as, a *mania* for drink, in colloquial use, a "rage" or craze for something, as, a *mania* for first editions.

In the end of the 12th or beginning of the 13th century, the *mania* for painted glass had seized on the French architects, and all architectural propriety was sacrificed to this mode of decoration. *J. Ferguson*, *Hist. Arch.*, i, 520.

Mania a potu, madness from drinking, delirium tremens. — **Mania gravis**. Same as *Bell's disease* (which see, under *disease*). — **Mania transitoria**, insanity coming on suddenly in individuals previously sane, and not the delirium of an epileptic attack, which it resembles. — **Syn.** 1. *Insanity, Lunacy*, etc. See *insanity*.
maniblet (man'i-a-bl), *a.* [*F. maniable*, *< manier*, handle, manage, *< main*, *< L. manus*, the hand; see *main*³, *manage*] Manageable, tractable; docile

Learning doth make the minds of men gentle, generous, *manible*, and pliant to government
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, I 23

maniac (mā'ni-ak), *a* and *n* [= *F. maniaque* = *Sp. maníaco* = *Pg. It. maníaco*, *< NL. maniacus*, *< L. mania*, *< Gr. mania*, madness see *mania*] 1. *a* Raving with madness, mad or crazy, insane

II. *n* One who raves with madness, a madman

All their symptoms agree with those of epileptic and maniacs, who fancied they had evil spirits within them
Farmer, *Demoniacs of the New Testament*, 13

maniacal (mā'ni-a-kal), *a* [*< maniac* + *-al*] Pertaining to madness, marked by or manifesting mania; insane, mad as, a *maniacal* tendency, *maniacal* ravings

Epilepsia and maniacal lunatics usually conform to the age of the moon
N. Green, *Coniologia Sacra*

manicate (man'i-kāt), *a* [*< L. manicatus*, sleeved see *manche*²] In bot., covered with hairs or pubescence so dense and interwoven into a mass that they form a tissue which can be easily stripped off

Manichæism, *n* See *Manichæism*

Manichean, **Manichæan** (man-i-kē'an), *a* and *n* [= *F. Manichean*, as *Manichee* + *-an*] 1. *a* Of or pertaining to the Manicheans

As dreadful as the Manichean god,
Adored through fear, strong only to destroy
Cowper, *Task*, v 444

II. *n* One of a religious body, adherents of Mani, Manes, or Manichæus, a native of Persia or some neighboring country, in the third century. Its doctrines and features were derived from Gnostic, Buddhist, Zoroastrian, and various other sources. These it attempted to combine with Christianity, and it is generally classed among Gnostic sects. Its theology was dualistic, representing the conflict between light and darkness, and including belief in the inherent evil of matter. Its morality was professedly ascetic, but profligacy of life and cruel or immoral ceremonial were generally attributed to it in both its earlier and its later forms. It had an organized priesthood, and recognized a distinction between its esoteric class (the "elect" or "perfect") and the "hearers." It originated in Persia, but soon extended into the Roman empire, and existed as late as the seventh century. The Paulicians, Albigenses, Catharists, etc., developed it into new forms, retaining many of its features, and hence were styled "New Manicheans." The title *Manichean* or *New Manichean*, was an epithet used opprobriously in the controversies of the middle ages

Manichæism, **Manichæanism** (man-i-kē'an-izm), *n.* [*< Manichean* + *-ism*] Same as *Manichæism*

Manichee (man'i-kē), *n* [= *Sp. Maniqueo* = *Pg. Manicheo*, *< L. Manichæus*, *< L. Gr. Manichæos*, usually in pl *Manichæoi*, *L. Manichæi*, one of the sect so called, adj *Manichæus*, *< Gr. Manichæos*, *L. Manichæus*, otherwise called *Mān*, *L. Manes*, *< Pers. Mani*, the founder] Same as *Manichean*

If I trip him just a dyming,
Sure of heaven as sure can be,
Spin him round and send him flying
Off to hell a *Manichee*!
Browning, *Soliloquy of the Spanish Cloister*

Manichæism, **Manichæism** (man'i-kē-izm), *n* [= *F. Manichéisme* = *Pg. Maniquismo* = *Pg. Manicheismo*, as *Manichee* + *-ism*] The religious system taught by or derived from the teachings of Manichæus, Manichæan doctrine

Manicheist (man'i-kē-ist), *n* [*< Manichee* + *-ist*] Same as *Manichean*

manichord (man'i-kōrd), *n* [*< F. manichord*, *< OF. manecordon* = *It. monacordo*, an instrument so named, orig. with one string, *< Gr. monóchoros*, with one string see *monochord*, of which *manichord* is thus still an erroneous form] A clavierchord. Also called *dumb spinet*

manicet, *n* An obsolete but historically more correct form of *manicle*

manicoot (man'i-kōn), *n* [*NL.*, *< L. manicoon*, a plant the juice of which was supposed to produce madness, *< Gr. πανικόν*, noun of πανικός, belonging to madness, mad, *< πανος*, madness see *mania*] A kind of nightshade, probably *Atropa Belladonna*

Bewitch hermetic men to run
Stark staring mad with *manicoot*.
S. Butler, *Budibras*, III. 1. 321

manicure (man'i-kūr), *n* [*< L. manus*, hand, + *cura*, care.] 1. The surgical care of the

hands and nails — 2. One who makes a business of trimming and polishing the nails, removing blemishes from the hands, etc

manicured, *ppr manicuring*. [*< manicure*, *n*] *I trans* To care for (the hands and nails) [*Recent*]

The daughter's [hands] shall trifle with books and music, shall be soft and *manicured* and daintily loved
The Century, XXXVIII 873

II. *intrans* To perform the work of a manicure [*Recent*]

Manidae (man'i-de), *n* pl [*NL.*, *< Manis* + *-idae*] A family of squamate edentates, the sole representative of the suborder *Squamata* of the order *Bruta*, peculiar to tropical Asia and Africa, the pangolins or scaly ant-eaters. The form is elongate, without apparent distinction of neck and tail. The whole aspect resembles that of a lizard, an appearance heightened by the remarkable large, thin, horny overlapping scales which cover the upper parts in continuous series. The under parts are hairy, feet are wanting, the hind feet are plantigrade and five-toed and the fore feet are also pentadactyl, but the digits are so shaped that the animal walks on its knuckles. The placenta is diffuse and non deciduate. The family includes 6 or 8 species referable to 3 genera, *Manis*, *Pholidota* and *Smutsia*. See *ant* under *pangolin*. Also *Manis*, and wrongly *Mamuda*

maniet, *n* [Early mod *E.*, *< ME. manie*, *manye*, *< OF. manie*, *< L. mania*, madness see *mania*, the present form of the word] Madness, mania

Manye
Engendered of humour malencolyk
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I 516

So this fell fury for fore runners sends
Manie and thence to suborn her friends
Sylvester, *tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, II, The Furies

manifest (man'i-fest), *a* and *n* [= *F. manifeste* = *Sp. manifiesto* = *Pg. It. manifesto*, *< L. manifestus* evident, clear, plain, palpable, prob. orig. 'struck by the hand' (hence 'at hand,' 'palpable'), *< manus*, the hand + **fatus*, for **fatus*, **fendus*, *pp* of **fendere*, strike see *fund*, *defend*, *offend*] 1. *a* That may be readily perceived by the eye or the understanding, open to view or to comprehension, plain, obvious, apparent

Parkies, whose words are *manifeste* and playne,
From swearing admonisheth thee to abstain
Jabes Book (E. B. 4. 8), p. 370

God was *manifest* in the flesh
1 Tim. III 16

Ay, and make *manifest* where she has lived
Shak., *W. F.*, v 114

Calisto there stood *manifest* of shame
Dryden, *Pal and Arc.* II 623

Manifest destiny See *destiny* — **Manifest hypermetropia** See *hypermetropia* — **Manifest polysylllogism**, a series of syllogisms each set forth in full — **Manifest quality**, in *philos.*, a quality intelligible in its own nature or as it exists in the thing itself — **Syn.** *Clear*, *Plain*, *Freely*, *Manifest*, *Obvious*, *patent*, *palpable*, *unmistakable*, *compulsory*. The first five words agree in representing the object as though viewed with the eye. What is *clear* can be seen without doubt, what is *plain* can be seen by any one at the first glance, without search or study. *Freely* suggests something more of a mental process, but no difficulty in seeing that the thing is true. *Manifest* is a degree stronger than *evident*, the mind getting the truth as by an intuition. *Obvious* by derivation applies to that which lies so directly in our way that we cannot help coming upon it and seeing it, that which is *obvious* needs no pointing out or explaining. We speak of a *clear* case of self-deception, a duty that is *plain*, an *evident* mistake, a *manifest* misunderstanding, an *obvious* inference, not needing to be actually put into words

II. *n* 1. A public declaration, an open statement, a manifesto

But your authentic witness I bring,
Before the gods and your ungrateful king,
Of this my *manifest*.
Dryden, *Ham.*, I 473

2. A document, signed by the master of a vessel, containing a list of all the packages or separate items of freight on board, with the distinguishing marks, numbers, descriptions, destination, etc., for the information and use of the custom-house officers. By the United States Revised Statutes, § 2807, it is required to contain also a designation of the ports of lading and of destination, a description of the vessel, and the designation of its port, its owners and master, the names of consignees, of passengers, with a list of their baggage, and an account of the sea stores remaining

manifest (man'i-fest), *v.* [*< F. manifester* = *Sp. Pg. manifestar* = *It. manifestare*, *< L. manifestare*, make plain, *< manifestus*, evident, plain see *manifest*, *a*] To disclose to the eye or to the understanding, show plainly, put beyond doubt or question; display; exhibit

There is nothing hid which shall not be *manifested*.
Mark IV 22

Therefore, for Coriolanus neither to care whether they love or hate him *manifests* the true knowledge he has in their disposition
Shak., *Cor.* II 2. 14

They sent a book of exceptions against his accounts, in such things as they could *manifest*.
Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 804

= **Syn.** To make known, prove, reveal, evidence, declare, evince. See *comparison* under *manifest*, *a.*
manifestable (man'i-fes-ta-bl), *a* [*< manifest*, *v.* + *-able*] Capable of being manifested or shown. Also, less properly, *manifestible*

There is no other way then this that is *manifestible* either by scripture, reason, or experience

Dr. H. More, *Def. of Moral Cabbala*, III

manifestant (man-i-fes-tant), *a* [*< L. manifestant* (-t-), *ppr* of *manifestare*, manifest see *manifest*, *v.*] One who makes a manifestation or demonstration. [*Rare*]

The *manifestants* paraded past the docks
Harper's Mag., I XXVI 407

manifestation (man-i-fes-ta-shon), *n* [= *OF. F. manifestation* = *Sp. manifestación* = *Pg. manifestação* = *It. manifestazione*, *< L. manifestatio* (-n-), *< manifestare*, make plain see *manifest*, *v.*] 1. The act of manifesting or disclosing what is secret, unseen, or obscure, a making evident to the eye or to the understanding, the exhibition of something by clear evidence, display, revelation, as, the *manifestation* of God's power in creation

The *manifestation* of his personal union
Adolph, *Hist. World* IV vii 2

2. That in or by which something is manifested or made apparent or known

Mind and matter are *manifestations* of the same power, the distinction being that in the one the real and in the other the ideal preponderates
J. Watson, *Schelling's Transcendental Idealism*, p. 213

manifestative (man-i-fes-ta-tiv), *a* [*< manifest* + *-ative*] Manifested, consisting in manifestation. [*Rare*]

His essential glory could suffer no detriment, His *manifestative* did
Charuak, *Works*, IV 5

manifestedness (man'i-fes-ted-ness), *n* The state of having been manifested, shown, or made clear. [*Rare*]

manifestor (man'i-fes-tor), *n* One who manifests. [*Rare*]

We find him [Christ] called the "*Manifestor* of good," "full of goodness and truth"
Amer. Antiquarian, IX 56

manifestible (man'i-fes-ti-bl), *a* [*< manifest*, *v.* + *-ible*] See *manifestable*

manifestly (man'i-fest-li), *adv.* In a manifest manner, clearly, evidently, plainly

Give me your hand, you are welcome to your country
Now I remember plainly, *manifestly*
As freshly as if yesterday I had seen him
Peter, *Spanish Curate*, II 1

manifestness (man'i-fes-tness), *n* The state or quality of being manifest, obviousness, plainness, clearness

manifesto (man-i-fes-to), *n* [*< It. manifesto* = *E. manifest*] A public declaration, as of a sovereign or government, or of any person or body of persons, making known certain intentions, or proclaiming certain opinions and motives in reference to some act or course of conduct done or contemplated, in general, a proclamation

The commissioners have made this dying speech in the shape of a form of *manifesto*, a Proclamation
George Washington, *1001 of Saml Washington* (N. A. Rev., [C. VII] 482)

He put forth a *manifesto*, telling the people that it had been his constant care to govern them with justice and moderation
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, x

Ostend Manifesto, in *U. S. hist.* a despatch drawn up in 1854 by three diplomatic representatives of the United States after a conference at Ostend in Belgium, urging that the United States should acquire Cuba

manifesto (man-i-fes-to) *v.* [*< manifesto*, *n*] To affect by a manifesto, issue manifestos or declarations. [*Rare*]

I am to be *manifested* against, though no prince for Miss Howe threatens to have the case published to the whole world
Richardson, *Charles Howells*, VIII 201

Science Highesters who sit there photocolling and *manifesting* and consoling mankind
Carlyle, *French Rev.* II vi 3

manifold (man'i-fold), *a* and *n* [Also *manifold* in lit. use, *< ME. manfold*, *manfold*, *manfold*, *manfold*, etc., *< AS. manigfalt* = *manigfalt*, *manigfalt* (= *OS. manigfalt* = *OHG. manigfalt* = *OHG. manigfalt*, *manigfalt* *MLG. manigfalt* = *ICL. manigfalt* = *Goth. manigfalt*, etc., with additional adj. suffix, *D. manigfaltig*, *manigfaltig* = *MLG. manigfaltich* = *Sw. manigfaltig* = *Dan. manigfaltig*, also *AS. manigfaltig* = *ICL. manigfaltig*), *< manig*, many, + *-fold*, *E. -fold*] 1. *a* 1. Of many kinds, numerous in kind or variety, varied, diverse

O Lord how *manifold* are thy works! *Ps.* civ 21

The *clandestine* and *confusions* which the late Wars did bring upon us were many and *manifold*
Howell, *Letters*, iv 47

For him it bore
Attractions *manifold* — and this he chose
Wordsworth, *Excursion*, I

2 Exhibiting or embracing many points, features, or characteristics, complicated in character, having many parts or relations: used with nouns in the singular number as, the manifold wisdom or the manifold grace of God (Eph iii 10, 1 Pet iv 10), "the manifold use of friendship," Bacon

With how manifold and strong a bond
The child was bound to the father

Shak, Lear, ii 1 49

Manifold fugue, a fugue with more than one subject
II, *n* 1 A complicated object or subject, that which consists of many and various parts, specifically, an aggregate of particulars or units, especially, in math, a multitude of objects connected by a system of relations, an ensemble — **2** In Kant's theory of knowledge, the total of the particulars furnished by sense before they are connected by the synthesis of the understanding, that which is in the sense and has not yet been in thought

Then, and then only do we say that we know an object, if we have produced synthetical unity in the manifold of intuition

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, ti by Max Muller

He [Kant] tells us in the Analytic that sense only presents to us a mere manifold, which requires to be bound together in the unity of a conception etc. It can be apprehended as an object

E. Curd, Philos. of Kant, p 228

3 A copy or facsimile made by means of a manifold-writer, or by the use of carbon-paper in a type-writer, etc — **4** A tube, usually of cast metal, with one or more flanged or screw-threaded inlets and two or more flanged or screw-threaded outlets for pipe-connections, much used in pipe-fitting for steam-heating coils, or for cooling-coils in breweries, and in other cases where it is useful to convey steam, water, or air from a large pipe into several smaller ones. Also called *T-branch* and *header* — **Class of a manifold**. In math, the multitude of an infinite manifold. A discretely infinite manifold is said to belong to the first class, and a continuously infinite manifold to the second class — **Condensed manifold**. See *condensed* — **Derivative of a manifold of points**. See *derivative*

manifold (man'fôld), *adv* [= OIIG *managfaltio* (cf. D *manigfaltig*), from the ad] Many times, in multiplied number or quantity

There is no man who hath left house, or parents who shall not receive manifold more Luke xviii 30

manifold (man'fôld), *v* t [*<* ME *manigfolden*, *<* AS *gemangfoldan*, *gemangfuldan* (= OIIG *managfaltion*, *managfaltan*, MHG *manigfaltan* = Icel *manigfalda* = Sw *manigfaltiga*, cf. MLG *manigfoldigen*), from the ad] To make manifold, multiply, specifically, to multiply impressions of by a single operation, as a letter by means of a manifold-writer, or by the use of carbon-paper in a type-writer

manifoldly (man'fôld-lî), *adv* [*<* ME **manigfoldly*, *<* AS *manigfoldlice* (= Icel *manigfoldliga*), *<* *manigfalt*, manifold see *manifold*] In a manifold manner, in many ways

manifoldness (man'fôld-nês), *n* [*<* ME **manigfoldnes*, *<* AS *manigfoldnes*, *<* *manigfold*, manifold see *manifold*] 1 The state of being manifold, variety, multiplicity — **2** In math (a) A manifold or ensemble, especially, a continuous quantity of any number of dimensions

This wider conception of which space and time are particular varieties it has been proposed to denote by the term *manifoldness*. Whenever a general notion is susceptible of a variety of specializations, the aggregate of such specializations is called a *manifoldness*. Thus space is the aggregate of all points and each point is a specialization of the general notion of position P. W. Frankland

(b) The number of different prime factors of a number

The total number of distinct primes which divide a given number 1 call its *manifoldness* or multiplicity J. J. Sylvester, Nature XXXVII 152

manifold-paper (man'fôld-pâ'pêr), *n* Carbonized paper used for duplicating a writing, or in a typewriting-machine

manifold-writer (man'fôld-rî'têr), *n* A preparation of oiled paper interleafed with carbonized paper, which, when written on with a hard point, transfers the impressed carbon in the form of writing to two or more sheets

maniform (man'fôrm), *a* [*<* L *manus*, the hand, + *forma*, form] 1 Having the form of a hand, hand-shaped — **2** Having the two terminal joints opposed to each other, as the pedipalp of a scorpion, chelate Kirby

maniglion (ma-nîl'yôn), *n* [*<* It *maniglione*, a handle of a cannon, *<* *maniglio*, a bracelet see *manlio*] A handle of an early type of cannon, usually one of two handles cast with the gun Compare *dolphin*, 5

manihot (man'i-hok), *n*. Same as *manioc*.

Manihot (man'i-hot), *n*. [NL. (Adanson, 1763).] 1 A genus of euphorbiaceous plants of the tribe *Crotonæ* and the subtribe *Adrianæ*. The calyx of the staminate flowers has imbricated lobes and is often colored, the stamens are 10 in number and have anthers attached at the back, and the styles are spreading. They are tall herbs or shrubs, with alternate leaves which are undivided or often palmately 4 to 7 lobed or parted, and monoclous apetalous flowers, which are quite large and grow in terminal or axillary racemes. There are about 80 species, all natives of tropical and subtropical America, several of them, however, are largely cultivated elsewhere. The genus is of great importance for the food products derived from the roots of several species, especially *M. utilis*, the bitter cassava, and *M. Aipi*, the sweet cassava, which by some are regarded as varieties of one species *M. Glaziovii* furnishes Brazilian or Ceara India-rubber. See *Brazilian arrowroot* (under *arrowroot*), *cassava*, *manioc*, and *tapoca*

2 [*<* L *c*] Same as *manioc*

manikia, *n*. Plural of *manikion*.

manikin, **manakin** (man'i-kin, man'a-kin), *n* and *a*. [*<* OF *manekin*, F *mannequin* = Sp *maniquê*, a puppet, manikin, *<* MD. *manneken* (= G *manneken*), a little man, *<* man, *<* E man, + dim. -ken, -kin (*<* G *manikin*) The bird *Pipra manacus* was called *manikin* (G *bart-manneken*) in allusion to the beard-like feather on the chin J. I. 1 A little man, a dwarf, a pygmy

Fab. This is a dear *manakin* to you, Sir Toby
Sir To. I have been dear to him, had some two thousand strong, or so Shak, T. N., iii 2 57

Forth rush'd the madding *manikins* to arms
Beattie, Battles of the Pigmies and Giants

2 A model of the human body, used for showing the structure, form, and position of the various organs, limbs, muscles, etc., or adapted and used for practicing bandaging or for performing certain obstetrical operations, as deliverly with the forceps — **3** An artist's model of the human figure. See *lay-figure* and *manequin* — **4** A non-oscine passerine bird of the subfamily *Pipridæ*. *Manikins* are generally small, thick set, and of brilliant plumage, with few exceptions, they are natives of the hottest parts of America. They feed on vegetable and animal substances, and are lively and active in their movements. The bearded *manikin* *Manacus manacus*, is black, with the breast, neck, and tuft of feathers on the chin white. The species are numerous, and the sexes are diverse in color and often in form, the males of many having curiously shaped wings or tail. The name sometimes extends to all the *Pipridæ*, and to some members of the related family *Cotingidæ*. See *cut under Manacus*. [In this sense usually *manakin*, conformably with the New Latin *Manacus*.]

II, *a* Like a manikin, artificial [Rare]
Boors, indeed, but they are live boors, and not *manikin* shepherds D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days (Theocritus)
manikion (ma-nîk'i-on), *n*, pl *manikia* (-u) [MGr *μανικιον*, a sleeve see *epimanikion*] Same as *epimanikion*
manil (ma-nîl'), *n* Same as *manillo*
manila, **manilla** (ma-nîl'), *n* [*<* *Manila* (see def.)] 1 [*<* *cap*] A kind of cheroot manufactured in Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands — **2** A fibrous material obtained from the leaves of *Musa textilis*, the abaca or abaka, a plant that grows in the Philippine Islands. Excellent ropes and cables are made from it (its most common use), and its finer qualities are woven into fabrics suitable for wearing apparel, sometimes of great beauty and cost. Also called *Manila hemp*. See *Musa*
Manila copal, elemi, rope, etc. See *copal*, etc.
manillo (ma-nîl'ô), *n*. [*<* It. *maniglio*, *maniglia*, a bracelet, a handle. see *manillo*, *maniglion*] A bracelet or arm-ring, especially one of a kind worn by savages, as in Africa. Copper manillos formed a common article of barter during the early intercourse between Europeans and African tribes. See *ring money*. Also *manil*, *manille*

Their arms and legs chained with *manillos* or voluntary bracelets Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p 204

manilla (ma-nîl'a), *n* [*<* Sp *manilla* = Pg *manilha* = It *maniglia*, a bracelet, ring-money, *<* ML *manilla*, a bracelet, *<* L *manus*, hand see *manus*] Cf. *manille*, *manillo*] A piece of ring-money such as was until recent times used for barter on the Guinea coast of Africa. These pieces are of copper or iron, of fixed weight and in the present century have been manufactured in England for exportation to Africa. See *manillo*

manilla (ma-nîl'), *n* [See *manille* 2] In the game of solo, the seven of trumps, the highest card but one
manilla (ma-nîl'), *n* See *manila*
manille (ma-nîl'), *n* [Also *manil*, *<* OF *manille*, a bracelet, a handle, *<* It *maniglia* = Sp *manilla*, a bracelet see *manilla* 1] Same as *manillo* Ash
manille (ma-nîl'), *n* [*<* F. *manille*, *<* Sp *manilla*, for **manilla* = Pg *manilha*, a game of cards, *manille* (as defined); appar *<* *mano*, hand cf. *manilla* 1] The highest card but one

in the games of ombre and quadrille. It is the two of clubs or spades, or the seven of diamonds or hearts, according as one or other of these suits is trumps, the manille always being a trump. The card, in the form *Manillo*, is personified in the following lines

Spadillo first, unconquerable lord!
Led off two captive trumps, and swept the board
As many more *Manillos* forced to yield,
And mark'd a victor from the verdant field

Pope, R. of the L, iii. 51.

Manina (mā-nî-nî), *n* pl. [NL., *<* *Manis* + -ina] Same as *Manida*.

maninose (man'i-nôz), *n* [Also *manninose*, *mannynose*, *nannynose*, etc.; *<* Amer Ind *mananosay*] The soft clam, *Mya arenaria*. [Maryland and Virginia.]

manioc (man'i-ok), *n* [Also *manihoc*, *manihot*, *maniocca*, = Sp Pg *mandioca*, of Braz. origin] The cassava-plant or its product. The manioc or cassava is a very important food-staple in tropical America. The tubers of *Manihot ubi*, sometimes weighing forty pounds, must be grated to a pulp and submitted to pressure in order to remove a deleterious juice. Those of *M. Aipi* may be used as an excellent vegetable like potatoes. The South American natives also prepare from manioc an intoxicating drink called *piacarra*. Also *mandioc*, *mandioca*

maniocca (man-i-ok'kâ), *n* See *manioc*
maniple (man'i-pl), *n* [*<* OF *maniple*, F *manipule* = Sp *manipulo* = Pg *manipulo* = It *manipulo*, *manipolo*, *<* L *manipulus*, a handful, a bundle; also, because it is said, a bundle of hay was tied to the military standards, a number of soldiers belonging to the same standard, a company, *<* *manus*, the hand, + *-pulus*, akin to E *full* 1 see *full*] 1 A handful. [Rare]

I have seen him wait at court there with his *maniples*
Of papers and petitions B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i 1

Do thou pluck a *maniple* that is an handful — of the plant called Maldenah, and make a syrup therewith as I have shewed thee O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p 282

2 In *Rom. antiq.*, a military company consisting normally of 120 men in three out of the four classes of infantry (velites, hastati, and principes), and of 60 men in the fourth (triarii), with two (first and second) centurions and a standard-bearer. Three maniples constituted a cohort

The enemy were actually inside before the few *maniples* who were left there were able to collect and resist them Froude, Caesar, p 317

Hence — **3** A company or any small body of soldiers

The Reward was led by Sir Thomas Brackenbury, consisting of two thousand mingled Weapons, with two Wings of Horse men, containing fifteen hundred, all of them cast into square *Maniples* Baker, Chronicles, p 232

Fool! he sees not the firm root out of which we all grow though into branches, nor will beware until hee see our small divided *maniples* cutting through at every angle of his ill united and unwieldy brigade Milton, Areopagitica, p 48

4 In the *Western Church*, one of the eucharistic vestments, consisting of a short, narrow strip, similar in material, width, and color to the stole. It is marked with a cross and generally embroidered and fringed. The maniple is worn by prelates, priests, deacons, and subdeacons, hanging from the left sleeve of the alb, fastened near the wrist, or attached by strings, pins, or a button. It is assumed by the celebrant after the alb and girdle, and before the stole. A bishop assumes it at the indulgentia. In Anglican Churches maniples are worn, as in the medieval Church, three or four feet in length, in the Roman Catholic Church they are now much shorter. The maniple seems to have first come into use in the eighth century, and was originally a piece of white linen used as a handkerchief. Till the twelfth century and later it continued to be held in the hand. There is no corresponding vestment in the Eastern Church, though some writers have confounded the *epimanikion* with it. Other names formerly given to the maniple were *fanon* or *phanon*, *manile*, *manutergium*, *manipula* or *mapa*, and *mandarum*.

maniples, *n* sing and pl See *manipules*

manipular (mā-nîp'ū-lâr), *a*. [= F *manipulaire* = It (obs) *manipulare*, *manipolare*, *<* L *manipularis*, of or belonging to a maniple or company, *<* *manipulus*, a handful, a military company see *maniple*] 1 Of or pertaining to handling or manipulation, either literally or figuratively

Mr Squills began mending it [the pen] furiously — that is, cutting it into shivers — thereby denoting symbolically how he would like to do with Uncle Jack, could he once get him safe and snug under his *manipular* operations. Bunker, Cantons, xi 7

What the former age has epitomized into a formula or rule for *manipular* (convenience, it [the mind] will lose all the good of verifying for itself Emerson, History.

2 Of or pertaining to a maniple or company of soldiers; as, the *manipular* system of Roman tactics

manipulate (mā-nîp'ū-lât), *v*; pret. and pp. *manipulated*, ppr *manipulating* [*<* ML *manipulatus*, pp. of *manipulare* (*>* It. *manipolare* =

Sp. Pg. *manipular* = F *manipuler*, take or lead by the hand, < *manipulus*, a handful see *manipula*.] I. *trans*. 1. To handle, or act on with the hands, as in artistic or mechanical operations; hence, in general, to subject to certain mechanical operations or to some method of handling, arranging, combining, etc. as, the chemist exercises great care in *manipulating* his materials and apparatus.—2. Figuratively, to operate upon by contrivance or influence, affect in a particular way by a definite course of treatment; manage; specifically, to manage insidiously; adapt or apply to one's own purpose or advantage; treat or use falsely or deceptively as, to *manipulate* accounts on the facts of history (with the purpose of falsifying them)

The king undertook that the powers of parliament should not be again delegated to a committee such as Richard had *manipulated* so cleverly

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 303

He found it necessary to *manipulate* his parliamentary foes with the prospect of his resignation

Lowe, Bismarck, II 485

II. *intrans*. To use the hands, as in mechanical or artistic operations, scientific experiments, mesmerism, etc. as, to *manipulate* neatly or successfully

manipulation (mā-nip-ū-lā'shon), *n* [= F *manipulation* = Sp *manipulación* = Pg *manipulação* = It *manipolazione*, < ML as *manipulatio* (n-), < *manipulare*, lead by the hand see *manipulate*] 1 The act or art of manipulating, manual management, manual and mechanical operation of any kind in science or art, specifically, in *phar*, the preparation of drugs, in *chem*, the preparation and employment of utensils, apparatus, and reagents in chemical work.—2 Figuratively, the act of operating upon anything by contrivance or influence, management, specifically, insidious management, adjustment or accommodation to one's own purpose or advantage as, *manipulation* of voters, figures, or facts

Given an average defect of nature among the units of a society, and no skillful *manipulation* of them will prevent that defect from producing its equivalents of bad results

II Spencer, Study of Sociol., p 22

There was then, as always, a form of statecraft which meant *manipulation*, which never presides at the formation of parties based on principle, which is, in fact, too busy in "handling" to do much with leading parties.

The Century, XXXVI 953

manipulative (mā-nip-ū-lā-tiv), *a* [*< manipulate + -ive*] Of or pertaining to manipulation as, *manipulative* power or skill

Indeed, it may be questioned whether, in the absence of that exercise of *manipulative* faculty which the making of weapons originally gave, there would ever have been produced the tools required for developed industry

II Spencer, Study of Sociol., p 194

manipulator (mā-nip-ū-lā-tor), *n* [= F *manipulateur* = Sp Pg *manipulador* = It *manipolatore*, as *manipulate + -or*] 1. One who manipulates, in any sense of that word

Lowell, who had helped in his way in founding the new Republican party, could never look into the face of a *manipulator* without a laugh and the more he looked the more he laughed

The Century, XXXVI 953

2 An exercising-machine, or a device for rubbing the body.—3. In *photoq*, a tool for holding a glass plate during preparation or development.—4. In *teleg*, the transmitter of a dual-telegraph.—5. A machine for handling hot blooms and billets in iron- and steel-manufacturing. A series of parallel rollers of equal diameter, all geared together and turning one way, carry the blooms or billets along in the desired direction, while a series of crescent shaped arms working between the rollers turn over the blooms or billets as required, without interfering with their transmission. See *Amer*, N S, LIX, 166

manipulatory (mā-nip-ū-lā-tō-ri), *a* [*< manipulate + -ory*] Of or pertaining to manipulation, suitable for use in manipulations

That legs are to a considerable degree capable of performing the duties of arms is proved by the great amount of *manipulatory* skill reached by them when the arms are absent.

II Spencer, Prin of Biol., § 60

Manis (mā'nis), *n* [NL (Linnaeus, 1758), so called in ref to their nocturnal habits, < L. **manis*, assumed sing of *manes*, ghosts see *manes*] 1 The typical genus of *Mamda*, formerly including all the pangolins, now usually restricted to those in which the tail is very long and tapering, the scales are narrow, and the feet hairy. Such are the long tailed pangolin, *M longicauda*, and the phatagin, *M truncatus*, both of which are African. The genera *Pholidota* and *Smutsia* have been detached from *Manis*. See *Manidae* and *pangolin*. 2. [f o] A member of this genus, or any pangolin. [With a rare plural, *manises*. Owen]

Manisk, a and n See *Manz*.

manito, manitou (man'i-tō, -tō), *n* [Algonkian] Among certain of the American Indians, a spirit or other object of religious awe or reverence, whether a good or evil spirit or a fetish. Two *manitos* or *spirits* are spoken of by prominence, the one the spirit of good, the other the spirit of evil. See the quotation

Gitchie *Manito* the mighty,
He, the Master of Life, was painted
As an egg, with points projecting
To the four winds of the heavens
Everywhere is the Great Spirit,
Was the meaning of the symbol
Mitche *Manito* the mighty,
He, the dreadful Spirit of Evil,
As a serpent was depicted
As Kenabek, the great serpent.
Very crafty, very cunning,
Is the creeping Spirit of Evil
Was the meaning of this symbol

Longfellow, Hiawatha, xiv

manitrunk (man'i-trungk), *n* [*< L manus*, hand, + *truncus*, trunk] In *entom*, the prothorax, bearing the fore leg or manus, the anterior segment of the thorax or trunk, with which the head articulates. Compare *abtrunk*, and see *manus*

manjack (man'jak), *n* A large West Indian tree, of the species *Condu elliptica* or *C macrophylla*

manjar-blancot, n [Sp, < *manjar*, eating, food, + *blanco*, white see *blanc-mange*] Same as *blanc-mange*. *Minshu*

manjoret, manjurer, n Middle English forms of *manjer*

mank (mangk), *v t* [ME *manken*, < AS **mancian*, in comp *be-mancian*, mutilate, < **manc* = D MLG *mank*, lame, defective, cf MHG *manc*, lack, defect, prob < L *manus*, maimed, infirm, defective, imperfect Cf *mangle*] 1 To mutilate

The right arm from the shoulder to the rent
Apona [upon the *mank*] scowling hinges by,
As impotent

Gains Douglas, tr of Virgil, x 47

mank-t, n [*< ML mancus* (AS *mancus*), a coin so called] Same as *manus*

mankal, n See *mangal*

mankin, *n* [ME, also *manken*, *monkin*, *monkun*, *monkune* < AS *manegyn*, *manegyn* (= OS *manecynn* = OHG *manowinn*, *manuhinn*, MHG *manukinn* = Icel *mannkyn*, *mannkind* = Sw *manhon* = Dan *mandkjon*), the race of man, mankind, < *man*, man, man, + *cyn*, *cygn*, race, kin see *man* and *kind* Cf *mankind*] The race of man, mankind

mankin (man'kin), *n* [*< man + -kin*] A little man, a *manikin* [Rare]

The *Mankin* feels that he is a born Man, that his vocation is to work

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p 63

mankind (man-kind', formerly also man'kind), *n* and *a* [*< ME mankynde*, *mankende*, *man-kunde* < *man* + *kind*] This word has taken the place of the older *mankin* 1. *n* 1 The human race, men collectively

Which byrthe was done in yt selfe moste holy place to the gretest joye and gladnesse yt ouer come to *mankynde*

Sir H. Gylesford, Pygmymag, p 87

The proper study of *mankind* is man

Pope, Essay on Man, II 2

2 The masculine division of humanity, man, as distinguished from women

Because thou art a woman, and disclaim'st
Flinty *mankind*

Shak, I of A, iv 3 491

Of all *mankind* Lord Brinkol is my aversion

Colman, Jealous Wife, II

3† Human kindness, humanity

O you whose minds are good,
And have not forced all *mankind* from you, breathe

B Jonson, Sejanus, v 10

II† *a* 1 Resembling man, not woman, in form or nature, unwomanly, masculine, coarse, bold

A *mankind* witch! Hence with her out o' door

Shak, W T, II 3 67

O *mankind* generation!

B Jonson, Epicoene v 1

So, so tis as 't should be, are women grown so *mankind*? Must they be woeing?

Beau and Fl, Woman Hater, III 2

2 Of vile power, strong, ferocious, furious

Terrible lions, many a *mankind* bear

Chapman

Manks (mangks), *a* and *n* See *Manz*

manless (man'les), *a* [*< ME *manles*, < AS *manleas*, without men, uninhabited (= MLG *manlos*, without men, = MHG *manlös*, unmanly, cowardly, = Icel *mannlaus*), < *mann*, man, + *-leas*, I -less see *man* and *-less*] 1 Without men or people, uninhabited

It was no more but a strategem of fire boats, *manless*, and sent upon them by the favour of the wind in the night-time.

Bacon, War with Spain

The world was void,
Seasonless, herbless, treeless, *manless*, lifeless

Byron, Darkness

2† Unmanly, base, cowardly, dastardly, unbecoming a man

Stuffed with *manless* cruelty

Chapman

That pusillanimity and *manless* subjugation

Waterhouse, Apology for Learning, p 82

manlessly (man'les-ly), *adv* In a *manless* or unmanly manner, inhumanly

She saw her Hector shine and bound

T Achilles chariot *manlessly* dragg'd to the Grecian fleet.

Chapman, Iliad, xxii

manlihead, *n* [ME *manlihead* < *manly* + *-head*] Manliness, vigor, courage

With his sword so gripe of fine *manly* hede

Rom of Partynag (E T 8), I 5876

manlike (man'lik), *a* [*< man + -like* Cf *manly*] 1 Resembling man in form or nature

Under his forming hands a creature grew

Man like, but different sex Milton, P L, viii 471

Man like is it to fall into sin

Heed like is it to dwell therein

Longfellow, Poetic Aphorisms, tr from Friedrich von Logau

2 Having the qualities proper or becoming to a man, as distinguished from a woman, masculine, manly

They sped at the spur, with outworn spears more,

To the Marche of Meyas, thence *manlike* knight

Morte Arthur (E T 8), I 2418

Elizabeth the next this falling sceptre hent,

Digressing from her sex with *manlike* government,

This island kept in awe Dryden, Polyolbion, xvii

Venerable too is the rugged face for it is the face

of a man living *manlike* Carlyle, Sartor Resartus p 157

manlily (man'h-ly), *adv* In a manly or courageous manner. *Shaton Turner* [Rare]

manliness (man'h-ness), *n* The quality of being manly, or of possessing the distinctive attributes of a man, character or conduct worthy of a man, manhood

Manliness and *manfulness* are synonymous, but they em-

bace more than we ordinarily mean by the word courage

for instance tenderness and thoughtfulness for others.

They include that courage which lies at the root of all

manliness, but is, in fact, only its lowest or rudest form

T Hughes, Manliness of Christ, II

manling (man'ling), *n* [*< man + -ling*] A little man [Rare]

Augustus often called him his witty *manling* for the

little ness of his stature B Jonson, Discoveries

manly (man'h), *a* [*< ME manly*, *manliche*, < AS **manlic* (in adv *manlice*) (= MLG *manlik* = OHG *manlih* = Icel *mannlik* = Sw *manlig* = Dan *mandlig*), manly, masculine, < *mann*, man see *man* and *-ly*] 1† Humane, charitable, hospitable

Artow *manliche* amonge the neighbors of thil mete and

drynke! Pers Ploemen (B), v 200

2 Possessing the proper characteristics of a man, independent in spirit or bearing, strong, brave, large-minded, etc

The like *manly* womanhood (if a Christian might com-

mend that which none but a Christian can discommend).

Purshas, Pilgrimage, p 322

Now clasp the ring for hand to hand,

The *manly* wreath is tak't their stand

Scott, L of the L, v 28

3 Pertaining to or becoming a man, not boyish or womanish, marked by or manifesting the quality of manhood, suitable for a man

This prince was hold full *manly* of his hands.

Gowerides (E T 8), I 1082

His big *manly* voice,

Turning again toward childish trouble, pipes

And whistles in his sound

Shak, As you like it, II 7 161

Therefore with *manly* objects we must try

His constancy with such as have more show

of worth of honour, glory, and popular praise

Milton, P L, II 725

= Syn 2 *Manful*, etc (see *manful*) honorable, high-minded

manly (man'h), *adv* [*< ME manly*, < AS *manlic*, manfully (= D *manlich* = Icel *mannliga* = G *manlich*, manfully), < **manlic*, manly see *manly*, *a*] In the manner of a man, manfully

Many might man *manliche* meddeth that time

William of Palern (E L 1 8), I 2325

This time goes *manly* Shak, Much to do, IV 3 285

man-made (man'mād), *a* Made or contrived by man, of human as distinguished from divine origin, hence, as applied to spiritual subjects, artificial, simulated, or spurious

Every *man-made* god

Had fled

R Buchanan, in N A Rev, CXL 447

man-mercet (man'mer'set), *n* One who deals in goods for men's wear. Also called *man-huckster*

man-midwife (man'mid'wif), *n.* A man who practices obstetrics; an accoucheur

man-milliner (man'mil'ner), *n.* A milliner of the male sex, especially, one who undertakes the manufacture of women's bonnets, etc., employing others to do the work

An empty pated fellow, and as concetled as a man-mil-liner
T Hook, All in the Wrong, II

manna (man'nā), *n.* [*<* ME *manna*, *manne*, *<* AS *mannā*, *monna* = *D* G Dan Sw. Goth *manna* = *F* *manne* = *Sp* *mana* = *Pg* *mand*, *manna* = *It* *manna*, *<* L *manna*, *f* (Pliny), *LL* (Vulgate) *manna*, and *man*, neut. or indeclinable, *<* (H) *ḥānna*, a concrete vegetable exudation a grain, in the Old Testament *manna*, *<* Heb *man* (= Ar *mann*), *manna*, described, as found by the Israelites, as "a small round thing, as small as the hoar frost on the ground. And when the children of Israel saw it, they said one to another, It is manna [in the Vulgate *Manhu* quod significat Quid est hoc?"] for they wist not what it was" (Ex xvi 14, 15), implying that the name thus arose from the question, Heb *mān hu*, "what is this?", but this is doubtless a popular etymology. The name is otherwise referred to Heb. *man*, a gift, Ar *mann*, favor.] 1 The food by which the children of Israel were sustained in the wilderness (Ex xvi 14-30, Num xi 6, 7). The circumstances attending the gift of manna show that it was believed to be miraculous. Modern commentators differ in opinion as to its probable nature: by some it is identified with an exudation of the tamarisk tree, and by others with a lichen which torn from its home and carried vast distances by the wind, still falls and is gathered for food in the Sinai peninsula (see *manna lichen*), and by others it is regarded as a special and miraculous creation

And the house of Israel called the name thereof *Manna* and it was like coriander seed, white, and the taste of it was like wafers made with honey
Ex xvi 31

Each morning on the ground
Not common dew, but *Manna* did abound
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, Eden
Hence—2 Delicacious food for either the body or the mind, delectable material for nourishment or entertainment

His tongue
Dropp'd *manna*, and could make the worse appear
The better reason, to perplex and dash
Maturest counsels
Milton P L, II 118.
Mine was an angel's portion then,
And while I fed with eager haste,
The crust was *manna* to my taste
J. Montgomery, A Poor Wayfaring Man of Grief

3 Divine or spiritual food

Thou *Manna*, which from Heaven we eat,
To every taste a several Meat!
Cromley, The Mistress, For Hope

4 In *phar*, a sweet concrete juice obtained by incisions made in the stem of *Fraxinus Ornus*, a native of Sicily, Calabria, and other parts of the south of Europe, and from other species of ash. It is either naturally concreted or excreted and purified by art. At the present day the manna of commerce is collected exclusively in Sicily where the manna ash is cultivated for the purpose in regular plantations. The best manna is in oblong pieces or flakes of a whitish or pale yellow color, light friable, and somewhat transparent. It has a slight peculiar odor and a sweetish taste mixed with a slight degree of bitterness, and is employed as a gentle laxative for children or persons of weak habit. It is, however, generally used as an adjunct to other more active medicines. It consists principally of a crystallizable sweet substance named *saccharine* and certain other substances in smaller quantity. Sweetish excretions exuded by some other plants growing in warm and dry climates, as the *Eucalyptus viminalis*, the manna gumtree of Australia, and the *Tamarix Gallica* var. *mannifera*, of Arabia and Syria, are also considered to be kinds of manna. Small quantities of manna known as *Iranian manna*, are obtained from the common larch, *Larix Europaea*—*Jews'* or *Hebrew manna*, *manna of Sinai*. (a) An exudation from the leguminous bush called *camel's thorn*, *Alhagi camelorum* (including *A. Maurorum*). See *Alhagi* and *camel's thorn*. (b) The excretion of the tamarisk, *Tamarix Gallica*, var. *mannifera*. It is a honey like liquid which exudes from punctures made by an insect, hardens on the stems and drops to the ground. It is collected by the Arabs as a delicacy—*Madagascar manna*. Same as *dulcitol*—*Persian manna*. Same as *Jew's manna* (a)—*Poland or Polish manna*. Same as *manna-seeds*

manna-ash (man'nāsh), *n.* A tree, *Fraxinus Ornus*. See *ash* and *manna*, 4
manna-croup (man'nā-krop), *n.* See *scimolna*
mannaed (man'nāid), *a*. [*<* *manna* + *-ed*] Honeved Rukhadson

And each for some base interest of his own,
With flattery's *manna* d lips assail the throne.
Mickle, tr. of Amosius I used, ix.

manna-grass (man'nā-grās), *n.* The sweet-seeded grass *Glyceria fluitans*. The name is sometimes extended to the genus. See *Glyceria*

manna-gumtree (man'nā-gum'trē), *n.* An Australian tree, *Eucalyptus viminalis*, which yields a crumb-like melitose *manna*

manna-lichen (man'nā-lī'ken), *n.* One of several species of lichens, particularly *Lecanora esculenta* and *L. affinis*. See *Lecanora*
manna-seeds (man'nā-sēdz), *n* pl The seeds of the manna-grass. See *Glyceria*

manner¹ (man'ner), *n.* [Early mod E. *maner*, *<* ME *maner*, *manere* = OFries *manere*, *manero* = MD. *manere*, D *manen* = MHG *maniere*, G *manier* = Sw. *manér* = Dan *maner*, *<* OF. *manere*, *maneri*, *manere*, F *maniere* = Pr. *maneira* = Sp *manera* = Pg *maneira* = It *manera* (ML reflex *maneria*, *manerita*, *maneries*), manner, habit; prop fem of the adj, OF. *maner* = Pr *manier* = Sp *manero*, *<* ML *manarius* for *manarius*, of or belonging to the hand (as a noun, *manuarius*, a manual laborer) (hence with ref to the way of handling or doing a thing). *<* L *manus* (manu-), hand see *manus*. Cf *manual*] 1 The way in which an action is performed, method of doing anything, mode of proceeding in any case or situation, mode, way, method. Thus Haukyn the actyf man hadde ycolled his cote, Til consuelance acouped hym thre of in a curteise *manere* Perce Flouman (B), xiii. 459

Use it in *maner* as I sold afore
Book of Quente Essence (ed. Furnivall), p 16

For the husbanding of these Mountains, their *manner* was to gather up the stones, and place them in several lines along the sides of the Hills, in form of a Wall
Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p 66

After this *manner* therefore pray ye Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name
Mat. vi 9

I do not much dislike the matter, but
The *manner* of his speech
Shak, A and C, II 2 114

2 Habitual practice, customary mode of acting or proceeding with respect to anything, characteristic way or style, as in art or literature, distinctive method, habit, style as, one's *manner* of life, the *manner* of Titian, or of Dickens

In Cipro is the *manere* of Lordis and alle othere Men alle to eten on the Lrthe
Maunderell, Travels, p 29

A good *manner* than had Robyn,
In londe where that he were,
Every day, or he would dyne
This maner wolde he here
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V 46)
Paul, as his *manner* was, went in unto them
Acts xvii 2

He who can vary his *manner* to suit the variation is the great dramatist, but he who excels in one *manner* only will, when that *manner* happens to be appropriate, appear to be a great dramatist
Macaulay, Dryden

The *manner* of the painters of the fifteenth century was often shackled and cramped by difficulties which have long since been broken away, and by ignorance which has long since yielded to knowledge
C E Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p 56

3 Personal bearing or behavior, customary conduct, characteristic way of acting, wonted deportment or demeanor most commonly in the plural. as, his *manners* was abrupt, good or bad *manners*, reformation of *manners* in a community

All his *maners* so wele it did hyr plecte,
That she constrayned was in civylyte
To love hym best, it wold non other be
Generydes (E E T S) I 1 680

Of corrupted *maners* spryng perverted iudgements
Achan, The Scholemaster, p 79

Evil communications corrupt good *manners*
1 Cor xv 33

Air and *manner* are more expressive than words
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe

Specifically—4 *pl.* Good behavior, polite deportment, habitual practice of civility, commendable habits of conduct as, have you no *manners*?

It for the mountains, and barbarous caves,
Where *manners* ne'er were practis'd
Shak, T N iv 1 53

Good *manners* is the art of making those people easy with whom we converse
Swift

By *manners* I do not mean morals but behaviour and good breeding, as they shew themselves in the town and in the country
Addison, Country Manners

5 The way in which anything is made or constituted, mode of being or formation, fashion, character, sort, kind often used with *all* in a plural sense, equivalent to sorts or kinds as, *all manner* of baked meats [Obsolete or archaic]

There dwellen Garazines, and another *maner* of folk, that men clepen Corlynes
Maunderell, Travels, p 250

Alle *maner* of men, the men and the rike he,
Worshyng and wandryng as the worlde asketh
Perce Flouman (B), Prol, 1 19

Then Samuel told the people the *manner* of the kingdom, and wrote it in a book
1 Sam x 25

What *manner* of man are you?
Shak, Hon. VIII, v 1 118.
(The word in this sense is frequently used in old English without of following, in a quasi-adjective use, like *kind of* in

modern English as, *manner* folk, kind of people, *manner* crime, kind of crime, etc

Yet only Man do thereinne only *maner* Metalle, it turnethe
Maunderell, Travels, p 52

Ther was to her no *maner* lettre sent
That touched love, from any *maner* wyght,
That she ne shewed hit him or hit was brent
Chaucer, Anellida and Arcite, l 113

Wherebye the kinges peas may in any *maner* wise be broken or hurt
English Gude (E E T S), p 427

Right hard it was for wight which did it heare
To lead what *manner* musike that mote bee.
Spenser, F Q, II xii 70]

By no *manner* of means See *mean*—Dotted *maner* See *dot*!—In a *manner*, in a certain degree, measure, or sense, to a certain extent

The bread is in a *manner* common 1 Sam xxi 6

'Tis not a time to pity passionate griefs,
When a whole kingdom to a *manner* lies
Upon its death bed bleeding
Beau and Fl, Laws of Candy, I 1

Shak's *manners*, greediness, rapacity, extreme selfishness [Naut slang]—To make one's *manners*, to salute a person on meeting, usually by a bow or courtesy said of children [Prov Eng, and formerly New Eng.]

I humbly make my *manners*, missus
Mrs Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, II

To the *manner* born, accustomed to some practice or mode from birth, having lifelong familiarity with the thing mentioned

But to my mind—though I am native here,
And to the *manner* born—it is a custom
More honour'd in the breach than the observance.
Shak, Hamlet, I 4 15

[*Manner* here is sometimes understood as *manor* (which was formerly also spelled *manner*), and is often changed to *manor* in the quotation to make the phrase applicable to locality.] = *Syn* 1 *Manner*, *Mode*, *Method*, *Way* *Manner* is the least precise of these words, standing for sort or kind, custom, mode, method, or the like. *Mode* may mean a fashion, or a form or sort, as a *mode* of existence, or a single act or an established way, as a *mode* of disposing of refuse. *Method* implies a succession of acts tending to an end, as a *method* of slaughtering an ox or of solving a problem. *Way* is a very general word in large popular use for each of the others, as a *man's way* of building a dam (*method*) of holding a pen (*mode*), of starting at strangers (*manner*) 2 *Habit*, *Usage*, etc. See *Custom*.—3 *Manners*, *Morals* etc. See *Morality*

manner², *n.* An obsolete form of *manor*
manner³, (man'ner), *n.* Another form of *manor*
mannerable (man'ner-a-bil), *a*. [*<* ME *maner-able*, *<* *maner* 1 + *-able*] Well-trained, versed in good manners

In a *manerable* mischance the connyng is moost commendable
To haue a fore sight to straungers, to sett them at the table
Babees Book (E E T S), p 191

männerchor (men'er-chor), *n.* [*<* G. *<* *mannen*, pl of *mann*, man, + *chor*, chorus see *man* and *chorus*] A German singing-society or chorus composed exclusively of men

mannered (man'nerd), *a*. [*<* ME *manered*, *<* *maner* 1 + *-ed*] 1 Having or possessed of manners, carriage, or demeanor, in compounds, having manners of a certain kind, as in *ill-mannered*, *well-mannered*

And *Mode* ys *manered* after hym
Perce Flouman (C), III 27

Beseeching you
To give her princely training, that she may be
Manner'd as she is born
Shak, Pericles, III 3 17

2 Marked by a constantly repeated manner or method, especially in art or literature, characterized by mannerism, artificial, unnatural; affected

A peculiar reaction from the *mannered* style of the masters of the preceding century manifested itself in Holland
Amer Cyc, XII 800

A *mannered* piece, showing silvery evening twilight on a pool and nymphs dancing in the shadow
Athenaeum, April 1, 1882.

The defective proportions of the forms, and the *mannered* attitude of the principal figure
C C Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p 23.

mannerism (man'ner-izm), *n.* [*<* *manner* 1 + *-ism*] 1 Monotonous, formal, or pedantic adherence to the same manner, uniformity of manner, especially a tasteless uniformity, without freedom or variety, excessive adherence to a characteristic mode or manner of action or treatment.

Mannerism is pardonable, and is sometimes even agreeable, when the manner, though vicious, is natural
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

The secondary intellect seeks for excitement in expression and stimulates itself into *mannerism* which is the wilful obtrusion of self, as style is its unconscious abnegation
Lorell, Among my Books, 1st ser, p 181

2 A peculiarity of manner in deportment, speech, or execution; an exceptionally characteristic mode or method, an idiosyncrasy.

The seated passengers remained in happy ignorance that their *mannerisms* and facial peculiarities were sharply defined to the public eye.
T Hardy, The Woodlanders, I.

the gas jet. Of the figures here given, the first is that caused by a single tone, and the second corresponds to the simultaneous production of a tone and its octave.

manometrical (man-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*< manometric + -al*] Same as *manometric*.

ma non troppo. See *ma*³.

manor (man'or), *n.* [Early mod *E* also *manour*, *manour*, *mannor*, *maner*, *manere*, *manor* (ML *manerium*), *< OF. manoir* (= Pr. *maner*), a mansion, *< minor*, *maner*, *< L. manere*, remain, dwell, = Gr. *μειναι*, stay, remain, see *remain*, *remnant*, etc., and cf. *manse*² and *mansion*, from the same source as *manor*.] 1. A dwelling, habitation.

Trouthe hymself, over al and al,
Hui chom his maner principal
In hir, that was his resting place
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1004

2. In England, generally, a landed estate, especially one the tenure of which vests the proprietor with some particular rights of lordship; specifically, in *old law*, a lordship or barony held by a lord and subject to the jurisdiction of a court-baron held by him; in more ancient usage, an estate of a lord or thane with a village community, generally in serfdom, upon it. See *villainage* and *yard-land*.

In the ill yer of his reign in Septembre was bore to the kynge a sone cleped Richard, att Oxenford in his manor, wher is now the white frewe.

Job of Gloucester, p. 484, note

These manors (those with which England was covered about the time of the Domesday Survey) were in fact in their simplest form estates of manorial lords, each with its village community in villenage upon it. The land of the lord's demesne—the home farm belonging to the manor house—was cultivated directly by the services of the villata, i. e. of the village community or tenants in villenage. The land of this village community, i. e. the land in villenage, lay round the village in open fields. In the villages were the messuages or homesteads of the tenants in villenage, and their holdings were composed of bundles of scattered strips in the open fields, with rights of pasture over the latter for their cattle after the crops were gathered, as well as on the green (commons of the manor or township).

Schöbner, Eng. VII. Community, p. 76

On close inspection, all feudal society is seen to be a reproduction of a single typical form. This unit consists of a group of men settled on a definite space of land, and forming what we Englishmen call a *Manor*, and what in France was called a *fief*.

Meine, Early Law and Custom, p. 302

The name *manor* is of Norman origin, but the estate to which it was given existed, in its essential character, long before the conquest. It received a new name as the shire also did but neither the one nor the other was created by this change.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 98

3. The jurisdiction of a court-baron or court of the lord of a manor.—4. In some of the United States formed by English colonies, a tract of land occupied or once occupied by tenants paying a fee-farm rent to the proprietor, sometimes in kind, and sometimes in stipulated services. Burrall. In colonial times these resembled the old English manors, their possession being in most cases accompanied by jurisdiction.

man-orchis (man'or'kis), *n.* [So called from a fancied resemblance between its lip and the body of a man hanging by the head.] A greenish-flowered orchid, *Aceras anthropophora*, natural order *Orchideae*, which grows in meadows and pastures in the eastern part of England. The genus is distinguished from *Orchis* by the absence of a spur, but contains no species of importance. Also called *greenman* and *greenman orchis*.

manor-house (man'or-hous), *n.* The house or mansion belonging to a manor.

manorial (ma-nō'ri-al), *a.* [*< manor + -al*] Of or pertaining to a manor or to manors, constituting a manor as, *manorial law*, a *manorial estate*.

This tenure (the right of common) is also usually embarrassed by the interference of manorial claims.

Paley, Moral Philos., vi. 11

In the garden by the turrets
Of the old manorial hall

Tennyson, Maud, xxvi

The colony of Maryland was settled and established on the manorial principle.

The Dial, IV, No. 48

Manorial court. Same as *court baron*.

manor-seat (man'or-sēt), *n.* Same as *manor-house*.

manorist (man'or-ist), *n.* [Also *mannery*, an extension of *manor*] Same as *manor*.

manoscope (man'ō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. μανός, rare, not dense, + σκοπεῖν, view.*] A manometer. [Rare.]

manoscopy (mā-nōs'kō-pi), *n.* [*< Gr. μανός, rare, + σκοπεῖν, view.*] That branch of physics which concerns itself with the determination of the density of vapors and gases.

Manouria, Manouriana. See *Manuria, Manuriana*.

manover (ma-nō'vēr-1), *n.*; pl. *manoveries* (-iz). [A var. of *maneuver* (ME. *mainovre*).

see *maneuver*.] In Eng. law, a device or a maneuvering to catch game illegally.

man-pleaser (man'plē'zēr), *n.* One who pleases men, or who strives to gain their favor.

Servants, obey in all things your masters according to the flesh, not with eye service, as men-pleasers, but in singleness of heart, fearing God. Col. iii. 22.

man-power (man'pou'ēr), *n.* 1. The rate of work done normally by one man in a given time.—2. A motor utilizing the force of a man in driving machinery.

manquellert (man'kwel'ēr), *n.* [*< MF. manquellere, monquellere, < AS mancwellere, a homicide, < mann, man, + cwellere, see queller.*] A mankiller, a manslayer, an executioner.

But sente a manqueller and commandide that Jones [John Baptist's] heed were brought in a dish.

Wyclif, Mark vi. 27

Wilt thou kill God's officers and the king's? Ah, thou honey seed [homicide] rogue! thou art a honey seed, a man queller, and a woman queller.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV, ii. 1. 68

manred (man'red), *n.* [*< ME. manrede, < AS manræden, manræden, homage, < mann, vassal, man, man, + ræden, condition. see man and -red.* Cf. *homage, < L. homo*. Hence, by corruption, *manrent*.] Personal service or attendance, homage. It was the token of a species of bondage whereby free persons became bondmen or followers of those who were their patrons or defenders.

Mladon no messenger for monke of thi selvyne,
Sen we are in thy manrede, and mercy the thykes.

Morte Arture (E. E. T. S.), l. 127

manrent (man'rent), *n.* [A corruption of *manred*, simulating *rent*.] Same as *manred*.

He had bound them [the border chiefs] to his interests by those feudal covenants named "bands of manrent" compelling the parties to defend each other against the effects of their mutual transgressions.

Tyler, Hist. Scotland (ed. 1846), IV. 205

manroot (man'rot), *n.* A morning-glory, *Ipomoea leptophylla*, found on the dry plains of Colorado and in adjacent regions. It is a plant 2 or 3 feet high, with an immense root having some resemblance in shape and size to a man.

man-rope (man'rop), *n.* Naut., one of the two ropes suspended from stanchions one on each side of a gangway or ladder, used in ascending and descending a ship's side, hatchways, etc.—**Man-rope knot.** See *knot*.

Mansard roof. See *roof*.

manse, *n.* [*ME. mansun*, by aphorism from *amansun*, *amonsun*, *< AS amānsumian* (contr. pp. *amānrod*), excommunicate, *< ā-*, out, + *mansum*, familiar, intimate, appar. *< *mān*, in *gemāne*, common, + *-sum* see *mean*² and *-some*.] To excommunicate, curse.

"By Marie," quod a manned preste of the marche of Yrlonde,

"I counte namore Conscience bi so I cact he syluer,
Than I do to drynke a draughte of good ale!"

Piers Plowman (B), xx. 220

manse² (mans), *n.* [*< ME. *manse, < OF. manse, < ML. mansa, mansum, a dwelling, < L. manere, pp. mansus, remain, dwell see remain, and cf. mansion.*] Originally, the dwelling of a landholder with the land attached, afterward, especially, any ecclesiastical residence, whether parochial or collegiate, now, specifically, the dwelling-house of a minister of the Established Church of Scotland, and hence sometimes the parsonage of any church of the Presbyterian or Congregational order.

To grip for the lucre of foul earthly preferment, sic as gear and manse, money and victual.

Scott, Heart of Mid Lothian, xliii

Across the meadows, by the gray old manse,
The historic river flowed. Longfellow, Hawthorne

Capital manse, a principal residence, a manor house or lord's court.

This lady died at her capital manse at Fencot near Bicester in 1111.

T. Warton, Hist. Kildington, p. 30

man-servant (man'sēr'vant), *n.*; pl. *man-servants* (men'sēr'vants). A man who is a servant.

manship (man'ship), *n.* [*ME. manschip, manchip, < AS manscipe, humanity, < mann, man, + -scipe, E. -ship.*] Manhood, courage.

I beseech & prete,

For I lone that ge owe to the lord that let you be fourmed,
Meyntene 3it goure manschip manli a while.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 267a

manshipt, *adv.* [*ME. manschepeliche, < manship + -ly*.] Manfully.

His lord he served trowelliche,
In al thing manschepeliche.

Guy of Warwick, p. 1. (Halliwell.)

mansion (man'shon), *n.* [*< ME. mansion* (in astrology), *< OF. mansion* = Sp. *mansion* = Pg. *mansão* = It. *mansione*, *< L. mansio* (n-), a staying, remaining, abiding, also an abode, dwelling, *< manere*, pp. *mansus*, stay, remain, dwell. see *remain*. Cf. *manor*, *manse*², *measel*, *measndue*.] 1. A tarrying-place; a station.—2. A dwelling; any place of fixed residence or repose. [Archaic or poetical.]

In my Father's house are many mansions. John xiv. 2.

To unfold
What worlds or what vast regions hold
The immortal mind, that hath forsook
Her mansion in this fleshly nook.

Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 92.

3. A dwelling-house of the better class; a large or stately residence; especially, the house of the lord of a manor; a manor-house.

Here the Warrior dwelt,
And, in that mansion, children of his own,
Or kindred, gathered round him.

Wordsworth, Excursion, vii.

4. In Oriental and medieval astronomy, one of twenty-eight parts into which the zodiac is divided, a lunar mansion (which see, under *lunar*).

Which book spak muchel of the operaciouns
Touchinge the eighte and twenty manouns
That longen to the moone

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 402.

5. In *astrology*, the sign in which the sun or any planet has its special residence, a house.

Phebus the sonne ful joly was and cleer,
For he was nigh his exaltacion
In Martes face, and in his mansion
In Aries, the colerik hote signe

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 42.

mansion (man'shon), *v. t.* [*< mansion, n.*] To tarry, dwell; reside. [Rare.]

Visible as the clouds of heaven, and other meteors, as also the rest of the creatures *mansoning* therein.

J. Mede, Paraphrase of St. Peter (1642), p. 18.

mansionary (man'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [= *F. mansionnaire* = Sp. *ll. mansionario*, *< LL. mansionarius*, of or belonging to a dwelling, *< L. mansio* (n-), a dwelling see *mansion*.] Resident; residential as, *mansionary canons*. Wright.

mansion-house (man'shon-hous), *n.* The house in which one resides, an inhabited house, especially one of considerable importance or grandeur, a manor-house.

This party purposing in this place to make a dwelling, or, as the old word is, his *mansion-house*, or his manor-house, did devise how he might make his land a complete habitation to supply him with all manner of necessities.

Bacon, Use of the Law

[A burglary] must be according to Sir Edward Coke's definition, in a *mansion-house*, and therefore to account for the reason why breaking open a church is burglary, he quodly observes that it is domus mansionalis Dei.

Blackstone, Com., IV. xvi.

The Mansion-house, the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London.

mansionry (man'shon-ri), *n.*; pl. *mansionries* (-riz). [*< mansion + -ry*] Abode in a place; residence. [Rare.]

The temple haunting martlet does approve,
By his lov'd mansionry, that the heaven's breath
Smells woefully here.

Shak., Macbeth, l. 6. 5.

manslaught, *n.* [*ME. manslagt, manslagt, monslagt, < AS. manslht, mansleht, mansleht, manslyht, monslht, etc. (= OS. manslahta = OFries. manslahta, monslachta = MLG. manslaht = OHG. manslahta, manslaht, MHG. manslaht = Dan. mandslet of also AS. mansleaga = D. manslag), the slaying of a man, < mann, man, slagt, slecht, slaying. see slaugth.*] Manslaughter.

The syn of sodomi to heven
Hit crysen on God Almygt,
And monslagt with a rewful steven
Hit askys vengans day and nygt

Audelay, Poems, p. 2. (Halliwell.)

manslaughter (man'slā'tēr), *n.* [*< ME. manslagter, manslaughter, < man + slaughter. Cf. manslaughter.*] 1. The killing of a human being by a human being, or of men by men; homicide; human slaughter.

To overcome in battle, and subdue
Nations, and bring home spoils with infinite
Man slaughter, shall be held the highest pitch
Of human glory.

Milton, P. L., xi. 608.

Specifically.—2. In law, the unlawful killing of another without malice either express or implied, which may be either voluntarily, upon a sudden heat, or involuntarily, but in the commission of some unlawful act. Blackstone. Manslaughter differs from murder in not proceeding from malice premeditated or deliberate, which is essential to constitute murder. It differs from excusable homicide, being done in consequence of some unlawful act, whereas excusable homicide happens in consequence of misadventure. Manslaughter has been distinguished as *voluntary*, where the

kill was intentional in a sudden heat or passion without previous malice, and *involuntary*, where it was not intentional, but the slayer was at the time engaged in an unlawful act less than a felony, or doing a lawful act in an unlawful manner. This distinction of name is no longer used in procedure, except in those jurisdictions where it may be enjoined by statute.

manslayer (man'slā'er), *n.* [*< ME manslaer, < man + slayer*] A slayer of a man or of men, one who kills a human being.

There shall be six cities of refuge for the man slayer. Num xxxv 6

manstealer (man'stē'ler), *n.* One who steals human beings, generally for the purpose of selling them as slaves; a kidnapper.

The law is . . . for manslayers, for manstealers, for liars. 1 Tim 1 9, 10

manstealing (man'stē'ling), *n.* The act of stealing human beings to sell them into slavery.

man-sty (man'sti) *n.* A sty or dwelling unfit for human habitation, a filthy dwelling-place. [Rare]

The landlord who, as too many do, neglects his cottages till they become *man-sties*, to breed pauperism and disease. Kingsley

mansuete (man'swēt), *a.* [*< ME mansuete, < OF mansuet, mansuete, F mansuet = Pr mansuet = Sp Ig It mansueto, < L. mansuetus, tamed, tame, mild, soft, pp of mansuere, tame, become tame, lit accustom to the hand, < manus, the hand, + suere, become accustomed see custom*] Tame, gentle, habitually mild or forbearing, not wild or ferocious. [Rare]

She seyde ek, she was fayne with hym to mete, And stood forth muwt, mylde and *mansuete*. Chaucer, Troilus, v 194

Our hard headed, hard hitting, clever and notover *mansuete* friend. Dr J Brown, Spare Hours, 1d ser, p 200

mansuetude (man'swē-tūd), *n.* [*< ME mansuetude = OF mansuetudo, F mansuetudi = It mansuetudine, < L. mansuetudo, tameness, mildness, < mansuetus, tame, mild see mansuete Cf consuetudo, desuetudo*] Tameness, habitual mildness or gentleness. [Archaic]

The remedie agayns ire is a vertu that men clepen *mansuetude*. Chaucer, Parson's Tale

Our Lord Himself, made up of *mansuetude*, Sealing the sum of sufferance up, received Opprobrium, contumely, and buffeting Without complaint. Browning, Ring and Book, II 84

manswear, mainswear (man'-, mǎn'swār), *v. i.*, pret *manswore, mainswore*, pp *mansworn, mainsworn*, ppr *manswearing, mainswearing* [*< ME mansworen (in pp mansworen, mainsworen), < AS mǣnsweran (pret mǣnswor, pp mǣnsworn), swear falsely, < mǣn (= OS mēn = OHG MHG mein), falseness, evil, wickedness (= Icel mēn = Sw. Dan mēn, harm, misfortune), < mǣn (= OFries mēn = MLG mēn, mēn = OHG MHG mein), false, deceitful (= Icel mēnn, harmful), in mǣnāth (= OS mēnāth = D mēned = OHG mēnēd, MHG mēnēt, G mēnēt) = Icel mēnēdhr = Sw. Dan mēned), orig mǣn āth, a false oath, perjury, perhaps akin to OBulg mēna, exchange, change, = Lith manas, exchange, and through this notion of 'exchange' connected with AS gēniāne, E mean, common see mean²] To swear falsely, perjure one's self. [Obsolete or prov. Eng or Scotch]*

If I chance to stay at home, My love will call me *mansworn*. The Broomfield Hill (Child's Ballads, I 132)

mantle (man'tl), *n.* [*< Sp (and Pg), a blanket see mantle*] 1. A coarse unbleached cotton fabric which forms the staple clothing of the common people of Mexico—2 In *mining*, a blanket or sack of ore, a placer in situ. [Western U S]—3 The Spanish-American name of an enormous devil-fish or sea-devil, an eagle-ray of the family *Ceratopterygidae*. Hence—4 [cap.] [NL] A genus of such rays. *Manta birostris* is a species of the warmer American waters. It is a synonym of *Ceratoptera*.

Mantchoo, n and a A spelling of *Manchu*. **manteau** (man'tō), *n.* [Formerly also *manto, manteau* (also by corruption *mantua*, q. v.), < F *manteau*, a cloak. see *mantle*, the older form of the same word. The form *manto, mantor*, is simply a more phonetic spelling of the F (like *cutto, cuttee*, for *couteau*), and not from the Sp. or It *manto*] 1 A cloak or mantle.

He presents him with a white horse, a *manto*, or blacke coole [cow], a pastoral staff. Rymond, State of the Greek Church, p 96.

Specifically—2 A woman's cloak or outer garment, especially, a mantle open in front and displaying the skirt or petticoat.

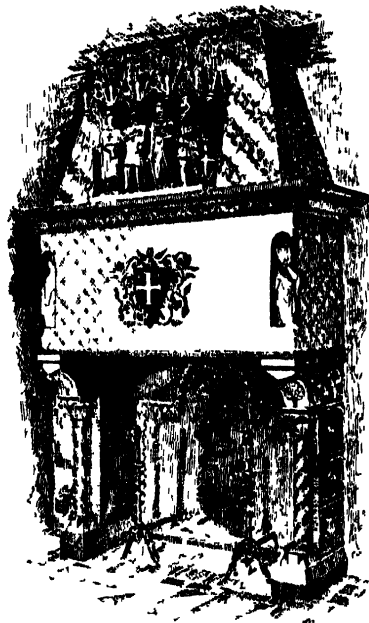
Hast thou any *mantles* for ladies made after thine own fashion, which shall cover all their naked shoulders, and breasts, and necks, and adorn them all over?

England's Vandy (1683), p 80 (Nares)

I met her this Morning, in a new *Manteau* and Petticoat, not a bit the worse for her Lady's wearing. Steele, Conscious Lovers, I 1

But since in braided gold her foot is bound, And a long trailing *manteau* sweeps the ground Her shoe disdains the street. Gay, Trivia, I 110

mantel (man'tl), *n.* [*< ME mantel, < OF mantel, a cloak, a shelf over a fireplace see mantle, of which mantel is but an older spelling, retained only in the architectural sense without particular reason*] 1 A cloak. See *mantle* (the present spelling in this sense)—2 In arch., all the work or facing around a fireplace,



Mantel. Cluster of St. Ives, near Lerpington, France, 15th century

resting against the chimney, and usually projecting and more or less ornamental. It includes the mantelpiece or chimneypiece, with the mantel shelf when this is present, and the hood of fireplaces having this feature.

3 In a restricted sense, a mantel-shelf. **mantelboard** (man'tl-bōrd), *n.* The shelf of a mantelpiece, especially when movable and forming rather a part of the over-mantel than of the chimneypiece proper.

mantel-clock (man'tl-klok), *n.* A clock or timepiece intended to stand on a mantel-shelf.

The *mantel clock* strikes six sharp insulating blows as she exclaims. W M Baker, New Timothy, p 25

mantelet, mantlet (man'tel-et, man'tlet), *n.* [Formerly also *mantellet* < ME *mantlet*, < OF *mantellet*, F *mantelet* (= Sp Ig *mantelete* = It *mantelletto, mantelletta*), dim of *mantel*, a cloak see *mantel, mantle*] 1 A short cloak or mantle (a) A short cloak worn in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries by knights.

A *mantelet* upon his shoulder hangings, Bretful of rubies, rade, as fyr sparkling. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I 1805

(b) A woman's garment, narrower than the mantle, and approaching the form of a tippet or broad scarf, worn over the shoulders.

2 Same as *contour*. See also *lambrequin*, I (a)—3 In gunn., a shield to protect men serving guns in embrasures, casemates, or port-holes from the bullets of sharpshooters—4 A movable roof or screen used in sieges, etc., to protect the besiegers in their attacks. See *cal-castle, enua, sow²*, 4.

From these *mantelets* they shot great pieces, as Culucings, double gunnes, and great bombards. Hakluyt's Voyage, II 79

They bring forward *mantelets* and pavises, and the archers muster on the skirts of the wood. Scott, Ivanhoe, xxvii

5 A movable shelter used in a hunting-field.

The mysteries of battues, shooting grouse from *mantels*, every department, in short, of modern sport with the gun. The Academy, Feb 4, 1888, p 77

6 A flexible covering, usually of rope, drawn close round a gun when it is discharged. Encyc Brit, IX 453.

manteletta (man-te-le'tā), *n.* [It. see *mantellet*.] In the Rom. Cath. Ch., a sleeveless vest-

ment of silk or woolen stuff, which reaches to the knees and is fastened in front, worn by cardinals, bishops, abbots, and the prelates of the Roman court.

manteline (man'tel-in), *n.* [*< OF and F. manteline (Sp. mantellina)*, a short cloak, a riding-hood, < *mantel*, a cloak see *mantel, mantle*] Same as *mantellet*, 1.

mantellé (man-te-lā'), *a.* [*< OF, < mantel, mantle see mantle*] In her, marked by two triangles occupying the dexter and sinister sides of the chief, as if a mantle had been thrown over it from behind. said of an escutcheon.

Mantellia (man tel'i-ā), *n.* [NL, named after G A Mantell (1790-1852), an English geologist] A generic name given by Brongniart to a tree parts of the trunk of which have found in the Portland dirt-bed (in the Purbeck group), and considered to belong to the cycads. It had been previously described by Buckland under the family name of *Cycas deodora* (1828), and later (1845) received from him the generic name *Cycadites*. It has also been described under the generic names of *Zamia* and *Strobilites*. Schimper adopts Buckland's name as that of a genus, changing it to *Cycadodia*. Zigno prefers the generic name *Mantellia*.

mantelpiece (man'tl-pēs), *n.* [Also *mantelpiece*, < *mantel*, 2, + *piece*] The fitting or decoration of a mantel—that is, the horizontal hood, cornice, or shelf carried above a fireplace, hence, by extension, all the marble-work, metal-work, or wainscoting around a fireplace, or marking the breast of a chimney, including usually one shelf or more.

A set of Grecian looking vases on the *mantel piece*. Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, III

mantel-set (man'tl-set), *n.* A set of two, three, or more decorative objects intended for a mantel-shelf.

mantel-shelf (man'tl-shelf), *n.* 1 That part of a mantelpiece which constitutes a shelf—2 A mantelpiece.

manteltree (man'tl-tre), *n.* [Also *manteltree*, formerly *mantel-tree*, < *mantel, mantle*, + *tree*] In arch. a beam behind the mantelpiece serving as the lintel to a fireplace, sometimes replaced by a brick arch, to which the name is also given.

The first entrance large, and like the *manteltree* of a chimney. Sandys, Traveller, p 736

Here also, as a sort of *mantel tree* ornament, sits the marble kitten that Rufus made. Stoddard, Margaret, I 17

mantel, *n.* Plural of *mantis*, 2.

mantian (man'ti-an), *a.* [*< Gr. μαντιαν, divination, < μαντιω, pres. inf. divination, < μαντι, a diviner see Mantis*] Same as *mantic*.

mantic (man'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. μαντικός, of a diviner or prophet, prophetic, < μαντι, a diviner, seer, prophet see Mantis*] Relating or pertaining to prophecy or divination, or to one supposed to be inspired, prophetic as, *mantic fury*. French [Rare]

mantichor, n See *mantichora*.

mantichora (man-ti-ko'ra), *n.* [NL, see *mantichora*] 1 Same as *mantichora*—2 [cap.] A genus of tiger-beetles of the family *Cynelididae*, founded by Fabricius in 1781, typical of the *Mantichorina*. All are African. *M. tuberculata* is an example.

Mantichoridæ (man-ti-ko'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Mantichora* + -idæ] The *Mantichorina* regarded as a family.

Mantichorinæ (man'ti-kō-ri-nē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Mantichora* + -inæ] A subfamily of *Cynelididae*, typified by the genus *Mantichora*, with no wings, small eyes, and separate posterior coxae. The species are large and black or yellow. Four genera are known of which *Oreus* and *Amblycheila* are found in the United States, and the rest inhabit Africa.

mantichora (man-ti-ko'ra), *n.* [NL, see *mantichora*] 1 Same as *mantichora*—2 [cap.] [NL] Same as *Mantichora*, 2.

manticore (man'ti-kōr), *n.* [Also *manticoor, mantichora, mantichor*, and corruptly *mantiger*, < F *manticoor*, < L. *manthichora*, < Gr. μαντιχώρα, μαντιχώρα, corrupt forms of μαντιχώρα, μαντιχώρα, a fabulous animal mentioned by Ctesias, with a human head, a lion's body, a porcupine's quills, and a scorpion's tail, < Pers. marakhorā, 'man-eater,' < mar, man, + -khora, khaur, eater] 1 A fabulous monster having the body of a beast of prey, with a human head. In heraldry it is represented with the head of an old man, usually affronted. It usually has horns like those of an ox, or long and spiral and some writers say that the tail and feet should be those of a dragon.

Near them was placed the black prince of Monomotapa, by whose side were seen the glaring cat a mountain and the man mimicking *mantiger*. That word, repudiated Martin, is a corruption of the *mantichora* of the ancients, the most noxious animal that ever infested the earth. Martinus Scribnerus.

mantle-cell (man'tl-sel), *n.* In *cryptogamy*, same as *tapetal cell*.

mantled (man'tl'd), *p. a.* [*< ME mantled, < mantle + -ed*]. Provided with a mantle or a mantelet, protected

They have a Fort very well pallisaded and mantled with barks of trees *Capt John Smith, Works, I 120*

They built two houses for them he daily expected from England, a faire Well of fresh water mantled with bricke Quoted in *Capt John Smith's Works, II 84*

mantlepiece, *n.* See *mantelpiece*

mantler (mant'lér), *n.* One who wears or is dressed in a mantle, one whose only clothing is a mantle

In Antwerp they pictured the Queen of Bohemia like a poor Irish mantler, with her hair hanging about her ears and her child at her back *A. Wilson, Hist. Great Britain (1855)*

mantlet, *n.* See *mantelet*

mantletree, *n.* See *mantletree*

mantling (mant'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *mantle*, *v.*] 1 A kind of cloth suitable for making mantles or the like — 2 In the manufacture of alum from aluminous shales or alum ores, a layer of calcined shale spread over a partly or completely calcined heap of the same material, to moderate the heat, prevent loss of sulphur, and protect the mass from the detrimental effects of wind and rain during the calcination and cooling — 3 In her (a) The drapery which is often used as a background to a shield, crest, etc., originally perhaps the mantelet of the helmet or cointoise (b) A mantelet, lambrequin, or cointoise Also *manth*

manto¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *manteau*

manto² (man'to), *n.* [*Sp.*, a mantle or covering see *mante*] In mining, a stratum or bed, especially one which covers some valuable ore or has some peculiarity of importance from a mining point of view It is usually qualified by some other word as *manto de oses* (the bone layer), a stratum of cavernous limestone in the mining region of Chancillo in Chili The use of the word is limited to South America, and especially Chili In the gold placer mines of that country the manto is the "pay streak" of gravel or that part of the gravel which contains the gold in paying quantity The barren gravels are called *manturones* The word *manto* is occasionally used by those writing on the mines of South America in languages other than Spanish

manto-gown (man'tō-goun), *n.* Same as *manteau* or *manteau-gown*

mantologist (man-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< mantology + -ist*] One skilled in mantology or divination, a diviner, a prophet [Rare]

mantology (man-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. mantis, a diviner (pavtra, divination), + -logia, < logos, speak see -ology*] The act or art of divination or prophesying [Rare]

mantont, mantoont, *n.* [*< Sp. manton, a shawl, < manta, a cloak see mantle*] A shawl or wrap

I do hear there are hawks abroad, that bring cut works, and mantoons, and convey letters To such young gentlemen *Webster, Devil's Law Case, I 2*

mantra (man'tra), *n.* [*Skt.*, thought, a hymn or text of the Vedas, a spell, a charm, *< V. man, think see mind*] 1 A Vedic hymn of praise and prayer, collectively, the matter of the Samhita or first division of the Veda, as distinguished from the liturgical matter, called the *brahmana* — 2 A sacred text used as a charm or incantation by Brahmans and Yogis

He [the Brahman] may play the mountebank or the conjurer, and with a stock of *mantras* and charms proceed to the curing of murrain in cattle, pips in chickens and short windedness in old women *J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old p. 375*

man-trap (man'trap), *n.* 1 A spring-trap or other engine for catching trespassers and marauders Its use has been made unlawful in Great Britain except when set in a dwelling house between sunset and sunrise

2 Anything, such as an open hatchway on shipboard, or an insecure building, ladder, etc., likely to become the cause of injury or death to the unwary [Colloq.]

mantua (man'tū-ā), *n.* [*A corruption of manteau, formerly also manto, mantor, and in the 17th century also prob. (as the Sc. form mantly indicates) from *mantuc (man'tū) (< beauty, pron bū'ti), whence, appar. by association with Mantua, a town in Italy, the form mantua There was no actual connection with Mantua, and the supposed analogy of milnua, ult. < Milan, is fallacious*] 1 A manteau specifically a woman's gown, especially one open in front, showing the petticoat and the lining of the mantua itself

Condescending (tho' she is of a great House in France) to make Mantua's for the Improvement of the English *Steele, Grief A la Mode, III 1*

A new mantua of genuine French silk

Scott

Ribbons, mantuas, clocked stockings, and high heeled shoes *Thackeray, Virginiana, xxxii*

2 A loose cloak worn by women about 1850

mantua-gown (man'tū-ā-goun), *n.* A loose outer garment worn by women *L. Phillips*

mantua-maker (man'tū-ā-mā'kēr), *n.* One who makes women's gowns, a dressmaker

By profession a mantua maker, I am employed by the most fashionable ladies *Addison, Guardian, No. 118*

Mantua-maker's hem, a manner of uniting two pieces of material expeditiously, used by dressmakers etc. The edge of the seam is left standing, not sewed down flat to the stuff

Mantuan (man'tu-an), *a* and *n.* [*< L. Mantuanus*, of Mantua, *< Mantua* (see *del*)] 1 *a* Belonging or pertaining to the town of Mantua, or to the province or former duchy of Mantua, in northern Italy frequently with reference to Virgil (born near Mantua) or his works

And let your comment be the Mantuan Muse *Pope, Essay on Criticism I 129*

Agas elapsed ere Homer's lamp appeared, And agas ere the Mantuan swan was heard *Couper, Table Talk, I 567*

II *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Mantua

manty (man'ti), *n.*, pl. *manties* (-tiz) A Scotch form of *mantua* or *manteau*

My cousin's silk manty and her gowd watch *Scott, Heart of Mid Lothian*

Manu (man'ō), *n.* [*Skt.*, man, the supposed father of mankind see *man*, *n.*] In *Hindu myth* (a) A legendary being, son of Vivasvat (the sun), and progenitor of the human race, to whom is later ascribed the noted legal text-book called the Laws of Manu, or the *Manu dharma-shastra* (b) Later, also, one of a series of fourteen patriarchs or progenitors, presiding over successive periods or divisions of time, called *manvantaras*, each of 308,448,000 years

manual (man'ū-āl), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *manuel*, *ME. manuel* (*n.*) *< OF. manuel*, *F. manuel* = *Sp. Pg. manual* = *It. manuale*, *< L. manubialis*, of or belonging to the hand, neut. *manuale*, the case or covering of a book, *ML.* a hand-book or service-book etc., *< manus*, the hand see *man*³] 1 *a* 1 Of or pertaining to the hand, performed, made, or used by the hand, employing the hands as, *manual dexterity* or skill, *manual labor*, a *manual operation*, the *manual arts*

I find some collections made of agriculture, and like wise of *manual arts* *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II 123*

Trained to the manual light and brutish toil *P. Whitehead, The Gymnasium, I*

2 Having hands [Rare]

Persons deprived of hands bear *manual* issues *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err. VII 2*

3 In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the manus or hand distinguished from *pedal* as, *manual muscles*, those which lie wholly in the hand — **Manual acts** (*ecclies.*) the acts performed by the priest in consecrating the eucharist such as the fraction or breaking of the bread, making the sign of the cross, laying his hand on the pitee etc. — **Manual alphabet**, the letters made with the fingers and hand, used by the deaf and dumb in conversation See *deaf mute* — **Manual benedice** See *benedice* — 2 **Manual coverts** See *covert*, 6 **Manual exercise**, in the military art the exercise of handling the rifle and other arms with precision according to prescribed method, as, the serge ant drilled his squad in *manual exercise* — **Manual keyboard** See *II*, (b) — **Manual seal**, a signet used for impressing a seal by hand

There is my cake that *manual seal* of death, That marks thee out for hell *Shak., Rich II, IV 1 25*

Sign manual [*or wing manual*] an autograph signature especially a signature to an official document executed by the hand of a sovereign or magistrate

The treasurer obliged himself to procure some declaration under his majesty's *sign manual* *Clarendon, Civil Wars*

II *n.* 1 A small book, such as may be carried in the hand or conveniently handled, especially, a book of convenient size containing the elements of a science, a collection of rules, or the like, designed for use as a text-book or as a reference-book as, a *manual of laws* — 2 Specifically, an office-book of the medieval Catholic Church in England, containing the form to be observed by priests in the administration of the sacraments of communion (out of mass), baptism, penance, marriage, and extreme unction, and in churchings, burials, etc. It corresponds to the Roman Catholic office book called the *ritual* The name *manual* (*VL. manuale*) was sometimes used in France also

The *Manual* had in it all the services that a parish priest has to perform with the musical notation where needed and the full rubrics for the administration of the sacraments *Rock Church of our Fathers, III II 21*

3 In *music* (a) In a musical instrument, a key or lever for the hands or fingers, a digital

See *key*¹, 4 (b), and *keyboard* (b) In organs a key board for the hands opposed to *pedal* as, an organ with two *manuales* Abbreviated *M* — 4 A fire-engine worked by hand, as distinguished from the more modern steam fire-engine See *fire-engine*

manualist (man'ū-āl-ist), *n.* [*< manual + -ist*] An artificer, a workman *Minshew [Rare]*

manualiter (man-ū-āl'-ter), *adv.* [*NL.*, *< L. manuales* manual see *manual* *man*³ (*f. man-*)] 1 *a* Done or carried on by the hand, manual, and without the pedals a direction in organ-playing

manual-key (man'ū-āl-kē), *n.* In an organ, one of the keys in a manual in contradistinction to a *pedal-key* which is operated by the foot

manually (man'ū-āl-ē), *adv.* By hand, by means of the hands

manuary (man'ū-āl-ē), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. manuaris*, of the hand (as a noun, a manual laborer), *< manus* the hand see *manual* *man*³ (*f. man-*)] 1 *a* Done or carried on by the hand, manual

In *manuary* crafts, though they be all good, yet that is accounted most noble that is most necessary *Lillo, Euphuus, Anat. of Wit p. 168*

II *n.* 1 One who labors with his hands, a handicraftsman, an artificer, an artisan

There are some special gifts of the Spirit, which we call charismata, which do not more argue a right to the worship of God than the *manuary* inferior skill of Bezaleel and Aholiab could prove their merits *Bp Hall, Sermon on Rom. viii 14*

2 A consecrated glove

Some *manuaries* for handkerchiefs of silk *Latham, Works I 40 (Darius)*

manubial (mā-nū-āl), *a.* [*< L. manubialis*, of or belonging to a handle, *< manubia*, money obtained from the sale of booty, also booty, spoils, *< manus*, the hand see *manual*] Belonging to spoils, taken in war **Manubial column** See *col. umna*

manubria, *n.* Plural of *manubrium*

manubrial (mā-nū-āl), *a.* [*< manubrium + -al*] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to a manubrium, having the character of a manubrium resembling a handle as, the *manubrial* part of the sternum

manubriated (mā-nū-āl-ē-ted), *a.* [*< manubrium + -ate*¹ + *-ed*²] Having a manubrium, as a sternum used chiefly in ornithology

manubrium (mā-nū-āl-ē-um), *n.*, pl. *manubria* (-ā) [= *Sp. Pg. manubrio*, *< L. manubrium*, a handle, haft, hilt, *< manus*, the hand see *man*³] 1 In some technical uses, a handle or haft Specifically — 2 In *anat.* and *zool.* (a) The presterium, or first piece of the sternum, of most mammals, the anterior, or in man the upper, segment of the sternum, corresponding to the first pair of ribs, and succeeded by a piece or pieces collectively called the *gladioli* or *mesosternum* See *cut under sternum* (b) In birds, a small process, often forked, of the fore border of the sternum, in the middle line, at the root of the keel See *cut under epiplexia* (c) The handle of the malleus, the process of the outer ear-bone, connected with the inner surface of the tympanic membrane See *cut under osseculum* (d) In hydrozoans, the sac or polypite which projects from the center of the concavity of the neofocalyx of a medusa or the gonocaulyx of a medusiform gonophore See *medusoid* — 3 In *bot.*, a cylindrical cell which arises from the center of the inner face of each of the eight shields that compose the wall of the antheridium in the *Characeae* Also called *handle* [Compare *head*, 6 (c), and *head-cell*]

From the center of the inner face of each shield a cylindrical cell, termed a handle or *manubrium* projects inwards nearly to the center of the globe *Bennett and Murray, Cryptogamic Bot. p. 177*

4 In *organ-building*, a stop-knob or handle

manucaption (man-ū-kap'shon), *n.* [*< ML. manucapto(n-)* *< L. manus*, hand, + *capto(n-)*, taking see *caption*] In *old law*, a writ for the appearance or bringing in of a person who could not be admitted to bail by the sheriff or an inferior magistrate

This *manucaption* was intended to secure the attendance of the members *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 44*

manucaptor (man-ū-kap'tor), *n.* [*< ML. manucaptor*, *< L. manus*, hand, + *capto*, a taking (hunter) see *captor*] In *old law*, one who stands bail for the appearance of another, a surety

For each of them [newly chosen representatives] *manu captors* or bailsmen were provided who were bound for their obedience to the writ, and the names of the *manu captors* were entered in the return *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 424*

manucode (man-ü-köd), *n* [*< Manuocodia*]. A bird of Paradise of the genus *Manuocodia* of Boddart, a chalybean. The term has also been used for some of the true birds of Paradise of the genus *Paradisea* of Linnaeus or *Manuocodia* of Brisson.

Manuocodia (man-u-kö'di-a), *n* [NL (Boddart, 1783), a misprint for *Manuocodia*, *q v*]. A genus of sturnoid passerine birds, either included in the family *Paradisea* or placed in *Sturnida*, and typical of a subfamily *Manuocodinae* (also called *Phonygama* by Lesson in 1828, and *Chalybeus* by Cuvier in 1829); the manuocodes or chalybeans. There are several species of these beautiful birds, with glossy blue black plumage, inhabiting the Papuan region, or New Guinea and the islands zoologically related thereto. The longest and best known of these is *M. mirida*, called *M. chalybeus* by Boddart, and *Chalybeus paradisi* by Cuvier. *M. leucodroma* (Lesson), *M. goekii* (Gray), *M. atra* (Lesson), *M. pyrhoptra* (Pumlich), *M. morotensis* (Schlegel), and *M. obscura* (Reinhold) are others, the last three form a separate subgenus called *Lygoceorax* by Bonaparte in 1865.

manuocodina (man-u-kö-di-ü'ta), *n* [NL, from a Malay name *manuk-dewata*, a bird of Paradise, lit 'bird of the gods' (*q manuque*)]. 1 An old and disused name for a bird of Paradise.

The male and female *Manuocodia* [read *manuocodina*?], the male having a hollow in the back, in which it is reported the female both lays and hatches her eggs. *Eclyn*, *May*, Feb 4, 1645.

2 [*cap*] A genus of Paradise birds established by Brisson in 1760, equivalent to the Linnaean genus *Paradisea*. Two species were included by Brisson under this generic name, *Manuocodia major* and *M. minor*, corresponding respectively to the *Paradisea apoda* and *P. regina* of Linnaeus, neither of which pertains to the later genus *Manuocodia*. [Not in use.]

Manuocodinae (man-u-kö-di-ü'ta), *n pl* [NL, *< Manuocodia + -ina*]. A subfamily of birds named by Cabanis in 1847 from the genus *Manuocodia*. The term is little used, but by G. R. Gray (1870) it is employed for a subfamily of *Sturnidae* composed of the two genera *Astragalinus* and *Manuocodia*.

manuoducen (man-u-di-sent), *n* [*< ML manuoducen*], *ppr* of *manuoducere*, lead by the hand, *< L manus*, the hand, + *ducere*, lead (see *duct*). One who leads by the hand, a manuoductor. [Rare.]

manuoduction (man-u-duk'shon), *n* [= Sp *manuoducción*, *< ML manuoductio*], *< manuoducere*, lead by the hand (see *manuoducen*). A leading by the hand, the act of guiding, careful guidance. [Archaic.]

The only door to enter into the kingdom of God was water, by the manuoduction of the Spirit. *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed 1485), I 161.

It is amusing to see the imperial air with which he announces his behests to applicants for his manuoduction. *F Hall*, Recent English, p 112.

manuoductor (man-ü-duk'tor), *n* [= F *manuoducteur* = Sp *manuoductor*, *< ML manuoductor*, *< manuoducere*, lead by the hand (see *manuoducen*)]. One who leads by the hand, a leader, a guide, specifically, in medieval music, one who indicated the rhythm to a choir by beating time with his hand or by striking pieces of wood or shell together, a conductor. [Archaic.]

Love be your manuoductor, may the tears
Of penitence free you from (all) future fears
Jordan, Poems

manuoductory (man-u-duk'tō-ri), *a* [*< manuoductus* -ory]. Leading by or as by the hand, serving as a guide, or for guidance. *Sp Wordsworth*, Church Hist., I 229.

manuofact (man-u-fakt'), *n* [*< L manufactus*, made by hand (see *manufacture*)]. Manufacture.

A great part of the linen manuofact is done by women and children. *Maydman*, Naval Spoolations, p 312.

T encourage woollen manuofact
D'Ursey, Collin's Walk, III

manufactory (man-ü-fak'tō-ri), *a* and *n* [*< L manus*, the hand, + *factorius*, adj, neut *LL factorium*, an oil-press, later a factory (see *factory* (*q manufacturi*))]. 1 *a* Of or pertaining to manufacturing, employed in manufacturing as, a manufactory operation. *Swift*.

Servile and manufactory men, that should serve the uses of the world in handicrafts.
Lord, Hist Banians (1680), p 70 (*Latham*).

II. *n*, *pl* *manufactories* (-riz) 1 *t* The act of manufacturing, manufacture.

To give ease and encouragement to manufactory at home
Bolingbroke, Spirit of Patriotism, p 190 (*Latham*).

2 A building in which goods are manufactured, more generally, any place where articles for use or consumption are regularly made more comprehensive in scope than factory. See *factory*, 4.

manufactural (man-ü-fak'tūr-al), *a*. [*< manufacture + -al*]. Pertaining or relating to manufactures as, *manufactural demand*. *W. Taylor*.

manufacture (man-ü-fak'tūr), *n* [Formerly also *manifature*, = F *manufacture* = Sp *Pg manufactura*, *< ML manufactura*, a making by hand, *< L manufactus*, prop as two words, *manus*, made by hand *manus*, abl. of *manus*, hand, *factus*, pp of *facere*, make (see *manus*, *manual*, and *facture*)]. 1 The operation of making goods or wares of any kind; the production of articles for use from raw or prepared materials by giving to these materials new forms, qualities, properties, or combinations, whether by hand-labor or by machinery, used more especially of production in a large way by machinery or by many hands working cooperatively.

They have here [at Antah] a considerable manufacture of coarse stamped callicoes.

Poock, Description of the East, II 1 155

By means of trade and manufactures a greater quantity of subsistence can be annually imported into a particular country than what its own lands, in the actual state of their cultivation, could afford.

Smith, Wealth of Nations, IV 9

2 Anything made for use from raw or prepared materials, collectively, manufactured articles, figuratively, anything formed or produced, a contrivance.

The peasants are clothed in a coarse kind of canvas, the manufacture of the country.

Addison

The tendency for a long time appears to have been to discourage domestic linguistic manufactures, and promote the importation of foreign wares.

G P Marsh, Lects on Eng Lang, xii

3 *t* A place or building in which manufacturing operations are carried on, a factory. *E Phillips*, 1706.

manufacture (man-ü-fak'tūr), *v*, pret and pp *manufactured*, ppr *manufacturing* [= F *manufacturer* = Sp *Pg manufacturar*, from the noun]. I. *trans* 1 To make or fabricate, as anything for use, especially in considerable quantities or numbers, or by the aid of many hands or of machinery, work materials into the form of us, to manufacture cloth, pottery, or hardware, to manufacture clothing, boots and shoes, or cigars.

Manufactured articles were hardly to be found.

Mooraday, Hist. Eng, xii

2. Figuratively, to produce artificially, elaborate or get up by contrivance or special effort, hence, to make a show of, simulate as, to manufacture words or phrases, a manufactured public opinion, manufactured grief or emotion.

Sunday journals will presently begin to pour out gloomy crop news manufactured for the benefit of speculators.

New York Tribune, Jan 18, 1885

3 To use as material for manufacture, work up into form for use, make something from as, to manufacture wool into cloth.

II. *intrans* To be occupied in manufactures, fabricate or elaborate something.

Plants are essentially characterized by their manufacturing capacity--by their power of working up mere mineral matters into complex organic compounds.

Huxley, Anim and Veg Kingdoms.

manufacturer (man-ü-fak'tūr-ēr), *n* (One who manufactures, one who is engaged in the business of manufacturing).

manufacturing (man-ü-fak'tūr-ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *manufacture*, *v*]. The act or process of making articles for use, the system of industry which produces manufactured articles.

manufacturing (man-ü-fak'tūr-ing), *p a* [Ppr of *manufacture*, *v*]. Pertaining to or concerned in manufacture, industrial as, a manufacturing community.

manul, *n* [Native name]. A wild cat of Tatar and Siberia, *Felis manul*, of about the same size as the common European wildcat, *F. catus*, but with longer legs. It is of a yellowish color with whitish variegations, the tail ringed and the head striped with black.

Manulea (mā-nū'lē-ā), *n* [NL (Linnaeus, 1767), so called in allusion to the five lobes of the corolla, *< L manus*, hand]. A genus of plants of the natural order *Scrophulariaceae*, type of the tribe *Manuleae*, distinguished by the five-parted or cleft calyx, the slender suberect corolla, the lobes of which are often notched, and the entire style. There are about 25 species, which are herbs, rarely shrubs, and all natives of southern Africa. The flowers are small, generally orange-colored, disposed in simple or compound racemes. The fruit is a capsule with the valves two-cleft at the apex.

Manuleae (mā-nū'lē-ā), *n pl* [NL (Endlicher, 1836), for *Manuleae*, *< Manulea + -ae*]. A tribe of plants of the natural order *Scrophulariaceae*,

distinguished by having the lower leaves almost always opposite, the fifth stamen much reduced or rarely perfect, the anthers one-celled, the capsule dehiscence into valves, and the inflorescence centripetal. The tribe includes 8 genera and about 100 species, which are mostly herbs, the majority being natives of southern Africa. Written *Manuleae* by Bentham (1846).

manumiset, **manumisset** (man-ü-miz', -mis'), *v. t*. [Also *manumize*, *< L manumissus*, pp of *manumittere*, *manumit* (see *manumit*)] Same as *manumit*.

Whether, then, being my manumised slave,
He owed not himself to me?

Messenger, Maid of Honour, v 2

The episcopal reformation has manumised kings from the usurpation of Rome.

Dryden, Ded of Plutarch's Lives.

manumission (man-ü-mish'on), *n* [*< F manumission* = Sp *manumisión* = Pg *manumissão* = It *manumissione*, *< L manumissio* (n-), the freeing of a slave, *< manumittere*, pp *manumissus*, free, *manumit* (see *manumit*)] Liberation from slavery, bondage, or restraint, a setting free, emancipation. [To complete the usual legal ceremony of manumission in ancient Rome, the master turned the slave around and released him from his hand before a magistrate.]

Then whereto serves it to have been enlarg'd

With this free manumission of the mind?

Daniel, *Manophilus*.

Languages, by a regardless Adoption of some new Words, and *Manumission* of old, do often vary, yet the whole Bulk of the Speech keeps intire.

Hovell, Letters, IV 19

Villeins might be enfranchised by *manumission*, which is either express or implied express, as where a man granted to the villein a deed of *manumission*.

Blackstone, Com, II vi

manumit (man-ü-mit'), *v t*, pret and pp *manumitted*, ppr *manumitting* [= OF *manumetre*, *manumette*, *manumiter* = Sp *manumitar* = It *manomettere*, *manumettere*, *< L manumittere*, release from one's power, set at liberty, free, enfranchise, *< manus*, hand, power, + *mittere*, send (see *mission*)] To release from slavery, liberate from personal bondage or servitude, set free, as a slave, emancipate.

The Christian masters were not bound to manumit their slaves, and yet were commended if they did so.

Jer Taylor, Works (d 1885), I 202

That Poem which you pleased to approve of so highly in Manuscript is now manumitted, and made free Denizen of the World.

Hovell, Letters, II 78.

=Syn. *Enfranchise*, *Liberate*, etc. See *emancipate*.

manumizet, *v t* See *manumise*.

manumotive (man-ü-mō'tiv), *a*. [*< L manus*, hand, + NL *motivus*, moving (see *motive*)] Movable or moved by hand. [Rare.]

Since the development of the lighter machines of the present day, the idea of a manumotive carriage, so familiar to our forefathers, has been frequently mooted.

Bury and Hüther, Cycling, p 425

manumotor (man-ü-mō'tor), *n* [*< L manus*, hand, + *motor*, a mover (see *motor*)] A small wheel-carriage so constructed that a person sitting in it may move it in any direction by hand-power.

manurable (ma-nūr'a-bl), *a* [*< manure + -able*] 1 *t* That may be cultivated, cultivable.

This book [Doomsday] in effect gives an account not only of the manurable lands in every manor, town, or vil, but also of the number and nature of their several inhabitants.

Sir M Hale, Orig of Mankind, p 235

2 That may be manured, or enriched by manure, capable of fertilization.

manurage (ma-nūr'āj), *n*. [*< manure + -age*] Cultivation.

Now of the Conquerour this Isle hath "Brutaine" unto name.

And with his Troians Brute began manurage of the same.

Warner, Albion's England, III 14

manurance (ma-nūr'ans), *n* [*< manure + -ance*] 1 Cultivation. [Archaic.]

The culture and manurance of minds in youth hath a forcible, though unseen, operation.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II 258.

The tenant is entitled to that species of product only which grows by the industry and manurances of man, and to one crop only of that product.

L A Goode, Modern Law of Real Property, p 11

2. Application of manure, manuring. [Rare.]

I will see if they will not grow in this soil, even with less toil and manurance.

Thoreau, Walden, p 177.

manure (ma-nūr'), *v t*; pret, and pp *manured*, ppr *manuring* [*< ME menuren*, *maynoren*, *< OF manoverer*, *manoverer*, manage, handle, lit. work by hand. see *manoeuver* and *manor*]. 1 *t*.

To manage, regulate by care or attention—

2 *t* To cultivate by manual labor; till; develop by culture.

Heaven and earth never agreed better to frame a place for man's habitation, were it fully manured and inhabited by industrious people. *Capt. John Smith, Works, I 114*

3. To apply manure to, treat with a fertilizer or fertilizing materials or elements as, to manure a field or a crop.

Mawene and un-made, maynoyade bott lyttyle,
In swathe swepene downe fülle of swete floures
Thare unbrydles theire bolde, and baytes theire horses.
Morte Arthure (E E T S.), I 2507

With branches overgrown,
That mock our scant manuring, and require
More hands than ours to lop their wanton growth
Milton, P L, IV 628

The soil will in due time be manured by the overflowing of that river [the Nile], though they neither see nor know the true cause of it.
By Alsterbury, Sermons I xv

4 To serve as manure for

The corps of half her senate
Manure the fields of Thessaly *Addams, Cato, II 1*

manure (ma-nū'r), *n* [*< manure, v*] Any substance added to the soil with the view of rendering it more fertile, specifically, and as used in leases and other contracts relating to real property, the excrementitious product of live stock, with refuse litter, accumulated, and used for enriching the land. Animal substances employed as manures comprehend the putrefying excrements of animals, ground bones, blood, the excrements of animals, as the dung of horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, etc. urine, guano (the decomposed excrement of aquatic birds, also of bats), the scrapings of leather and horn, the refuse of the shambles, the hair or wool of animals, etc. Liquid manure, consisting of town sewage, the drainings of dung heaps, stables, and cow houses, etc., is largely employed in many places. Almost every kind of vegetable substance, in one state or another, is used as manure. The principal mineral matters employed as manures are lime and other alkaline substances, chalk, sand, clay, marl, various sulphates, phosphates, nitrates, etc.

manure-distributor (ma-nū'r-dis-trib'ū-ter), *n*
An agricultural machine for spreading a layer of manure evenly over the ground

manure-drag (ma-nū'r'drag), *n* In *agri*, a horse-fork with curved tines projecting downward, used for hauling manure from a wagon in unloading, for dragging it to a place convenient for piling or loading, or for distributing over a field and harrowing in manure that has been dumped in heaps. Also called *manure-hook*.

manure-drill (ma-nū'r'dril), *n* In *agri* (a) An attachment to a grain-drill which deposits powdered manure either in the seed-row or broadcast, as may be desired. (b) A form of watering-cart for distributing in streams over the surface of a field liquid manure carried in the box of the vehicle. *E II Knight*

manure-fork (ma-nū'r'fōrk), *n* A fork, usually with four flat prongs, used for lifting and distributing manure

manure-hook (ma-nū'r'hūk), *n* In *agri* (a) Same as *manure-drag*. (b) A hand-implement used for the same purposes as the *manure-drag*

manure-loader (ma-nū'r'lō'der), *n* A form of horse-fork for loading into a wagon large bunches of stable manure. *E II Knight*

manurement (ma-nū'r'ment), *n* [*< manure + -ment*] The art or process of manuring or cultivating, cultivation. *See H Wotton, Reliquiae, p 76*

manurer (ma-nū'r'er), *n* One who manures lands

manure-spreader (ma-nū'r'spred'er), *n* Same as *manure-distributor*

Manurina (mā-nū'rī-nā), *n* [NL, from an E Ind. name] 1. A genus of turtles, typical of the subfamily *Manurina*. Also *Manouria*. — 2. [*l c*] A land-tortoise of this genus, *Manurina fucata*, inhabiting parts of the hill-country of India. In some respects it resembles a fresh water turtle of the family *Clemmydidae*. The plastron has ten plates, disposed in five pairs, the two pectoral shields are small, angular, and removed toward the sides at the hinder edge of the axillae

manurial (ma-nū'rī-al), *a* [*< manure + -al*] Of or pertaining to manure, serving for manure; fertilizing as, the manurial value of phosphates

To maintain its good tilth by the manurial products which it is now capable of supplying
J R Nichols, Fireside Science, p 104

manurially (ma-nū'rī-al-i), *adv* As regards manure or its production

Manuriana (mā-nū'rī-an'ā), *n pl* [NL, *< Manurina + -ana*] In Gray's system of classification, a subfamily of *Testudinidae*, typified by the genus *Manurina*, including two Indian species of separate genera, more like the freshwater tortoises than the other *Testudinidae*. Also *Manouriana*.

manus (mā'nus), *n*; pl. *manus* [*l*, the hand, hence power. see *manus*, *manual*, etc.] 1 The hand. Technically, in *zool* and *anat* (a) The distal

segment of the fore limb of a vertebrate animal, including all beyond the forearm or fore leg (antebrachium). It is divided into three segments, the carpus, the meta carpus, and the phalanges. See *hand*. [The word is used to avoid the implication of any difference between "hand" as of a man and "fore foot" as of a quadruped. It is chiefly a morphological term, opposed to *paw* which is the corresponding segment of the hind limb. Sometimes called *pes anticus*.] (b) The prehensile organ of a crustacean the chela or great chelate claw, as of a lobster. (c) In *anatom* the tarsus of the anterior leg. *Arby* (d) In *zool*, the pectoral fin

2. In *Rom law* (a) Same as *dominium*, but more commonly used of power over persons

Old blind Appius Claudius, or old Cato the Censor, was not stronger than the young men who were in his *manus* and yet both of them ruled their respective households with absolute sway. *W E Hearn, Aryan Household, p 28*

(b) More specifically, the power of a Roman husband over his wife. as, *in manu* (of a woman), under the marital authority

manuscript (man'ū-skript), *a* and *n* [= F *manuscrit* = Sp *manuscrito* = Pg *manuscrito* = It *manoscritto*, *manuscripto*, *n* and *n*, *< ML manuscriptus*, *n*, *l* prop as two words, *manu scriptus*, written by hand, ML (neut) *manuscriptum*, *n*, a book or paper written by hand, *< manu*, abl of *manus*, hand, + *scriptus*, pp of *scribere*, write. see *script*. Cf *chirograph*, of like meaning.] 1. *a* 1 Written with the hand, in handwriting (not printed)

In a *manuscript* account of the building of the palace, it is mentioned that at the entrance were two columns
E A Freeman, Venice, p 260

2 Consisting of writings or written books

To expand upwards of £ 500 in arranging and improving the *manuscript* library at Lambeth
Bp Porteus, Abp Secker, p 66

II n 1 A book, paper, or instrument written by hand with ink or other pigment, or with a pencil or the like, a writing of any kind, as distinguished from anything that is printed. Especially—2 Such a book, paper, or instrument so written before the introduction and general adoption of printing in the fifteenth century, or in a style in vogue before the invention of printing. The oldest surviving manuscripts are Egyptian, of which some are at least 3,500 years old. Ancient manuscripts are written on papyrus, parchment, or vellum, and are usually in the form of a long band which was rolled for convenience about a rod. Greek manuscripts are in uncial, cursive, or minuscule characters. The uncials are the oldest form, and resemble modern capitals. The cursive characters are derived from the uncials, though they came to differ much from these in shape and are used in manuscripts from the second century before Christ. The minuscule writing is that practiced with few or no exceptions since the ninth century. The forms of the earliest printed Greek closely resemble the Latin manuscripts in capital, uncial, cursive, or minuscule characters. The capitals are the earliest form, but their use was not entirely discontinued until the Carolingian epoch. The uncials of which the letters are characterized by their round shape, were developed very early, attained their highest perfection in the fourth century, and continued in use until the ninth century. The cursive writing was developed from the uncial. It appears in the graffiti found scratched on the walls of Pompeii, Rome, etc., and is the parent of many old systems of writing, as the Lombard and Merovingian. The minuscule style was developed in the eighth century, in the monastery of St Martin at Tours and reached its perfection in the twelfth century. In this style are written the splendid manuscripts of the middle ages, produced for the most part in monasteries and enriched with superbly illuminated initial letters and elaborately painted miniatures. Upon the introduction of printing, the minuscule writing supplied models to the earliest type-makers. *Palmprint manuscripts* are manuscripts written in antiquity or in the early middle ages upon papyrus or vellum from which earlier writing had been erased. Modern science has been successful in deciphering the imperfectly effaced characters of many such manuscripts and has recovered in this way some of our most valuable remnants of classic literature. The three most important Biblical manuscripts extant are the Alexandrian (codex, the Vatican codex, and the Sinaitic codex. See *codex*). These are of course all uncials. See *capital*, *cursive*, *majorcule*, *minuscule*, *uncial*. Often abbreviated. *MS*, plural *MSs*

manuscript (man'ū-skript), *v t* [*< manuscript, n*] To write by hand. [Rare]

manuscriptal (man'ū-skrip-tal), *a* [*< manuscript + -al*] Pertaining to or of the nature of manuscript, found or occurring in manuscript or manuscripts. [Rare]

The more absurd the *manuscriptal* letter,
They paint, from thence, some fancy'd beauty better
Byron, Epistle to a Friend

A *manuscriptal* painting of the 9th century in the Cotton Library
Encyc Brit, XII 394

manustupration (man'ū-stū-prā'shon), *n*
Masturbation

manutenency, **manutenancy** (man'ū-ten'en-si, -an-si), *n* [*< OF manutenence*, ML *manutenentia*, *< manutinent* (*t*) *s*, ppr of *manuteneri*, hold in hand, maintain. see *maintain*. Cf *maintenance*.] 1 Maintenance. *Abp Sancroft, Sermons, p 83*—2. A writ used in cases of maintenance

manutergium (man'ū-ter'jū-um), *n*; pl. *manutergia* (-ā) Same as *maniple*, 4.

manway (man'wā), *n* 1 A manhole [Eng.] — 2 In *coal-mining* (a) A small passageway used by the miners, but not for transportation of the coal. (b) The passage used as an airway or chute

manworship (man'wēr'ship), *n* The worship of man, undue reverence or extreme adulation paid to a man

manworthy, *n* The price of a man's life or head, which was paid to the lord for the killing of his vassal. *Bailey, 1731*

manworthy (man'wēr'wōrthi), *a* Worthy of a man, becoming a man. [Rare]

Where is it in advance to a better and more *manworthy* order of things?
Coleridge

Manx, Manks (mangk's) *a* and *n* [A contr of earlier *Manck*, *< Man*, the Isle of Man (W. *Manau*, L. *Mona* (Caesar, Pliny), *Monapia* (Pliny), Gt *Moravia* (Ptolemy), Ct *W Mon*, L. *Mona*, Anglesey), + *-isk* mod E *-ish* Cf *Welsh, Scotch, Irish*, similarly contracted. Cf *Man-man*.] 1 *a* Of or belonging to the Isle of Man, situated in the Irish Sea, between England and Ireland, or to its language

At any such *Manx* or *Irish* Roge Vacabounde or Beggar ben aldy or shall at any tyme hereafter be set on land in any parte of England or of Wales the same shalbe conveyed to the next port in or neer whiche they were landed: and from thence be transported
Laws of Fbz (1572), quoted in Rillon Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p 109

Manx cat See *cat*! — **Manx puffin**, the shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*

II n 1 The native language of the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, which belongs to the Gadhelic branch of the Celtic tongues, and is thus closely allied to the Irish and the Gaelic. — 2 *pl* Natives or inhabitants of the Isle of Man, Manxmen — 3 [*l c*] The shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*

Manxman (mangk's'man), *n*, *pl* *Manxmen* (-men) A man of the Isle of Man. See *Manx*, 2

Manxwoman (mangk's'wum'an), *n*, *pl* *Manxwomen* (-wim'en) A woman of the Isle of Man. See *Manx*, 2

many (mā'nī), *a*, compar *more*, superl *most* (formerly regularly *manest*) [*< ME many, mony, man, moni, man, etc*, *< AS manig, monig, manig = OS manag, manag = OFries. monich, manich, monich, manich = MD manig, D manig = MLG manich, monich = OHG manag, manag, MHG manic, G manig (in comp)*, usually contr *manch* = *lecl manig* (for **manig*) = Sw *maniga* = Dan *manig* = Goth *manags*, many. Root unknown, according to one view, lit as if **mannig*, i e 'containing men' (involving the notion of a crowd of persons), *< AS man*, etc, man, + *-ig*, an adj suffix, E -y! But this ignores the similar and prob cognate forms *Ir man* = Gael *manig* = W *mannig*, frequent, and *OBulg manogā, monogā* = Sloven *monog* = Serv *monogā* = Bohem *monog*, etc. = Russ *mnogie*, pl, many, and the re is no instance in which an AS or Goth adj formed from a noun by adding the suffix *-ig* or *-ags* has developed another noun by the formative orig contained in the noun *many* (AS *manig*) see *many*, 1. Whatever the root, it is clear that the word has no connection with *l*, *magnum* great. see *many*, 2.] 1 Being or consisting of a large number of units or individuals, numerous. often used alone, the noun being understood. See *many*, 1, *n*

To Winchester and to Wyck ich went to the feire,
With *many* maner marchaundise as my mayster hihte
Piers Plowman (A), v 120

Many are the afflictions of the righteous Ps xxxiv 19
For *many* shall come in my name, and shall deceive *many* Mat xxiv 5

It is not the best wright that he was the *manest* spuals
Ray, Provverbs (2d ed, 1674), p 369

Endue Is there none also here?
Melancton None but a fearful conscience that a too *many*
Heard and Pl, Maid's Tragedy, IV 1

2 Being one of a large number, belonging to an aggregate or category, considered singly as one of a kind followed by *a*, *an*, or *another*, used distributively. The phrase *many a one*, so used, was formerly *many one* without the article

I va met wi *many a* gentle knight,
That gae me sic a fill
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I 151)

Full *many a* gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear
Gray, Elegy

So she, like *many another* babbler hurt
Whom she would soothe. *Tranymon, Guinevere*

3. Being of a certain number, large or small; plural (especially in the phrase the *many* as opposed to the *one*) after a term of qualification (*his, so, too*, and especially *how* in interrogations) often with the qualified noun omitted as, *how many* people were there? *how many* will go? as *many* as the room will hold; *not so many* as before, *too many* men are dishonest

Behold *how many* things they witness against thee

Mark xv 4

Don't thou conjure for wenches, that thou call'st for such *men*,
When one is one *too many*? Shak, C of E, III 1 35

The Greek will drink as *many* glasses as there be Letters
in his Mistress's name Howell, Letters, II 54

4 Much *Hallwell* [Prov Eng]—*Many* onset
See def 2

Anthony, the full noble souerayn,
Off paynyms hath ryght manyon slain
Rim of Partenay (E E F S), I 2275

Not *many*, not much [Lang]—*So many* (a) Such a number or an equal number of as, packed together like *so many* herrings

All *so many* as his menne might asche
Alexander of Macedon (E E T S), I 441

The women of the place had fled, like *so many* frightened deer, to one of the principal churches

Precourt, Ford and Isa., II 11

(b) Such a number indefinitely or distributively as, he took *so many* of these, and *so many* of those, and *so many* of the others. *Too many*, too strong, too powerful, too able as, they are *too many* for us, he is *too many*, or one *too many* for us. [Colloq.] *Many* is prefixed to a great number of participial adjectives, forming compounds which explain the adjectives as, *many armed*, *many colored*, *many cornered*, *many eyed* [Syn 1] Multifid, multiplied, various, diverse, sundry, frequent

many¹ (men'ī), *n* [*< ME manye, "menye, < AS monig, monig, monig, monig (= OS munig = MLG monig, menu, mune = OHG managi, manaki, menigi, meniki, MHG menig, G menge = leel monig = Sw manig = Dan menig = Goth managi), a crowd, many persons, < many, many see many¹, a* *Many, n*, is thus not merely the ad¹ used as a noun, but was formed from the ad¹ in early times, with a suffix now lost. *Many¹* in the sense of 'crowd' became confused with *many², many¹, many¹, a retinue of servants see many¹. In the collective use the noun *many¹*, with the def art, is not easily distinguished from the ad¹ *many¹* used in the plural as a noun.] 1 A multitude, a great aggregate, specifically, the mass of people, the generality, the common herd*

O thou fond *many*, with what loud applause

Did'st thou beat heaven with blessing Hollubroke!

Shak 2 Hen IV, I 3 91

The will of the *many*, and their interest, must very often differ

Burke, Rev in France

2 A considerable number with the indefinite article, and followed by *of* expressed or understood

A *many* of us were called together before him, to say our minds in certain matters

Lutner, 9d Sermon bef Edw VI, 1549

Like a *many* of these hissing hawthorn buds

Shak, M W of W, III 3 77

They have not shed a *many* tears

Dear eyes, since first I knew them well

Tennyson, Miller's Daughter

[The phrase a *many* (as well as a *pretty many*) is now rare or colloquial, yet a *good many* and a *great many* are still in common use.]

many² (men'ī), *n* See *meny*

manberry (men'ī-bēr'ī), *n* Same as *hackberry*

many-folded (men'ī-fōl'ded), *a* Having many folds, doublings, or complications

His puissant armies about his noble breast,

And *many* fold'd shield he bound about his wrist

Spenser, F Q II III 1

many-headed (men'ī-hed'ed), *a* Having many heads Applied to mythological beings fabled to have a number of heads on a single body, and in literature referring especially to the Lernean hydra, called the *many-headed monster* a phrase hence sometimes used of an excited mob or the mass of the common people, considered as one body moved by many furious or irrational impulses.

So with this bold opposer rushes on

This *many-headed monster*, multitude

Daniel Civil Wars, II

manyness (men'ī-nēs), *n* The state or quality of being many in number, numerousness, multiplicity *Mind*, XLI 60. [Rare]

manypiles (men'ī-plīz), *n* *sing* and *pl* [Also *manypiles* and (*Se*) *monypiles*, < *manyl* + *ply*, *n*] The third stomach of a ruminant, technically named the *omasum* or *paalterum* so called from the many parallel folds or layers like the leaves of a book

manyyoot (men'ī-rōt), *n* A plant, *Ruellia tuberosa*, found in Texas, Mexico, California, the West Indies, and elsewhere Its flowers are

large and blue, and its tuberous roots have emetic properties

many-sided (men'ī-sī'ded), *a* Having many sides; hence, figuratively, having many aspects, qualities, or capabilities; of diversified range or scope; not narrowly limited

The Bishop of Cyrene was one of those *many-sided* volatiles, restless men who taste joy and sorrow abundantly and passionately

Kingsley, Hypatia, xxi

many-sidedness (men'ī-sī'ded-nēs), *n* The condition of having many sides, hence, figuratively, the quality of being many-sided, diversity of character or capability; wideness of range or view

manyywise, manyways (men'ī-wīz, -wāz), *adv* In many different ways, multifariously, variously

Manzanilla (man-za-nīl'ā), *n* [Sp., perhaps so called from a town near Seville] Sherry of unusually dry and light character, specifically, a sherry produced in the district of San Lucar de Barrameda in Spain

manzanita (man-za-nē'tā), *n* [Sp., dim. of *manzana*, apple] One of several shrubs or small trees of the genus *Arctostaphylos*, found in the western United States These are, especially, *A. tomentosa*, a shrub from 2 to 6 feet high, *A. pun-gens* the most common manzanita, abounding everywhere on dry ridges, whether on the coast or at great elevations, and *A. glauca* the great-barked manzanita, distinguished by its larger solid fruit, with a large five-celled stone

maor (māi), *n* [Gael *maor*, *maer*, a steward, perhaps < ML *maior*, a steward, etc. see *maior*, *mayor*] Anciently, in Scotland, a steward of crown or fiscal lands, whose rank afterward became that of a thane See *maormor*

Maori (mā'ō-ī or mā'ō-ī), *n* and *a* [*< Maori*, lit 'native,' indigenous'] 1. *n* 1 One of the primitive inhabitants of New Zealand, a Polynesian race of the Malay family, distinguished for their natural capacity and vigor Most of them now profess Christianity, but they have vigorously though unsuccessfully resisted English dominion—2 The language of the Maoris

II *a* Of or belonging to the primitive inhabitants of New Zealand, or to their language

—*Maori rat* See *rat*

maormor (mā'ō-mōi), *n* [Gael, < *maor*, *maer*, a steward, < *maor*, great] Anciently, in Scotland, a royal steward of high dignity and power, placed over a province instead of a thane After the introduction of feudalism the maormors became earls Also written *mormar*

As to the office of *Mormar*, there seems little doubt that, like the Maor, he was a royal official resembling the "Grapho" amongst the early Franks, and the Scandinavian "Jarl," acting as a royal deputy, and retaining in early times the third part of the royal revenue and prerogatives. *Book of Deer*

Maoutia (mā-ō'tī-ā), *n* [NL (Weddell, 1854), named after E Lemaout, a French botanist] A genus of urticaceous plants, belonging to the tribe *Urticeae* and the subtribe *Bahameae* It is characterized by the minuteness or absence of the perianth in the female flowers, by flowers borne in small panicle heads, and by tufted or plumose stigmas There are species, natives of eastern India, the Malay archipelago, and the South Pacific Islands They are shrubs with alternate potted leaves that are sometimes three-nerved and cre-nate the flowers are small, disposed in little heads, generally in the axils of the leaves, sometimes terminal See *grass cloth* and *poon*

map¹ (map), *n* [Early mod E *mappe*, < OF (also F) *mappe* = Sp *mapa* = Pg *mapa*, *mapa*, a map, = It *mappa*, a map, prop, as in OF F It, a napkin, = D *map*, *mappe*, *map*, portfolio, = G *Dan mappe*, portfolio, < L *mappa*, a napkin, table-cloth, a cloth or handkerchief to give the signal in racing, said to be of Punic origin Hence ML *mappa mundi* (> OF *mappe-monde*, > ME *mappemounde*, q v), a map of the world, a map being compared, with regard to its folding or to its being spread out on a table, to a napkin or table-cloth. The L *mappa* became corrupted in ML to *nappa*, > ult E *napery*, *napkin*, and *napron*, *apron*, q v] 1 A drawing upon a plane surface representing a part or the whole of the earth's surface or of the heavens, every point of the drawing corresponding to some geographical or celestial position, according to some law, of perspective, etc, which is called the *projection*, or, better, the *map-projection* See *projection* A map of the earth, or of a part of the earth, frequently exhibits merely the positions of countries, mountains, rivers, lakes, cities, etc, relatively to one another, and, by means of lines of latitude and longitude, relatively to every other point on the earth's surface Maps may be so colored or shaded as to give a variety of information for example, to indicate the geological structure, the amount of rainfall, the principal productions, or the languages spoken There are thus geological, meteorological, linguistic, faunal, and other kinds of maps In maps on a large scale, or those which are the

result of careful topographical surveys, the relief of the surface is generally indicated with more or less accuracy. This is done either by contour lines or hachures, or by simple shading By the latter method, as ordinarily practiced, the indications of the relief of the surface are but rough in character. With sufficiently accurate data and a careful and artistic treatment, a close approach may, however, in this way be made to the effect obtained by photographing a model of the surface in question in an oblique light. From such a photograph the eye gets at once a very clear idea of the character of the surface.

Peering in *maps* for ports and piers and roads.

Shak, M. of V, I 1 19.

2 Figuratively, a distinct and precise representation of anything

A lively *mappe* of the deadly and damnable state of sinne and sinners (without Christ)

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 84

Catchment-basin map See *catchment*—**Conform map-projection**, conical map-projection. See *projection*.—**Contour-line map** See *contour-line*.—**Dissected map** See *dissect*.—**Erratic map**. See *erratic*.—**Syn. 1** See *chart*.

map¹ (map), *v* t; pret and pp *mapped*, ppr. *mapping*. [*< map¹, n*] 1 To draw or delineate in a chart or map, as the configuration and position of any portion of land Hence—2. Figuratively, to lay down as in a map, sketch, delineate, or describe minutely and accurately often with *out* as, to *map out* a course of study or reading

I am near to the place where they should meet, if *Plas* nio have *mapped* it truly

Shak, Cymbeline, IV 1 2.

We *map* the starry sky M Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

map² (map), *n* A dialectal form of *mop³*

Not such *maps* as you wash houses with, but maps of countries.

Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, II 2.

maple¹ (mā'pl), *n*, and *a* [*< ME mapel, mapylla, mapul, < AS "mapol, "mapul, "mapel (= leel mapurr), in comp mapol-trēow, mapul-trēow, maple-tree, mapelhyrst, maple-grove, and in deriv mapolder, mapulder, mapulder, mapulder, a maple-tree (a form extant in some place-names, as Mapplederham, Mapplederwell) (the p in these forms having appar suffered an irreg change from an orig t), = MLG masseller (-bom) = OHG mazsaltra, mazsoltra, mazsaltra, MHG mazalter, mazolter, masholter, G massholder, also masseller (the syllable -der, OHG -tra, being a formative, and not, as usually asserted, a corruption of AS trēow, E tree), ult origin unknown] 1. *n* 1 A tree of the genus *Acer*, natural order *Supindaceae*, peculiar to the northern temperate parts of the globe The maples are often highly valuable, sometimes for their wood, in one or two cases for a sugar product, and often as shade and ornamental trees. See *Acer**

2 The wood of this tree—**Ash-leaved maple**. See *Negundo*.—**Bird's-eye maple**, the wood of the sugar-maple when full of little knotty spots somewhat resembling bird's eyes, much used in cabinet-work.—**Black sugar-maple**, the var *nigrum* of *Acer saccharinum*, growing in lower ground.—**Broad-leaved maple**, a fine species, *Acer macrophyllum*, of California and Oregon, the wood of which is largely used locally for furniture, etc.—**Common maple** of England, *Acer campestre*.—**Curled maple**, a wood with undulating or contorted grain, obtained from the red maple, the sugar maple, and the broad-leaved maple. It is used for gun stocks, cabinet-work, etc.—**Dwarf maple**, *Acer glabrum*, a small tree or shrub of the western United States.—**Goose-foot maple**. Same as *striped maple*.—**Hard maple**. Same as *sugar-maple*.—**Italian maple**, *Acer opulifolium*.—**Japanese maple**, certain shrubby species, as *Acer japonicum*, *A. polymorphum*, from Japan, some with palmately lobed red leaves.—**Mountain-maple**, *Acer spicatum*, a small tree or shrub in North America from the St Lawrence and Lake region southward.—**Norway maple**, *Acer platanoides*, a large tree of Norway and central Europe, often planted.—**Red or scarlet maple**, *Acer rubrum*, a large tree of the eastern half of the United States, Canada, etc Its wood is brown, tinged with red, and is much used for cabinet work, wood-ware, etc Its foliage is brilliant in autumn. Also called *swamp-maple*, *water-maple*.—**Rock-maple**. Same as *sugar-maple*.—**Silver or white maple**, *Acer dasycarpum*, a graceful fast-growing tree of good size, with sharply cut leaves, silvery beneath. It grows wild in eastern North America, and is also much cultivated for shade and ornament.—**Soft maple**, either the red or the silver maple.—**Striped maple**, *Acer pennsylvanicum*, a small slender tree, the bark light green striped with brown or black, and sometimes also with white Its range is about that of the mountain maple. Also called *goose-foot maple*, *moonwood*.—**Sugar-maple**, *Acer saccharinum*, a tree of great economical worth and noble appearance, ranging from southern Newfoundland through the eastern half of the United States. Its heavy, hard, and tough wood is employed for furniture, shoe-last, inside finish, flooring, certain parts of ship-building, cabinet-work (especially in its curled and bird's-eye varieties), and numerous similar purposes. The sap of the living tree is drawn in early spring by tapping for the manufacture of a finely flavored sugar and syrup. Also called *rock-maple*, *sugar tree*.—**Swamp-maple**. Same as *red maple*.—**Sycamore maple**, or simply *sycamore*, a name in England of *Acer pseudo-platanus*, a handsome tree of the mountains of central Europe and western Asia, frequently planted Its wood is valued for fuel, domestic utensils, etc.—**Vine-maple**, *Acer circinnatum*, a small tree found from Oregon to British Columbia, the stems often prostrate and forming dense thickets.

II. *a* Consisting of made of, or derived from, maple or the maple-tree.

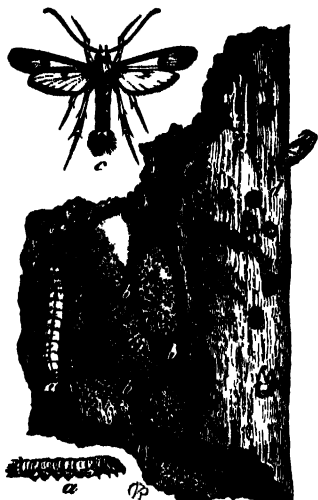
For who would rob a hermit of his weeds,
His few books, or his beads, or maple diah,
Or do his gray hairs any violence?

Milton, Comus, l 381

Maple honey, a thick, uncrystallized residuum obtained from the sap of the sugar-maple after evaporation and crystallization. — **Maple molasses**. Same as *maple syrup* [U 8]. — **Maple sugar**, sugar obtained by evaporation from the sap of the maple. See *sugar maple*. — **Maple syrup**, a delicate and finely flavored syrup obtained by evaporating maple sap or dissolving maple sugar [U 8]

maple², *n*. See *mapple*.

maple-borer (mā'pl-bōr'ēr), *n*. One of the different insects which bore the wood of maples



Sixteen legged Maple borer (*Aegeria aceris*)

a, a, larva dorsal and lateral views. *b, b*, (corns exposed by detachment of bark. *c*, moth. *d*, skin of chrysalis as it is often left remaining in the hole of exit. (All natural size)

Such are *Aegeria* (or *Sema*) *aceris* in its larval state, *Tremex columba*, and *Plagionotus speciosus*
maple-cup (mā'pl-kup), *n*. Same as *mazer*

The Mayor of Oxford also [claims to be] butler and to receive three maple cups

Last of Claims to Service at Coronation of George IV

maple-disease (mā'pl-di-zēz'), *n*. A disease of the white or silver maple, the red maple, and the striped maple, caused by a fungus, *Phyllosticta acercola*, which attacks their leaves. See *Phyllosticta*

maple-tree (mā'pl-trē), *n*. [*< ME *mapel-tre, < AS mapultrēow, mapultrēow, maple-tree, < *mapol, maple, + trēow, tree.*] Same as *maple¹*, 1

map-lichen (map'h'ken), *n*. *Lecidea geographica* so called from its figured thallus

map-measurer (map'mēzh'ūr-er), *n*. An instrument for measuring distances on a map. It consists of a small graduated wheel fitted to a handle, which is rolled over the surface of the map, each revolution of the wheel indicating a known distance

map-mounter (map'moun'tēr), *n*. A workman who backs maps with canvas, varnishes them, and fixes them on rollers, etc. *Simmonds*

mappemondet, *n*. [*ME, < OF, < F mappemonde = Sp mapamundi, < ML mappa mundi, a map of the world see map¹, n*] A map of the world

mappery (map'e-ri), *n*. [*< map¹ + -ery*] The art of planning and designing maps, in the quotation, the study of maps, planning with the aid of maps

They call this bed work, mappery, closet-war
Shak, T and C, l 3 206

mappist (map'ist), *n*. [*< map¹ + -ist*] A drawer or maker of maps, a map-maker [Rare]

Learned Mappists on a Paper small
Draw (in Abbrdgement) the Whole Type of All
Sylvester, Little Birtas, l 311

The mappist Collins calls the river between Oxford and Wallingford the Iala. *The Academy*, Jan 28, 1868, p 68.

mapple (map'l), *n*. [Formerly also *maple*, *< ME mappel, dim. of map², q v*] A small mop or broom of birch twigs, used by scullery-maids in scrubbing out pots, pans, etc

As broad as scullers maples that they make cleane their
boates with. *Noahs, Lenton Stuffs* (Harl Misc., VI 144)

mapstick, *n*. See *mopstick*

map-turtle (map'tēr'tl), *n*. A common pond-turtle of the United States, *Malaclemmys geographica* so called from the markings of the shell.

maquerellet, *n*. Same as *mackerel²*

maqui (mā'kē), *n*. [*< Sp maqui, a native name in Chili.*] A Chilean evergreen or subevergreen

shrub, *Aristotelia Maqui*, of the natural order *Thymaceae*. Its wood is used by the natives to make musical instruments, the tough bark serving for strings. From its acid berries a wine is made which is used in malignant fevers. It is sometimes cultivated for ornament.
mar (mār), *t. i.*, pret. and pp *marred*, ppl *marrying* [*< ME marren, merren, < AS *merran, myrran, mirran, in comp ā-merran, ā-myrran (> ME. amerren, amarian), hinder, waste, spoil, = OS merrian = OFries. meria = MI merren, meren, maran, D marren = MLG marren, merren, hinder, retard, hind, tie, = OHG marrian, marren, merren, MHG merren, hinder, retard, G. dial merren, entangle, = Icel merja, bruise, crush, = Goth marzjan, cause to stumble, hence, from Tout, ML. marrire, hinder, annoy, injure, > Sp marar = Pr marrire = OF marri, marri, hinder (intr. lose one's way, stray), annoy, injure Cf moor², which is from the D. word cognate with F. mar, and maraud, which is perhaps from the OF form of the verb.] 1 To deface or disfigure, injure by cutting, breaking, abrading, crushing, etc., impair in form or substance*

His visage was so marred more than any man, and his form more than the sons of men. *Isa. lii 14*

I pray you, mar no more trees with cutting love songs in their barks. *Shak, As you Like it, lii 2 270.*

Should he mistake his tools as they do theirs he would marre all the work he took in hand

Milton, Apology for Smeectymnus

2. To impair in quality or attributes, affect injuriously, damage the character, value, or appearance of harm

I pray you mar no more of my verses with reading them ill favourably. *Shak, As you Like it, lii 2 270.*

How will it mar his mirth, abate his feast?

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, l 2

You may both make the law, and mar it presently

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, li 1

mar (mār), *n*. [*< mar, v*] A blot, a bluish, an injury

I trust my will to write shall match the marres I make in it. *Ascham, To Edward Raven, May, 1561*

mara (mā'rā), *n*. [*S Amer*] The Patagonian cavy, *Dolichotis patagonica*. See *cavy*

marablanet, *n*. A corruption of *myrobolan* Ford, Sun's Darling, n 1

marabou¹ (mar'a-bō), *n*. [Also *marabout*, *marbou*, *< F marabout = Sp marabu* said to be of West African origin] 1 A kind of stork, more commonly called *marabou-stork* — 2 A kind of raw silk which is peculiarly white and can be dyed without being freed from its natural gum so called from the resemblance of its delicate fibers to marabou-feathers

marabou² (mar'a-bō), *n*. [Louisiana F] The variety of negro which springs from a mulatto and a griffe so called by the French of Louisiana. *Baillet, Americainisms*, p 383

marabou-feathers (mar'a-bō-fēzh'ēr), *n pl* Soft and downy feathers found under the wings and tail of the marabou-stork. They are much used for trimming women's gowns

marabou-stork (mar'a-bō-stōrk), *n*. A stork of the genus *Leptoptilus*, which furnishes the marabou-feathers of commerce. There are two species the bird originally so named, *L. marabou*, a native of western Africa, and another, *L. argala*, common in India, where it is generally called the *adjutant-bird*. See cut under *adjutant-bird*

Marabout¹ (mar'a-bōt), *n*. [Also *Maraboot*, *< F marabout = Sp marabuto, morabito = Pg marabuto, < Ar morabit, a hermit, devotee, < mor-, a formative, + abat, a fortified frontier station, a religious house or hospice Cf mararedi, from the same ult source*] A member of a Moorish priestly order or race of northern Africa, successors of the Morabits or Almoravides, a Mohammedan sect or tribe who ruled Morocco and part of Spain in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The Marabouts are reputed as saints, prophets, and sorcerers, and exercise great influence over the Berbers and Moslem negroes [Often written without a capital]

In the cases of the Sahara are chapels built over the remains of marabouts, or Mahometan saints.

H. Spencer, Prin of Sociol, § 138

marabout² (mar'a-bō), *n*. Another form of *marabou¹*

Maracaibo bark. See *bark²*

marah (mā'rā), *n*. [Heb *Marah*, bitterness, a name given to a place on the east of the Red Sea, from the bitterness of its waters (Ex xv 23), also written *Mara* (Ruth 1 20)] Bitter water, bitterness

All their lives long, with the unleavened bread
And bitter herbs of exile and its fears
The wasting famine of the heart they fed,
And slaked its thirst with marah of their tears
Longfellow, Jewish Cemetery at Newport

maranade (mar'a-nād), *v t*. An erroneous spelling of *marinate*

maranatha (mar'a-nath'ā), *n*. [See *anathema*] A Grecized form of an Aramaic expression meaning 'the Lord cometh' (or according to some 'the Lord hath come'), found in 1 Cor xvi 22 immediately after the word *anathema*, but having no grammatical connection with it

marano (ma-rā'nō), *n*. [Sp] Formerly, in Spain, one of those Jews or Moors who, to avoid persecution, publicly professed conversion to Christianity, while privately continuing in the practices and beliefs of their own religion

marant (mar'ant), *n*. [*< Maranta*] In Lindley's system, a plant of his order *Marantaceae*

Maranta (ma-ran'tā), *n*. [NL (Plummer, 1703), named after B. Maranta, a Venetian physician and botanist of the 16th century] 1 A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the natural order *Zingiberaceae*, type of the tribe *Marantae*. It is distinguished by the one celled ovary the slender branched inflorescence, and the narrow involute bracts, closely surrounding the branches. They are herbaceous plants with fleshy tubers, sheathing leaves, and a few flowered inflorescence, the flowers having a cylindrical corolla-tube, and a petaloid filament bearing a one celled anther. There are about 15 species indigenous to tropical America, but several species are widely cultivated for their fleshy tubers. The pure kind of starch known as *arrow-root* is obtained from the tubers of *M. arundinacea* and of several other species by maceration, washing, and drying (See *arrowroot*). Several species have highly ornamental foliage, as *M. (Calathea) zebrina*, the zebra plant, whose leaves are 2 feet long and 6 inches wide of a deep rich green, purple shaded and with a velvety appearance. See also *starch fiber*

2 [*l c*] A plant of this genus

Marantaceae (mar-an-tā'-ā), *n pl* [NL (Lindley, 1833) *< Maranta + -acea*] An old order of plants, typified by the genus *Maranta*, now included in the natural order *Zingiberaceae*, and nearly equivalent to the two tribes *Marantae* and *Canna*

marantaceous (mar-an-tā'shius), *a*. Of, pertaining to, or resembling plants of the *Marantaceae* (*Marantae*)

Marantee (ma-ran'tā), *n pl* [NL (Bentham and Hooker, 1883) *< Maranta + -ae*] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the natural order *Zingiberaceae*, the ginger family. The cells of the ovary have but one ovule and the embryo is much curved. The tribe embraces 12 genera, of which *Maranta* is the type, and about 150 species, all natives of the tropics

marasi, *n*. An obsolete form of *marsh*

marasca (ma-ras'kē), *n*. [*< H marasca, amarasca, a black, hard, sour cherry, cognat (marasco, amarasco, the tree), marasca, amarasca, cherry-wine, Camara, bitter, sour, < L. amarus, bitter*] A small black wild cherry, a variety of *Prunus avium*, from which maraschino is distilled

maraschino (ma-ras'kē-no), *n*. [Also *marasquino* (*< Sp Pg marasquino*) and *marasquin* (*< F marasquin*), *< lt maraschino, < marasca*, a kind of cherry see *marasca*] A cordial originating in Dalmatia, where it is distilled from or flavored with the marasca cherry peculiar to that region, hence, a similar cordial produced in other regions from other kinds of cherry. The first bears the name of *maraschino of Fara* in which town it is reputed to be manufactured

marasmic (ma-ras'mik), *a*. [*< marasm(us) + -ic*] Pertaining or relating to marasmus, affected with marasmus as, a *marasmic* tendency, a *marasmic* patient

Marasmius (ma-ras'mi-us), *n*. [NL (Fries, 1836-8), *< Gr papasmos* a wasting, withering, from the fact that the species are not putrescent, but dry or wither up with drought] A large genus of agaricous fungi, having a tough leathery pileus, which dries up with drought and is revived again on the application of water. The spores are white, and subcylindrical in shape. About 500 species are known, of which number many are edible. *M. orades* is the English champion of fairy ring mushroom. See *champignon*

marasmoid (ma-ras'moid), *a*. [*< marasm(us) + -oid*] Resembling or affected with marasmus

marasmus (ma-ras'mus), *n*. [= *F marasmus* = *Sp Pg It marasmo, < NL marasmus, < Gr papasmos*, a wasting, withering, decay, *< papasmi*, put out, quench, weaken, cause to pine or waste away] In *pathol*, a wasting of the flesh. The term is usually restricted to cases in which the cause of the wasting is obscure

Pining atrophy,

Marasmus, and wide wasting pithilis

Milton P. L., xi 487

Marasmus senilis, progressive atrophy of the aged

marasquino, *n*. See *maraschino*

marasset, *n*. An obsolete form of *marsh*

Marathi (ma-rā'thī), *n*. [Marathi *Marāthī*] The language of the Mahrattas. Also written *Mahrath*. See *Mahratta*.

Marathonian (mar-a-thō'nī-an), *a* and *n*. [*L. Marathon*, < Gr *Μαραθών*, *Marathon* (see def.) (prob. so called from being overgrown with fennel, < *μαραθὼν*, *μαραθὼν*, *μαραθῖνος*, > *L. marathrum*, fennel), + *-ian*] *1. a* (l) or pertaining to Marathon in Attica, the site of the famous battle in which the Athenians and Plataeans overthrew the Persians in 490 B.C. as, the *Marathonian* bull overcome by Theseus, the *Marathonian* mound or tumulus (the burial-place of the Greeks killed in the battle, still existing)

II. n Same as *Marodonian*, 2

Marattia (ma-rat'ī-ā), *n* [NL (Swartz, 1806), named after J. F. Maratti of Vallombrosa in Tuscany, a writer on ferns] A genus of ferns, typical of the order *Marattiaceae*. They are coarse habited plants, having large acylorhizomes and simple (two- or three-pinnate) fronds, with oblong pinnules, bearing the sori in lines near the margin. Many fossil ferns showing both fronds and fructification (closely resembling those of this genus occur, chiefly in Triassic (Rhotic) strata and were called *Marattiopsis* by Schimper, who united with that genus all the forms which had been called *Angiopteris* *dum*, since found very abundant in the Mesozoic beds of India, and quite recently in the Potomac formation of Virginia.

Marattiaceae (ma-rat'ī-ā'sē-ē), *n* pl [NL (Kaulfuss, 1824), < *Marattia* + *-aceae*] An order of eusporangiate ferns, typified by the genus *Marattia*. They are found in South America, the eastern Pacific Islands, South Africa, and southern Asia. They differ from the true ferns on the one hand by the absence of the jointed ring of the spore case, and from the *Ophioglossaceae* on the other by the circinate vernation. By some authors they are regarded as a distinct class, of equal rank with the true *Filices* and *Ophioglossaceae* (called *Danaeaceae* by Agardh).

maraud (ma-rād'), *v* [*F. marauder*, play the rogue, go about begging or pilfering, < *maraud*, a rogue, knave, scoundrel, origin uncertain, perhaps, with suffix *-aud*, *-old*, < OF *marir*, *marri*, lose one's way, stray, etc., < Ir *huder*, annoy see *marl*, *v*] To rove in quest of plunder, make an excursion for booty, go about for robbery, used especially of the despoiling action of soldiers in time of war, or of organized bands of robbers or pirates

But war is the Boddors game
Phet gain their glory, their delight,
To sleep the day, *maraud* the night.

Scott, *Marmion*, v. 4

maraud (ma-rād'), *n* [*F. maraud*, *v*] Spoliation by marauders [Rare]

While it would expose the whole extent of the surrounding country to *maraud* and ravage [Irish]

marauder (ma-rā'der), *n* One who marauds, a rover in quest of booty or plunder, a plunderer, especially, one of a number of soldiers or of an organized band engaged in spoliation

Joining a corsair's crew,
O'er the dark seas I flow
With the marauders

Longfellow, *Skeleton in Armor*, vi

= *Syn* Freehunter, etc. See *rubber*

maravedi (ma-rā-vē'dī), *n* [= *F. maravedi*, *maravedi* (Colgrave), < Sp *maravedi* (= Pg *maravedim*), also *marabitino* (= Pg *marabitino*), a coin so called, < Ar *Marabitin*, the name of a Moorish dynasty (Sp), with the Ar art *Almoravides* which reigned in Spain at the close of the 11th and in the first half of the 12th century, during which time the coin was first struck at Cordova, pl of *marabit*, a hermit, *marabout* see *Marabout*] *1* A gold coin struck in Spain by



Obverse



Reverse

the Moorish dynasty of Almoravides in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. It weighed about 60 grains. — *2* In later times, the smallest denomination of Spanish money, varying in value from a little less to a little more than half an English farthing or quarter of a United States cent. As a copper coin the maravedi circulated till the end of the eighteenth century as a money of account. It was abolished in 1848. — *Not worth a maravedi*, worthless

maray, *n* Same as *moray*

marble (ma'bl), *n* and *a* [*ME marble*, *marble*, *marbelle*, *marbelle*, *marbelle*, also *marble*, < (l) *marble*, *marble* *F. marble* = *Pr. marmu*, *marbuc* = *Sp marmol* = *Pg marmore* = *It marmo* = *AS marmar* (-stan), *marman* (-stān) = *D marmar*,

marmel = *OHG marmul*, *MHG marmel*, *mermel*, *G marmel*, also *marmel*, *murmel*, *marmor* = *heel marmar* = *Sw. Dan marmo* = *OBulg. mramorū* = *Bulg. Serv mramor* (also *merner*, < Turk) = *Bohem mramor* = *Pol marmur* = *Russ mramorū* = *White Russ marmu* = *Lith marmoras* = *Hung marmarany* = *Turk mermar*, < *L. marmor*, rarely *marmur*, *marble*, < Gr *μαρμαίρειν*, a stone or rock of a white or bright appearance, later esp (see *marble*) *marble*, < *μαρμαίρειν*, sparkle, et *μαρμα*, the dog-star, lit 'sparkler'. Hence ult *marmer*, *marmoset*] *I. n* *1* Limestone in a more or less crystalline or crystalline-granular condition. Any limestone, however even if very compact or showing only traces of a crystalline structure, may be called *marble* if it is capable of taking a polish, or if it is suitable or desirable for ornamental and decorative purposes. The presence of magnesium carbonate associated with the calcium carbonate, forming dolomitic limestone or even pure dolomite does not in any way influence the nomenclature of the rock. Indeed such presence cannot usually be known except from chemical analysis. *Marble* is a material of great importance in architecture, not only for exterior use, but for interior decoration in large, costly monumental structures. Thirty-three varieties of ornamental stone are used in the interior of the Grand Opera House in Paris and a large proportion of these may be classed as marbles. The value and beauty of marble depend largely on its coloration. Perfectly pure carbonate of lime, dolomite limestone, and dolomite are all colorless, and white marbles — or at least such as are only slightly tinged with color — are very abundant. White marble such as is used for statuary (for which purpose it must be obtained in large blocks free from flaws or defects of any kind, and perfectly uniform in tint) is extremely rare. Among the finest statuary marbles are those used in the masterpieces of Greek sculpture of which that from the island of Paros is generally admitted to surpass all others, especially in the possession of a certain amount of translucence by which the artistic effect of the work is heightened. The Parian quarries seem however to have been practically exhausted. The Pentelican marble, obtained from quarries near Athens, stood next to the Parian in ancient times, and its quarries are still apparently inexhaustible. At the present time the artistic world is supplied with statuary marble from quarries in the Apennine mountains overlooking the Bay of Spezia, and in the vicinity of Carrara, Massa, and Sorrento. From this marble were carved the finest works of Michelangelo. These quarries, which have been extensively worked for 2,000 years, furnish in addition to the white, a large amount of variegated marble, especially of the variety known as *barba di*. The number and variety of colored and variegated marbles used for various artistic and architectural purposes is very great. In Italy black marble capable of taking a fine polish is rare — much more common are varieties irregularly shaded with gray, bluish gray, or dove-colored tints. Bright colors — red, yellow, green, and blue — are much rarer than the less brilliant shades, but they are seen in some marbles, and are occasionally so blended and intermingled as to produce extremely beautiful effects. These brilliant colorations are chiefly due to the presence of iron in various combinations — dark and grayish shades are generally caused by the presence of a greater or less amount of organic matter. In many varieties of marble the presence of organic remains (included in the rock adds greatly to its attractiveness. Joints and stems of encrustations as well as many other kinds of fossils, occur in this way, and by contrast of their color with that of the material in which they are included, as well as by the gracefulness of their forms, produce a very fine effect. Fragments of shells embedded in calcareous rocks sometimes exhibit a brilliant display of iridescent coloration, such marbles are known as *luna shells* or, sometimes, *fire marbles*. A beautiful effect is occasionally produced as the result of deposition of the calcareous material in stalagmitic form, so that when cut and polished the marble exhibits concentric zones of various tints, varieties having this structure are frequently called *onze marble*. The vicinity of the Mediterranean is the classic region of marbles. Italy, France, and Spain are rich in beautiful varieties, and these are seen in the greatest number and to the best advantage in the architectural works of ancient and modern Rome. For this reason many of the rarest and most attractive marbles are best known by Italian names, and these names are frequently applied to varieties occurring far away from the Mediterranean from either real or fancied similarity to the Italian marbles. Some of the best known and most highly prized classic variegated marbles are the following: *Africano* from the island of Chios, is a lunachelle, or shell marble, exhibiting a great variety and brilliancy of coloration, reddish and purplish tints predominating. *Barba di* is common in the Apennine quarries, of a grayish or bluish white color traversed by darker veins of the same *Broccat* and *broccatellone* are extremely variegated marbles, with numerous interlacing veins of yellow, violet, and crimson tints on a yellowish ground, marble bearing these designations has been and still is quarried in various places and especially near Tortosa in Spain. *Cypriano* is a marble with more or less of a concretionary structure, of many tints and much variety in their arrangement, with corresponding names, such as *capolino verde mandorlato* (having almond shaped patches of color), *rosso*, etc. A fine example of this marble may be seen in the columns of the Braccio Nuovo of the Vatican. *Pior di permo* is an exquisitely beautiful marble with a reddish and crimson shading on a white base called by the ancients *mermor Molossium*, because coming from the region inhabited by the Molossians, in what is now Albania, on the eastern coast of the Adriatic. *Giallo antico* or *Nubian marble* is an

extremely beautiful marble quarried in northern Africa, it was highly esteemed and extensively used by the Romans. The tints are variable, red and yellow predominating, the different varieties were designated by names indicating the prevailing tints. *Giallo di Siena* is a beautiful yellow marble of various depths of color, with darker veins, in which violet hues predominate, when these veins are very numerous the marble becomes a *broccat Pavonazzo* and *pavonazzo* are various red and purplish marbles and broccas, some of the latter being also true marbles, but having a more or less broccated character. The most beautiful pavonazzo is that called by the Romans *marmor Synadicon* or *Phrygian marble*, from the locality where it was obtained. It is characterized by a very irregular venation of dark-red with bluish and yellowish tints, ramifying through a translucent alabaster-like base, which is sometimes almost opaline in its play of colors. *Rosso antico* is a marble of very deep red color, sometimes of various shades, occasionally streaked or clouded with dark purple or whitish tints. The original locality of the classic *rosso antico* has not been discovered, but some modern red marbles closely resemble this variety. Some of the most highly prized French colored marbles bear names peculiar to France (See *griotte*, *portor*, *sarracén*). The Devonian and Carboniferous of England and Ireland furnish a considerable number of ornamental marbles. Devonshire and Derbyshire are the counties in which the best known English varieties are obtained. The finest Irish variegated marbles are quarried near Armagh, and at various localities in county Cork, also at Killarney and on the islands of the Kenmare river, and marble called *Sena* is obtained from several places in King's county and near Shannon Harbor in Galway. The most important quarries of white and grayish marble in the United States are those in the Lower Silurian of Vermont and western Massachusetts. There are very extensive marble works at Rutland in Vermont, at Lee in Massachusetts, and at many other points in the same geological formation. Some of the variegated marbles found on the islands and near the shores of Lake Champlain are very handsome, but they are not extensively worked. The most popular colored marble in the United States at the present time is the Tennessee, a light-grayish stone beautifully mottled with shades of pinkish red. This marble has been extensively employed in the capitals at Washington and Albany.

There is a Vessel of *Marbre*, under the Table, to receive the Tyle. *Manderle*, *travels*, p. 124

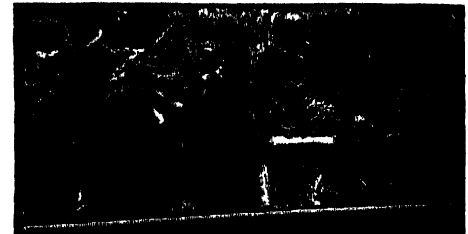
2 A piece of sculptured or inscribed marble, especially if having some interest as an object of study or curiosity, and more particularly if ancient, any work of art in marble as, the *Elgin marbles*. — *3* A little ball of marble or other stone, or of baked clay, porcelain, or glass, used by children in play, an *alley*. — *4* In *glass-blowing*, a block or thick piece of wood in which are formed hemispherical concavities, used in the manufacture of flasks, etc., to shape the fused glass gathered upon the end of the glass-blower's pipe into an approximately spherical form by pressing and turning it over in the concavities preparatory to the blowing. See *marver*. [In this sense improperly spelled *marbel*.] — *5* Marble-silk

Then came the lord treasurer with a Cret horse and other cotes of *marbll*

H. Maachyn, *Diary*, quoted in *Rock's S. K. Textiles*, p. 77

6 pl A venereal disease, probably bubo [Rare]

Green — *Elgin marbles*, or *Elginetian marbles*. See *Elginetian*. — *Artificial marble*, a composition of alum, gypsum, isinglass, and coloring materials worked into a paste, molded into form, and allowed to harden. — *Arundel marbles*, or *Arundelian marbles*, also known as the *Oxford marbles*, a collection of ancient sculptures, inscriptions, and other antiquities purchased by Sir William Petty at Smyrna in 1624 for the Earl of Arundel, whose grandson, at the instance of Evelyn, presented a portion of it to the University of Oxford. The most valuable object in this collection is the inscribed slab called the *Parian Chronicle*, from having been kept in the island of Paros. In its perfect state, the inscription contained a chronicle of the principal events in the history from the time of the mythical Cretan thearch, Diogenes (284 B.C.), but the part of it covering the last ninety years is now lost, and much of what remains is corroded and defaced. — *Elgin marbles*, a collection of ancient sculptures, for the most part of the school of Phidias and from the Parthenon at Athens, taken to England during the first years of the nineteenth century by the Earl of Elgin, and now preserved in the British Museum.



Specimen Slab of the Elgin Marbles — A central piece of the Parthenon frieze with figures of Athena and Hephaestus.

These sculptures are the finest surviving work of ancient artists, and comprise the greatest part now in existence of the sculptured decoration of the Parthenon, including the splendid fragments of the pediment statues, a great number of metopes, and an extended series of the blocks carved in low relief of the cilla frieze. The removal of the marbles, many of which were torn violently from their original positions upon the Parthenon, to the further damage of that monument, was in itself an act of vandalism, but their transportation to England at a time when Greece was accessible with difficulty opened the

eyes of the world to the preeminence of Greek work. It was one of the first steps toward securing an accurate knowledge of Hellenic ideals, and has thus influenced contemporary civilisation. — **Enochian marble**. See *Enochian*. — **Hymettian marble**. See *Hymettian*. — **Kilkenny marble**, a variety of the black marble containing shells, much used for mantelpieces. — **Lignaceous marble**. See *lignaceous*. — **Madrepore marble**. See *madrepore*. — **Mazzone marble**, an imitation of marble and other fine veined stones in solid slabs, the base of which is cement. — **Pergamene marbles**, or **Pergamum marbles**, two series of sculptures in high relief and of an original type of Greek art, forming part of the decoration of the great altar of Zeus and Athena, erected at Pergamum by King Kumenes II (197-159 B.C.) in commemoration of splendid victories over the invading Gauls. Abundant remains of these sculptures have been unearthed since 1875 by Karl Humann, and are now in the Berlin Museum. See *Pergamene art*, under *Pergamene*. — **Petworth marble**, also called *Sussex marble* (both names arising from its being worked at Petworth in Sussex), a variously colored limestone occurring in the Weald clay, containing the remains of fresh water shells.

II. a 1 Consisting of marble as, a **marble pillar** — 2 Veined or stained like marble, variegated in color, **marbled**.

The appendix shall be printed by itself, stitched, and with a **marble cover**. See *Styft*.

3 Resembling or comparable to marble in some particular, hard and cold, crystalline, frigid, insensible, etc.

Nor hath the scalding noon day sun the pow'r
To melt that **marble** love. *Cureus, The Spring*

Winds with ease
Through the pure **marble** air his oblique way
Amongst innumerable stars. *Milton, P. L., III 564*

marble (már'bl), *v* *t*; pret and pp **marbled**, ppr. **marbling** [*< marble, n*] To give an appearance of marble to, stain or vein like variegated marble as, to **marble** paper, a book with **marbled** edges. See *marbling*, 3. Specifically, in *bookbinding*, to marble is to apply to paper or book edges variegated colors in imitation of colored marble, or in any other irregular form.

Those fine covers of books that, for their resemblance to speckled marble, are wont to be called **marbled**.

Boyle, Works, III 448

marble-breasted (már'bl-brest'ed), *a* Insensible, hard-hearted [Poetical]

Live you the **marble breasted** tyrant still
Shak, T. N., v 1 127

marble-constant (már'bl-kon'stant), *a* Immovable as marble, firm, constant [Poetical]

Now from head to foot
I am **marble-constant**. *Shak, A. and C., v 2 240*

marble-cutter (már'bl-kut'ér), *n* One who hews marble, a worker in marble, also, an instrument or a machine for cutting marble.

marbled (már'bld), *a* [*< marble + -ed*] 1 Having veins and cloudings like variegated marbles.

A fine **marbled** stone, white, blue, and ruddy
R. F. Burton, To the Gold Coast for Gold, III

2 In *zoöl*, variegated with different colors, like marble, dappled, clouded — **Marbled beauty**, a small whitish moth *Eryophila perla*, dappled with bluish gray — **Marbled glass**. See *glaze* — **Marbled guillemot**, a murrelet, *Brachyramphus marmoratus* inhabiting the North Pacific ocean, in summer of a blackish color variegated with tawny and chestnut-brown — **Marbled lizard**, the marbled. **Marbled tiger-cat**, a large wild cat of Asia, *Felis marmorata*, about two feet long, and of variegated coloration.

marble-edged (már'bl-édj), *a* Having edges, as a book, stained with variegated colors in imitation of marbled paper.

marble-handsaw (már'bl-hand'sá), *n* A toothless blade fitted at the back with a block-handle, used with sand for cutting slabs of marble into pieces. *E. H. Knight*

marblehead (már'bl-hed), *n*. The fulmar petrel, *Fulmarus glacialis*. See cut under *fulmar*.

marbleheader (már'bl-hed'ér), *n*. Same as **marblehead**.

marble-hearted (már'bl-här'ted), *a* Having a heart like marble, hard-hearted, cruel, insensible, incapable of being moved by pity, love, or sympathy.

Ingratitude! thou **marble hearted** fiend
Shak, Lear, I 4 281

marbleize (már'bl-iz), *v* *t*, pret and pp. **marbled**, ppr. **marblizing** [*< marble + -ize*] To give the appearance of marble, or a marbled appearance, to.

The **marbled** iron shelf above the stove pipe hole supported two glass vases. *Hovells, Annie Kilburn, xi*

Marbled glass. See *glaze*.
marble-paste (már'bl-pást), *n* A white porcelainous paste used for figures, busts, and the like, especially at the factory of Lunéville in the eighteenth century.

marble-polisher (már'bl-pol'ish-ér), *n* 1 (*a*) A block of sandstone used to rub a marble slab

in the preliminary operation of polishing, also, a linen cushion with which the polishing is carried to completion by the agency of emery-dust or powder of calcined tin. (*b*) A marble-rubber — 2 A machine for polishing marble. Its chief element is a grinding cylinder composed of several collars upon a mandrel. The slab of marble is placed on a table, and the cylinder, which is fed with the polishing powder, rotates above it, with a longitudinally reciprocating motion as well as one of simple revolution. For columns a large lathe is used, the stone shaft being revolved in contact with rubbers held in the tool rest. See *marble rubber*.

marbler (már'blér), *n* 1. One who works in marble, a quarrier or a cutter of marble.

The charter bears the date of 1561, though the **marblers** (of Purbeck in England) always persist that they possess an earlier one. *Harper's Mag., LXX 244*

2 One who stains or otherwise marks in imitation of marble, especially, one who **marbles** paper.

marble-rubber (már'bl-rub'ér), *n* A rubber for "surfacing," smoothing, and polishing flat marble slabs. It consists of a flat sole with a superimposed tray having holes through which water and sand are supplied to the sole as needed. It is used with a combined reciprocating and rotary motion.

marble-saw (már'bl-sá), *n* A machine for cutting marble. It consists of a single thin iron blade, or of several blades arranged in a gang, set in a frame and reciprocated by pitmans and eccentrics. The blades are constantly fed with sand and water. Such machines will cut a block of marble into several slabs simultaneously, or can be arranged to cut out pyramidal blocks, or to shape a cylinder or a frustum of a cone.

marble-scourer (már'bl-skour'ér), *n* An implement for scouring marble floors, constructed and acting on the same principle as the marble-rubber, but having a handle by which the workman, in a standing position, can conveniently operate it.

marble-silk (már'bl-silk), *n* A silk having a web of several colors, so woven that the whole web looks like marble, stained or veined irregularly. *D. Rock, S. K. Textiles*

marblet (már'blét), *n* [*< marble + -et*] An iguanian lizard of South America, *Polychnus marmoratus*.

marble-thrush (már'bl-thrush), *n* The mistle-thrush so called from its marbled breast. (*C. Swanson*) [North Hants, Eng.]

marblewood (már'bl-wúd), *n* A large tree of the ebony family, *Diospyros kurzu*, native in British Burma and the Andaman Islands. Its wood is grayish, interlaid with black, and is used for cabinet-work.

marble-worker (már'bl-wér'kér), *n* One who works in marble, a workman who cuts, hews, or polishes marble, a **marbler** — **Marble-workers' file**. See *file*.

marbling (már'bling), *n* [Verbal *n* of *marble, v*] 1 The art or process of variegating in color, in imitation of marble, or with veins and cloudings of any sort — 2 Any marking resembling that of veined or variegated marble, hence, any mottling, veining, or clouding of a surface as, the **marbling** of flesh-meat caused by alternations of fat and lean — 3 The art or practice of staining paper or the end edges of a book with variegated colors, usually in some conventional imitation of marble. It is done in a trough of water covered by a layer of gum tragacanth mixed with a little ox gall. The fluid colors are sprinkled or spattered over this layer with a brush, either in the arrangement intended for use or in a manner which will admit of producing the desired figuration by drawing a brass comb over the surface. The dampened paper held by the ends is lightly passed in a curve over this surface, taking up the colors and finished by sizing and burnishing or calendering.

marbly (már'blí), *a* [*< marble + -y*] Resembling marble in structure or appearance.

Great smooth **marbly** limbs
Browning, The Bishop Orders his Tomb

marbret, *n* A Middle English form of **marble**.
Marbury's case. See *case*.

marc, *n* See *mark*.
marc (märk), *n* [*< F marc*, residuum, dregs, grounds, mush, etc., perhaps *< L emarcus* (or its Celtic original), a kind of wine of middling quality] The refuse matter which remains after the pressing of fruit, as grapes or olives, as applied to apples, pomace.

To make this liquor (cidrkin), the **marc** is put into a large vat, with a proper quantity of boiled water which has just become cold, the whole is left to infuse for forty-eight hours, and then pressed.

Spons. Encyc. Manuf., I 417

marcando (mär-kán'dō), *a* [*It*, pp. of *marcare*, mark see *mark*, *v*] In *music*, distinct and decisive applied to single notes and passages, and sometimes to a whole movement, to be so rendered. Also **marcato**.

marcantant, *n* See *mercantante*.

marcasite (már'ka-sít), *n* [Formerly also *marcasite*, *marchaisite*, *marchesite*, *< F marcasita* = Sp. *marquesita* = It. *marcasita*, *marchesita*, with term *-ite*, said to be of An. origin (?)] 1 As used by the early mineralogists, the crystallized forms of iron pyrites, including more particularly the isometric species now called *pyrite*. This mineral was frequently used for personal decoration in the eighteenth century. It takes a good polish, and is cut in facets like rose diamonds. It was made into pins, watch cases, shoe and knee buckles and other ornaments.

Also great pieces of chrysolite and thymite gold in mine, and other metals and minerals. *Fryden, Min., June 21 1850*

Half the ladies of our acquaintance carry their jewels to town, and bring nothing, but paste and **marcasites** back. *Goldsmith, The Stoops to Conquer III*

2 In recent use, the orthorhombic iron pyrites, or non-disulphid, FeS₂. It has a lower specific gravity than ordinary pyrite, and on an untabulated surface a somewhat paler color, in consequence of which it is often called *white iron pyrites*. The crystallized varieties take various imitative forms called *cockscumb pyrites*, *spear pyrites*, etc. The massive kinds are often radiated, concretionary, etc. Marcasite is much more liable to alteration than ordinary pyrite, passing by oxidation into iron sulphate or copposite. The two kinds of iron pyrites often occur together, and the greater proportion of marcasite the more the liability to alteration. This has been shown (Tollon) to be an important element in the durability of building stones containing pyrites.

marcasitic (már-ka-sít'ik), *a* [*< marcasite + -ic*] Pertaining to marcasite, of the nature of marcasite.

marcasitical (már-ka-sít'ik-ál), *a* [Formerly also *marchaisical*, *< marcasite + -al*] Same as **marcasitic**.

The place that abounds with these **marcasitical** minerals. *Boyle, Works, III 381*

marcassin (mär'ka-sín), *n* [*< F marcassin*, a young wild boar, a grise] In *her*, the young wild boar, used as a bearing. This bearing is distinguished from the bear by having the tail hanging down and not curled round in a ring.

marcato (mär-ka'tō), *a* [*It*, pp. of *marcare*, mark see *marcando*] Same as **marcando**.

marceline (már'se-lín), *n* [*< F marceline*, so called from St. Marcel in Piedmont, where the original specimen was found] In *mineral*, an altered form of rhodonite, or silicate of manganese, in which the manganese protoxide has been converted into sesquioxide.

marceline (már'se-lín), *n* [Also *marcelline*, *< F marceline* (a trade-name?)] A thin silk fabric used for linings, etc., in women's costume.

Marcellian (már-sel'ian), *a* and *n* [*< Marcellus* (see *def*) + *-ian*] 1. Pertaining to Marcellus of Ancona in Asia Minor, or to his doctrines.

2 *n* One of the professed followers of Marcellus, Bishop of Ancona in the fourth century. The Marcellians held the doctrine nearly agreeing with that of the Sabellians, that the Holy Spirit and the Word or Logos, are merely impersonal agencies and qualities of God, and that the incarnation of the Logos is temporary only. It has been doubted by some whether Marcellus held the views ascribed to him.

marcelline, *n* See *marceline*.
Marcellinist (már-sel'in'ist), *n* [*< Marcellina* (see *def*) + *-ist*] An adherent of Marcellus, a female Gnostic of the second century, and a teacher of Gnosticism in Rome. Also *Marcellinian*.

Marcellus group [Named from the town of *Marcellus*, in New York] The lowest division of the Upper Devonian, according to the classification of the New York Geological Survey. It is a thin shaly rock, often containing carbonaceous matter.

marcescent (mär-ses'ent), *a* [= *F marcescent*, *< L marcescent* (*-tis*), pp. of *marcescere*, wither, pine, fade, decay, inceptive of *marcere*, wither, droop, shrivel, be feeble or languid, faint] Withering, fading, decaying. Specifically (*a*) In bot. withering, but not falling off (the part bearing it is perfected, as, a **marcescent** perianth. (*b*) In *zool.*, appearing shriveled or withered, as the spines on certain *Hemiptera*.

marcescible (mär-ses'ib-íl), *a* [= *F marcescibile* = Pg. *marcescível* = It. *marcescibile*, *< L*, as if **marcescibilis*, *< marcescere*, wither, fade, see *marcescent*] That may wither, liable to decay, ephemeral, transient.

Marcgravia (már-grá'vi-á), *n* [Plumier (1703), named after Georg Marcgraf (17th century), who traveled in South America and wrote, with W. Piso, a work on the natural history of Brazil] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Tenacostemataceae*, type of the tribe *Marcgraviae*. It is peculiar in having the petals stuck together in a hood like

mass, numerous stamens, and sac-shaped bracts at the apex of the usually umbelliform spikes.

Marchantiaceae (märk-grü-vi-ä-sö-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1809), < *Marchantia* + *-acea*] A former order of plants, now made a tribe of the *Tenostemataceae* under the name *Marchantia*.

Marchantia (märk-grü-vi-ä-sö-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Choisy, 1824), < *Marchantia* + *-ae*] Originally, a suborder of plants of the *Marchantiaceae*, now, a tribe of the *Tenostemataceae*, typified by the genus *Marchantia*. It embraces 5 genera of tropical American plants with imbricate or coherent hood-shaped petals, anthers fixed by the base, and numerous stamens. They are climbing or epiphytic woody plants, with flowers in terminal racemes, frequently intermixed with peculiar shaped bracts.

march¹ (march), *n.* [ME *marche*, partly (a) < AS *marc* (gen. dat. *marce*), border, bound, mark, partly (b) < (OF *marche*, F *marche* (= P *Sp* *lg* *It* *marca*, ML *marca*), border, bound, frontier, the Rom. forms being from the OHG cognate with AS *marc* see further under *mark*¹, *n.*] A frontier or boundary of a territory, a border, hence, a borderland, a district or political division of a country continuous with the boundary-line of another country. In Scotland the term is commonly applied to the boundaries, or the marks which determine the boundaries of continuous estates or lands, whether large or small. The word is most familiar historically with reference to the boundaries between England and Wales and between England and Scotland. The latter was divided into two parts, the western and the middle marches, each of which had courts peculiar to itself, and a kind of president or governor, who was called *warden of the marches*. See *mark*¹, 13.

Also for the dede See, to gon forward out of the Marches of the Holy Land, is a strong castle and a fair

Manderly, Travels, p. 104

For in the marches here we heard you were,
Making another head to fight again

Shak., 8 Hen. VI, II 1 140

These low and barren tracts were the outlying marches of the empire

Motley, Dutch Republic, I 18

Riding the marches, a ceremony in which the magistrates and chief men of a municipality ride on horseback in procession along the boundaries of the property of the corporation, a practice still observed occasionally in some of the burghs of Scotland, the original object of which was to preserve in the memory of the inhabitants the limits of their property.

march¹ (march), *v. i.* [ME *marchen*, also *marken*, *merken*, < AS *marcan*, fix the bounds or limits of a place, < *marc*, border, bound, mark see *mark*¹, 1, and (F *march*¹, *n.*] 1 To constitute a march or border, be bordering, be continuously parallel and contiguous, abut.

He may rif that he wold, go thorghe Almayne, and thorghe the kyngdom of Hungary, that marcheth to the Loup of Polayne

Manderly, Travels, p. 6

Of all the inhabitants of this Isle the Kentish men are most illuist, the which country marcheth altogether vpon the sea

Lilly, Kynphus and his England, p. 217

You must not quarrel with the man whose estates march with your own

Mrs. Ophelia, The Ladies Lindores, p. 40

2 To dwell adjacent, neighbor

She displayed so much kindness to Jeanie Deans (he cause she herself, being a Merse woman, marched with Mid Lothian, in which Jeanie was born).

Scott, Heart of Mid Lothian, xxviii

march² (march), *v.* [ME *marchen* = D *marchen* = G *marschen* = Sw *marscha* = Dan *marsche*, < (OF *marche*, F *marche* (= Sp *Pg* *marcha* = It *marchare*), walk, march, proceed, move on, perhaps < (OF *marche*, border, frontier (see *march*¹, *n.*), according to another view, < ML **marci*, hammer, hence bent the ground with the feet, tramp, march (< *marcus*, a hammer), cf. *tramp*, *jog*, *pace one's beat*, and similar expressions. Neither view is satisfactory.] I. *intrans.* 1 To walk with measured steps, or with a steady regular tread, move in a deliberate, stately manner, step with regularity, earnestness, or gravity often used trivially, as in the expression, he *marched off* angrily.

When thou didst march through the wilderness,
The oath shook

Ps. lxxvii 7, 8

So wrought this nimble Artist, and admir'd
Herself to see the Work march on so fast.

Beaumont, Psycho, III 68

2 Specifically, to walk with concerted steps in regular or measured time, as a body or a member of a body of soldiers or a procession, move in uniform order and time, step together in ranks.

Let our trains
March by us, that we may persecute the men
We should have coped withal

Shak., 2 Hen. IV, IV 2 93.

The great Achilles march'd not to the field
Till Vulcan that impenetrable shield
And arms had wrought.

Waller, Instructions to a Painter

3 To move in military order, as a body of troops, advance in a soldierly manner, as, in the morning the regiment *marched*; they *marched* twenty miles.

This worthy chevalrie

All march'd to the field

Battle of Balinnes (Child's Ballads, VII 224).

Heavy marching order, **light marching order**. See *heavy*¹, *light*² — **Marching orders**, orders to march.

The Duke is in Belgium already, and we expect marching orders every day

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xx

Marching regiment, in Great Britain, an infantry regiment of the line generally used in a disparaging sense.

— **To march to the length off**. See *length*.

II. *trans.* 1 To cause to move in military order, or in a body or regular procession, as, to *march* an army to the battle-field.

On the marriage bed

Of smiling peace to march a bloody host.

Shak., K. John, III 1 246

2 To cause to go anywhere at one's command and under one's guidance, as, the policeman *marched* his prisoner to the lockup.

march² (march), *n.* [= D *G* *Dan* *Sw* *marsch*, < F *marche* = Sp *Pg* *marcha* = It *marcha*, walk, gait, march, from the verb.] 1. A measured and uniform walk or concerted and orderly movement of a body of men, as soldiers, a regular advance of a body of men, in which they keep time with each other and sometimes with music, stately and deliberate walk, steady or labored progression used figuratively in regard to poetry, from its rhythm resembling the measured harmonious stepping of soldiery.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join

The varying verse, the full resounding line,

The long majestic march and energy divine

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II 1 200

2 An advance from one halting-place to another, as of a body of soldiers or travelers, the distance passed over in a single course of marching, a military journey of a body of troops, as, a *march* of twenty miles.

I have trod full many a march, sir,

And some hurts have to show, before me too, sir

Beau and Fl., Knight of Malta, II 2

Such stiff neck'd objects as with weary marches
Have travell'd from their homes, their wives and chil-

dren

Ford, Perkin Warbeck III 1

3 Progressive advancement, progress, regular course.

There methinks would be enjoyment more than in the march of mind

Tennyson, Locksley Hall

4 A military signal to move, consisting of a particular drum-beat or bugle-call.

It drums once sound a lusty march indeede,

Then farewell books, for he will trudge with speede

Gascoigne, Fruits of War

5 In music, a strongly rhythmical composition designed to accompany marching or to imitate a march-movement. The rhythm is usually duple, but it may be triply compound. Marches generally consist of two contrasted sections, the second of which (commonly called the *trio*) is softer and more flowing than the first, and is followed by a repetition of the first. Rapid marches are often called *quicksteps* or *military marches*. Slow marches are also called *processional marches*, and are further distinguished as *funeral* (or *dead*), *nuptial*, *triumphal*, etc.

6 In wearing, one of the short laths placed across the treadles beneath the shafts of a loom.

F. H. Knight — 7 In the game of euchre, a taking of all five tricks by one side. — **Flank march**. See *flank*¹ — **Forced march**, a march vigorously pressed in certain emergencies in time of war, as to effect a rapid concentration of troops or a strategical combination. It is exhausting to even the best troops, and as a rule should not exceed thirty miles a day. Special care is supposed to be taken to avoid such exhaustion just before going into action. The troops are relieved by changing the gait, alternating the double with the quick time, and in the cavalry the horses are relieved for fifteen minutes every hour by the dismounting and marching of the men. Any distance over twenty miles a day is reckoned a *forced march*. — **March past**, the march of a body of soldiers in front of a reviewing officer or some high dignitary.

Between 2,000 and 3,000 troops mustered on the ground and their march past was an event of the highest political significance

Moran, Gates of Horat, III

Rogue's march, music played in derision to accompany the expulsion from a regiment of a soldier who is drummed out, or of any obnoxious person ignominiously expelled from a community — **To steal a march**. See *steal*.

March³ (march), *n.* [ME *March*, *Marche*, *Mershe*, *Mars*, < OF *march*, *mars*, F *mars* = Pr *mars*, *marc* = Sp *marzo* = Pg *março* = It *marzo* = D *Mart* = ML *G* *Mertze*, *Merce*, *Mersc*, *Martze*, LG *Merte* = OHG *Merzo*, *Marceo*, MHG *Merze*, G *Mars* = Sw *Mars* = Dan. *Marts* = OBUg *marütü*, Bulg. *mart* = Serv *marach*, *mach* = Pol *marzec* = Little Russ *marec* = Gr *Maprios*, < L *Martius*, se. *mensis*, March, lit. the month of Mars, < *Mars* (*Mart*), Mars see *Mars*, *marthal*, etc.] The third month of our year, consisting of thirty-one days. It was the first month of

the ancient Roman year till the adoption of the Julian calendar, which was followed by the Gregorian, previous to the latter it was reckoned the first month in many European countries, and so continued in England till 1752, the legal year there before that date beginning on the 25th of March — **Mad as a March hare**. See *hare*¹ — **March ale**, ale brewed in March. — **March beer**, beer brewed in the month of March. Spring and autumn were considered the best seasons for brewing, hence, beer for keeping was brewed when possible either in March or in October — **March meeting**. See *meeting*.

marchant, **marchandise**. Obsolete forms of *merchant*, *merchandise*.

marchantia, *n.* An obsolete form of *merchant*.

Marchantia (mär-kan-ti-ä), *n.* [NL, named after Nicolas Marchant, a French botanist (died 1678)] 1 A genus of plants of the class *Hepaticae*, and type of the order *Marchantiaceae*.



Common Liverwort (*Marchantia polymorpha*)

1 the female plant 2 the male plant 3 a cupule with the gemmae 4 one of the elaters 5 the antheridium opened, 6 part of sporangium with the elaters carrying the spores, 7 cluster with spores

M. polymorpha, the common liverwort, is the most widely diffused species. See *liverwort* — 2 [c.] A plant of this genus.

Marchantiaceae (mär-kan-ti-ä-sö-ä), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Marchantia* + *-acea*] Cryptogamic plants, forming an order of the *Hepaticae*. The frond is never leafy, and is frequently forked; the male organs are immersed in sessile or stalked discoid or peltate receptacles, and the capsules are disposed symmetrically on the under side of stalked wheel-shaped receptacles.

Marchantieae (mär-kan-ti-ä-sö-ä), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Marchantia* + *-ae*] Same as *Marchantiaceae*.

marchasiter, *n.* See *marcasite*.

marchasitical, *a.* See *marcasitical*.

marchaundt, **marchaundiset**. Obsolete forms of *merchant*, *merchandise*.

marchaundysset, *n.* An obsolete variant of *merchandise*.

marchaunt, *n.* An obsolete form of *merchant*.

march-ditch (märch'dich), *n.* A ditch or trench forming a landmark, a boundary.

The dank region of the unknown, whose march-ditch was the grave

George MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock.

marcher¹ (mär'cher), *n.* [< *march*¹ + *-er*] An officer who defended the marches or borders of a territory.

We deny not that there were Lordships *Marchers*, nor that some statutes are restrained to them

Bacon, Works, X 374

Lords marchers of England, the noblemen who lived on the marches of Wales and Scotland, and had their laws and regal power, until their office was abolished by 27 Henry VIII.

marcher² (mär'cher), *n.* [< *march*² + *-er*] One who marches.

A path
Inviting you, distinct with footprints yet
Of many a mighty marcher gone that way

Browning, Paracelsus.

marchet (mär'chet), *n.* [Also *merchet*, < ML *marcheta*, *marchetum*, *merchetum*, *merchetum*, etc., < ME *market*, *merket* (= OHG *mercat*, etc.), trade, market see *market*.] A pecuniary fine anciently paid by a tenant, serf, or bondsman to his lord for the liberty of disposing of a daughter in marriage. This payment, called in law *Latin merchet* or *merchet mæsterum* (the mark fee of women), was exacted in England, Scotland, and most other countries of Europe. See the quotation.

He (Malcolm III. of Scotland) abrogated that wicked law, established by King Ewin the third, appointing half a mark of silver to be paid to the lord of the soil, in redemption of the woman's chastity, which is used to be paid yet unto this day, and is called the *marchet* of woman. *Holinshead, Hist. Scotland, an. 1086.*

marchioness (mār'shon-es), *n* [Formerly also *marchionissee*, < ML *marchionissa*, fem of *marchio* (-n), a prefect of the marches, < *marcha*, *marca*, a boundary, *march* see *march*¹. Cf *marquis*.] 1 The wife or widow of a marquis — 2. A size of slate measuring 22 inches by 11 **marchisatet**, *n* An obsolete form of *marquisate*

marchland (mārch'land), *n* [< *march*¹ + *land*¹] A border-land, territory lying on the marches or borders of adjoining countries.

Our special hearth and cradle is doubtless to be found in the immediate marchland of Germany and Denmark. *E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 30*

march-line (mārch'lin), *n* [< *march*¹ + *line*².] A boundary-line between adjacent countries

If he did not everywhere know where the *march-line* fell, at least he knew perfectly where it ought to fall. *George MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 323.*

March-mad (mārch'mad), *a* Extremely excited or excitable, like a March hare (see *hare*¹), rash, foolhardy

Keep him dark,
He will run *March mad* else, the fumes of battles
Ascend into his brains. *Fletcher, Mad Lover, l. 1*

marchman (mārch'man), *n*, pl *marchmen* (-men) A man who lives on the marches or border-land of two countries, a borderer

Now Bowden Moor the *march man* won,
And sternly shook his plumed head,
As glanced his eye o'er Halidon. *Scott, L. of L. M., l. 30*

The great Anglican kingdom of the Mercians—that is, the *Marchmen*, the people on the march or frontier—seems to have been the youngest of all. *E. A. Freeman, Old Eng. History, p. 39*

march-movement (mārch'mōv'ment), *n* In music, the characteristic rhythm of a march, namely duple or quadruple

marchpanet (mārch'pān), *n* [Early mod E also *marchpan*, *marchepane* (= D *marchpein*, *marchpein* = G *marchpan*, *marchpan* = Dan *Sw marchpan*), < OF *marchpain*, F *marchpain* = Sp *marchpan* = Pg *marchpāno* = It *marchpane*, according to Minshew, < L **Martius panis*, bread of Mars, "having towers, castles, and such like on them," < *Martius*, of Mars (see *martial*), + *panis*, bread. Some see in the first element a corrupt form of Gr *μακα*, a barley-cake.] 1 A confection made of pounded pistachio-nuts or almonds, with sugar, white of egg, etc. It was made into various ornamental devices

And whanne Dynor was Don, the Duke sent to the Pil grysms gret basons full of *marchpanys*. *Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 13*

Epigrammes that were sent usually for new yeares gittes or to be Printed or put upon their banquetting dishes of sugar plate, or of *march panes*. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 47*

Good thou, save me a piece of *marchpane*. *Shak., R. and J., l. 5, 9*

Hence — 2 Something very fine or dainty
Phi The very *march pane* of the court, I warrant you
Phi And all the gallants came about you like flies, did they not? *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1*

march-time (mārch'tīm), *n* Same as *march-movement*.

march-treason (mārch'trē'zn), *n* Treason against a march, betrayal to an enemy of a march or border, or of any peculiar interest of a bordering territory

Not a thane within reach but he knew his family and connections, and how many of his ancestors had fallen by the hand of the executioner for *march treason*. *Scott, Monastery, Int.*

march-ward (mārch'wārd), *n* A warden of the marches, a marchor

Marciant, *a* An obsolete spelling of *Martian*
marcid (mār'sid), *a*. [= OF *marcido* = Pg *It marcido*, < L *marcidus*, withered, shrunk, < *marcere*, wither see *marcescent*] 1 Withered, shrunk, wasted away

He on his own fish pours the noblest oil,
That, to your *marcid* dying herbs assigned,
By the rank smell and taste betrays its kind. *W. Bowles, in Dryden's tr. of Juvenal's Satires, v. 123*

2. Causing or accompanied by wasting and feebleness.

A burning colliquative fever, the softer parts being melted away, the heat continuing its adhesion upon the drier and fleshy parts, changes into a *marcid* fever. *Harvey (Latham.)*

marciduity (mār-sid'i-ti), *n*. [< *marcid* + *-ity*] A wasted or withered condition; leanness, meagerness. *Perry.*

Marcionist (mār'shon-ist), *n*. [< Gr *Μαρκίωνιστης*, < *Μαρκίων*, *Marcion*. see *Marcionite* and *-ist*] Same as *Marcionite*

Marcionite (mār'shon-it), *n* and *a* [< L *Marcionita*, < Gr *Μαρκίωνιστης*, < *Μαρκίων*, *L. Marcion*, < *Μαρκος*, *L. Marcus*, a personal name] 1. *n* A follower of Marcion of Sinope, a Gnostic religious teacher of the second century, and the founder at Rome of the Marcionite sect, which lasted until the seventh century or later. Marcion taught that there were three primal forces: the good God, first revealed by Jesus Christ, the evil matter, ruled by the devil, and the Demiurge, the finite and imperfect God of the Jews. He rejected the Old Testament, denied the incarnation and resurrection, and admitted only a gospel akin to or altered from that of St. Luke and ten of St. Paul's epistles as inspired and authoritative, he repeated baptism thrice, excluded wine from the eucharist, inculcated an extreme asceticism, and allowed women to minister. See *Crémonan*.

II. *a* Pertaining to or characterized by the principles of Marcion as, the *Marcionite Church*

Marcionitic (mār'shon-it'ik), *a* [< *Marcionite* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the Marcionites or their doctrines

Marcionitism (mār'shon-it-izm), *n* [< *Marcionite* + *-ism*] The doctrines of the Marcionites. *Encyc. Brit., XV. 485*

Marcobrunner (mār'kō-brun-er), *n* [G] A wine produced in a vineyard in the commune of Erbach, near Wiesbaden, and taking its name from a neighboring fountain called the *Marcbrunnen*. It ranks among the best of German wines.

Marcomannic (mār'ko-man'ik), *a* [< *Marcomanni* + *-ic*] Relating to the Marcomanni, an ancient German tribe which harassed the Roman empire at intervals from the time of Cæsar to the fourth century.

marcor, marcour (mār'kor), *n* [< L *marcor*, decay, faintness, languor, < *marcere*, wither, decay, fade, fume, see *marcescent*] The state of withering or wasting, leanness, loss of flesh. *Sir T. Browne [Rare]*

Marcosian (mār'kō-si-an), *n*. [Appar. irreg. < Gr *Μαρκος*, *L. Marcus*, the name of the founder] A follower of Marcus, perhaps of Ephesus, a heresiarch of the second century. The leading features of his system were a ritual imitating the Christian eucharist (at which he apparently caused a miraculous change in the color and quantity of the wine), ministrations and prophecy of women, a cabalistic use of numbers and letters, anthropian licentiousness, and a Gnostic system of souls. He is known chiefly from the writings of Irenæus and his followers were not numerous.

marcour, *n* See *marcor*
marci (mārd), *n* Same as *mord*

mardier, marderit, *n* Same as *marten*¹

Mardi gras (mār'de grā), [F, lit 'fat Tuesday'] so called from the French practice of parading a fat ox (*bauc gras*) during the celebration of the day *mardi* (< L *Martius dies*, day of Mars), Tuesday, *gras*, fat, see *grease*] Shrove Tuesday, the last day of carnival, the day before Ash Wednesday (the first day of Lent), which in some places, as in New Orleans, is celebrated with revelry and elaborate display.

mare¹ (mār), *n* [< ME *marc*, *merc*, *meerc*, *murc*, < AS *merc*, *myrc* = OFries *merc* = D *merri* = MLG *Lg meru* = OHG *merihā*, *merhā*, MHG *meru*, *merhu*, G *mähre* = Icel *merr* = Sw *marr* = Dan *mær*, a mare, fem to AS *mar*, *meah* = OHG *marah*, *march*, *marc*, MHG *march*, *marc* = Icel *marr* (Goth not recorded), a horse, steed, = Ir Gael *marc* = W *march* = Corn *march* (Old Celtic *pāpka*, in Pausanias), a horse, stallion. The Teut. forms may, however, be derived from the Celtic. The base form has disappeared from F. and G., except as found in the disguised compound *marshal*.] 1 The female of the horse, or of other species of the genus *Equus*.

With him there was a Ploverman was his brother,
In a tabard he rood upon a *mare*. *Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 541*

2 A few ears of grain left standing and tied together, at which the harvesters throw their sickles till the knot is cut. *Hallwell*. [Herefordshire, Eng.] — *Crying the mare*, an old harvest sport in Herefordshire. *Blount*. See def. 2. — *Mare's nest*, an absurd or ridiculous imagined discovery, something of apparent importance which a person fancies he has discovered but which turns out to be a delusion or a hoax. Formerly also *horse nest*.

Why dost thou laugh?
What *mare's nest* hast thou found?
Fletcher, Bonduca, v. 2

It [the average German mind] finds its keenest pleasure in divining a profound significance in the most trifling things, and the number of *mare's-nests* that have been

stared into by the German Gelehrter through his spectacles passes calculation.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 292
Money makes the mare go, the outlay of money keeps things going; money will succeed where everything else fails. [Slang.]

I'm making the *mare* go here in Whitford, without the money too some times. *Knickerbocker*, Two Years Ago, Int.

Shanks' mare, one's own legs, as a means of conveyance. [Slang.] — **The gray mare is the better horse**, the wife rules the husband. [Slang.] **Timber mare**. Same as *horse*¹, 5 (b).

mare² (mār), *n* [< ME *mare*, *meie*, < AS *mara*, an incubus, = MIAI *marā*, *māi*, *IAI mare*, *mar*, *mon* = OHG *maro*, *mar*, MHG *mar*, G dial *mahr*, *mar* = Icel *mara* = Sw *mara* = Dan *mare*, nightmare, < OF *mar*, an incubus, also in comp. *cauchemar*, *cauchemar*, *cauquemare*, F *cauchemar*, nightmare < OF *caucher*, < L *calcare*, tread upon, + *mare*, incubus, cf. Pol *maria*, a vision, dream, nightmare, Bohem *mara*, incubus, prob. lit 'crusher,' from the root of AS *myrran*, *myrran*, hinder, mar, orig 'crush' see *mar*¹] Oppressed sleep, incubus, formerly regarded as an evil spirit of the night that oppresses persons during sleep, now used only in the compound *nightmare*.

Mushrooms cause the incubus, or the *mare* in the stomach. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

mare³, *a* and *adv*. An obsolete form of *marci*¹
Mareca (ma-re'ka), *n* [NL, < Byz *mareca* (Maregrave), native name of a teal] A genus of ducks of the family *Anatidae* and subfamily *Anatina* the widgeons. The common widgeon of Europe is *M. penelope*; that of America is *M. americana*. See *widgeon*. Also written *Maruca*.

marechal (mar'e-shal), *n* [F *maréchal*, *marshal* see *marshal*] A kind of powder used for the hair in the eighteenth century.

His hair powdered with *marechal*, a cambric shirt etc. *Shadwell, Roderick Random*

mare clausum (mār'clā'sum), [L *mare*, sea, *clausum*, neut of *clausus* closed, see *marci*¹ and *close*², *a*] A closed sea, a sea closed to navigation, a sea or a part of the high seas within the jurisdiction of a particular nation, as distinguished from the open sea, where all nations have equal right. The phrase is not a geographical one, but a technical legal term, the subject of which has always been in controversy in international law, and its meaning therefore varies in extent according as it is used by those who claim or who resist an extension of territorial jurisdiction over other than the open seas.

mareist, *n* A Middle English form of *marsh*

marekanite (mār'-kan-it), *n* [< *Marekanika* (see def.) + *-ite*] A variety of obsidian, found in small spherules in the vicinity of the Marekanika, near Okhotsk in Siberia. It is a form of peridotite.

Maremmese (mar'e-mes' or -mez'), *a* [< It *Maremma* + *-ese*] Of or pertaining to the Maremma, certain marshy tracts extending along the coast of Tuscany in Italy, reaching back from six to eighteen miles from the sea. The soil is of wonderful fertility, but the atmosphere is so pestilential as to render these districts uninhabitable in the warm season.

marena (ma-rē'na), *n* [NL, < G *marane*, *morane*, said to be so called from Lake *Morin*, in Brandenburg, Prussia] A coregonine fish, < *coregonus marana*, better known as *C. lavaretus*, same as *lavaret*.

marennin (ma-rē'nin), *n* See the quotation.

Navicula ostraria contains a light blue pigment, which it is proposed to call *marennin*, which is diffused throughout the protoplasm. *Jour. of Microsc. Soc., 2d ser., VI. 1, 53*

Mareotic (mar-ē-ot'ik), *a* [< L *Mareoticus*, < Gr *Μαρεωτικός*, < *Μαρίτιος* (see *maritime*), also *Μάρτιος*, < *ἡ ἡμέρα ἡ Μάρτιος*, Lake Marcotis, < *Μάρτιος*, *Μάρτιος*, < Egypt *Mr* or *Mu*, a city in Egypt, or the lake *Mareotis* (see def.) + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to Lake Marcotis in Lower Egypt, or the region in which it is situated, as, *Mareotic wine*.

mares, *n* Plural of *mare*¹
mareschal (mar'e-shal), *n* An obsolete form of *marshal* used archaically, especially with reference to a marshal of France.

O William, may thy arms advance,
That he may lose Dinant next year,
And so be *mareschal* [in cd. 1786 "constable" of France] *Pror*, Taking of Namur in 1695

mare's-nest (mār'z'nest), *n* & *s* [< *mare's nest* (see under *mare*¹)] To discover *mare's-nests*, make absurd discoveries, imagine that one has made an important discovery which is really no discovery at all, or is a hoax.

He's always *mare's-nesting*. *Leach, Davinport Dunn, I. 206 (Hopps)*

maresset, *n* A Middle English form of *marsh*

mare's-tail (märz'tail), *n* and *a* I. *n.* 1 (a) most properly A plant of the genus *Hippuris* *H. vulgaris* [In old herbaria this was *female horsetail*. In contrast with *Equisetum fluviatile*, a stronger plant, called *male horsetail*. But later writers say *mare's tail*, as if the meaning had been *female horse tail*.] (b) The horsetail, *Equisetum* See *bottle-brush*, 2

The pretty *mare's-tail* forest, fairy pines *Tennyson* *Aylmer's Field*.

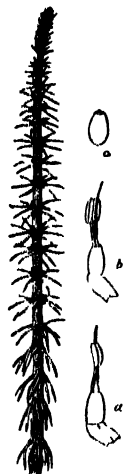
2 *pl* Long straight fibers of gray citrus cloud, an indication of the approach of stormy weather

A light blue sky and a crescent of *mare's tails* over the mountains *W C Brown*, *Jack's Courtship*, xlii

3 In *anal*, the cauda equina (which see, under *cauda*)

II. *a* Like a mare's tail, of the kind called *mare's-tails* said of clouds.

Streaks of *mare's-tail* clouds in the sky *Huxley*, *Nineteenth Century*, [XIX] 202



1 flowering branch of *Mare's tail* (*Hippuris vulgaris*) a flower b flower c fruit d fruit e fruit

marewet, *n* An obsolete form of *marrow*¹

Marezzo marble. See *marble*

margarate (mär'ga-rüt), *n* [*< margar(ite) + -ate*¹] In *chem*, a salt of margaric acid

margarite (mär'ga-ret), *n* [*< Margarit*, a form name, = *F. Margarit* = *Sp. Pg. Margarita* = *It. Margarita*, *Maragrita*, *L. margarita*, *< Gr. μαργαριτης*, a pearl see *margarite*] The name *Margarite*, reduced to *Mag*, *Madge*, dim *Maggy*, etc., is familiarly applied to several birds, etc. see *madge*¹, *magi*¹, *magpie*, etc.] Same as *madge*¹

margarite-grunt (mär'ga-ret-grunt), *n* Same as *margarite-fish*

margaric (mär-gar'ik), *a* [*< margar(ite) + -ic*¹] Pertaining to or resembling pearl - **Margaric acid**, *C₁₇H₃₄O₂*, an acid formerly erroneously supposed to be present in certain fats. It has a fatty aspect and is insoluble in water, but readily soluble in hot alcohol, the latter, as it cools, deposits the acid in pearly scales, whence its name. It probably does not occur in nature.

margarin, **margarine** (mär'ga-rin), *n* [*< margar(ite) + -in*², -*ine*².] A peculiar pearl-like substance extracted from hogs' lard, the solid fatty matter of certain vegetable oils. The purest margarin is obtained from the concrete part of olive-oil. It is a mixture of stearin and palmitin

margarita (mär-ga-ri'tä), *n* [NL (in def 1) *< Gr. μαργαριτης*, a crumb of the sacramental bread, lit. a pearl), *< Gr. μαργαριτης*, a pearl see *margarite*] 1 In the *tr* (h) (a) The vessel in which the consecrated oblate is kept. (b) A portion of the oblate which is placed in the cup as a symbol of the union of the body and blood of Christ. See *communion* - 2 [*cap*] A genus of top shells of the family *Trochidae*. It is represented by a number of species in the colder seas

Margaritacea (mär'ga-ri-tä'sä-ä), *n pl* [NL, neut *pl* of *margaritaceus*, pearly see *margaritaceus*] In old systems, a family of bivalves whose shells are pearly or nacreous inside, the pearl-oysters same as *Tricula* or *Pterinea*. In De Blainville's classification (1825), this family consisted of the genera *Pecten*, *Mallus*, *Perna*, *Crenatula*, *Tricardium*, *Cardium*, *Pulmonella*, *Gemma*, and *Ancula*, thus corresponding somewhat to the *Malleacea* of Lamarck. Also *Margaritacea*

margaritacean (mär'ga-ri-tä'sä-än), *a* and *n* [*< margaritaceus + -an*¹] *a* A Margaritacean, margaritifereous, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Margaritacea*

II. *n* A member of the *Margaritacea*

margaritaceus (mär'ga-ri-tä'sä-üs), *a*. [*< NL margaritaceus*, pearly, *< L. margarita*, a pearl see *margarite*] Resembling mother-of-pearl, pearly, glossy-white with purple, green, and blue reflections

Margaritana (mär'ga-ri-tä'nä), *n* [NL, *< L. margarita*, a pearl see *margarite*] A genus of river-mussels of the family *Unionidae*. It is closely related to *Unio*, chiefly differing in some details of the hinge teeth, and a species, *M. margaritifera*, is notable as a pearl oyster producing pearls of commercial value. Also called *Alamodon*.

margarite (mär'gu-rüt), *n* [*< ME margarite*, *margrite* (also *margery*, *q v*) (*< AS meregrot*, *meregrot* = *OH. margriota* = *OHG. margrioz*, a pearl, forms simulating *AS mere*, etc., sea, + *greot*, etc., sand, gravel, grit), *< OF. marguerite*,

marguerete, *F. margarte*, *marguerite* = *Sp. Pg. margarita* = *It. margarita*, *margherita*, a pearl, *< L. margarita*, rarely *margaritum*, = *Bulg. margarit* = *Russ. margarit*, *< Gr. μαργαριτης*, a pearl, also *μαργαρον*, a pearl, *< μαργαρος*, the pearl-oyster, cf *Pers. murwari* (*> Turk. merward*), a pearl] 1. A pearl [Obsolete or poetical]

Rich orient pearl,
More bright of hue than were the *margarites*
That Caesar found in wealthy Albion
Greene, *Orlando Furioso*

2 A mineral of micaceous structure, separable into thin laminae which are rather brittle. It has a grayish or reddish color and a pearly luster on the cleavage-surface (hence called *pearl-mica*). In composition it is a silicate of aluminum and calcium. It is a common associate of corundum. It is one of the so-called *brittle micas*.

3 In *lithol*, an arrangement of the devitrification products (globulites) of a glassy material into forms resembling strings of beads, a term introduced by Vogelsang - 4 Same as *margarita*, 1

margaritic (mär-ga-rüt'ik), *a*. [*< margarite + -ic*¹] Pertaining to or resembling pearl or margarite. **Margaritic acid**, one of the fatty acids which result from the saponification of castor-oil

margaritiferous (mär'ga-rüt'if'e-rus), *a* [*< L. margaritifer*, pearl-bearing, *< margarita*, a pearl (see *margarite*), + *ferre* = *E. bear*] Pearl-bearing, producing pearls; margaritaceous

margaritite (mär'ga-rüt'it), *n* [*< NL Margaritites*, a generic name of such shells, *< L. margarita*, a pearl see *margarite*] A fossil pearl-oyster or some similar margaritiferous shell

Margarodes (mär-ga-ro'döz), *n* [NL, *< Gr. μαργαροδης*, pearl-like, *< μαργαρον*, a pearl (see *margarite*), + *odios*, form] 1 A genus of scale-insects of the family *Coccidae*. *M. formicarius* so named from its pearly appearance and from its living with ants, is known in the Bahamas as the ground pearl. Its scale covering has caused it to be mistaken for a mollusk. These insects are sometimes strung like beads in necklaces. The genus is probably the same as *Porphyrophora* of Brandt (1833), it was named the same year by Guldinger

2 A genus of pyralid moths, typical of the family *Margarodidae*, erected by Guenee in 1854, having the wings immaculate, neither fasciate nor marginate, and the body stout. They occur in most parts of the world, more abundantly in tropical countries. *M. quadratipennis* of the United States feeds in the larval state on the privet

Margarodidae (mär-ga-ro'dä-dä), *n pl* [NL, *< Margarodes + -idae*] A family of pyralid moths named from the genus *Margarodes*, having ample, entire, silky, semi-hyaline, nidescent or pearly wings, often bordered and seldom marked. The abdomen of the male has an apical tuft which is often hind. It is a large wide spread family of some 20 genera, as *Phacellura*, which contains the moths whose larvae are known in the United States as *melon caterpillars* and *pebble worms*

margarodite (mär'ga-rö-dit), *n* [*< Gr. μαργαροδης*, pearl-like (see *Margarodes*), + *-ite*²] A variety of muscovite, or common potash-mica, affording, upon ignition, a small percentage of water

margaron, **margarone** (mär'ga-rön, -rön), *n* [*= F. margaron*, as *margar* (*< F. marg*) + *-on*, -*one*] A solid white fatty matter which crystallizes in pearly scales, and is obtained by distilling margaric acid with excess of lime

margarize (mär'gar-i-zä), *v t*, pret and pp *margarized*, *pp* *margarizing* [*< Margary* (see def.) + *-ize*¹] In the antiseptic treatment of timber, to impregnate (the wood) with a solution of sulphate of copper. The word is derived from the name of the inventor of the process J. J. Lloyd Margary

margate-fish (mär'gät-fish), *n* A fish, *Hamulon gibbosum* or *album*, inhabiting the Caribbean Sea and Florida Keys. Its color is pearly white, somewhat olivaceous above, with obsolete spots on some of the scales, the mouth is orange within, and the lips and a faint blotch on each side of the snout are light yellow. It reaches a length of 2 feet or more, and is one of the most important food fishes of Havana and Key West. Also called *market fish*, *maggot-fish*, *margaret-ornament*

Margaux (mär-gö'), *n* [*F. see def*] Claret produced in the commune of Margaux, in the department of the Gironde in France. Its better grades closely resemble the Chateau Margaux. See *chateau*

margay (mär'gä), *n* [*= F. margay*, *< Braz. tigrina*, or *F. margay*, also, some related species. They are small spotted and striped cats resembling the ocelot, ranging from Mexico to Paraguay. The margay is about 2 feet long, the tail from 12 to 18 inches. It has been domesticated and made useful in destroying rats, like the common house-cat. Also *marjay*

marge (märj), *n*. [*< F. marge* = *Pr. marge* = *D. marge*, *< L. margo (margin-)*, border, margin: see *margin*.] Same as *margin* [Poetical]

By this the Muse arrives

At Elle's fabled marge

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xlii 1632

The drum, suspended by its tattered *marge*,
Once rolled and rattled to the Heavian's charge.
O W. Holmes, *Metrical Essay*

marged (märjd), *a* [*< marge + -ed*²] Bordered, having a margin

From that gold sanded, flower *marged* shore

The Week, VI 186

margent (mär'jent), *n* and *a*. [A var of *margin*, with unorig. -t as in *parchment*, *tyrant*, etc.] 1. *n* 1. A margin [Obsolete or archaic]

The beached *margent* of the sea.

Shak, *M N D*, II. 1 85.

Be not deceiv'd, Readers, by men that would overawe
your ears with big names and huge Tomes that contra-
dict and repeal one another, because they can crumme
margent with citations. *Milton*, *Apology for Smectymnua*.

By the *margent* of the sea

I would build myself a home

R H Stoddard, *By the Margent of the Sea*

2 *Gloss*, marginal comment

See at the bar the booby Bettesworth, . . .

Who knows of law nor text nor *margent*. *Swift*

II. *a* Marginal

Margent notes upon a French text.

R Saltonstall, *To Winthrop* (1643)

Here, peradventure my witless youth may be taxed with
a *margent* note of presumption, for offering to put up any
motion of applause in the behalf of so excellent a poet.

Nash (*Arber's Eng. Garner*, I 498).

margent (mär'jent), *v t* [*< margent*, *n*] To note or enter on the margin, margin

I present it [England's Ethel] in one whole entire hymne,
distinguishing it only by succession of years, which I have
margented through the whole story.

Mr. for Mags, p 775, *Prof*

margery, *n* [*< ME margery*, *margerye*, *< OF. margerie*, *marquerie*, vernacular form of *margarite*, var of *margarite*, a pearl] A pearl

margery-pearl, *n* [*< ME margery perle*] Same as *margery*. *Prompt Par*, p 214

And seyde, "noli mittere man *margerye* peris
Amanges hogges, that han hawes at wille"

Piers Plowman (B), x. 9

margin (mär'jin), *n* [Also *marge* (*< F.*) formerly also *margin* (and *margent*, *q v*), *< ME. margin*, *margyne*, *< OF. margine* (usually *marge*, *F. marge*) = *Sp. margen* = *Pg. margem* = *It. margine*, a border, margin, = *Serv. margina*, a hill (as a boundary, an anti-hill, mole-hill), *< L. margo (margin-)*, edge, brink, border, margin see *mark*¹] 1 A bordering or bounding space, a border, a space between one edge or line and another, as that along a river between the edge of the water or of its bed and a real or imaginary outer line, or the like, or that between the edges of a leaf or sheet of paper and those of the printing or writing on it. In some plants the leaf (then called *marginale*) has a distinct margin or border of different formation or coloration from the main body. In the case of a book, *margin* alone usually means the clear space between the print and the outer edge of the leaf called distinctively the *front margin*, the *head* or *top margin* is at the top of the page, the *tail* or *bottom margin* at the foot, and the *back margin* on the inner side against the back. Parts of these margins, especially at the sides, may be occupied by marginal notes, remarks, or the like. An *opened margin* is one where the leaves have been opened or separated, as with a folder but not trimmed an *uncut margin* has not been cut anywhere, a *rough cut margin* has only the more protruding ragged edges cut off with scissors. In a *cropped margin* too much paper has been cut away, in a *bed margin* part of the print has been cut away.

We came into the road, where I saw an antient way
about eighteen feet broad, paved with large round stones,
having a *margin* on each side, partly of hewn stone.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. 1 80

Thus on Meander's flowery *margin* lies

The dying swan

Pope, *ll. of the L*, v 65

With plates of brass the corslet cover'd o'er

(The same renown'd *Asteropus* wore),

Whose glittering *margin* raised with silver shine

(No vulgar gift), *Eumelus* shall be thine

Pope, *Iliad*, xlii 641

Starts, when he sees the hazels quiver

Along the *margin* of the river

Whither, *Mogg Megone*, II

Specifically — (a) In an engraving, the paper left blank outside the plate mark. (b) In *entom*, properly, the outer part of a surface or distinct portion of the integument, as distinguished from the central part or disk. In this sense *margin* is not to be confounded with *edge*, which is used to denote the extreme boundary of a part but where distinction is unnecessary, the two terms are often used synonymously. (c) In *conch*, the edge or entire outline of a bivalve shell. (d) In *bot* (1) The edge. (2) A distinct border, different from the body of the organ, as the membranous expansion surrounding some seeds or seed vessels, a narrow wing.

2 In *joinery*, the flat part of the stiles and rails of framed work. Doors which are made in two widths

or leaves are called *double-margined*, in consequence of the stiles being repeated in the center, and so are also those doors which are made to imitate two leaved doors.

3 Latitude, scope, or range, freedom from narrow restriction or limitation, room or provision for enlarged or extended action.

Their *margin* of effective operation is strictly limited, still, such a *margin* exists, and they [trades unions] have turned it to account. *Ras*, Contemporary Socialism, viii.

4 Allowance made, security given, or scope afforded for contingencies, as profit or loss in trade, error of calculation, change of circumstances, diversity of judgment or opinion, etc.

There is always *margin* enough in the statute for a liberal judge to read one way and a servile judge another. *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

5. In speculative dealings on the exchanges (a) The sum in money, or represented by securities, deposited by a speculator or trader with his broker as a provision against loss on transactions made on account. This margin is usually reckoned at 10 per cent of the par value of stocks or bonds, and 10 cents per bushel or barrel on grain or oil. If the price rises or falls to a satisfactory extent, a sale or purchase is made, and the gain is the customer's profit, less the broker's charges. If the price falls below or rises above the margin furnished and the purchase is to be protected in expectation of a future rise or fall, the customer is required to furnish ("put up") more margin to cover the difference.

The banks refused to loan upon any except first-class collateral, and commission houses regarded the market as in a somewhat dangerous condition for speculators on *margin*. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 342.

(b) A deposit made by each of two brokers, parties to a contract, when one is "called up" (as it is termed) by the other. This mutual deposit (usually of 5 per cent) is made in some bank or trust company agreed upon, and remains subject only to a joint check or draft during the continuance of the contract upon which it has been called. — *Cardinal*, *costal*, *dentate*, *dilated margin*. See the adjectives. — *Dislocated margin*. See *dislocate*. — *Double margin*, a margin in which there is a fine groove along the outer side, the margin being thus composed of two parallel edges or calines with the groove between them. — *Eroded margin*. See *erode*. — *Filate*, *incrassate*, *inferior*, *inner*, etc., *margin*. See the adjectives. — *Margin draft*. See *margin-draft*. — *Margin of a course*, in arch., that part of the upper side of a course of slates which is left uncovered by the next superior course. — *To make margin*, in printing, to determine the proper amount of margin to be given to printed pages by the selection of blanks or of low furniture of suitable sizes. — *Syn* 1. Confine, limit, skirt. See *rim*.

margin (mār'jūn), *v* t. [*F* *marguer* = *Sp* *Pg* *marguar* = *It* *marguar*, < *L* *marguar*, furnish with a border, < *margo* (*margu*-), a border, see *margin*, *n*] 1. To furnish with a margin, form or constitute a margin to, border.

The ice-born rivers were *margin*ed occasionally with spires of discolored ice.

Kane, *Sec* *Greenland Exp.*, II, 150.

2. To enter in the margin, as a note in a book. — *To margin up*, to put up margins, as a provision against loss by a broker who has purchased and holds stocks, etc., on behalf of a customer, cover loss on account of depreciation of prices.

The concern then had \$42,500,000 locked up on the bourse, having trebled its liabilities in the vain attempt to *margin* up after a fall begun in September, 1881.

Amer. Economist, III, 176.

marginal (mār'jū-nal), *a* [= *F* *marginal* = *Sp* *Pg* *marginal* = *It* *marginal*, < *NL* *marginalis*, < *L* *margo* (*margu*-), margin, see *margin*] Pertaining to a margin, situated on or near the margin, specifically, written or printed in the margin of a page as, a *marginal* note or gloss.

To come into the dim reflexion of hollow antiquities sold by the seeming bulk, and there be fain to club quotations with Men whose learning and belief lies in *marginal* stuffings. *Milton*, Church Government, II, Pref.

The passage itself is set down in the *marginal* notes. *Pope*, Temple of Fame, Adv. t.

inner marginal cell. See *inner*. — *Marginal bodies*, *marginal vesicles*, in hydroid polyps, differentiated sensory organs attached to the edge of the umbrella. Those which are pigmented are supposed to have a visual function, those which have hard concretions to be auditory (See cut under *isthmo*). Different kinds of marginal bodies have special names. — *Marginal bones or ossicles*, supernumerary digital phalanges lying along the inner or the outer border of the flipper of an ichthyosaurus. (See cut under *Ichthyosaurus*.) The marginal bones furnish a remarkable instance of more than the normal five digits of vertebrates. — *Marginal cell*, in entom., a cell or space of the wing anterior to the marginal vein and attaining the apical margin. — *Marginal finger*, the index-finger.

Would I had seen thee graven with thy great sire,
Ere lived to have men's *marginal* fingers point
At Charalots, as a lamented story!

Manning and Field, Fatal Dowry, III, 1.

Marginal fringes, in ornith. See *fringe*. — *Marginal gemination*. See *gemination*. — *Marginal gyrus*. See *gyrus*. — *Marginal line*, in entom., a variously waved or angulated line running across the anterior wing near the apical margin, distinguished in many moths. — *Marginal lobe*, *lobule*. See *lobe*. — *Marginal notes*, notes printed on the front margin or fore edge of the leaf. Often called *side notes*. — *Marginal vein or nerve*, in entom., a vein of an insect's wing, extending more or less longitudinally

toward the apical margin. It may arise from the pterostigma and form a curved line, as in some *Hymenoptera* (in which case it is also called the *radial vein*), or it may be a posterior fork of the costal vein, as in certain *Diptera*.

Marginal vesicles. See *marginal bodies*.

marginalia (mār'jū-nā'li-ā), *n* pl. [*NL*, neut. pl. of *marginalis*, *marginal*, see *marginal*] 1. Marginal notes. — 2. In sponges, spicules forming a collar round the osculum. *F. E. Schulze*. — *marginalize* (mār'jū-nal-īz), *v* t; pret and pp *marginalized*, ppr *marginalizing* [*<* *marginal* + *-ize*] *I*, *trans*. To furnish with marginal notes. [*Rare*]

Augustine's Confessions, in the same library, he [Archbishop Lightfoot] similarly *marginalized*. *F. Jacob*, Literary Life, p. 104.

II. *intrans*. To make marginal notes. [*Rare*] Byron could *marginalize* with similar fertility and facility. *F. Jacob*, Literary Life, p. 117.

marginally (mār'jū-nal-ī), *adv*. In the margin, as of a book.

marginant (mār'jū-nant), *a*. In bot., becoming *marginate*.

marginate (mār'jū-nat), *v* t; pret and pp *marginated*, ppr *marginating* [*<* *L* *marginatus*, pp of *marguere*, furnish with a border, see *margin*, *v*] To furnish with a margin or margins.

marginate (mār'jū-nit), *a* [*<* *L* *marginatus*, pp, see the verb.] Having a margin specifically, in entom. (a) Having the margin of a distinct color, as, *marginate* with purple. (b) Having a distinct margin or edge, as the pronotum of many beetles. — *Marginate abdomen*, in entom., an abdomen that is compressed and has the sides of the dorsal segments elevated as in many *Staphylinidae*, or projecting beyond the wing covers in a ship up ridge, as in many *Hemiptera* and *Orthoptera*, and a few *Coleoptera*.

marginated (mār'jū-nā-ted), *a*. Same as *marginate*.

margin-draft (mār'jūn-drāft), *n*. In masonry, a plane chiseled surface adjoining the edge or edges of a hewn block, as that about the joints of a usual variety of ashlar, in which the margin-draft incloses the middle part of the face, which may either be dressed or left rough.

margined (mār'jūnd), *a* [*<* *margin* + *-ed*] *Marginate*, specifically, in bot., having a distinct and projecting edge or wing, as the borders of many flat seeds. — *Margined fruit-bat*, *Cynopterus marginatus*, a small East Indian species, about 4 inches long, whose carinae are margined or edged with white. — *Marginella* (mār'jū-nel'ē), *n*. [*NL*, dim. of *L* *margo* (*margu*-), edge, border, see *margin*] The typical genus of the family *Marginellidae*. There are some 250 species, found in all warm seas, of small size with smooth oval shells having a small respiratory notch. The last respiratory tentacles of the genus have an evident spine, as *M. tuberculata*, some others with a sunken spine, as *M. lineata*, form a subgenus *Pernellia*.

Marginellacea (mār'jū-nel'ē-sē-ā), *n* pl. [*NL*, < *Marginella* + *-acea*] Same as *Marginellidae*. — *Marginellidae* (mār'jū-nel'ē-dē), *n* pl. [*NL*, < *Marginella* + *-idae*] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Marginella*. The animal has only a chitidial teeth, tentacles approximated at base, eyes on their base and a large foot. The shell is involute or obovate, with a short or sunken spire, polished porcellaneous surface, and has several distinct plaits on the columellar lip.

marginelliform (mār'jū-nel'ē-form), *a* [*<* *NL* *Marginella* + *L* *forma*, form] Having the character of a *Marginella* or related mollusks. — *marginelloid* (mār'jū-nel'ē-oid), *a* [*<* *NL* *Marginella* + *-oid*] Of or pertaining to the *Marginellidae*, or to the group which that family represents.

marginicidal (mār'jū-ni-sī'dal), *a* [*<* *L* *margo* (*margu*-), border, + *cidere*, cut, + *-al*] In bot., a term descriptive of that mode of dehiscence in which the carpels separate along their external line of junction, not, however, splitting the septa or partitions, as in septifid dehiscence, but breaking away from them.

marginiform (mār'jū-ni-fōrm), *a* [*<* *L* *margo* (*margu*-), edge, border, + *forma*, form] Like a border, edge, or margin, forming a mere rim of something, as, the *marginiform* ears of some spermophiles. (*ones*.)

margining (mār'jū-nīng), *n*. [Verbal *n* of *margin*, *v*] Margins collectively, also, the form or character of a margin, marks or colors bordering a surface, as, a black *margining*.

marginirostral (mār'jū-ni-ros'tral), *a* [*<* *L* *margo* (*margu*-), edge, border, + *rostrum*, bill, beak, see *rostral*] Bordering or fringing the bill, applied by Macgillivray to feathers situ-

ated about the basal margin of the bills of birds. [*Scarcely in use*].

margin-line (mār'jūn-līn), *n*. *Naut.*, a line or edge parallel to the upper side of the wing-transom in a ship and just below it, where the butts of the after bottom planks terminate.

margin-tailed (mār'jūn-tald), *a*. Having the tail margined, specifically applied to a South American otter, *Phocaena sandbachii*, in which the tail is white.

margosa (mār-gō'sā), *n*. [*E* *Ind*] An East Indian tree, *Ladurachta Indica* (*Melia Azadirachta*). Its fruit yields a concrete fixed oil. Also called *nim* or *nem*. — *Margosa bark*. See *bark*.

margrave, *margraviate* (mār'grā-vat, mār-grā-vat), *n*. [*<* *margrave* + *-ate*] The territory of a margrave.

margrave (mār'grāv), *n*. [Formerly also (after *G*) *markgrave*, *markgravi* < *F* *margrave* = *D* *markgraf* = *MLG* *markgraf* = *Dan* *mark-græ* = *Sw* *markgræ*, < *MLG* *markgræ* (*OHG* *markgravo*), < *markgraf*, < *mark*, a march or border, + *graf*, a count, see *march* and *graf*] A German title (*markgraf*), 'count or earl of a mark' or border province, equivalent to *marquis*. The margraves were originally military governors or guardians by appointment (first in the time of Charles the Great), but their office soon became hereditary. From the twelfth century onward the margraves were princes of the empire, and some of them became electors. The title ceased to be used in its territorial sense in 1806, when there were nine margraves, but was retained for some time as a title of courtesy for younger sons.

The chief and head of them (commissioners) was the *Margrave* (as they call him) of Burgis.

Sir T. More, Utopia, II, by Robinson (1551), Prolog.

The *margraves*, who was the high executive officer of the little commonwealth, marched down to the cathedral. *Moltay*, Dutch Republic, I, 561.

margraviate, *n*. See *margraviate*.

margravine (mār'grā-ven), *n*. [*<* *F* *margravine* = *D* *markgrävin* = *MLG* *markgrävin* = *MLG* *markgrävin*, *markgrävin*, < *markgraf* = *Sw* *markgrävin* = *Dan* *markgrävinde*, fem. of *markgrave*, *margrave*, see *margrave*] The wife of a margrave.

marguerite (mār'grē-tē), *n*. [*<* *F* *marguerite*, a daisy, a pearl, < *L* *margarita*, < *Gk* *μαργαριτης*, a pearl, see *margarite*, *margarite*] 1. The common European daisy, *Bellis perennis*. — 2. A species from Tennessee, *Chrysanthemum frutescens*, also called *Paris daisy*, closely resembling the common oxeye daisy, but with leaves more dissected. It is successful as a winter bloomer, while the latter is not. There is a popular yellow variety, *golden marguerite*. See cut under *Chrysanthemum*. — *Blue marguerite*, *Delphinium* (*Aquatic*) *erubescens*.

marguette (mār'grē-tē), *a*. In her, same as *decked*.

Margyricarpus (mār'jū-ri-kū'pus), *n*. [*NL* (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), < *Gk* *μαργαριτης*, a pearl, + *καρπος*, fruit, erroneously for **Marguatoecarpus*] A genus of rosaceous shrubs belonging to the tribe *Potenteille*, characterized by hermaphrodite flowers which are axillary and solitary and have a calyx without bracts, no petals, two stamens, and one carpel. They are branching, rigid, leafy shrubs with pinnate leaves and small, inconspicuous flowers sessile in the axils. There are 4 species, natives of South America. *M. schomburgkii* is sometimes cultivated under the name of *pearl berry* or *pearl fruit*.

mariage, *n*. An obsolete form of *marriage*. — *marialite* (mār'ī-āl-īl), *n*. [Formation not known] A kind of scapolite found near Naples. It is essentially a silicate of aluminum and sodium with some sodium chlorid. See *scapolite*.

*Marian*¹ (mār'ī-an), *a*. [*<* *L* *Marianus*, < *Marius* (see *del*), the name of a Roman gens] Of or pertaining to Caius Marius, a noted Roman general (died 86 B. C.), or his followers.

When ordered by Sulla to put away his wife, who was connected with the *Marian* party, he (Cicero) refused to obey, although he lost by the refusal his wife's dowry, his priesthood, and his fortune. *Lucan*, *Phars.*, IV, 694.

*Marian*² (mār'ī-an), *a*. [*<* *ML* *Marianus*, < *L* *Maria*, Mary, see *marry*, *marry*] 1. Of or pertaining to the Virgin Mary, as, the *Marian* doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church. — 2. Of or pertaining to Queen Mary of England, daughter of Henry VIII.

Of all the *Marian* martyrs, Mr. Philpot was the best-honored gentleman. *Fuller*.

The fate of the English Protestants, exiles under the *Marian* administration, was, as the day arrived, to be the lot of the English Papists under the government of Elizabeth. *D. Israel*, *Annals* of It., II, 66.

*Marian*³ (mār'ī-an), *n*. [Also *Marian*, < *OF* *Marian*, dim. of *Maria*, Mary, see *marry*] 1. See *Maid Marian*. — 2. Same as *marlet*. *Cotgrave*.



Marginella tuberculata

Marianism (mā-ri-an-izm), *n.* [**< Marian² + -ism.**] The adoration of the Virgin.
mariche, *n.* [**E Ind**] An imp or demon.

In these parts are huge woods, harbours of Lions, Tigers, Owls, and *Mariches* which have maidens faces and Scorpions tails. *Purchase, Pilgrimage*, p. 459

maricolous (mā-rik'ō-lus), *a* [**< L mare, the sea, + color, dwell**] Inhabiting the sea, oceanic or pelagic in habitat, as an animal or a plant
marid (mar'id), *n.* [**Ar marid, rebellious, rebel**] In *Mohammedan myth*, an evil jinn or genie or demon of the most powerful class

It is only when he cannot bring his lovers together, or having done so cannot find enough fire of trouble to test their constancy, that the Arab "raconteur" introduces his genie, "afrit," or "marid," or changes his hero into an ape. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV 196

marie¹, *v* A Middle English form of *marry*¹
marie², *intj* A Middle English form of *marry*²
marie³, *n* [**Var of marrow²**, in this form, in the second quot., confused with *Mary*, a woman's name] A companion, mate, attendant

What 's become o' your *maries*, Malary?
Wille and Lady Malary (Child's Ballads, II 59).

Yestreen the Queen had four *Maries*,
 The night she'll ha'e but three.
 There was Marie Newton, and Marie Beaton,
 And Marie 'Arminchuel and me
The Queen's Mary (Child's Ballads, III 118).

mariet (mar'i-et), *n* [**< OF maruete, in pl "Mariets, f, marieis, marians, violets, Coventry bells" (Cotgrave), also a kind of "Campanula, f marvette, dim of Marie, Mary see marry²"**] An old name for the Canterbury-bell, *Campanula Medium* also called *Marion's violet*, translating the old Latin name *Viola Mariana*

marigenous (mā-rij'e-nus), *a* [**< L mare, the sea, + -genus, produced sea -genous**] Produced in or by the sea [**Rare**]

marigold (mar'i-göld), *n* [**< Mary, 1. o the Virgin Mary, + gold** **< D goldblume = (1 goldblume, marigold, lit "gold-flower", Gael lus Mairi, marigold, lit "Mary's plant"**] 1 Properly, a composite plant of either of the genera *Calendula* and *Tagetes*. *C. officinalis* is the common garden or pot-marigold of some use in dyeing and medicine (See out under *bract*) The species of *Tagetes* bear the name of *African* or *French marigold*, though their origin is in South America and Mexico. *T. erecta*, the specific African marigold, is stout and erect, with club-shaped peduncles and orange or lemon-colored heads. *T. patula*, the specific French marigold, has cylindrical peduncles and narrower heads, the rays orange or with darker stripes. The Cape marigolds, from South Africa, are species of *Dimorphotheca*, formerly classed under *Calendula*. *D. plumata* with white rays, closes in dark weather. The name is also applied to various other chiefly golden flowered plants, commonly with an adjective or in composition

A Garland braided with the Flowery foulds
 Of yellow Citrons Turn Sols, *Mary golds*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Magnificence
 The *marigold*, that goes to bed w' the sun
Shak. W. T., iv 4 106

Fall in the *marigold*, for potage meet
Gay, Shepherd's Week 1 45.

2† A piece of gold money so called from its color

I'll write it as you will, in short hand, to despatch immediately and presently go put five hundred *maris golds* in a purse for you
Cowley, (Letter of Coleman 8th of

Ooru-marigold, in Great Britain, *Chrysanthemum segetum*, growing among crops. Also called *field marigold* **old marigold** - **Fetid marigold**, an ill smelling American weed *Dioscorea chrysanthemoides* **Pig-marigold**, a plant of the genus *Mecynanthus*

marigold-finch (mar'i-göld-finch), *n* The golden-crested wren, *Regulus cristatus*

marigold-window (mar'i-göld-win'dō), *n* In arch., same as *rose window* [**Rare or obsolete**]

marigraph (mar'i-gráf), *n* [**< F marigraphic, < L mare, the sea, + Gr γράφω, write**] A self-registering instrument for making a continuous record of the height of the tides, a tide-gage

marigraphic (mar-i-gráf'ik), *a* [**< marigraph + -ic**] Pertaining to or obtained by means of a marigraph

marikin (mar'i-kin), *n* Same as *marikina*

marikina (mar-i-kō'nā), *n* [**NL, from a native name**] A sort of squirrel-monkey, the silky marmoset or tamarin, *Midas* or *Jachus rosalia*. It is of a bright-yellowish color with long hair about the head, making a kind of mane. It inhabits the region of the upper Amazon, and was formerly in much request as a pet. Also called *silly monkey* and *tum monkey*

marinade¹ (mar-i-nād'), *n* [**< F marinade, pickle, < marin, of the sea see marine and -ade¹**] 1 A compound liquor, generally of wine and vinegar, with herbs and spices, in which fish or meats are steeped before cooking to improve their flavor - 2† Pickled meat, either flesh or fish *E Phillips*, 1706.

marinade¹ (mar-i-nād'), *v t*; pret. and pp *marinated*, ppr. *marinating*. [**< marinade, n**] Same as *marinate*.

marinade² (mar-i-nād'), *n* [**Cf marinade¹**] In the West Indies, a little cake made of the edible core of the cabbage-palm

Those delicious little cakes called *marinades*, which you hear the colored peddlers calling out for sale
Harper's Mag., LXXVII 827

Marine (mā-rī'nē), *n pl* [**NL (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), fem pl of L marinus, marine**] A series of monocotyledonous marine plants of the natural order *Hydrocharideae*, characterized by having the cotyledon project beyond the thick radicle. It embraces the genera *Enhalus*, *Thalassia*, and *Halophila*, natives of the Indian and South Pacific oceans. Also called *Thalassaea*

marinaget, *n* [**< OF marinago (= Sp. marinago), < marin, marine, + -age**] Seamanship

And with helps of our oars within the borde, and by other crafts of *marinaget*, with grete dyfficulte and fere they kepte the Galye from the shore
Sir R. Gysford, Pylgrymage, p. 68

marinal (mā-re'nāl), *a* [**< marine + -al**] Of the sea; saline, bitter [**Rare**]

These here are festival, not *marinal* waters
Rev T Adams, Works, I 168

marinate (mar-i-nat'), *v t*, pret and pp *marinated*, ppr. *marinating* [**Var of marinade¹, v, as if < marin + -ate²**] To salt or pickle, as fish, and then preserve in oil or vinegar

Why am I styled a cook, if I'm so loath
 To *marinate* my fish, or season broth?
W King, Art of Cookery

They set before us a *Marinated* ragout flavoured with cummin seed
R F Burton, tr of Arabian Nights, I 278

marine (mā-rē'n'), *a* and *n* [**In present pron after mod F, but found in ME, marin, marine, < OF and F marin = Sp Pg It marino, of the sea, fem as a noun, F marine = Sp Pg It marina, the sea-shore, sea, shipping interests, etc., < L marinus, of or belonging to the sea, < mare, the sea, = AS mere, a lake, = E mere see mere¹**] 1 *a* 1 Of or pertaining to the sea, characteristic of the sea, existing in or formed by the sea as, a *marine* picture or view, the *marine* fauna and flora, *marine* deposits left by ancient seas, *marine* tides - 2 Relating to or connected with the sea, used or adapted for use at sea, acting or operating at sea as, a *marine* chart, a *marine* league, a *marine* engine, *marine* forces - 3† Relating to navigation or shipping, maritime, nautical; naval

The code of maritime laws, which are called the laws of Oleron, and are received by all nations in Europe as the ground and substratum of all their *marine* constitutions was confessedly compiled by our King Ric had the First
Blackstone, Com., I xiii

4 In *zool.*, technically, inhabiting the high seas, oceanic, pelagic distinguished from *maritime* or *littoral* - **Fleet marine officer** See *feet* - **Marine acid**, hydrochloric acid - **Marine barometer** See *barometer* - **Marine belt** Same as *three mile belt* (which see, under *mile*) - **Marine boiler**, a boiler specially adapted to use in steamboats and steam ships. Maximum heating surface with a minimum of cubic space occupied by the entire boiler and furnace is a distinctive feature of marine boilers, in which also the best proportion of grate to heating surface, arrangement of parts to secure active water circulation, strength, durability, and convenience in fitting are points to which the greatest attention is paid. Corrugated plates for direct fire-surface and forced draft are prominent characteristics of modern marine boilers of the best types - **Marine corps** See *corps* 2 - **Marine cotton**. Same as *adene* - **Marine ducks**, the sea ducks, the subfamily *Fuliginidae* - **Marine engine**, any steam engine adapted for use in sea-going steamers - **Marine engineering** See *naval engineering*, under *engineering* - **Marine gins**, governor, guard, hospital. See the nouns - **Marine insurance** See *insurance*, 1 - **Marine league** See *league* 2 - **Marine officer**, an officer of the marine corps - **Marine railway**, a railway, extending from the shore into the sea, on which vessels are hauled up to be repaired or are transported from one body of water to another - **Marine sauce**, *Porphyra vulgaris*, a common seaweed - **Marine soap**, a kind of soap well adapted for washing with sea water, made chiefly of coconut-oil - **Marine store**, a place where old ships materials, as canvas, junk, iron, etc., are bought and sold applied also to shops where any old articles, as iron, grease, ropes, etc., are bought and sold. In Great Britain the keeper of the store must have his or her name with "Dealer in Marine Stores" painted distinctly, in letters not less than six inches long, over the door. He must register his purchases, not buy from a person apparently under sixteen, and not cut up any cable or article exceeding five fathoms in length without an order from a justice of the peace. - **Marine surveyor**, a civil officer who surveys ships for insurance, repairs, etc. - **Marine wolf**, in *her*, a bearing resembling a sort of seal, the head of which is made ferocious with projecting tuks, etc. - *Syn. Naval, Nautical*, etc. See *maritime*

II. n 1† The sea-shore

I do yow to wite that thei haue had stronge battails be-fore logres in the plays a-gein the Salanes, that all the

contrey hadde robbed, and all the *marynes* and the portes toward Dover
Morin (E. E. T. S.), II. 230.

Every evening they solace themselves along the *Marine*, the men on horse-back, and the women in large Carosses.
Sandys, Travels, p. 192.

2. Shipping in general; the maritime interest as represented by ships, sea-going vessels considered collectively, either in the aggregate or as regards nationality or class as, the mercantile *marine* of a country, the naval *marine*

Holland is rapidly increasing her steam *marine*
D A Wells, Our Merchant Marine, p. 81

3 In France, specifically, the naval establishment, the national navy and its adjuncts as, the minister of *marine*, or of the *marine*

The first [factions] wished France to attend solely to her *marine*, and thereby to overpower England on her own element
Burke, A Regicide Peace, II.

4 A soldier who serves on board of a man-of-war, one of a body of troops enlisted to do military service on board of ships or at dockyards. In the United States and British service, they are clothed and armed similarly to infantry of the line

5 An empty bottle. See the quotation

I have always heard that empty bottles were, especially among army men, called *marines*. I remember that some sixty years ago a good story used to be told, I think, of the Duke of York. His Royal Highness, at some military convivial meeting, little thinking of giving offence to the susceptibilities of any man present, ordered a servant to "take away those *marines*" *N and Q*, 7th ser., VI 88.

6. In *painting*, a sea-piece, a marine view

On the right hand of one of the *marines* of Salvator, in the Pitti Palace, there is a passage of sea reflecting the sunrise
Ruskin

Royal *marines*, troops who serve on British ships of war - Tell that to the *marines*, that will do for the *marines*, expressions signifying disbelief in some statement made or story told. They originated in the fact that, owing to their ignorance of seamanship, the *marines* were formerly made butts of by the sailors

marine (mar-i-nā'), *a* [**F, < marine, the sea. see marine**] In *her*, having the lower part of the body like the tail of a fish said of any beast. Compare *sea-hon*

marined (ma-rēnd'), *a* Same as *marin¹*
marineer, *n* An obsolete or archaic form of *mariner* *Chaucer, Coleridge*

mariner (mar'i-nēr), *n* [Early mod E also *mariner*, < ME *mariner*, *mariner*, *mariner*, < OF (F and Pr) *marinier* (= Sp *marinero* = Pg *marinheiro* = It *mariniero*, *marinero*), a seaman, < *marin*, of the sea see *marine*] A seaman or sailor, one who directs or assists in the navigation of a ship. In law the term also includes a servant on a ship

And [they] hadde goode wynde and softe, and goode *mariners* hem for to guide, till thei come to the Rochell with oute eny trouble or annoyse
Morin (E. E. T. S.), III 379

Thanne the *Marryners* song the lotany
Torkington, Diary of Eng Travell, p. 22.

Meantime his busy *mariners* he hastes
 His shatter'd sails with rigging to restore
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, at 65

It is an ancient *mariner*,
 And he stoppeth one of three
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner

Fly of the *mariners' compass*, the compass-card - **Mariners' compass** See *compass*, 7 - **Master mariner**, the captain of a merchant vessel or fishing vessel. = *Syn. Seaman*, etc. See *sailor*
marinership (mar'i-nēr-ship), *n* [**< mariner + -ship**] Seamanship

Having none experience in the feste of *marinershippe*
Udal, tr of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 6

The Phoenicians, famous for Merchandise and *Marinership*, sailed from the Red Sea round about Africk
Purchase, Pilgrimage, p. 90

Marinism (ma-rē'mizm), *n* [**< Marin¹ (see def) + -ism**] Extreme mannerism in literature, like that of the school of Italian poets of the seventeenth century founded by G. B. Marino (1569-1625), which was characterized by extravagance in the use of metaphor, antitheses, and forced conceits

Achillini of Bologna followed in Marino's steps. In general, we may say that all the poets of the 17th century were more or less infected with *Marinism*
Knoxe Brit, XIII 511

Marinist (ma-rē'nist), *n* [**< It Marinista, as Marin (see Marinism)**] A poet of the school of Marino

There was for a time a large class of imitators of his [Marino's] style, called *Marinists*
Amer Cyc, XI 167.

marinorama (ma-rē-nō-rā'mā), *n* [**Irreg < L marinus, of the sea, + Gr ὁραμα, a view, < ὁράω, see.**] A representation of sea-views, an exhibition of scenes at sea in the manner of a panorama [**Rare.**]

Mariolater (mā-ri-ol-a-tēr), *n.* [**< Gr Μαρία, Mary, + λατρεω, worshiper. see idolater.**] One who worships or pays religious devotion to the Virgin Mary; one who practises Mariolatry.

Mariology (mā-rī-ol'ā-trī), *n* [*<* Gr *Μαρία*, *Mary*, + *λατρεία*, worship Cf *idolatry*.] The worship or religious veneration of the Virgin Mary: used with the intention of implying that it is equivalent to or trenches upon the worship due to God only (*latría*). The members of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches distinguish between the worship paid to God (*latría*) and that paid to the Virgin Mary (*hyperdulia*). See *dulia*, *latría*, *hyperdulia*. Also spelled *Mariolatry*.

marionette (mar'ī-ō-nēt'), *n* [*<* F. *marionnette*, puppet, also formerly 'little Marion', dim of *Marion*, *Marion*, dim of *Marie*, *Mary*, for *Mari-ollette*, a dim of *Mari-ol*, the name formerly given to little figures of the Virgin Mary see *marry*?] 1 A puppet moved by strings, one of a set of such puppets used to represent characters on a mimic stage — 2 The buffle or buffle-headed duck. *Audubon* [Louisiana]. — 3 A small complicated arrangement at the end of the batten in a ribbon-loom, for actuating the racks of the shuttles. It is curiously life-like in its motions, whence the name.

Mariotte's law. See *law* 1.

mariposa-lily (mar-i-pō'sā-lil'ī), *n* [*<* Sp *mariposa*, a butterfly, + *E* *lily*] A plant of the genus *Calochortus*. Also called *butterfly-tulip*.

mariput (mar'ī-put), *n* [*<* Also *marput*, a native name] The African zori or zouille, *Zorilla capensis* or *strata*, a small animal striped with black and white, belonging to the family *Mustelidae* and subfamily *Zorillina*, and resembling a skunk in color and odor. Having been described as *Viverra zorilla*, it has been regarded erroneously as a kind of civet.

marischal (mar'ī-shal), *n* [An obs or Sc form of *marischal*.] Same as *marischal*. The dignity of marischal (afterward earl marischal) of Scotland was hereditary in the family of Keith for several centuries, till the attainder of its last incumbent in 1716.

marish (mar'ish), *n* and *a* [Early mod E *maresh*, *marsee*, *mar uce*, *mar ruc*, *mar rsee*, *<* ME *mareus*, *mareys*, *marass*, *marism*, *marrasse*, *<* OF *mareus*, *marous*, F *marais* = Pr *mares* = It *marese*, *<* ML **maronius*, a marsh, *<* L *mare*, a sea (lake), + term *-icus*, E *-ic* (see *merc*) and *-isc*), these forms being mixed with OF *maresys* = Pr *marci* (for **marce*), *<* ML *mariscus*, a marsh, appar based on *L* *mare*, sea (lake), as if *<* L *mare*, sea, + term *-iscus*, E *-ish*, but prop *<* MLG *meresch*, *marsch*, *masch*, *Lit* *marisch* = G *marsch* = Dan *marisk*, a marsh, = AS *merc*, wet ground, of the same ult formation see *marsh*. Cf *morass*] I, *n* A marsh [Now only poetical]

Down to a *mareys* faste by she ran
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l 114

The moose and the *marraze*, the mounteys so hie
Morte Arthure (E E T 8), l 2014

The firste nyght that thoi departed from (Amclot) that
thei come to a Castell that stode in a *marreys*, so welle and
so feire sittinge, an so close that it douted noon assaute
Merlin (E E T 8), l 604

It was built of a *Marsh*, because of Earthquakes
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 180

Flanked with a ditch, and forced out of a *marsh*
B Jonson, Underwoods, lxi.

And far through the *marsh* green and still
The tangled water courses slept
Tennyson, Dying Swan

II, *a* Marshy [Now only poetical]

This Country of Moscoule hath also very many and
great rivers in it, and is *marshy* ground in many places
Hakluyt's Voyages, l 247

The frank sun of natures clear and rare
Breeds poisonous fogs in low and *marsh* minds
Lowell, Dana

marsh-beetle (mar'ish-bē'tl), *n* Same as *marsh-beetle*.

Marist (mā'rīst), *n* and *a* [NL *Marista*, *<* LL *Maria*, *Mary* (see def.) see *marry*?] I, *n* A member of a Roman Catholic congregation devoted to the management of schools, instruction in industry and agriculture, etc. It was founded at Bordeaux in 1818, and has many establishments in France and other countries. Unlike the Brethren of the Christian Schools, the Marists receive pay from their pupils.

II, *a* Pertaining or relating to the Virgin Mary, devoted to the service of the Virgin as, *Marist* monks

maritagium (mar-i-taj'ī-um), *n* [ML see *marriage*] In feudal hist, the right of the king, upon the death of a tenant in capite, to dispose of the heiress (and, by a later extension of the right, of the heir, if male) in marriage. This right, which originated in the interest of the feudal superior to secure a fit tenant, grew to be a pecuniary resource, and was enforced by imposing on heirs and heiresses refusing to be thus disposed of, or marrying without royal consent, a forfeiture of double the value of the right of disposal thus denied.

marital (mar'ī-tal), *a* [= F. *marital* = Sp *Pg*. *marital* = It *maritale*, *<* L *maritalis*, of or

belonging to married people, *<* *maritus*, of or belonging to marriage, as a noun, *maritus*, *m*, a husband, *marita*, *f*, a wife see *marry*?] 1 Of or pertaining to a husband, or to marriage as it concerns the husband. as, *marital* rights or authority, *marital* devotion

A husband may exercise his *marital* authority so far as to give his wife moderate correction

Art of Forbearing (Richardson)

Hence — 2 Pertaining to or of the nature of marriage, matrimonial, connubial

It is said that *marital* alliance between these races is unnatural. A A Rev CXIII 439

Marital affection (*affectio maritalis*), in *hom* law, the circumstance which distinguished marriage from concubinage namely the intention to found a legal family so that the children born of the connection should legally have a father, this is expressed by *liberorum querendum causa* *Puchta* = Syn. *Nuptial*, *Connubial*, etc. (See *matrimonial*)

maritaged (mar'ī-tā-jed), *a* [*<* L *maritatus*, pp of *maritari* (*>* It *maritare*), marry see *marry*?] Having a husband *Bailey*, 1727

maritime, *a* See *maritime*

maritimal (mar'it'ī-mal), *a* [*<* *maritime* + *-al*] Same as *maritime*

Skill of warlike service, and experience in *maritimal* causes *Holmshed*, Descrip of Ireland, Ep Dd

maritime (mar'ī-tīm or -tīm), *a* [*<* *maritime* + *-al*] 1 Adjoining the sea, maritime

Leaving his own name to some *maritime* province on that side *Raleigh*, Hist World, l 8

maritime (mar'ī-tīm or -tīm), *a* [Formerly also *maritim*, *<* F *maritime* = Sp *maritimo* = Pg *It* *maritimo*, *<* L *maritimus*, also *maritimus*, of or belonging to the sea, *<* *mare*, the sea see *marine*] 1 Of, pertaining to, or connected with the sea or its uses, having physical relation to the sea as, *maritime* dangers or pursuits, a *maritime* town or power

The borders *maritime*

Iack blood to think on *Shak*, A and C, l 4 61

But the Mahometans made the midst of the land the seat of the Empire, both the better to keep the whole in subjection and for fear of the Christians invading the *maritim* places *Savigny*, Travels (1862), p 86

2 Relating to or concerned with marine navigation, employment, or interests as, *maritime* law, a *maritime* project

His youth and want of experience in *maritime* service *Sir H. Walpole*, Duke of Buckingham (Latham)

Even in the *maritime* reign of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Edward (who thinks it matter of boast that the royal navy of England then consisted of three and thirty ships *Blackstone*, Com, l xiii

3 In *zool*, technically, inhabiting the sea-shore, living coastwise, littoral distinguished from *marin*

Undrained and marshy land is, however, best suited to this bird (the plover or lapwing), whose habits are partly *maritime* *W W Greener*, The Lark, p 526

Maritime Assizes of Jerusalem See *Assize* **Maritime contract**, a contract that relates to navigation or commerce by water, as one for hiring seamen, a charter party, a marine insurance policy, or the like as distinguished from those made and to be performed on land, even although having relation to shipping, as a contract to build a ship, which is not maritime. The importance of the distinction lies in the fact that courts of admiralty have jurisdiction of causes arising under maritime contracts

Maritime courts See *court* — **Maritime fruit-bat**, *Cynonycteris amplexicaudata*, found along coasts from the Persian gulf to the Philippines — **Maritime interest**, a premium or rate of interest allowed on a bottomry bond, and not limited by the usury laws — **Maritime law**, the system of principles and rules which regulate property, business, and conduct in matters of navigation and of commerce by water — **Maritime liens** See *lien*, l (b)

Maritime state, an expression sometimes used to designate the body which consists of the officers and mariners of the British navy, who are governed by express and permanent laws, or the articles of the navy, established by act of Parliament *Imp Dict* — **Maritime tort**, a wrong the commission of which occurs on the high seas, so that it is within the jurisdiction of a court of admiralty = Syn *Marine*, *Maritime*, *Naval*, *Nautical* *Marine* refers to the sea in its merely physical aspects as, a *marine* product, *marine* fauna *marine* deposits *Maritime* refers to the sea more especially as a field for human action, or as connected with human interests, and to position on or near the sea as, Great Britain is a *maritime* nation, and a great naval power, we speak of *maritime* laws interests, perils, life *By* derivation *naval* refers to ships, and *nautical* to sailors *Naval* is applicable more especially to what pertains to a ship of war or a navy its crew, equipments, tactics etc but in some uses to shipping in general *nautical* to what pertains to the science or art of navigation as, *naval* officers *naval* heroes *nautical* administration the *naval* profession, *naval* stores, *nautical* calculations made at the Naval Observatory, a *nautical* almanac, *nautical* instruments A *nautical* mile is viewed as a mile to be sailed

maritonucleus (mar'ī-tō-nū'klē-ār), *a* [*<* *maritonucleus* + *-ar*?] Pertaining to a maritonucleus

maritonucleus (mar'ī-tō-nū'klē-us), *n*, pl *maritonuclei* (-ī) [NL, *<* L *maritus*, married, + *nucleus*, nucleus.] In *embryol*, a "married" bisexual or duplex nucleus, the renovated nucleus of an ovum after its union with the male pronucleus or spermatonucleus See *femmonucleus*. *Hyatt*, Proc Bost Soc Nat Hist, 1884, p 54

mariturient (mar-i-tū'ri-ent), *a* [*<* L *maritus*, a husband (*maritari*, marry), + *-uent*, a desiderative suffix, as in *esurient*, etc.] Wishing to become a husband *Southey*, The Doctor, cxxvi (*Darius*)

marjay (mar'jā), *n* Same as *magay*

marjerom, *n* See *marjoram*

marjoram (mar'jō-ram), *n* [Early mod E also *marjome*, *marjome*, *marjome*, *marjorum*, *marjoran*, *marjoran*, *marjoran*, *marjoran*, *<* ME **marjoran*, *marjoran*, *marjoran*, *<* (OF **marjoran*, *marjolan*, *marjolyne*, F *marjolaine* = Sp. *mayorana* = Pg *maiorana*, *maiorana* = It *majorana*, *maggiorena* = D *mayoleque*, *mayoleque* = MHG. *magramme*, also *maioran*, *maioran*, G *majoran*, dial *maiam*, *maian*, *<* ML *majorana*, a corrupt form due to Rom influence, simulating L *majon*, greater (the Tent forms suffering further perversion), *<* L *amaracius*, *amaracum*, *<* Gr *αμαρακος*, *αμαρακος*, *marjoram* (the Greek plant so named being appar bulbous, the Persian or Egyptian species prob *marjoram*)] A plant of the genus *Origanum*, of several species, belonging to the natural order *Labiata*, or mint tribe. The sweet marjoram, *O. majorana*, is peculiarly aromatic and fragrant, and much used in cookery. The common or wild marjoram, *O. vulgare*, is a native of Europe, and is a perennial plant with opposite leaves and small pink flowers growing in calcareous soils. It is gently tonic and stimulant.

Here a flower is for you,

Hot lavender, mints, savory, *marjoram*.
Shak, W T, iv 4 104

mark (mark), *n* [(a) *<* ME *mark*, *mark*, *mark*, *<* AS *macre*, neut, = D *mark*, *mark* = OHG **marc*, MHG *marc*, neut, (i) *mark*, *f*, = leel *mark*, neut, = Sw *marke* = Dan *marke*, a mark, sign, hence (*<* Teut) F *marque* (which in some senses is merged in E *mark*) = Sp *Pg* *It* *marco*, a mark, sign, these forms being prob connected with (b) *mark*, ME *marke*, *marke*, *<* AS *macre*, *f*, boundary, = OH *marca* = OFries *marke*, *merke*, *merik* = D *marke* = MLD *marke*, *marke*, a district, = OHG *marca*, *marcha*, MHG *marke*, G *mark*, *f*, a boundary, district, = leel *marks*, *m*, a boundary, *mark*, a border district, = Sw *Dan* *mark*, a field, = Goth *marka*, *f*, a boundary, confine, coast, hence (*<* Teut) F *marche* = Sp *Pg* *It* *ML* *marca*, border, march (see *mark*), = L *marco*, edge, margin, margin (*>* E *margin*, *margin*) = Zend *marci*, boundary. The sense 'boundary' is older as recorded, though the sense 'sign' seems logically precedent. The two groups may indeed be from entirely different roots.] 1 A visible impression made by some material object upon another, a line, dot, dent, cut, stamp, bruise, scar, spot, stain, etc., consisting either of the visible effect produced by the impressing object or the transfer of a part of its substance. A mark in this general sense is understood to be an incidental or a casual effect, without significance except with reference to means or results.

Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh for the dead, nor print any marks upon you *1 Cor* xix 28

I have some marks of yours upon my pate
Shak, C of E, l 2 82

Specifically — 2 An impression or attached sign, stamp, label, or ticket, a significant or distinguishing symbol or device, that which is impressed or stamped upon or fixed to something for information, identification, or verification as, a manufacturer's mark on his wares (see *trade-mark*), the mark made by an illiterate person opposite or between the parts of his name when written by another on his behalf, a merchant's private mark on his goods, to indicate their price or other particulars to his assistants, a mark branded on an animal by its owner, to give a student so many marks for proficiency See *hall-mark*. Innumerable marks are a cipher word, or other device put upon a piece of ware, usually on the bottom or the under side, as an indication of the pottery from which it comes, a signature of the painter who decorated it, or the like. Such marks are often impressed in the clay before the glaze is applied and often painted under the glaze, or otherwise permanently affixed. Very rarely they form a part of the decoration, as the Chinese characters painted in gold or red on the Japanese were known as *kaga* or *kutan*. On a nautical lead line a mark is one of the measured indications of depth consisting of a white, blue, or red rag, a bit of leather, or a knot of small line.

The Lord set a mark upon Cain, lest any finding him should kill him *Gen* iv 15

Don't thou use to write thy name? or hast thou a mark to thyself? *Shak*, 2 Hen VI, iv 2 110

The method of the Saxons was to affix [to their names] the sign of the cross, which custom our illiterate

vulgar do to this day keep up, by signing a cross for their mark when unable to write their names.

Blackstone, Com., II xx

She had grown up with a twin brother, studying from the same books and in the same classes, and getting the same marks, or higher ones.

Nineteenth Century, XXIV 918

3 A distinguishing physical peculiarity, a spot, mole, nevus, special formation, or other singularity, a natural sign as, a birth-mark, the marks on sea-shells or wild animals. In farriery the mark is a deep median depression on the cutting surface of the incisor tooth of a horse, due to the flexion of a vertical fold of the tooth. It is seen of different characters according to the wear of the tooth, being thus to some extent an index of a horse's age. It disappears after the tooth is worn down beyond the extent of the fold. The dark color is due simply to the accumulation in the fold of food or dirt. See the quotation under *mark tooth*.

It that by good use and experience hath in his eye the right mark and very true lustre of the diamond rejecteth and will not look upon the counterfeit, be it ever so well handled, ever so craftily polished.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), Int., p. xc

For marks devised in men's nativity
Are nature's faults, not their own infamy.

Shak., Lear, i. 1. 538.

4 A significant note, character, sign, token, or indication, a determinative attestation. In logic, to say that a thing has a certain mark is to say that something in particular is true of it. Thus, according to a certain school of metaphysicians "incognizability is a mark of the infinite."

I do spy some marks of love in her

Shak., Much Ado, II 3 256

Pride and covetousness are the sure marks of those false prophets which men come to.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus

I saw his Matie (coming from his Northern Expedition) ride in pomp, and a kind of ovation, with all the marks of an happy peace.

Bulfinch, Diary, Oct. 31, 1640

A mark is that in a thing which constitutes a part of the cognition of it, or, what comes to the same thing, a partial representation so far as it is considered as a ground of cognition of the whole representation. All our concepts are therefore marks, and all thinking is nothing but representing by marks.

Kant Logic (trans.), Int., viii

5 A guiding or indicative sign or token. (a) That which serves as an indication of place or direction, an object that marks or points out as, a book mark, boundary marks, to guide a vessel by land marks on the shore.

The steamer swung into her (to me) utterly invisible marks.

S. L. Clemens, Life on the Mississippi, p. 97

(b) A badge, banner, or other distinguishing device.

The banners (or marks) of the ancient Danes were in times of peace light colored, but in war times of a blood color, with a black raven on a red ground.

Preble, Hist. of the Flag, p. 28

6 An object aimed at, a point of assault or attack, especially, something set up or marked out to be shot at often used figuratively as, to hit or miss the mark, a mark for detraction.

By fifty paces our kings said,

The marks were to be long.

Lytell, Gems of Isobyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V 113)

I will shoot three arrows at the side thereof, as though I shot at a mark.

1 Sam. xx 20

For slander's mark was ever yet the fail.

Shak., Sonnets, lxx

Death loves a shining mark a signal blow.

Young, Night Thoughts, v 1011

7 An object of endeavor, a point or purpose striven for, that which one aims to reach or attain.

I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.

Phil. III 14

Make therefore to yourself some mark, and go towards it allegrely.

Dante, Letters, xx.

Define it well,

For fear divine Philosophy

Should push beyond her mark.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lili

8. An attainable point or limit, capacity for reaching, reach, range.

[Rare]

You are abused

Beyond the mark of thought.

Shak., A and C, III 6 87

9. An object of note or observation, hence, a pattern or example.

[Rare]

He was the mark and glass, copy and book

That fashioned others.

Shak., 2 Hen IV, II 3 91

10 Right to notice or observation, claim or title to distinction, importance, eminence as, a man of mark.

And left me in reput' as banishment,

A fellow of no mark nor likelihood.

Shak., 1 Hen IV, III 2 45.

Soldiers of royal mark scorn such base purchase.

Fletcher (and another), False One, IV 2.

For performance of great mark it needs extraordinary health.

Emerson, Conduct of Life

11 A marking or noting, note, attention, observance.

[Rare]

But first of shippe-craft can I right noight,
Of their making have I no merke.

York Plays, p. 42

He hath devoted himself to the contemplation,

mark, and denotement of her parts and graces.

Shak., Othello, II 3 322

12 A license of reprisals. See *marque*.

13 A boundary, a bound or limit noted or established, hence, a set standard, or a limit to be reached as, to speak within the mark, to be up to the mark.

In that contrie of Libya is the Sea more hight than the Land, and it seemeth that it wolde cover the Erthe, and nathles sit it passeth not his Markes.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 144

Choose discreetly,

And Virtue guide you: there all the world, in one man,

Stands at the mark.

Fletcher, Mad Lover, v 4

It's only a question between the larger sum and the smaller.

I shall be within the mark any way.

Jackson, Black House, xxxvii

The ancient capital of Burgundy is wanting in character, it is not up to the mark.

James, Jr., Little Tom, p. 253.

14 In the middle ages, in England and Germany, a tract of land belonging in common to a community of freemen, who divided the cultivated portion or arable mark among their individual members, used the common or ordinary mark together for pasturage or other general purposes, and dwelt in the village mark or central portion, or apart on their holdings. It was a customary tenure, like that of the existing Russian *mir*, and was similarly managed and governed.

The Mark System, as it was called, according to which the body of kindred freemen, scattered over a considerable area and cultivating the lands in common, used a domestic constitution based entirely or primarily on the community of tenure and cultivation.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 19

15. Image, likeness.

Which in any kinde is so fair part of thy werk

That thou it makest lyk to thyn owne merke

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, I 152

Hence—16. The mass of beings having a common likeness, posterity.

If women hadde written stories,

As clerkes han writtyn hire oratories,

They wolde han writtyn of men moore wikkidnesse

Than all the mark of Adam may redresse.

Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, I 696

Accidental syncretical mark, a mark not predicated of the subject in the definition of it—Adequate mark.

Same as adequate distinction (which see, under *definition*).

—Analytical mark. Same as essential mark—Arable mark.

See def. 14—Beside the mark. See *beside*.

—Bird mark, a well known mark of certain pieces of pottery, indicating Liverpool wares, and supposed to be the crest belonging to the arms of the city of Liverpool.

—Cadence-mark, in music, a vertical stroke in a text arranged for chanting, to indicate how the words are to be fitted to the measures of the cadence.

—Common mark. See def. 14—Constitutive mark, in logic, see *constitutive*.

Coordinate marks, in logic, independent predicates of the same subject—Demerit mark. See *demerit*.

—Discritical mark. See *discritical*—Essential mark, in logic, one of the characters predicated in the definition of anything. Also called *analytical mark*—Fruitful mark, in logic, see *fruitful*—God bless or God save the mark! Save the mark! etc., ejaculatory or parenthetical phrases expressive of irony, scorn, depreciation, surprise, or a humorous sense of the extraordinary.

"In archery, when an archer shot well it was customary to cry out 'God save the mark'—that is prevent any one coming after to hit the same mark and displace my arrow. Ironically it is said to a novice whose arrow is nowhere."

Brewer, Dict. Phrase and Fable, p. 790

For he made me mad

To see him shine so briek and smell so sweet,

And talk so like a walking gentlemann

Of guns and drums and wounds—God save the mark!

Shak., 1 Hen IV, I 3 56.

To be ruled by my conscience, I should stay with the Jew my master, who, God bless the mark, is a kind of devil.

Shak., M. of V., II 2 25

My father had no more nose, my dear, saving the mark! than there is upon the back of my hand.

Sterne

"In my mind" meant simply pleasure you,

The sacred and superior, save the mark!

Browning, Ring and Book, II 276

God's mark! See *God*—Hall mark. See *hall-mark*—Harmonic mark. See *harmonic*—High-water mark. See *water*—Leading marks. See *leading*—Lenticular mark. See *lenticular*—Low-water mark. See *water*—Mark moot, formerly, in England, a village assembly which had such direction of the affairs of the mark or village community as devolved in later times on the manorial court and the vestry. See def. 14—Mark of expression. Same as *expression-mark*—Mark of mouth, in *farriery*. See def. 3—Mark of Venus, in *palaeontology*, the thoracic line of the hand.—Marks of cadency, in *her.* See *cadency*—Mark system. See def. 14—Merchant's mark. See *merchant*—Metronomic mark, a mark at the beginning of a piece of music, like "M. M. J. = 120," M. M. meaning Maestrel's Metronome, and J. = 120 meaning that the sliding weight is to be set at 120, and that then the time of a single oscillation is that intended for each J. of the piece, or, in other words, that each J. is to occupy J. of a minute. Any note may be chosen as the unit of reference.—Necessary mark, a mark which not only happens to be a mark of the subject, but would be so in every possible state of things.—Ordinary mark. See def. 14—Pillsoll's mark, a mark required by statute

to be placed on the outside of the hull of a British vessel, showing the depth to which the vessel may be loaded, so called from Samuel Pillsoll, a member of Parliament, at whose instance the law was made. Also called *load-line*.

—Remote mediate mark, in logic, a mark of a mark, a predicate of a predicate—Repeat-mark. See *repeat*.

—Staccato mark. See *staccato*—Syncretical mark. Same as *accidental mark*—To come up to the mark. See *come*—To cut the mark. See *cut*—To keep one's mark, in falconry, to wait, as a hawk, at the place where it lays game, until it is retrieved.

Hallivell—To make one's mark. (a) To affix a cross (either Latin or St. Andrew's), in place of signing one's name, done by illiterate persons. (b) To make one's influence felt, gain a position of influence and distinction—To toe the mark, to stand with the toes touching a line drawn or indicated for some purpose, as a person about to make a jump, or a child or a row of children in school, hence, colloquially, to stand up to one's obligation or duty, face the consequences of one's action or situation, take a bold stand.

He had too much respect for his wife's judgment and discretion to refuse to toe the mark, even when it was an imaginary one.

The Century, XXXVIII 760

Trade mark. See *trade-mark*—Syn. 1 Impress, impression (on wax, etc.), print (of the hand, etc.), trace, track, indication, symptom—2 Badge—3 Characteristic, proof mark¹ (mark), v. [ME *marken*, *merken*, < AS *mcarewan* = OS *markon* = OFries *marka* = D *merken* = Mlg *merken*, *marken*, LG *marken* = OHG *maichon*, *meichan*, *merkan*, MHG *G merken* = Lecl. *marka* = Sw *marka* = Dan *mark* (cf. F *marquer*, OF *merker*, *merchier* = Pr Sp *Pq marca* = It *marcare*, *merciare*, < ML *maicoure*), mark, from the noun. Cf. *remark*, *denarcation*] I, trans. 1 To make a mark or marks on, apply or attach a mark to, affect with a mark or marks by drawing, impressing, stamping, cutting, imposing, or the like.

My body's mark'd

Shak., Cymbeline, III 3 56.

2 To apply or fix by drawing, impressing, stamping, or the like, form by making a mark or marks as, to mark a line or square on a board, to mark a name or direction on a package.

The line of demarcation between good and bad men is so faintly marked as to elude the most careful investigation.

Macaulay, Milford's Hist. of Greece

3 To serve as a mark or characteristic of, distinguish or point out, literally or figuratively, stamp or characterize.

For leagues no other tree did mark

The level waste, the rounding gray.

Tennyson, Mariana.

An advance in metallurgy was marked by the use of a silver coinage.

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 306

4 To notice, observe particularly, take note of, regard; heed.

And mark what shall be read to thee,

Or given thee to learn.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 201

Let them cast back their eyes unto former generations of men, and mark what was done in the prime of the world.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, II 4

Mark them which cause divisions and offences.

Rom. xvi 17

Mark, madam, we live amongst riddles and mysteries.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, IV 17

5 To single out, designate, point out.

At the knight Carton cast he that one,

As he melt with his malstr, merkt hym evyn,

Hit hym so hitturly with a hard dynt,

That he gird to the ground, & the gost yalde

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I 6407.

If we are mark'd to die, we are enow

To do our country loss.

Shak., Hen V, IV 3 20

I am mark'd for slaughter,

And know the telling of this truth has made me

A man clean lost to this world.

Fletcher, Valentinian, I 3

6† To wound, strike.

He merkt hym in myddward the myddell in two,

That he felle to the flat erthe, fote he no lengur

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I 7325.

To mark down. (a) To set down in writing or by marks, make a note or memorandum of as, to mark down a sale on credit, to mark down the number of yards. (b) To mark at a lower rate, reduce the price marks on as, to mark down prices, to mark down a line or stock of goods.

—To mark out. (a) To lay out or plan by marking, mark the figure or fix the outlines of as, to mark out a building or a plot of land, to mark out a campaign. (b) To notify, as by a mark, point out, designate as, the ringleaders were marked out for punishment.

I wonder he should mark me out so!

B. Jonson, Sejanus, I 2.

To mark time. (a) *Milt.*, to move the feet alternately in the same manner, and at the same rate, as in marching but without changing ground. (b) To indicate the rhythm for music, beat time—To mark up, the opposite of to mark down. (b) = *Syn.* 1. To brand—2. To show, evince, indicate, betoken, denote—3. To note, remark.

II *intrans.* 1. To act as marker or score-keeper, keep a score, set down or record results at successive stages.

You marking, as well as I, we may put both our marks together, when they are gone, and confer of them.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, II 1.

2. To note; take notice.

O upright judge! *Mark*, Jew. O learned judge!

Shak, M. of V, iv 1. 313.

mark² (märk), *n* [Also *marc*, < ME. *mark*, *marc*, < AS. *marc*, a weight (of silver or gold), = OFries *merk* = D *mark* = OLG *mark*, *merk* = OHG **marka* (> ML *marca*, It *marca*, OF *marc*, etc.), MHG *mark*, *marke*, G *mark*, f., a weight of silver or gold, a coin, = Icel *mark*, a weight (½ lb) of silver or gold, = Sw Dan *mark*, usually identified, in the orig supposed sense a 'stamped coin,' with *mark*¹, a sign, stamp, but the sense of 'a particular weight' seems to be older.] 1 A unit of weight used in England before the Conquest, and in nearly all the countries of Europe down to the introduction of the metric system, especially for gold and silver. It was generally equal to 8 ounces. In 1574 the Cologne mark was made the standard for gold and silver throughout the German Roman empire, and copies were distributed to all the principal cities. But owing to the carelessness with which these were made, preserved, and copied, the Cologne mark came to have different values in different places. The following table shows the values of some of the principal marks in English troy grains, either directly as given, or reduced from French grains, doll, or milligrams. The larger discrepancies are in most cases due to known changes of standards.

Place	Distinctive name	French Min 1795	English Min 1800	Russian Commissary 1804	Off. al de 1870-1890
Berlin	1st, old Pruss'n mark, others, Cologne mark of 1816	861.92	9009	8808 88	8808 82
Bremen	Commercial mark, changed, 1818		384.3	3847 12	
Brussels	Troyes mark	379.43	9008		
Cologne		300.93	9008		
Copenhagen	Goldsmiths' mark	36.83	308.3		
Danzig	Cologne mark, w't changed, 1816	300.43	3808		
Dresden	Cologne mark	380.44	3802 0		
Hamburg	Cologne mark	380.00	3804		
Lisbon		354.0	3541.7	3541 01	
Lubeck		354.0	3541.7	3541 11	3541 19
Madrid		354.0	3540.4		
Milan		362.73	377.73		
Paris		327.91	325.2	3890 14	
Stockholm	Mint mark	310.11	3795 08	3795 00	
Stuttgart	Cologne mark	379.0	3795 08	3795 00	
Turn		379.0	3795 08	3795 00	
Venice	Goldsmiths' mark	368.03	3681 1	3681 46	3680 60
Vienna	Mint mark	379.01	3795 08	3795 00	

2 An Anglo-Saxon and early English money of account. In the tenth century it was estimated at 100 silver pennies, but from the end of the twelfth century (or earlier) onward at 100 pennies or 1 *sh* 4d (in money of the time). The mark was never an Anglo-Saxon or English coin, as is often erroneously stated.

There's a franklin in the wild of Kent hath brought three hundred *markes* with him in gold.

Shak, I Hen IV, ii 1. 61

A special gentle,

That is the heir to forty *markes* a year.

B Jonson, Alchemist, i 1

3 A modern silver coin of the German empire containing precisely 5 grams of fine silver, or 0.20784 of that in a United States silver dollar. German silver coins of the value of 2 marks and gold coins of the value of 5, 10, and 20 marks, are also



Olivier Reverse
German Mark (Size of the original)

current. The gold coins contain 0.584229 gram of fine gold per mark, the value of which is consequently 80.23821

4 A silver coin of Scotland issued in 1663 by Charles II, worth at the time 1 *sh* 4d Scotch (or 13 pence and one third of a penny English). The *thistle mark* (so called from its reverse type being a thistle) was a Scotch silver coin of the same value issued by James VI. In this sense commonly spelled *merk*. *Mark banco*, a money of account formerly used in Hamburg, of the value of about 30 United States cents, so called to distinguish it from the *mark courant*, a coin of the value of about 28 United States cents. The mark banco has not been used since the Franco-German war of 1870-71. (See also *half-mark*.)

mark³ (märk), *v* [ME *marken*, *merken*, var. of *marken*.] To march; proceed

These drest for the dede and droghen to ship,
And *marken* unto Messam with a rickyll navy
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l. 5196.

mark⁴ (märk), *a.* and *n* [A variant of *mark¹*, *mark*.] I. *a* Dark. [Obsolete or provincial]

The nyght waxed soon black as pycke,

Then was the miste both *mark* and thycke

MS Cantab B ff 38, f 201 (*Hallwell*)

II *n* Dark, darkness

He shrow the dark and throw the *mark*,

And throw the leaves of groen

Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads II 320)

markablet (mar'ka-bl), *a* [*< mark¹ + -able*] Remarkable

He would strike them—with some *markable* punish-
ment

Sir L. Sandys, State of Religion, f 2 b (*Richardson*)

mark-boat (mark'bōt), *n* A boat anchored to mark a particular spot in yacht-racing, to mark a turning- or finishing-point in the race in nautical surveying, to serve as a fixed point to angle upon

marked (märkt), *p a* 1 Distinguishable, as if by means of a mark, plainly manifest, noticeable, outstanding, prominent

He seems to have been afraid that he might receive some
marked affront

Macaulay Hist Eng, xx

The check is broad, and its bone is strongly *marked*

J A Synnott, Italy and Greece, p 210

Light does produce such *marked* effects

H Spencer, Prin of Ethol, § 11

2 Subject to observation or notice, having notoriety, good or bad as, his public spirit, or his suspicious conduct, makes him a *marked* man — 3 In music, with emphasis, marked —

Marked pawn, in chess a pawn on which some mark is put to distinguish it as the piece with which a player undertakes to give checkmate. **Marked proof**, in engraving, a proof in which some unimportant detail is left unfinished, showing that the impression has been taken before the completion of the plate. **The marked end or pole of a magnet**, the north-seeking pole, often indicated by some mark on the needle

markedly (mar'ked-ly), *adv* In a marked manner, manifestly, noticeably, so as to excite attention

markee (mar'kē), *n* See *marquee*

marker (mar'kər), *n* [*< ME *marker*, < AS *mearece*, a writer, notary, < *mearecan*, mark

see *mark¹*, i] 1 One who or that which marks

Specifically — (a) One who marks the score at games (b)

In English schools and universities the monitor who calls the roll at divine service (c) *Mist*, the soldier who is the

pivot round which a body of men wheels, or who marks the direction of an alignment (d) Something used to

mark a place, as a book mark

2 A counter used in card-playing — 3 One

who marks or notices, a close observer, hence,

rarely, a marksman

The best *marker* may shoot a bow's length beside

Scott, Monastery, xviii

4 In *agri*, some implement used for tracing lines on the ground, as the position to be occupied by a row of plants or hills, or the like. It may be, for instance, a marking plow, a form of three-tined harrow, or a removable attachment to a planter or plow

5 In a sewing-machine, an attachment for making upon the cloth, as it passes the needle, a slight crease that may serve as a guide for folding a tuck, or for another line of stitching, a tuck-crease — 6 A pen or stylus used for marking or recording

markes, *n* An obsolete spelling of *marques*

market (mar'ket), *n* [*< ME market*, < late

AS *markt* = OFries *merket*, *markad*, *markt*, = D *markt* = MLG *markt*, *markt* = OHG

merkāt, *markāt*, MHG *markt*, *markt*, G *markt* = Icel

markað = Sw *marknad* = Dan *marked* = OF **marcāt*, *markt*, *markt*, F *mar-*

che = P *mercāt* = Sp *lg mercado* = It *mercato*, *market*, < L *mercatus*, traffic, trade, a market, < *mercari*, pp *mercatus*, trade see *mercantile*, *merchant* Hence *markt*] (f *markt*, *markt*, *markt*, *markt*) 1 An occasion on which goods

are publicly exposed for sale and buyers assemble to purchase, the meeting together of

people for selling and buying at private sale, as distinguished from an auction, where the

sale is public

"Market is over for us to day," said Molly Corney, in dis-

appointed surprise "We must make the best on 't and

sell to th' buyers"

MS Gaskell, Sylvia's Lover, ii

And he answered, "What's the use

Of this bragging up and down,

When three women and one goose

Make a *market* in your town?"

Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Saga of King Olaf ix

2 A public place or building where goods are

exposed for sale, a market-place or market-

house

A footsore ox in crowded ways

Stumbling across the *market* to his death

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field

3 The assemblage of people in a market, as, there was a large *market* to-day.

What are known as the *markets* in the stock exchange are simply groups of jobbers distributed here and there on the floor of the house. Habit or convenience seems to have determined the particular spots occupied, which are known as the *consol market*, the English railway market, the foreign stock market and so on

Kneyc Brat, XXII 557

4 A place of purchase and sale in general; a city, country, region, or locality where anything is or may be bought or sold, as, the home or foreign *market* (the country in which goods are produced or that to which they are transported or from which they are brought), the American or British *market* — the London *market*

There is a third thing to be considered — how a *market* can be obtained for produce, or how production can be limited to the capacities of the *market*

J S Mill

5 Traffic, trade, purchase or sale, or rate of purchase and sale, demand, hence, price, cost, worth, valuation, as, to make *market*, a ready *market* a dull *market* the *market* is low, there is no *market* for such goods

Second Pro I pithee book what *market* she hath made

First Pro Imprimis, sh, a good fat loin of mutton

Middleton, Chaste Maid, II 2

Stronger how the frequent interjected *dash*

Quickens a *market* and helps off the trash

Cowper, Chaffry, l 522

The *market* to day has been more active than for a con-

siderable time

Manchester Guardian, Dec 16, 1880

6 In *Eng law* (a) The franchise or liberty granted to or enjoyed by a municipality or other body to establish a place, usually in an open space, for the meeting of people to buy and sell under prescribed conditions (b) The assemblage of buyers and sellers on the day and within the hours appointed. The importance of the distinction between a market and any other mart arose from (1) the necessity of public authority for making such use of a street or place (2) the value of an exclusive franchise of this kind, and (3) the rule of English law that a buyer in open market gets good title, though the seller may not have had good title — *Clerk of the market* See *clerk* — *Court of the clerk of the market* See *court* — *Market overt*, in *Eng law* open market a place where the public are invited to send and sell, and to come and buy. The peculiar feature of trade in *market overt* is that the buyer may get good title though the seller has not. **Market price**, the price a commodity will bring when sold in open market, price current

The *market price* of every particular commodity is regulated by the proportion which is actually brought to market and the demand of those who are willing to pay the natural price of the commodity or the whole value of the rent, labour, and profit which must be paid in order to bring it thither

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations

Market value, value established or shown by sales, public or private in the ordinary course of business. See *market price* — To bull, corner, forestall, glut, hold the

market See the verbs

market (mar'ket), *v* [*< market, n*] I. *intrans*.

To deal in a market buy or sell, make bargain for provisions or goods

II *trans* To carry to or sell in a market, make

market or sale for, vend, sell as, to *market*

meat or vegetables, to *market* a crop

And rich bazars whither from all the world

Industrious merchants meet, and *market* there

The world's collected wealth

Southey, Thalatta, iv

marketability (mar'ket-a-bil'i-ti), *n* [*< marketable* see *ability*] Capability of being mar-

keted or sold, readiness of disposal, quick

sale

Our government owes its life to the credit of its bonds

which *marketability* alone furnished the means for sup-

pressing the great rebellion

A Rev, CXXXIX 571

marketable (mar'ket-a-bl), *a* [*< market + -able*] 1 That may be marketed or sold,

salable, fit for the market

One of them

Is a plain fish and no doubt, *marketable*

Shak, Tempest v 1 286

2 Current in the market

The *marketable* values of any quantities of two commodi-

ties are equal when they will exchange one for another

Locke

Marketable title, in the law of conveyancing, such a title as the court will compel a purchaser to accept upon a contract to purchase which does not exempt the vendor from the full obligation of giving a clean and sufficient title. often used in contradistinction to *good holding title*, by which is meant a title which may without imprudence be presumed sufficient, but may yet be subject to a doubt affecting the marketableness of the property

marketableness (mar'ket-a-bl-ness), *n* The

state of being marketable, marketability

market-basket (mar'ket-bus'ket), *n* A large

basket used to carry marketing

market-beater (mar'ket-bē'tor), *n* [*< ME*

market-beater, < *market + beater* Cf *market-*

dasher] One who lounges about the market

or in public, a lounge

Wych

He was a *market beater* alto fiddle

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l 16

market-bell (mār'ket-bel), *n.* A bell giving notice that trade may begin or must cease in a market

Enter, go in the market-bell is rung
Shak., 1 Hen VI, III 2 16

market-court (mār'ket-kōrt), *n.* In England, a court held by justices or by the clerk of a market, for the punishment of frauds and other offenses committed in the market

market-cross (mār'ket-kriôs), *n.* A cross set up where a market is held. In medieval times most market towns in England and Scotland, and in many parts of the continent, had a market cross, sometimes forming a monument of considerable size and elaborate architecture. Many such crosses survive. See *cross*, 2

These things indeed you have articulated, Proclaim it at market-cross as, road in churches.
Shak., 1 Hen IV, v 1 79.

market-dasher

(mār'ket-dash'er), *n.* [*<* ME *market-dasher*, *<* *market + dasher*] Same as *market-beater*. *Prompt Par.*, p 326

market-day (mār'ket-dā), *n.* The day on which people go to market, specifically, the fixed day on which a market is held in a town under a chartered privilege

marketer (mār'ket-ēr), *n.* 1 One who attends a market, one who exposes anything for sale in a market

I sat down with a hundred hungry marketers, fat, brown, greasy men, with a good deal of the rich soil of Languedoc adhering to their hands and boots.
H James Jr, Little Tour, p 167

2 One who goes to market; a purchaser of supplies, a purveyor

In a butcher's shop there is a superficial sameness in the appearance of meat which it is the business of a good marketer to see through.
Pop Sci Mo., XIII 490

market-fish¹ (mār'ket-fish), *n.* A marketable fish, specifically, a codfish weighing from six to twelve pounds, suitable, in a fresh state, for ordinary markets. [*Provincetown, Mass.*]

market-fish² (mār'ket-fish), *n.* A corruption of *market-fish*

market-garden (mār'ket-gār'dn), *n.* A garden in which vegetables and fruits are raised for the market

market-gardener (mār'ket-gār'd'nēr), *n.* One who raises vegetables and fruits for sale

The mob of fishermen and market gardeners at Naples yelled and threw up their caps in honour of Masaniello.
Quoted in *Macaulay*, Hist Eng, xii

market-geld (mār'ket-geld), *n.* The toll of a market

market-house (mār'ket-hous), *n.* A building in which a market is held

Many an English market town has an open market house with an arch, with a room above for the administration of justice or any other public purpose.
E A Freeman, Venice, p 82

marketing (mār'ket-ing), *n.* [*Verbal n* of *market*, *v*] 1 The act of going to or transacting business in a market—2 That which is bought or sold, a supply of commodities from a market

market-Jew (mār'ket-jē), *n.* The chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*. Also called *market-Jew crow* and *Jew-crow*

market-lead (mār'ket-led), *n.* See *market-pot*

market-maid (mār'ket-maid), *n.* A maid-servant awaiting hire in the market

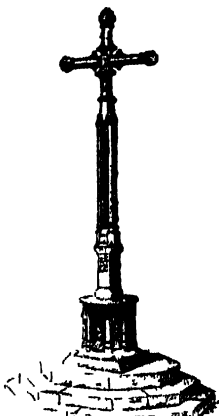
You come not, but you are come
Like Caesar's sister,
A market maid to Rome.
Shak., A and C, III 6 61

marketman (mār'ket-man), *n.*, pl *marketmen* (-men) 1 One who exposes provisions, etc., for sale in a market

Talk like the vulgar sort of market-men, That come to gather money for their corn.
Shak., 1 Hen VI, III 2 4

2 One who buys in a market; one who does marketing, one who makes purchases of supplies in a market

So worthless peasants bargain for their wives, As market men for oxen, sheep, or horse.
Shak., 1 Hen VI, v 5 54.



Market-cross, Royat (Puy de Dôme) France, 15th century. (From Viollet le Duc's *Dictionnaire d'Architecture*.)

market-master (mār'ket-mās'tēr), *n.* An officer having supervision of markets and the administration of laws respecting them. [*Pennsylvania.*]

market-penny (mār'ket-pen'ī), *n.* Money for liquor on the market-day. *Nares*

market-place (mār'ket-plās), *n.* The place in which a market is held, usually an open space in a town set apart for the holding of markets

Beware of the scribes, which love salutations in the market places.
Mark xii. 88.

The market-place is very spacious and faire, being so large, both for breadth and length, that I never saw the like in all England.
Coryat, Crudities, I 6

market-pot (mār'ket-pot), *n.* In *silver-refining*, the pot at the end of the series of pots used in the Pattinson process, in the direction in which the amount of silver left in the lead is diminished. It contains the "market lead," or that part of the metal which is sufficiently desilverized to be sold as lead; this is not expected to contain more than 10 pennyweights of silver to the ton

market-stand (mār'ket-sted), *n.* A market-place

Their best archers plac'd
The market-stand about.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxi

market-town (mār'ket-toun), *n.* A town in which markets are held, by privilege, at stated times

Come, march to wakes and fairs and market towns
Shak., Lear, III 6 78.

markgrave, *n.* An obsolete variant of *markgrave*

markhor, markhoor (mār'kôr, -kôr), *n.* [Also *markhore, markhu*, an E Ind name] An Asiatic variety of wild goat, closely related to the common domestic goat, but having long, massive, spirally twisted horns, *Capra falconeri*, also called *C. macracros* and *C. jerdoni*

marking (mār'king), *n.* and *a* [*<* ME *marking*, *<* AS *mearcung, mearcung, mearcung*, a marking, description, verbal *n* of *mearcun*, mark see *mark*, 1, *c*] 1 The act of impressing a mark upon something—2 In *coynage*, the process of edge-rolling, or swaging the edge of the blank to prepare it for feeding—3 A mark or series of marks upon something, characteristic arrangement of marks, as lines or dots, or of natural coloring as, the *markings* on a bird's eggs, or of the petals of a flower, the natural *markings* of a gem or of ornamental wood

There is no record of a tertiary marking on a diatom having been observed before.
Jour Roy Microsc Soc, 2d ser., VI II 421

Annual markings See *annual duet*, under *annual*—**Marking of goods**, in *Scots law*, one of those forms of constructive delivery by which an attempt is made to transfer the property of a thing sold while the seller retains possession. Thus the property of cattle sold while grazing is transferred by their being marked for the buyer, if in the herd or field of a third person

II *a* 1 Making a mark, hence, distinguishing, significant, striking

The most marking incidents in Scottish history—Flodden, Marston or the Forty five—were still either failures or defeats.
R L Stevenson, The Foreigner at Home

2 Taking note; discerning, observant

He [Mr James Quin] had many requisites to form a good actor: an expressive countenance, a *marking* eye, a clear voice.
Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p 9

marking-gage (mār'king-gä), *n.* A carpenter's tool for drawing lines parallel to an edge. It consists of a stem through one end of which a marking point is driven perpendicularly, and upon which is a sliding block having its face toward the perpendicular point, and held at the desired distance by a set-screw. In use, the tracing point is held in contact with the material to be marked while the adjustable block is passed along its edge

marking-ink (mār'king-ingk), *n.* See *ink*, 1

marking-iron (mār'king-ī'ern), *n.* A branding-iron

markingly (mār'king-lī), *adv.* In an attentive manner, observantly, heedfully

Pyroclasts *markingly* hearkened to all that Dametas said.
Sir P Sidney, Arcadia, iv

marking-machine (mār'king-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *coining*, a machine used in the mint to swage the edges of coin-blanks, which it raises or throws up all around, preparatory to milling.

marking-nut (mār'king-nut), *n.* The fruit of an East Indian tree, *Semecarpus Anacardium*, so called because it contains a juice used in marking cloths. Also called *Malacca bean, marsh-nut*, and

Oriental cashew-nut. See *cashew-nut* and *beani*—**Marking-nut oil**, a painters oil obtained from the kernels of marking nuts

marking-plow (mār'king-plou), *n.* In *agri.*, a plow used for making small furrows to serve as guides in various operations, as in plowed land for planting corn, or in a field to be marked out for planting an orchard

markist, markiseset, *n.* Middle English spellings of *marquis* and *marquesses*. *Chaucer*.

marklet (mār'ket), *n.* [*<* *mark* + *-let*] A mark; a badge

I am sure men use not to weare such manes, I am also sure Souldiers use to weare other *marklets* or notadoes in time of battell.
N Ward, Simple Cobler, p 32

markman (mār'k'man), *n.*, pl *markmen* (-men) 1† Same as *marksman*

Ben. I am d so near, when I supposed you loved
Rom. A right good *mark-man*! And she's fair I love.
Shak., R and J, I 1 212.

2 A member of a community owning a mark or joint estate in land. See *mark*, *n.*, 14

In the centre of the clearing the primitive village is placed, each of the *mark men* has there his homestead, his house, court-yard, and farm buildings.
Stubbs, Const Hist., § 24

marknote (mār'k'mōt), *n.* [*<* *mark* + *note*] A council or deliberative assembly of markmen.

The village assembly, or *marknote*, would seem to have resembled the town meetings of New England.
J Pike, Amer Pol Ideas, p 41

marksman (marks'man), *n.*, pl *marksmen* (-men) [= Sw *marksmän* = Dan *markedsmand*, standard-bearer; as *mark's*, poss. of *mark*, 1, + *man*] 1 One who is skilful in shooting with a gun or a bow, one who readily hits the mark, a good shooter

But on an arm of oak, that stood betwixt
The *marks man* and the mark, his lance he fixt.
Dryden, tr of Ovid's Metamorph, viii

He was a fencer, he was a *marksman*, and, before he had ever stood in the ranks, he was already more than half a soldier.
Macaulay, Hist Eng, xiii.

2 One who, not being able to write, makes his mark instead of signing his name. [Rare]

If you can avoid it, do not have *marksmen* for witnesses.
St Leonard, Property Law, p 170 (*Encyc Dict.*)

marksmanship (marks'man-ship), *n.* [*<* *marksman* + *-ship*] The character or skill of a marksman, dexterity in shooting at a mark

markswoman (marks'wum'wun), *n.*, pl *markswomen* (-wum'wun) A woman who is skilful in shooting at a mark, as with the bow

Less exalted but perhaps not less skilful *markswomen*.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xviii.

mark-tooth (mār'k'tōth), *n.* A horse's tooth so marked as to indicate to some extent his age. See *mark*, *n.*, 3

At four years old there cometh the *mark tooth* (in horses), which hath a hole as big as you may lay a pea within it, and that weareth shorter and shorter every year, till that at eight years old the tooth is smooth.
Bacon, Nat Hist., § 754

mark-white (mār'k'hwīt), *n.* The center of a target

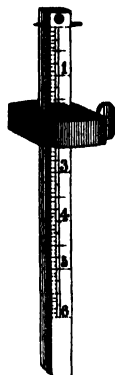
With daily shew of courteous kind behaviour,
Even at the *marks white* of his hart he roved.
Spenner, F Q, v 85

markworthy (mār'k'wer'wū), *a* [*<* *mark*, 1 + *worthy*] Worthy of mark or observation, deserving of notice, noteworthy

No spectacle is more *markworthy* than that which our common law courts continually offer.
Sir E Creasy, Eng Const., p 225

marl¹ (mār'l), *n.* [*<* ME *marl, marle, merle*, *<* OF *marle, merle*, F *marne* = D *MLG mergel* = OHG *meigil*, MHG *G mergel* = Sw *Dan mergel*, *<* ML *marigla, marl*, dim of *L. marga* (*>* It *Sp Pg marga*), *marl*. Perhaps a Celtic word of Bret *marg, marl*, but the W *marl*, Ir Gael. *marla, marl*, must be of E. origin.] A mixture of clay with carbonate of lime, the latter being present in considerable quantity, forming a mass which is not consolidated, but falls to pieces readily on exposure to the air. The word *marl*, however, is used so vaguely as to be often ambiguous, and in England some substances are thus designated in which there is no lime. Marl is a valuable fertilizing material for different kinds of soil, according to its composition. In New Jersey the mixtures of greensand with clay much used as fertilizers are commonly called *marls* or *greensand-marls*, and many varieties thus designated contain no more than one or two per cent. of carbonate of lime. Marls and marly soils are especially well developed in the Permian and Triassic of England and on the continent. The upper division of the Kupper in England is known as the "Bed Marl Series," and in places reaches a thickness of 8,000 feet. These marls are largely quarried at various points for making bricks. See *shell-marl*

For lacke of dounge in sondy lande be spronge
Goode *marl*, and it wol make it multiple.
Palsgrave, Husbandrie (E E T. S.), p 180.



Marking-gage.

His spear . . .
He walk'd with to support uneasy steps
Over the burning marle. *Milton, P. L., l. 298.*

marl¹ (mār'l), *v t* [*< marl¹, n.*] To overspread or manure with marl

Never yet was the man known that herewith *marled* the same ground twice in his lifetime

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii 8

Who would hold any land,
To have the trouble to *marl* it?

B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii 1

marl² (mār'l), *v t* [Also *marline*, *< ME marienn*, *< D. marlen* (= *LG marien*, *> G marien*), fasten with *marline*, appar. irreg. developed from *mar-lin*, *marline* see *marline*, *n* and *r.*] 1. *Naut.*, to wind, as a rope, with *marline*, spun-yarn, twine, or other small stuff, every turn being secured by a sort of hitch a common method of fastening strips of canvas called *parceling*, to prevent chafing

I purchased here (St John's, Newfoundland) a stock of fresh beef, which, after removing the bones and tendons, we compressed into rolls by wrapping it closely with twine, according to the nautical process of *marling*, and hung it up in the rigging

Kane, See Grinnell Exp., I 20

2 To ravel, as silk *Hallwell* [Prov Eng] **marl**² (mār'l), *n* [*< marl², v*] The fiber of those peacock-feathers which have the webs long and decomposed, so that the barbs stand apart, as if raveled used for making artificial flies

If there are any fibres of the hackle or wing standing in the wrong direction, clip them with scissors, and the fly is completed. Floss silk or peacock's *marl* may be used instead of mohair

Tribune Book of Sports, p 148

marl³, *v t* [A contr. form of *marvel*] To wonder, marvel [Old or prov Eng and Scotch]

I *marle* whether it be a Toledo or no

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii 1

marl⁴ (mār'l), *n* [A contr. form of *marble*.] 1 *Marble*.—2 A marble (plaything) [Prov Eng]

How stodgey they [a boy's pokketa] look, fom! Is it *marls* or cobnuts?

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss

marl⁵ (mār'l), *v t*. [Origin obscure] See the quotation

Acaryonare [It.], to dresse any maner of fish with vineger to be eaten colde, which at Southampton they call *marling* of fish

Florus

marlaceous (mār-lā'shi-us), *a* [*< marl¹ + -aceous*] Of the nature of or resembling marl, having the properties of marl

marlberry (mār'l-ber'ī), *n*, pl *marlberries* (-īz) A small tree, *Ardasia Pickeringii*, of the *Myrsinaceae*, growing in Florida, the West Indies, and southern Mexico. The wood is rich brown marked with darker rays, and is susceptible of a beautiful polish. Also called *cherry*

marlborough-wheel (mār'l-bur'ō-hwōl), *n* A thick idle-wheel used to connect two wheels whose shafts lie too near together for the wheels to be brought into the same plane

marl-brick (mār'l-brīk), *n* A superior kind of brick used for fronts of buildings and for gaged arches, a cutter. Also called *marl-stock*

marlet (mār'l), *n*. An obsolete form of *marl*

marled (mār'ld), *a* [*< marl⁴ + -ed*] Marbled, mottled, checkered

The *marled* plaid ye kindly spare,

By me should gratefully be ware.

Burns, To the Guldwife of Wauchope House

marl-grass (mār'l-grās), *n* The zig-zag clover, *Trifolium medium*, also, the red clover, *T. pratense*. [Eng]

marli (mār'h), *n* [*< F marli*, origin unknown] 1. Quintin, specifically, embroidered quintin. —2 See *marly*²

Marlieria (mār-lī-ē'rī-ā), *n* [NL (Cambes-sedes, 1829), named after G. T. Marlière, who introduced the culture of corn, rice, and coffee in certain parts of Brazil] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Myrtaceae* and the tribe *Myrtæ*. They are characterized by having the stamens inflexed or involute in the bud, the calyx limb closed until torn open by the expansion of the flower, when it is crowned by five foliaceous lobes, and a 2 celled or rarely 3 celled ovary with two ovules in each cell. They are shrubs or trees with opposite, pinnately veined leaves, and small 4 or 5 parted flowers. More than 50 species have been described, but the number may be much reduced, they are natives of tropical America. *M. (Rubachia) glomerata* of subtropical Brazil, there called *cambuca*, yields a fruit much used for food. *M. tomentosa*, of extratropical Brazil, the guapara, is a tall shrub which produces sweet berries

marlin (mār'lin), *n*. [A var. of *marling*¹, *merlin*] A godwit or curlew. (a) The great marbled godwit, *Limosa fedoa*, more fully called *horn-foot*, *common*, *brown*, and *red marlin*. See cut under *godwit*. (b) The Hudsonian godwit, *Limosa hammondi*, distinguished in some

localities as the *ring-tailed*, *white-tailed*, or *field marlin*. (c) The Hudsonian curlew, *Numenius hudsonicus*, more fully called *crook-billed*, *hook-billed*, and *horn-foot marlin*. [New Jersey]

marline (mār'lin), *n*. [Also *marlin*, *marling*, = *F Sp merlin* = *Pg. merlim*, *< D. mariyn*, also irreg. *marling*, *merling* (= *Fries merlyne* = *MLG merlink*, *marlink*, *LG. marlink* = *Sw Dan merling*, *merle*), a *marline*, *< marren*, bind, tie (= *E marl*), + *lyn*, a line (= *E linc2*)] *Naut.*, small cord used as seizing-stuff, consisting of two strands, loosely twisted.

Some the galled ropes with dauby *marline* [marling in Globe edition] bind *Dryden*, *Annus Mirabilis*, st 148

marline (mār'lin), *v t*, pret. and pp *marlined*, ppr *marlining* [*< marline*, *n*] Same as *marl*² **marline-holet** (mār'lin-hōl), *n* *Naut.*, one of the holes formerly made for *marling* the foot-rope and clues in courses and topsails

marlinespike (mār'lin-spīk), *n* 1. *Naut.*, a pointed iron implement used to separate the strands of rope in splicing, and as a lever in putting on seizings, etc. Also written *marlin-spike* and *marlinespike*. —2. A jager, a species of *Shorcorarius*, so called (by sailors) from the long pointed middle tail-feathers

marling¹, *n* An obsolete form of *merlin*

marling², *n* An obsolete form of *marline*

marling-hitch (mār'ling-hīch), *n* *Naut.*, a kind of hitch used by sailors in winding or purling spun-yarn

marlite (mār'lit), *n* [*< marl¹ + -ite*] A variety of mud which resists the action of the air

marlitic (mār-lit'ik), *a* [*< marlite* + *-ic*] Having the qualities of marlite

marlock (mār'lok), *v t* [Origin obscure] To frolic, gambol [Prov Eng]

Dost ta mean to say as my Bilvie went and demeaned herself to dunc and *marlock* w/ a th fair folk at th Admiral's Head?

Mrs Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xi

marlotte (mār'lot), *n* [= *F marlotte* = *Sp Pg marlota* a kind of Moorish gown] A loose gown or wrapper worn by women in the sixteenth century. It was used especially as an outer garment over the robe

Marlowism (mār'lō-izm), *n* The style of the Elizabethan dramatist Christopher Marlowe (1564-93)

No religion but precise *Marlowisme*

G. Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation

marl-pit (mār'pit), *n* [*< ME marlepitt*, *marl-pytt*, *merlepytt*, *< marl¹ + pytt*] A pit where marl is dug

He was in a *marlepit* yfalle

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l 274

marl-slate (mār'slāt), *n* Calcareous shale, a variety of mud splitting into thin plates. The marl slate proper is a member of the magnesian limestone group of the Permian as developed in England, and is nearly the equivalent of the *Kupferschiefer* of the Germans.

marl-stock (mār'stok), *n* Same as *marl-brick*

marlstone (mār'stōn), *n* In *geol.*, argillaceous and more or less ferruginous limestone. The middle of the three principal divisions of the Lias in England is called the *Marlstone*, a name first used by W. Smith. This is economically a highly important rock, since it contains the celebrated deposits of iron ore called the *Cleveland* from the *Cleveland* hills, in which it occurs. The Middle Lias or *Marlstone* consists generally of two members, the upper one being the *Marlstone* proper, and the lower a series of sands, marls, and clays. The maximum thickness of the whole series is about 300 feet

marly¹ (mār'h), *a* [*< ME marly*, *< marl¹ + -y*] Resembling marl or partaking of its character, abounding with marl

I ande is best for whete

If it be *marly*, thikke, and sumdele wete

Palladius, Husbandrie (E E T 8), p 10

Marly clay, a variety of clay used in making pale bricks and as a manure

marly² (mār'h), *n* The rim of a dish, as distinguished from its cavetto. Also spelled *marh*

marlyont, *n* An obsolete form of *merlin*

marin, *n* A vulgar mode of writing *ma'am* for *madam*

marmalade (mār'ma-lād), *n* [Formerly also *marmelade*, *marmelad*, *marmeliet*, = *D. G. Dan marmelade* = *Sw marmelad*, *< OF marmelade*, *F marmelade* = *It marmellata* = *Sp marmelada*, *< Pg marmelada*, *marmalade*, orig. a confection of quinces, *< marmelo* (= *Sp marmelillo*), a quince, *< L melmelum*, a quince, *< Gr μελμेलον*, a sweet apple, an apple grafted on a quince see *melmelo*] A preserve or confection of pulpy consistence made from various fruits, especially bitter and acid fruits, such as the orange, lemon, and barberry, and the berries of the mountain-ash, and sometimes also the larger fruits, like the apple, pear, plum, pineapple, quince, etc

All manner of fruits and confectioners, *marmelad*, succed, greene gyngur, comfettes. *Tyndale, Works, p 222.*

Every period in her style carrieth *marmalad* and sacket in the mouth

G. Harvey, New Letter

After a good dinner, left Mrs Hunt and my wife making a *marmalad* of quinces

Pepys, Diary, Nov 2, 1663.

Marmalade-box. Same as *genepap*. — **Natural marmalade**, the fruit of the marmalade tree

marmalade-plum (mār'ma-lād-plum), *n* The marmalade-tree, or its fruit

marmalade-tree (mār'ma-lād-trē), *n* A tree, *Lucuma marmosota*, that yields a fruit the juice of which resembles marmalade. Also called *marmec-sapota*

marmalady

(mār'ma-lā-dī),

a [*< marmalade* + *-y*]

Like *marmalade*

[Rare]

The Frenchman,

you see has a soft

marmalady heart.

Maddison, Blurt,

[Master Consta]

[ble, ill 1]

marmala-water

(mār'ma-lā-wā-ter), *n*

[*< Pg marmelo*, quince (see *marmalade*), + *E water*]

A fragrant liquid distilled in Ceylon from the flowers of the Bengal quince.

Eglt Marmelos, much used by the natives as a perfume for sprinkling

Sonmunda

marmalett (mār'ma-lēt), *n* An obsolete form of *marmalade*

marmarosis (mār-mā-rō'sis), *n*

[*< Gr μάρμαρος*, marble (see *marble*), + *-osis*]

Conversion of limestone into marble by metamorphic agencies

One of the most remarkable examples of *marmarosis* is the alteration of the (Jura) limestone of (arras) into the well known statuary marble

A. Geikie, Text Book of Geol (2d ed.), p 561

marmatite (mār'ma-tīt), *n*

[*= F marmatite*, *n* *Marmato* (see *def*) + *-ite*]

A variety of sphalerite or zinc sulphid, containing considerable iron, and hence of a black color. The original, found at Marmato, near Popayan, in Colombia, contained 23 per cent of sulphate of iron

marmolite (mār'mō-līt), *n*

[Irreg. *< Gr μάρμαρος* (L *marmor*), marble, + *Ados*, stone]

A mineral of a pearly luster, a greenish color, and a laminated structure. It is a variety of serpentine

marmoraceous (mār-mō-rā'shi-us), *a*

[*< L marmor*, marble, + *-aceous*]

Pertaining to or like marble

Maudslayi

marmorate (mār'mō-rāt), *a*

[*< L marmoratus*, pp of *marmorare*, overlay with marble, *< marmor*, marble see *marble*]

1 Made like marble, or invested with marble as a covering

Compare *marbled*, *marbled*

Under this stone cloudy and *marmorate*

Lyeth John Kite, London's natyff

Wood, Athens Oxon, I

2 In bot., traversed with veins as in some kinds of marble

marmorated (mār'mō-rā-ted), *a* Same as *marmorate*

marmoration (mār-mō-rā'shon), *n*

[*= Sp marmoracion*, *< L L. marmoratio(n)*, *< L marmorare*, overlay with marble see *marmorate*]

1 A covering or incrusting with marble

2 The act of variegating so as to give the appearance of marble, marbleizing

Blount [Rare]

marmoratum (mār-mō-rā'tum), *n*

[*L*, neut of *marmoratus*, overlaid with marble see *marmorate*]

In arch., a cement formed of pounded marble and lime mortar well beaten together. It was used by the ancient Romans in building terrace-walls, etc

marmoreal (mār-mō-rē-āl), *a*

[*< L marmoreus*, of marble (*< marmor*, marble see *marble*), + *-al*]

Of, pertaining to, or resembling marble, having the properties of marble, marble-like

The thronging constellations rush in crowds,

Paving with fire the sky and the *marmoreal* floods

Shelley, Revolt of Islam, l 49

marmorean (mār-mō-rē-ān), *a*

[As *marmoreal* + *-an*] Same as *marmoreal*

marmortinto (mār-mōr-tīn'tō), *n*

[*< It marmore*, marble, + *tinto*, tint see *marble* and *tint*]

A process employed in the eighteenth



Marmala tree (*Lucuma marmosota*)

century in decorating walls, ceilings, etc., in imitation of marble. It consisted in depositing on a ground of an adhesive nature marble-dust or powder, arranged in the form of the veins of marble, or sometimes in ornamental patterns.

marmose (mar'mōs), *n* [*< F marmos* (Buffon), origin not ascertained, no appar connection with *marmoset*] One of several small



Marmoset (*Didelphys dorsigera*)

South American opossums which have the pouch rudimentary and carry the young on the back. Such are *Didelphys dorsigera* of Surinam, of the size of a rat the still smaller *D. murina*, and other species.

marmoset (mar'mō-zet), *n* [Formerly also *marmozet*, *< ME marmoset*, "beeste, zinzephilus, concephalus [cynocephalus], mammonetus, marmontus" (Prompt Parv, p. 327), *marmosette*, a kind of ape (mentioned by Mundeville), also *marmoye* (Caxton), *< OF marmoset, marmoset, F marmoset*, the cock of a cistern or fountain, an antic figure, a puppet, orig a marble figure as an ornament to a fountain, irreg with change of orig *r* to *s*, as in *chaire* (*> chaise* see *chair*, *chaise*), *< ML marmoretum*, a marble figure, *< L marmos*, marble see *marble*. The application of *marmoset*, 'an antic figure,' to an ape was prob assisted by association with *F marmot*, = *It marmotta*, a marmoset, a monkey.] 1† A little ape or monkey

[I will] instruct thee how
To snare the nimble marmoset
Shak., Tempest, II 2 174

2 Now, specifically, a small squirrel-like South American monkey of the family *Hapidae*, or *Mididae* (which see for technical characters). There are numerous species referred to two leading genera *Hapale* and *Midas*, and known by many names, as *squirrel monkey*, *outlet*, *tamarine*, etc. They are the smallest of the monkey tribe, ranging from a few inches to a foot in length, with a long, bushy, non prehensile tail, and thick, soft silky or woolly fur, in some species lengthened into conspicuous ear tufts or a kind of mane. The coloration is extremely variable. The thumb of the hand is not opposable, but the inner toe of the hind foot serves as a thumb, and has a flat nail, all the other digits of both extremities being armed with sharp claws of great service in climbing. Marmosets are confined to tropical America, having their center of abundance in northern South America. They live in the woods, and feed chiefly upon insects. They are extremely sensitive to cold, but with proper care may be kept in confinement, and make amusing pets though their intelligence is low. Characteristic examples are the common black eared marmoset, *Hapale jacchus*, and the marakini or tamarin, *Midas rodalia*. See cut under *Hapale*.

3† An ugly little fellow, a conceited "puppy"

Some mining marmoset,
Made all of cloth and lace.
R. Johnson, Cynthia's Revels, III 2.

marmot (mār'mot), *n* [Formerly *marmotto* (*< It*), = *D marmot* (*-du*), *< F marmotte* = *Sp Pg marmota*, *< It marmotto*, *marmotta*, *marmontana*, *< Rumanian marmont* = *Sw dial marmel*, *< OHG marmunt*, *marmunt*, *murmunt*, *murmunt*, *MIHG marmendin*, *G marmel* (*-thier*) = *Dan marmel* (*-dij*) = *Sw marmel* (*-djur*), variously altered from *ML mus montanus*, a marmot, lit 'mountain mouse' see *mouse* and *mountain*.] 1 A rodent quadruped of the genus *Arctomys*, a bear-mouse, ground-hog, or woodchuck. There are several species of Europe Asia, and North America. They are the largest living representatives of the *Sciuridae* or squirrel family, of stout thick set form, with short bushy tail. They are terrestrial and fossorial, living in underground burrows, generally in open ground and often in communities and hibernates in winter. The species to which the name was originally given is *Arctomys marmotta* or *A. alpinus* inhabiting the Alps and Pyrenees. *A. bobac* is the Asiatic marmot, occurring also in

parts of Europe, especially in Russia. North America has at least three species the common woodchuck or ground-hog, *A. monax*, found abundantly in many parts of the United States and Canada, the yellow-bellied marmot of the Rocky Mountains, *A. flaviventris*, and the large hoary marmot or whistler of northwestern America, *A. flaviventris*. Besides the foregoing, some of the larger species of the related genera *Cynomys* and *Spermophilus*, which include the prairie-dogs and marmot-squirrels, are sometimes called *marmots*. See cut under *Arctomys*.

2. The Cape cony, *Hyrax capensis* a misnomer *Kolbe, Vosmaer, Buffon*, etc. — **Earless marmot**, the shalik, *Spermophilus cailloux*.

Marmota (mar'mō-tū), *n* [*NL*, *< marmot*] Same as *Arctomys*. Blumenbach

marmot-squirrel (mar'mot-skur'el), *n* Any animal of the genus *Spermophilus*, some kind of shalik. The species are numerous, especially in North America, and, as is implied in the name, they are intermediate in all respects between the arboreal squirrels on the one hand and the strictly terrestrial marmots on the other.

marmoset, *n* An obsolete form of *marmoset*.

maronet (ma-rōn'), *n* An obsolete spelling of *maroon*.

Maronist (mar'ō-nist), *n* [*< L Maro* (*n*), the family name of Virgil, + *-ist*] A disciple of Virgil (Publius Vergilius Maro), a Virgilian student or scholar.

Like some Impetuous Maronist.

By Hall, Satires, I vi 7 (Dames)

Maronite (mar'ō-nit), *n* [= *F Maronite*, as *Maron* (see def) + *-it*] One of a body of Syrian Christians dwelling chiefly in the mountains of Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon. They are named from St. Maron, a Syrian monk (about A. D. 400), or less probably from John Maron, patriarch of the sect in the seventh century. The Maronites were originally Monothelites, but they entered into a partial union with the Roman Catholic Church in 1182, which after an interruption was made closer in 1445 and again in 1596. They still retain their own patriarchate of Antioch (now seated at Ka-nobin), their Syrian liturgy (although Arabic is now their vernacular tongue), the marriage of priests, their tradition of fast-days and the use of both elements in lay communion. The Maronites as a tribe were formerly under the same local government as the Druses, with whom they have had some bloody conflicts. In 1861, after a severe outbreak, they were put under a separate governor.

maroon (ma-rōn'), *a* and *n* [Formerly *marone*, also, as *F marion*, *< F marion*, a chestnut, chestnut-colored, also a fire-cracker, *maroon* (II. 4), *< It marone*, formerly *marone*, a chestnut, origin unknown. Cf *Μαῖρ μαρων* or *μαρων*, the fruit of the cornel-tree.] 1. A very dark crimson or red. See II. 2 — **Maroon oxid.** Same as *purple brown* (which see, under *brown*).

2. A kind of sweet chestnut produced in southern Europe, and known elsewhere as the *French* or *Italian chestnut*, having a single kernel and attaining a large size from the fact that the other two seeds of the involucre or burr are abortive. It is largely used for food by the poor in the countries where it is produced.

3. I will catch thee of four chestnuts, what will you do?
P. They like me so so. If they be maroon or great chestnuts, they would be the better.
Benedetto, Passenger's Dialogues (1612). (Nares)

2. A generic name for any pure or crimson red of very low luminosity. The color of a chestnut is yellowish. — 3. In *dyeing*, a coal-tar coloring matter obtained by purifying the resinous matters formed in the manufacture of magenta. — 4. In *pyrotechnics*, a small cubical box of pasteboard filled with gunpowder and wrapped round with two or three layers of strong twine, used to imitate the report of a cannon. Maroons are primed with a short piece of quick match inserted in a hole punctured in one of the corners, and are usually exploded in batteries to produce the effect of cannonading, as in combinations of fireworks. Also *marron*.

Some of these sounds were produced by rockets, some by a 24 pound howitzer, and some by an 8 inch *maroon*.
John Tyndall in Pop Sci Mo, July, 1878, p. 282.

Purple maroon, a very dark magenta or crimson color. A color disk composed of 80 parts of violet-black 5 of pure red, and 5 of artificial ultramarine gives a purple maroon.

maroon (ma-rōn'), *n* and *a* [Also rarely *maroon* *< F marron*, abbr by euphony (the syllable *vi* being perhaps mistaken for a *F* word) *< cimarion* (*> obs* *E symaron*) for **cimarion*, *< Sp cimarion* (= *Pg cimarion*), wild, unruly, fugitive (Cuban negro *cimarion*, or simply *cimarion*, a fugitive negro), appar orig 'living on the mountain-tops,' *< cma* (= *Pg It cma* = *F cma*), a mountain-top, orig a sprout, twig, *< L cyma*, a sprout, *< Gr κύμα*, a sprout see *cyma*, *cyme*.] 1. n 1 One of a class of negroes, originally fugitive slaves, living in the wilder parts of Jamaica and Dutch Guiana. In both of these localities they were often at war with the whites, but were never fully subdued, and in the latter country, where they are called *black negroes*, they still form a large independent community professing a non-religious species of paganism. Maroons are found also in some of the other West Indian islands.

2. One who is left on a desolate island as a punishment.

"I'm Ben Gunn, I am," replied the maroon, wriggling like an eel in his embarrassment.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure Island, xxxiii

3. [*< maroon*?, *v*] A hunting- or fishing-trip or excursion. [Southern U. S.]

II. *a*. Same as *feral*, 2.
maroon (ma-rōn'), *r* [*< maroon*?, *n*] I. *trans*. To put ashore and leave on a desolate island by way of punishment, as was done by the bucaniers, etc.

It was between ten a clock and one when I began to find that I was (as we call it, I suppose from the Spaniards) *Marooned*, or Lost, and quite out of the Hearing of my Comrades Guns.
Dampier, Voyages, II. II. 84

II. *intrans*. In the southern United States, to camp out after the manner of the West Indian maroons, make a pleasure-excursion of some duration, with provision for living in camp.

"Really, this is a fine country," said Robert, referring to the abundant marooning dinner.
Goulding, Young Marooners, p. 105

A marooning party is a party made up to pass several days on the shore or in the country.
Bartlett, Americanisms, p. 384

marooner (ma-rō'nēr), *n* 1. A runaway slave, a maroon.

On the south shore dwelt a marooner, that modestly called himself a hermit.
Byrd, Westover Papers, p. 18

2. One who goes marooning, a member of a marooning party. See *maroon*?, *v*. [Southern U. S.]

maroquin (mar'ō-kūn'), *n* [*F* see *morocco*] *MoROCQ*, goat's leather.

At the end of it [the gallery] is the Duke of Orleans's library, well furnished with excellent books, all bound in maroquin and gilded.
Forlun, Diary, April 1, 1644

A large sofa covered with black maroquin.
Smollett, Tr of Gil Blas, x 7

marotte (ma-rōt'), *n* [*F*] A fool's bauble.
marplot (mar'plot), *n* [*< mar*?, *i*, + *obj plot*?] One who by officious interference mars or defeats a design or plot, one who blunderingly hinders the success of any undertaking or project.

If we will not be *marplots* with our miserable interferences, the work the society, letters, arts, science, religion of men would go on far better than now.
Fletcher, Spiritual Laws Essays, 1st ser, p. 125

Marpelate controversy [The name *Marpelate* was assumed as indicating the animus of the writers, *< mar*?, *v*, + *obj prelate*.] A discussion carried on in a series of pamphlets attacking prelacy, issued in England by the Puritans "in 1588-9, at the cost and charge" of one bearing the pseudonym of "Martin Marprelate, gent." These pamphlets were printed secretly, the press used for the purpose being carried about from place to place to escape seizure. John Feiry, Udall, and others are supposed to have been the writers of the tracts.

marque (mārk), *n* [*< OF marquis, merque, F marque* (ML *marca, mar(ha)*, seizure or arrest by warrant (*lettre de marque*, a warrant of seizure), a particular use of *marque*, a mark, stamp, official stamp see *mark* 1.] Seizure — **Letter of marque**, usually in the plural *letters of marque* (formerly also *letters of mark* or *mart*, also *scraps of mart*), or *letters of marque and reprisal* (a) Originally, a commission granted by the supreme authority of a state to a subject, empowering him to enter an enemy's territory and capture the goods or persons of the enemy in return for goods or persons taken by him. (b) In present usage, a license or extraordinary commission granted by a sovereign or the supreme power of a state to its citizens to make reprisals at sea on the subjects of another, under pretense of indemnification for injuries received — that is, a license to engage in privateering. Letters of marque were abolished among European nations by the treaty of Paris of 1856. The United States declined to accede to this agreement, but proposed that all innocent private property at sea be exempt from seizure by public armed vessels in time of war.

Divers *Letters of Mart* are granted our Merchants, and *Letters of Mart* are commonly the Forerunners of a War.
Houell, letters I iv 8

All men of war, with *scraps of mart* that went,
And had command the coast of France to keep,
The coming of a navy to prevent
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt (Nares)

Hence — (c) A private vessel commissioned to attack and capture the vessels of an enemy, a privateer.

marquee (mar-kē'), *n* [Also *markee*, an assumed sing from the supposed pl **marquees*, an E spelling of *F marquisse*, an awning or canopy, as over a doorway or an entrance, *< marquisse*, a marchioness see *marquise*.] A tent of unusual size and elaborateness; an officer's field-tent; hence, a large tent or wooden structure erected for a temporary purpose, such as to accommodate a dinner-party on some public occasion.

Major Worth's *marquee* was pitched on the angle of the redoubt thrown up during the night previous to the famous battle. *Jonah Quincy, Figures of the Past*, p. 90.
I remember well during the War standing by the General's *marquee* half the night. *S. Judd, Margaret*, II 7

marquess, *n* See *marquis*

marqueterie, *n* See *marquetry*

marquetry (mar'ket-ri), *n*, pl. *marqueteries* (-riz) [*F. marqueterie*, < *marqueter*, spot, inlay, < *marque*, a mark see *mark* 1] An inlay of some thin material in the surface of a piece of furniture or other object. The most common material is a veneer of wood, such veneers are often stained green, dark red, and other colors. Ivory, tortoise shell, etc., are sometimes combined with these.

The royal apartments were richly adorned with tapestry and *marquetry*. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, xx

marquis, **marquess** (mär'kwis, -kwes, orig. mar'kwis, -kes), *n* [Also dial. *markis* (the proper historical form); formerly also *marquess* (and, in ref. to Italian use, *marchese*), < *ME. markis*, < *OF. markis*, *marquis*, *F. marquis* = *PI. marquis*, *marquis* = *Sp. marquis* = *Pg. marquis* = *It. marchese*, < *ML. marchensis*, a prefect of a frontier town, later as a title of nobility, < *marca*, *marca*, a frontier, march see *mark* 1.] In Great Britain and France, and in other countries whose corresponding titles exist, a nobleman whose rank is intermediate between that of an earl or count and that of a duke. A *marquis* was originally an officer charged with the government of a march or frontier territory; the title as an honorary dignity was first bestowed in England in 1386. Dukes have commonly the secondary title of *marquis*, which is used as the courtesy title of their eldest sons. The wife of a *marquis* is styled *marquess*. The coat of arms of an English *marquis* consists of a richly chased circle of gold, with four strawberry leaves alternating with four balls or large pearls set on short points on its edge; the cap is of crimson velvet, with a gold tassel on the top, and turned up with ermine. See cut under *coronet* 2.

A *markis* whilom lord was of that londe. *Chaucer, Clerk's Tale*, l. 8

And the *Marchess* of Mantua was wth them in the foiseyd Italy. *Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 12

Robert, who bears the title of *Marquess* in its primitive sense, as one of the first lord marshals of the Welsh border. *E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest*, IV 338

This is to be understood as the *Coronet* of a real *Marquis*, whose title is "Most Noble" which I mention lest any one should be led into a mistake by not distinguishing a real *Marquis*, i. e. by creation, from a nominal *Marquis*, i. e. the eldest son of a Duke; the latter is only styled "Most Honourable".

Penny, Heraldry (N and Q, 7th ser., VIII 166)

Lady marquis, & *marquioness*

You shall have two noble partners with you, the old Duchess of Norfolk, and *Lady Marquess* Dorset. *Shak., Hen. VIII*, v 3 170

marquisal (mar'kwis-al), *a* [*< marquis + -al*] Of or pertaining to a *marquis*

To see all eyes not royal, dual or *marquenal* fall before her own. *Trolope, Barchester Towers*, xxxvii

marquisate (mar'kwis-it), *n* [Also *marquessate*, < *marquis + -ate* 1] The dignity or lordship of a *marquis*, when used with reference to Germany, a *margravate*

Lord Malton is to have his own earldom erected into a *marquisate*. *Walpole, Letters*, II 14

marquisdom (mar'kwis-dum), *n* [Formerly also *marquisdome*, < *marquis + -dom*] A *marquisate*

Other nobles of the *marquedom* of Saluce. *Holinshead, Hist. Scotland*, an 1483

marquise (mär'kōz'), *n* [*F.* fem. of *marquis*, *marquis* see *marquis*] 1 In France, the wife of a *marquis*; a *marquioness*. — 2 A small parasol or sunshade, usually of silk and often trimmed with lace, in use about 1850

marquiseess, *n* [*ME. markisess*, < *marquis + -ess*] A *marquioness*.

marquishship (mar'kwis-ship), *n* [Formerly *marquishship*, *marqueship*, < *marquis + -ship*] A *marquisate*. *Holinshead, Chron.*, Ireland, an. 1586

Marquol's rulers See *ruler*

marram (mar'am), *n* [Also *marrem*, *maram*, *marem*, *marum*, = *Icel. marrámi*, for *marhalmr*, sea-grass, < *Norw. mashalm* (generally pronounced *marralm*), grass-wrack, *Zostera marina*, = *Dan. marhalm*, *marehalm*, grass-wrack, also lyme-grass; lit. 'sea-halm,' < *Icel. marr* (= *Norw. mar* = *AS. mere*), the sea, + *halmr* (= *Norw. Dan. halm* = *AS. healm*), straw see *mere* 1 and *halm*] A common grass of northern shores, *Ammophila arundinacea*. See *Ammonophila*. Also *marrum*, *marum*, *matweed*, and *halm*

marre 1, *v* An obsolete form of *mar* 1

marre 2, *n* Same as *marre* 2

marrer (mar'éer), *n* One who mars, hurts, or impairs

For he sayeth yt they may be ye *marrers* and destroyers of the realm. *Sir T. More, Works*, p. 296

marreyst, *n*. An obsolete form of *marish*
marriable (mar'i-a-bl), *a* [*< ME. marryable*, < *OF. mariable*, < *marier*, *marry* see *marry* 1 and -able] Marriageable. *Holinshead, Hen. I*, an 1115

marriage (mar'āj), *n* [*< ME. marriage*, < *OF. (and F.) mariage* = *Fr. mariage*, *marriage* = *Sp. maridaje* = *It. maritaggio*, < *ML. maritaticum*, marriage, < *maritus*, a husband, *marita*, a wife see *marital*, *marry* 1] 1 The legal union of a man with a woman for life, the state or condition of being married, the legal relation of spouses to each other, wedlock. In this sense marriage is a status or condition which, though originating in a contract, is not capable of being terminated by the parties' rescission of the contract, because the interests of the state and of children require the affixing of certain permanent duties and obligations upon the parties.

2 The formal declaration or contract by which a man and a woman join in wedlock. In this sense marriage is a civil contract, implying the free and intelligent mutual consent of competent persons to take each other, as a present act, as husband and wife, and according to the modern and most prevalent view no formalities other than such as the law of the jurisdiction may expressly impose are necessary to prevent either from subsequently repudiating the other or denying the legitimacy of their issue. The formalities provided for by the law of some of the United States are optional, being intended chiefly to enable the parties to preserve authentic evidence of the contract. When a man and a woman live and cohabit together, and conduct themselves as man and wife in the society and neighborhood of which they are members, till the belief and reputation that they are married become general, their marriage is presumed, without other evidence, for purposes of enforcing rights and liabilities of third persons.

O Hamlet, what a falling off was there!

From me, whose love was of that dignity

That it went hand in hand even with the vow

I made to her in marriage. *Shak., Hamlet*, I 5 50

Marriage is an engagement entered into by mutual consent, and has for its end the propagation of the species.

Hume, Of Polygamy and Divorces

3 The celebration of a marriage, a wedding. The kingdom of heaven is like unto a certain king, which made a *marriage* for his son. *Mat. xxii 2*

About this time there was a *marriage* betwixt John Laydon and Anne Butts. *Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works*, I 204

4 A marriage vow or contract

That women can not keep his *marriage*

Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 710

5 Intimate union, a joining as if in marriage. The figure is used in the Bible to represent the close union of God or Christ and the chosen people or church. See *Isa. liv 5* *Hos. ii 19, 20*

The *marriage* of the Lamb is come, and his wife hath made herself ready. *Rev. xix 7*

Let me not to the *marriage* of true minds

Admit impediments. *Shak., Sonnets*, cxvi

They plant their vines at the foot of great Trees, which *marriage* proueth very fruitful.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 342

6 In various card-games, as bezique, the possession in one hand of the king and queen. — **Avail of marriage** See *avail* 1. — **Civil marriage**, a marriage ceremony conducted by officers of the state, as distinguished from one solemnized by a clergyman. — **Clandestine marriage** See *clandestine*. — **Communal marriage**, a kind of general or multiple state of marriage, in which "every man and woman in a small community were regarded as equally married to one another" (*II Spencer*) existing among some primitive races and imitated for a time, but afterward abandoned, by the members of the Oneida Community. — **Consummation of marriage** See *consummation*. — **Cross-marriages** See *cross*. — **Danish marriage**, a term used to designate a matrimonial relation recognized by the early Danish law, by which a concubine who had publicly lived with a man and shared his table for three years, or winters, was deemed a lawful wife. — **Diriment impediments of marriage** See *diriment*. — **Dissenters' Marriages Act** See *dissenter*. — **Fleet marriages** See *fleet* 1. — **Jactitation of marriage** See *jactitation*. — **Left-handed marriage** See *morganatic*. — **Marriage articles**, or **marriage contract**, an antenuptial agreement an instrument made between the parties to a contemplated marriage, embodying the terms agreed on between them respecting rights of property and succession. The law, while it does not allow the parties to modify by agreement the personal rights and duties of the married state, does allow them to modify the resulting effects of that state on rights of property. — **Marriage brokerage**, the service, or compensation for the service, of negotiating a marriage contract between third persons. — **Marriage contract**, or **contract of marriage** (a) A pre-contract of marriage, the preliminary or promissory engagement of marriage. (b) A marriage itself. (c) Same as *marriage articles*. — **Marriage favors**, knots of ribbons or bunches of flowers, usually white, worn at weddings. — **Marriage license**, a permit or certificate of competency required by the law of some jurisdictions to be procured from a public officer before marriage. See *under license*. — **Marriage lines**. See *line* 2, *n*. — **Marriage portion**. See *portion*. — **Marriage settlement**, an arrangement, usually made before marriage and in consideration of it, whereby a jointure is secured to the wife, and it may be portions to the children, in the event of the husband's death. — **Morganatic marriage** See *morganatic*. — **Plural marriage**, the marriage of a man with two or more women, polygamy applied especially to the kind of polygamy existing among the Mormons, without the accom-

paniment of the harem of Oriental countries, each wife usually living in a separate house. — **Polygamous marriage**. See *polygamy*. — **Putative marriage**. See *putative*. — **Scotch marriage**, a marriage by mutual agreement, without formal solemnization, the parties declaring that they presently do take each other for husband and wife, so called because such marriages are recognized by Scotch law. — **Syn. 1-3** *Marriage*, *Wedding*, *Nuptials*, *Matrimony*, *Wedlock*. *Marriage* is the act of forming or entering into the union or the union itself. *Wedding* generally includes the ceremonies and festivities attending the celebration of the union or marriage, but not essential to it. *Marriages* are often made without such ceremonies. *Nuptials* is more formal than *wedding*; we speak of the *nuptials* of a prince. *Matrimony* is the married state or the state into which a couple are brought by marriage. *Wedlock* is the vernacular English word for *matrimony*, not differing from it in meaning, but being the ordinary term in law, as, *born in wedlock*.

marriageable (mar'āj-a-bl), *a* [*< marriage + -able*] Capable of marrying, fit or competent to marry, of an age suitable for marriage, as, a *marriageable* man or woman, a person of *marriageable* age or condition.

They led her ym,

To wed her elm, she, spoused, about him twines

Her marriageable arms and with her brings

Her dowry. *Milton, P. I.*, v 217

I am the father of a young heiress, whom I begin to look upon as *marriageable*. *Spectator*

marriageableness (mar'āj-a-bl-ness), *n* The state of being marriageable

married (mar'id), *p. a* 1 United in wedlock, having a husband or a wife applied to persons, as, a *married* woman

The *married* offender incurs a crime little short of perjury. *Paley, Moral Principles*, III 4

2 Constituted by marriage, of or pertaining to those who have been united in wedlock, conjugal, connubial

Thus have you shunned the *married* state

Dryden (Latham)

3 Figuratively, intimately and inseparably joined or united, united as by the bonds of matrimony

Lap me in soft Lydian airs,

Married to immortal verse

Milton, L'Allegro, l. 187

marrier (mar'i-r), *n* One who marries

I am the *marrier* and the man - do you know me?

Middleton, Game at Chess, v 2

marro 1, *a* and *n* An obsolete form of *maroon* 1

marro 2, *n* [*F.*] See *maroon* 2

marrot (mar'ot), *n* [Also *marrot* of *marro* 2, *marro*] One of several different sea-birds of the auk family, *Horda* (a) The razor-billed auk (b) The narre or foolish gull-molt (c) The puffin or sea parrot

marrow 1 (mar'ō), *n* [Also dial. *marry*, *mary*, < *ME. marou*, *marow*, *marq*, *marq*, *marq*, < *AS. marq*, *marq* = *OS. marq* = *OFries. murch*, *merq* = *D. marq*, *merq* = *MLG. murch*, *LG. murch*, *murch* = *OHG. marq*, *marq*, *MHG. mure*, *G. mark* = *Icel. merq* = *Sw. marq*, *merq* = *Dan. marv* = *W. mer* = *Conn. maru* = *OHulg. Russ. mozga* = *Zend. ma-ga* = *Skt. mayan*, *marrow*, perhaps < *Skt. √ may* = *L. mager*, dip see *marry* 1] 1 A soft tissue found in the interior of bones, both in the cylindrical hollow of the long bones and in the hollows of cancellated bony structures, the medulla or medullary matter of bone. It varies greatly in different situations. Ordinary marrow of the shafts of adult bones, as the humerus and femur, is a soft yellow solid consisting of about 95 per cent of fat. The red marrow of various bones, vertebral, cranial, sternal, and costal is softer, and contains very few fat cells, but numerous marrow cells and cells resembling the nucleated red corpuscles of the embryo. The so-called spinal marrow, or medulla spinalis, is the spinal cord, the central axis of the nervous system, a tissue of an entirely different character, not found in the hollow of a bone, but in the cavity running through the chain of vertebrae.

Out of the hard bone's knokke they

The *marry*, for they caste nought away

Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 80

Herr Forström prepared us for the journey by a good breakfast of reindeer's marrow - a justly celebrated Lapland delicacy. *H. Taylor, Northern Travels*, p. 111

2 The pith of plants

Right soft as the *marry* is that is always hid in the close at withing, and that is do it add to withowthe by the stiffe fastness of woode. *Chaucer, Boethius*, III prose 11.

3 The pulp of fruits

Thaire iongunges bitter *marph* wol channee sweete

Hei wech in muth III dalks yf me stepe,

Other in cwa mylk as longe he m wet

Palladius, Husbandrie (F. & T. 8), p. 121

4 Figuratively, the inner substance, the essence, the essential strength, the inner meaning, purpose, etc., the pith

He never leaveth searching till he come at the bottom, the pith the quick, the life, the spirit, the marrow, and very cause why. *Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 6

It takes
From our achievements, though perform'd at height,
The pith and marrow of our attribute
Shak, *Hamlet*, I 4 22.
He never pierces the marrow of your habits.
Lamb, *My Relations*
For this, thou shalt from all things suck
Marrow of mirth and laughter
Tennyson, *Will Waterproof*

Vegetable marrow (*n*) A kind of gourd, a variety of *Cucurbita Pepo*, the oblong fruit of which is used as a vegetable in England. (*b*) The alligator pear. See *avocado*.
marrow¹ (maɪ'ɒ), *i* *t* [*< marrow*¹, *n*] To fill with marrow or with fat. [Rare]

They can devour and gormandize beyond excess,
and wipe the guilt from off their marrowed mouths.
Quarles, *Judgment and Mercy* The Drunkard (*Latham*.)

He was fresh sinew'd every joint,
Each bone new marrow'd as whom gods anoint
Though mortal to their race
Browning, *Sordello*

marrow² (mar'ɒ), *n* [*< ME marrow*, *marwe*, origin obscure (*cf* *mauld*², which is perhaps a corruption of *marrow*²)] A companion or mate, an associate, an intimate friend, a fellow, hence, one of a pair of either persons or things, a match as, your knife's the very marrow of mine. [Prov Eng and Scotch]

Birds of a feather best fly together,
Then like partners about your market go:
Marrows and wads (and you sayre wether)
Promys and Casandra, I 11 4 (*Nares*)

If I see all yet mine to me
An that's an unequal marrow
The Dony Dens of Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III 67)

Bunk ye, bunk ye, my bonnie, bonnie bride!
Bunk ye, bunk ye, my winsome marrow!
W. Hamilton, *Brass of Yarrow*

marrow² (mar'ɒ), *i* *t* [*< marrow*², *n*] To associate with, hence, to match, fit. [Prov Eng and Scotch]

marrow³, *a* [*< ME *marrow*, *marrow*, *< AS maru* (*maru*, *maru*, *maru*, *maru*) = OHG *maru*, *maro*, MHG *mar* (*maru*) (also, with variation, MD *maru*, *maru*, *maru*, *maru* = OHG *maru*, *maru*, MHG *maru*, *maru*, *G* *marbe*), soft (*cf* *mellow*)] Soft, tender

marrow-bone (mar'ɒ-bōn), *n* [Formerly also and still dial *maru-bone*, *< ME *maru-bone*, *maru bone*, *< marrow*¹ + *bone*¹] The conjecture that marrow-bones, in the second sense, is a "corruption of *Mary-bones*, in allusion to the reverence paid to the Virgin Mary by kneeling," is absurd. The use is doubtless a mere whimsical application of the word.] 1 A bone containing fat or edible marrow. See *marrow*¹, 1

A cook thei hadde with hem for the nooses,
To boyle chyknes with the *maru bones*,
And pondie manchant tart, and galyngale
Chaucer, *Can Pro* to C T, I 380

2 *pl* The bones of the knees, the knees [Humorous]

Down he fel vpon his *maru bones*, & pitteously prayd me
to forgoe him y' one lye
Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 727

Down quickly
On your *maru bones*, and thank this lady!
Beau and Fl, *Honest Man's Fortune*, v 3

3 A large bone used to make a rhythmical noise by striking against something

Even the middle class were glad to get rid of the noise
of drums, etc (which still survives in the *maru bones*
and clavers—the rough music of a lower class wedding)
J. Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I 35

To ride in the marrow-bone coach, to go on foot [slang]

marrow-cells (mar'ɒ-selz), *n* *pl* ('cells resembling white blood-corpuscles, but larger, with clearer protoplasm and relatively larger nucleus

marrowfat (maɪ'ɒ-fat), *n* A kind of tall-growing, wrinkled pea

marrowish (mar'ɒ-ish), *a* [*< marrow*¹ + *-ish*¹] Of the nature of or resembling marrow.

In the upper region serving the animal faculties, the chief organ is the brain, which is a soft, *marrowish*, and white substance.
Burton, *Anat of Mol*, p. 19

marrowless¹ (maɪ'ɒ-les), *a* [*< marrow*¹ + *-less*¹] Without marrow, not medullary

Thy bones are *marrowless*, thy blood is cold
Shak, *Macbeth*, III 4 94

marrowless² (maɪ'ɒ-les), *a* [*< marrow*² + *-less*¹] 1 Without a match, unequal—2 Not matching, as two things of the same kind, but not the same color, fit, etc. [Scotch]

marrow-pudding (maɪ'ɒ-pud'ɪŋ), *n* A pudding prepared from or with beef-marrow or the variety of gourd known in England as *vegetable marrow*

marrow-spoon (maɪ'ɒ-spōn), *n* A long narrow spoon for scooping out marrow from bones
marrow-squash (mar'ɒ-skwoʃ), *n* Vegetable marrow. See *squash* [U S]

marrowy (mar'ɒ-i), *a*. [*< marrow*¹ + *-y*¹] Full of marrow, strong, energetic, hence, in discourse or writing, pithy, forcible, effective, etc
A rich *marrowy* vein of internal sentiment. *Hazlitt*.
Marrowy and vigorous manhood. O W Holmes.

Marrubium (mar'ɒ-bi'e-ə), *n* *pl* [NL. (Bentham, 1848), *< Mar rubium* + *-ae*] A subtribe of labiate plants, included in the tribe *Stachydeae*. It is characterized by a tubular or bell shaped calyx, with rather prominent ribs and a corolla tube which is included or slightly exerted. It embraces 1 genera, of which *Mar rubium* is the type, and about 80 species

Marrubium (ma-rò'bi-um), *n* [NL. *< L. mar rubium*, hoarhound] A genus of plants belonging to the natural order *Labiate*, and the tribe *Stachydeae*, type of the subtribe *Marrubieae*. It is characterized by an included corolla tube, with the lower lip nearly flat or concave and by having the nutlets rounded at the apex and the anther cells at length confluent. They are perennial herbs, often tomentose or woolly, with wrinkled leaves, and small usually white or purple flowers in dense axillary clusters. About 38 species have been described from Europe, North Africa, and extratropical Asia. One species, *M. vulgare*, the common or white hoarhound, is very widely distributed (perhaps indigenous to America), and is sometimes used medicinally. See *hoarhound*

marry (mar'um), *n* Same as *marian*
marry¹ (mar'i), *v*, *pret* and *pp* *married*, *pp* *marrying* [*< ME marryen*, *marren*, *< (OF and F) marier* = *Fr* *Sp maridar* = *It maritare*, *< L maritare* wed, marry, *< maritus*, a husband, *marita*, a wife, as an *adj*, *maritus*, pertaining to marriage, conjugal, orig appar only as fem *adj*, *marita*, provided with a husband (*cf* *vidua*, deprived of one's wife, *vidua*, deprived of one's husband, orig only fem, a widow see *widow*), as if fem *pp* of a verb **marire*, provide with a husband, *< mas* (*mar-*), a man, husband see *masculine*, *male*¹] 1 *trans* 1 To unite in wedlock or matrimony, join for life, as a man and a woman, or a man or woman to one of the opposite sex, constitute man and wife, or a husband or wife, according to the laws or customs of a nation

When I said I would die a bachelor, I did not think I should live till I was married
Shak, *Much Ado*, II 3 253

Tell him that he shall marry the couple himself
Jay, *The Whad d ye* (all it

2 To give in marriage, cause to be married
He wolde have married me full highely, to a gret Princes
Daughtre, yf I wolde han forsaken my Lawe and my Be
love
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 16

Ych wol the *marie* wcl with the thridde part of my londe
To the noblest bachelor that thyen herte wol to stonde
Rob of Gloucester, p. 80

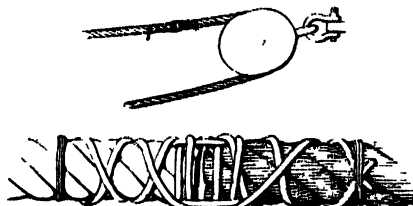
An Example of one of the Kings of France, who would
not marry his Son without the Advice of his Parliament
Howell, *Letters*, I 11 3

3 To take for husband or wife as, a man
marry a woman or a woman *marries* a man
Prar You come hither, my lord, to marry this lady?
Clautus No
Leonato To be married to her, friar, you come to marry
her
Shak, *Much Ado*, IV 1 4

4 Figuratively, to unite intimately or by some close bond of connection
Turn, O backsliding children, saith the Lord, for I am
married unto you
Jer III 14

Marrying his sweet nootes with their silver sound
W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, I 6

5 *Naut*, to fasten together, as two ropes, and



Ropes joined by marrying

to end, in such a way that in unreeving one from a block the other is drawn in

To marry is to join ropes together for the purpose of reeving, by placing their ends together and connecting them by a worming
Totten, *Naval Dict.*

=*Syn* 3 To wed, espouse
II, *intrant* To enter into the conjugal state, take a husband or a wife

I will therefore that the younger women marry
1 Tim v 14

I will marry one day
Shak, *C of E*, II 1 42
marry² (mar'i), *interj* [*< ME Mary*, *Marie*, the name of the Virgin Mary, invoked in oaths] Indeed! forsooth! a term of asseveration, or used to express surprise or other feeling

Ye, sir, and wol ye so?

Marie! therof I pray yow hertely
Chaucer, *Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, I 61

Cal. Wilt thou be pleased to hearken once again to the
suit I made to thee?
Ste *Marry*, will I, kneel and repeat it.

Shak, *Tempest*, III 2 46

[The word was formerly much used, with various additions, to express surprise, contempt, or satirical encouragement, as in the phrases following.]—*Marry* come up! sometimes *marry* come out! indeed!

Give my son time, Mr Jolly ' *marry* come up
Cowley, *Cutter of Coleman Street* (1608) (*Nares*)

Marry *gept* (also *gap*, *gip*), for 'marry go up' (the original form not found). Same as *marry* come up. The form *marry* *gyp* may be due in part to the oath *By Mary Gypsy*, or by *St. Mary* of Egypt, found in Skeilton

Marry *gyp*, goodly *St* *justice*, mistress French hood
B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, I

"I thought th' hadst scorn'd to budge a stop

For fear"—Quoth *Echo*, *Marry* *gyp*

Butler, *Hudibras*, I III 202

Fair and softly, son, at her *marry* *gyp*, pray keep your
distance, and make a fine leg every time you speak to her
be sure you behave yourself handsomely

Unnatural Mother (1608) (*Nares*)

Marry *trap*, A doubtful phrase, apparently an error (for *marry* *gap*) in the following passage

Be advised, sir, and pass good humours I will say *marry*
trap with you, if you run the nuthook's humour on me

Shak, *M W of W*, I 1 170

marrying (mar'i-ing), *p* *a* Disposed to marry, in a condition to marry **Marrying** man, a man likely or disposed to marry

I don't think he's a *marrying* man

Fieldope, *Dr Thorne*, vi

I think Miss Anville the loveliest of her sex and were I
a *marrying* man, her, of all the women I have seen, I would
fix upon for a wife
Mrs D Arday *Kv* *hna*, letter lxxvi

marrymuffet (mar'i-mud), *n* 1 A garment mentioned in 1640—2. A material, apparently an inexpensive and rough stuff, for men's wear

Mars (marz), *n* [1. *Mars* (*Mai-*), (OL *Maion* (*Maion-*), also *Marmar*, Oscan *Mamers* (*Mamert-*), *Mars*] 1 A Latin deity, identified at an early period by the Romans with the Greek Ares, with whom he had originally no connection

He was principally worshiped as the god of war, and as such bore the epithet *Gradivus* but he was earlier regarded as a patron of agriculture, which procured him the title of *Silvanus*, and as the protector of the Roman state, in virtue of which he was called *Quirinus*. In works of art Mars is generally represented as of a youthful but powerful figure, armed with the helmet, shield, and spear, in other examples he is bearded and heavily armed. See *cut under Ares*

The mailed *Mars* shall on his altar sit

Up to the ears in blood

Shak, *1 Hen IV*, IV 1 117

2 The planet next outside the earth in the solar system. Its diameter (about 4 200 miles) is only 0.63 that of the earth, its superficies 0.28 and its volume 0.147. Its mean density is 0.71 that of the earth, so that the density of its crust may very likely be about the same as the earth's, but the weight of a given mass at the surface of Mars is only three eighths of the weight of the same mass on the earth. The strength of materials is therefore relatively much greater there, and mountains, animals and buildings would naturally be much larger. The mean distance from the sun is 141,500 000 miles. The eccentricity of its orbit is very much greater than that of the earth, being 0.093 in place of 0.017. The inclination of its equator to its orbit is about the same. Its day is half an hour longer than ours. Its year is 687 of our days. The surface of Mars has been carefully mapped, and is characterized by the predominance of land and the great number of canals or straits. Its color is strikingly red. Its climate is, perhaps, not very different from that of the earth. It has two moons, discovered by Professor Asaph Hall in Washington in 1877 conformably to the prediction of Kepler, and realizing the fancies of Swift and of Voltaire. The inner of these, Phobos, revolves in less than 8 hours, so that to an observer on the planet it rises in the west and sets in the east. The outer, Deimos, revolves in 30 hours, so that it appears nearly stationary for a long time. The symbol of Mars is ♄, which seems to show the shield and spear of the god. A planetoid has recently been discovered whose orbit falls within that of Mars

They have discovered two lesser stars, or satellites, which revolve about Mars, whereof the innermost revolves in the space of ten hours, and the outermost in twenty one and a half
Sieft, *Gulliver's Travels*, III 111

3† In *old chem*, iron—4. In *her*, the tincture red, when blazoning is done by the planets see *blazon*—*Mars* brown, yellow, etc. See the nouns

Marsala (mär-sh'la), *n* [See *def*] A class of white wines produced in Sicily, especially in the region about Marsala on the western coast. There are many brands, of which the best possess a very delicate flavor and have a general resemblance to *Madeira*, but are usually lighter

marsbanker, **marsbunkert**, *n* Obsolete forms of *mossbunker*

Marsdenia (mars-dē'nī-ä), *n* [NL. (R Brown, 1811), named after William Marsden (1754–1836), a British orientalist.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Sclepiadeae*, the milkweed family, type of the tribe *Marsdenieae*. It is characterized by having the crown adnate to the stamen tube, and composed of five flat scales which are free at the apex,

marshalship (mar'shal-ship), *n* [*< marshal + -ship*] The office or dignity of a marshal, the

state of being a marshal, also, the term of office of a marshal

The Duke of Norfolk, with the rod of *marshalskip*, a coronet on his head

Shak, *Hen VIII*, iv 1, Order of Coronation, 7

marshbanker (marsh'bang'kôr), *n* An obsolete form of *marshbunker*

marsh-beetle (marsh'be'tl), *n* [*marsh* + *beetle*] The cattail or reedmace, *Typha latifolia*. Also *marsh-bettle*, *marsh-pestle*

marsh-bellflower (marsh'bel'flou-er), *n* A plant, *Campanula aparunoides*, growing in bogs and wet meadows of North America

marsh-blackbird (marsh'blak'berd), *n* An American blackbird of the subfamily *Agelaius*, and especially of the genus *Agelaius*, of which there are several species, chiefly inhabiting marshes. See cut under *Agelaius*

marshbunker (marsh'hung'kôr), *n* Same as *marshbunker*

marsh-buttercup (marsh'but'er-kup), *n* A plant of the genus *Vallisneria* of the gentian family [Australia]

marsh-cinquefoil (marsh'sing'k'foil), *n* Same as *marsh-fivefinger*

marsh-cress (marsh'kres), *n* A plant, *Nasturtium palustre*. Also called *marsh-watercress*

marsh-diver (marsh'di'vër), *n* Some marsh-bird, perhaps the bittern

Marsh divers, rather, maid,
Shall crone thee kist *Tennyson*, *Princess*, iv

marsh-elder (marsh'el'det), *n* 1 See *elder* 2—2 The wild guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*

marsh-fern (marsh'fërn), *n* One of the shield-ferns, *Aspidium Thelypteris*

marsh-fever (marsh'fë'vër), *n* Same as *intermittent fever* (which see, under *fever*)

marsh-fish (marsh'fish), *n* The mudfish, *Imia calva*

marsh-fivefinger (marsh'fiv'fing-ger), *n* See *fivefinger*, 1, and *Potentilla*

marsh-flower (marsh'flou'er), *n* See *Lamnanthum*

marsh-gas (marsh'gas), *n* Light carburated hydrogen. See *fire-dump*

marsh-goose (marsh'gös), *n* 1 The graylag—2 Hutchins's goose, *Bernicia hutchinsii* [North Carolina]

marsh-grass (marsh'gräs), *n* 1 Any grass that grows in marshes—2 Specifically, any grass of the genus *Spartina*, or cord-grass, also, *Distichlis maritima* [U S]

marsh-harrier (marsh'här'i-er), *n* A harrier of the genus *Circus*, especially *C. aruginosus* so called from their fondness for hunting for frogs in marshy places. See *harrier* 2, 2

marsh-hawk (marsh'häk), *n* The common American marsh-harrier, *Circus hudsonius*, the only member of the *Circus* found in North America so called from frequenting marshes and wet meadows in search of its prey, which consists chiefly of frogs and other reptiles. The adult male is mostly bluish above and white below, the female and the young of both sexes are dark brown above, with conspicuous white upper tail coverts, and below a light reddish brown with darker markings. See cut under *Circus*

marsh-hen (marsh'hën), *n* One of several different birds of the family *Rallidae* (a) The king rail, *Rallus elegans* more fully called *fresh water marsh hen* (b) The clapper rail, *Rallus crepitans* or *town rooster* more fully called *salt water marsh hen* or *salt marsh hen*. Also *mud hen*, *mud hen*, *water hen*. (c) The common American gallinule, *Gallinula galeata*. See cut under *Gallinula* [Local U S] (d) The American coot, *Fulica americana* [New Eng] (e) The European gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus*. Also *moat hen*

marshiness

(marsh'ish-nös), *n* The state of being marshy

marshland

(marsh'land), *n*.

[*ME* *marshland*, < *AS* *meisland*, < *merse*, marsh, + *land*, land]

A marshy district, marsh

Edinb. qh

Rev, CLXVI

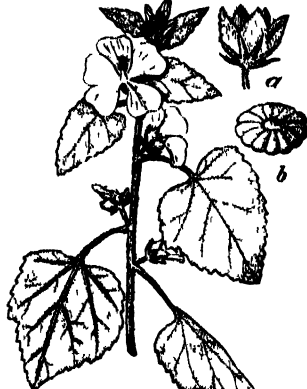
301

marshly

(marsh'li), *a*

[*ME* *marshly*, < *marsh* +

-ly] Marshy



Marsh mallow (*Althaea officinalis*) a involucres and calyx b the fruit.

A *marshy* land called *Holderness*
Chaucer, *Summoner's Tale*, l 2 (*Hart MS*)

marsh-mallow (marsh'mal'ô), *n* [*ME* *marshmalwe*, < *AS* *mersmealewe* (-*mealewe*, -*mealewe*), < *merse*, marsh, + *mealewe*, mallow.]

1 A shrubby herb, *Althaea officinalis*, growing in marshy places, especially maritime, in the temperate regions of the Old World, and on the coast of New England and New York. The flowering stalks are two or three feet high, the leaves broadly oval, the moderate sized flowers pale rose color, chiefly in a terminal spike, but some petioled in the upper axils. The mucilaginous root is used as a demulcent, it also forms the basis of well known confections. The name has been locally applied to other plants, as *Malva sylvestris*. See *Althaea* and *althem*, and cut in preceding column

2 A paste or confection made from the root of this plant. [In this sense usually written *marshmallow*]

marsh-marigold (marsh'mar'i-göld), *n* A golden-flowered plant, *Callitha palustris* in the United States also called *cowslip*. See *Callitha* and *gowan*

The wild *marsh marigold* shines like fire in swamps and hollows gray
Tennyson, *May Queen*

marsh-miasma (marsh'mi-az'mä), *n* Miasma from marshes or boggy spots, the infectious vapors which arise from certain marshes and marshy soils, and produce intermittent and remittent fevers

marsh-nut (marsh'nut), *n* Same as *marking nut*

marsh-parsley (marsh'pars'li), *n* 1. A plant, *Apium graveolens*, varieties of which form the cultivated celery—2 A European umbelliferous plant, *Puccinellium (Selinum) palustre*. Its root has been used as an antispasmodic

marsh-peep (marsh'pëp), *n*. The least stint or Wilson's sandpiper, *Tringa (Actodromas) minutilla*, the smallest and one of the most abundant of its tribe in North America

marsh-pennywort (marsh'pen'i-wört), *n* A creeping umbelliferous plant of Europe, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. It is also called *white-rot*. See *fluke wort*, and cut under *Hydrocotyle*

marsh-pestle (marsh'pes'tl), *n* Same as *marsh-bettle*

marsh-plover (marsh'pluv'er), *n* The pectoral sandpiper, *Actodromas maculata* a gunner's misnomer [Plymouth Bay, Massachusetts]

marsh-pullet (marsh'pul'et), *n* The common American gallinule *Gallinula galeata*. See cut under *gallinule* [Washington, D C]

marsh-quail (marsh'kwäl), *n* The meadow-lark, *Sturnella magna* [Local, New Eng]

marsh-ringlet (marsh'ring'let), *n* A kind of butterfly, *Gnomophana darus*

marsh-robin (marsh'rob'in), *n* The chowink or towhee-bunting, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus* so called from its haunts, and the reddish color on the sides of the breast [Local, U S]

marsh-rosemary (marsh'rör'mä-ri), *n* 1 A plant, *Statice Limonium*, the root of which is a strong astringent, and is sometimes used in medicine [U S]—2 An occasional name of the wild rosemary. See *Ledum*

marsh-samphire (marsh'sam'fir), *n* A leafless, much-branched, jointed, succulent plant, *Salicornia herbacea*, found on muddy or moist sandy shores in both hemispheres. It is eaten by cattle and makes a good pickle. See *glasswort* and *Salicornia*

marsh-shrew (marsh'shrö), *n* An aquatic shrew of North America, *Neosorex palustris*, and other species of the same genus. The technical characters are similar to those of the water shrew of Europe, *Crossomys fodens*. They inhabit the northern United States and British America, ranging further south in alpine regions. See *Neosorex*

marsh-snip (marsh'snip), *n* The common American snipe, the meadow-snip [Maryland, U S]

marsh-tackey (marsh'tak'ei), *n* A small horse peculiar to the coast-line of the southern United States, a swamp-pony. *Sportsman's Gazette*

marsh-tea (marsh'të), *n* See *Ledum*

marsh-tern (marsh'tërn), *n* The gull-billed tern or sea-swallow, *Gelochelidon niotha* or *anglica*, of Europe, Asia, and America. See cut under *Gelochelidon*

marsh-tit (marsh'tit), *n* A European titmouse, *Parus palustris*, closely resembling the coal-tit

marsh-trefoil (marsh'trë'foil), *n* See *hogbean* and *Menyanthes*

marsh-watercress (marsh'wä'tër-kres), *n* Same as *marsh-cress*

marshwort (marsh'wört), *n* 1 The cranberry, *Vaccinium Oxyococcus*—2 The umbelliferous plant *Helosciadium (Sium) nodiflorum* [Eng]

marsh-wren (marsh'ren), *n*. One of several different wrens which breed exclusively in marshes. Two are common in the United States, of which the best-known is the long-billed marsh-wren, *Ototothorus palustris*, found in suitable localities throughout most of North America. It is scarcely 5 inches long, above brown with a dorsal patch of black streaked with white, below white shaded on the sides, flanks, and crissum, the tail with fine blackish bars on a brown ground. This little bird is noted for its great globular nests with a hole in the side, affixed to the reeds and other rank herb-



Long-billed Marsh wren (*Ototothorus palustris*)

age of the marshes it colonizes. It lays from 6 to 10 eggs of chocolate brown color, but many of the nests never have eggs in them, being apparently built and used by the males alone. A variety of this species found in California is known as the *tule wren*. The short-billed marsh wren, *C. stellaris* is quite different, being almost entirely streaked above with black and white, besides the distinction implied in the name. It nests differently, lays white eggs, is less abundant, and is chiefly observed in the United States east of the Mississippi. Other kinds of marsh wrens, mostly like the short-billed, inhabit Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies, but none of this genus are found in the Old World

marshy (mär'shi), *a* [*ME* *mershy*, *merschy*, < *marsh* + *-y*] 1. Partaking of the nature of a marsh, swampy, fenmy

No natural cause she found, from brooks or bogs

Or *marshy* lowlands, to produce the fogs

Dryden, tr of Ovid's *Metamorph*, l

2 Produced in or peculiar to marshes

Feed

With delicate of leaves and *marshy* weed
Dryden, tr of Virgil's *Georgics*, iii 277 (*Latham*.)

In snipes the colours are modified so as to be equally in harmony with the prevalent forms and colours of *marshy* vegetation. A R Wallace, *Nat Select*, p 68

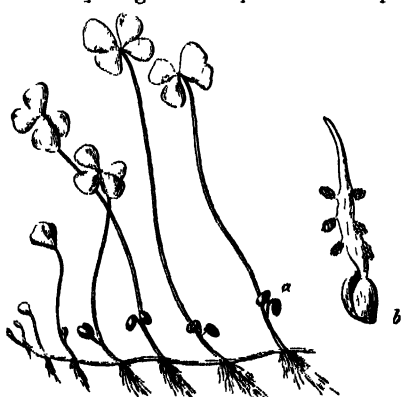
Marsian (mar'si-an), *a* [*ME* *Marsi* (see *Marsic*) + *-an*] Same as *Marsic*

The ruins of the old *Marsian* city of Alba.

C C Perkins, *Italian Sculpture*, p 21

Marsic (mär'sik), *a* [*CL* *Marsicus*, < *Marsi* (see *def*)] Of or pertaining to the Marsi, a Sabine people of ancient Italy, living in the Apennines around Lake Fucinus, as the *Marsic* or Social War (a contest against Rome, 90-88 B C, of confederated tribes under the lead of the Marsi)

Marsilea (mar-sil'ë-a), *n* [NL (Linnaeus, 1767), named after Aloysius Marsili, an early Italian naturalist] A genus of aquatic or subaquatic



Marsilea quadrifolia
a the sporocarp or conceptacle b a sporocarp with valves opened and emitting the mucilaginous cord which bears the sori

cryptogamous plants, typical of the order *Marsileaceae*. They have wide-creeping rootstocks, and leaves produced singly or in tufts from nodes of the rootstock, each consisting of a petiole and four sessile, equally spreading, deltoid cuneate or oblanceolate leaflets with flabellate anastomosing veins. The conceptacles or sporocarps are ovoid or bean shaped and two valved, and emit a mucilaginous cord upon which are borne numerous oblong cylindrical sori, each sorus containing numerous microsporangia and few macrosporangia. The genus is widely distributed, and embraces 40 species, of which 4 are North American. *N. Drummondii* is the Australian hardoo. Sometimes written *Marsilia*.

Marsileaceae (mär-sil-ē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Marsilea* + *-aceae*] An order of leptosporangiate heterosporous fern-like plants, in which the fructification consists of sporocarps either borne on peduncles which rise from the rootstock near the leaf-stalk or consolidated with it, and contains both macrospores and microspores

Marsilea (mär-sil-ē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL (Baker, 1887), < *Marsilea* + *-ae*] With some systematists, a suborder of plants of the order *Rhizocarpha*, or heterosporous *Filicinae* virtually the same as the order *Marsileacea*

Marsilly carriage. A naval gun-carriage, in use with smooth-bore guns, having no front trucks, the front transom resting directly on the deck of the ship

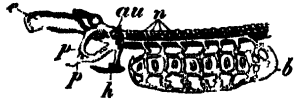
Marsipobranch (mär-si-pō-brang), *a* and *n.* [See *Marsipobranchia*] 1. *a* Having pursed gills, pertaining to the *Marsipobranchia*, or having their characters

II. *n.* A vertebrate of the class *Marsipobranchia*, a myzont or myxine fish

Marsipobranchiata (mär-si-pō-brang-kī-ā'ta), *n. pl.* [NL] Same as *Marsipobranchia*

Marsipobranchiate (mär-si-pō-brang-kī-āt), *a* and *n.* [As *Marsipobranchia* + *-at*] Same as *Marsipobranch*

Marsipobranchii (mär-si-pō-brang-kī-ī), *n. pl.* [NL, < Gk *μαρσιποειος* *μαρσιποειος*, a pouch, bag (see *Marsupium*), + *βρωγχια*, gills] A group of vertebrates, variously denominated by naturalists. In all systems of classification it consists of those *Vertebrata* which have the skull imperfectly developed, the notochord not continued beyond the pharyngeal body, the brain distinctly differentiated, the heart well developed, with an anal and a ventral, the gills forming



Skeleton of head and pouch-like gills of 1. *uniprey* (*Utricularia*), a Marsipobranch. *a* auditory capsule, *b* cartilaginous branchial basket depending from ventral column with seven complete, descending branchial arches united by transverse bands between which are the gill openings, and covering the heart at the part where the letter *b* is placed, *c* chondrocartilaginous cartilage *d* rudimentary pharynx *e* neural arches of vertebrae *f* pharyngeal plate (or pharyngeal plate) the hinder part of which represents a suspensorium though there is no lower jaw

fixed sacs within branchial apertures on each side, or more in number, the lower jaw defective, and the mouth round like a sucker, whence the alternative name *Cyclostomus*. In the earlier systems the *Marsipobranchii* were regarded as an order or a subclass of fishes; they are now designated as a class of *Vertebrata*, and divided into two primary groups, *Hyperoartia* and *Hyperotricha* the former comprising the lampreys, the latter the hags. Both are known as *myzonts*. *Marsipobranchia* is a synonym of *Cyclostomata*, 2. See out under *lamprey*

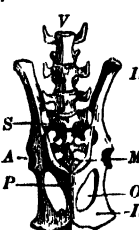
Marsoon (mar-sōn'), *n.* [Corruption of *F. marsouin*, OF *marsoin*, < OHG *marwin*, MHG *marwin*, G *marcschwin* = MLG *marwin* = Sw *Dan marwin*, lit 'sea-hog' see *marwine*] The white whale, *Delphinapterus* or *Beluga leucas*. See out under *Delphinapterus* [Local, Canada]

Marsupial, *n.* Plural of *Marsupium*

Marsupial (mar-sū'pi-āl), *a* and *n.* [< NL *marsupialis*, < L *marsupium*, a pouch see *Marsupium*] 1. *a* 1 Having the character of a bag, pouch, or Marsupium, Marsupial — 2. *Of or pertaining to a Marsupium* as, *Marsupial bones* — 3. *Provided with a Marsupium*; specifically, pertaining to the *Marsupialia*, or having their characters — **Marsupial bones**, epipubic bones, scleroskeletal ossifications developed in the tendon of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen of implantal mammals, and articulated with the pubic bones supposed by some to be related to the support of the pouch, and known to have an office in relation to the muscle which acts upon the mammary glands — **Marsupial capsule**. See *capsule* — **Marsupial frog**. See *frog*



Pelvis of *Phodopus* front view showing *m* Marsupial bones, *il*, ilium, *p*, pubis, *i*, ischium



Pelvis of a Kangaroo showing *M* Marsupial bones borne upon *P* pubis, *I*, ilium, *I*, ischium, *O* obturator foramen, *A* acetabulum, *S*, sacrum, *V* several lumbar vertebrae

II. *n.* A member of the order *Marsupialia*, any implantal didelphian mammal. Also called *Marsupiate* — **Herbivorous Marsupialia**. See *herbivorous Marsupialia*

Marsupialia (mär-sū'pi-ā-lī-ā), *n. pl.* [NL, neut pl of *Marsupialis* see *Marsupial*] An order of the class *Mammalia*, coextensive with the subclass *Didelphia*, containing implantal mammals usually provided with a Marsupium or pouch for the reception and nourishment of

the young, the Marsupials or pouched animals. There being no developed placenta, the period of gestation is very brief, and the young are born extremely small, imperfect, and quite helpless. In this state they are immediately transferred to the pouch on the belly of the mother, where are the teats, to which the little creatures adhere firmly for a while, completing their development by sucking milk. As they grow larger and stronger they are able to let go and take hold of the teat again and even after leaving the pouch they may for a while resort to it or be carried about elsewhere on the mother's body. (See out under *Marsupium*) The uterus is double, and the vagina also is more or less completely divided into two separate passages (when the name *Didelphia*) the scrotum of the male is abdominal in position and pendulous in front of the penis. The corpus callosum is rudimentary but the central hemispheres are connected by a well developed anterior commissure. The angle of the mandible is normally inflected. There is a wide range of adaptive modification in the structural details of the Marsupials, the order in itself including representatives or analogues of nearly all the other orders of mammals, as the carnivorous, the insectivorous, the herbivorous, etc. At the present time the Marsupials are entirely characteristic of the Australian region, only the *Didelphidae* or opossums being found in America, but in former epochs the distribution of the Marsupials was general and some of the oldest known mammalian fossils of Mesozoic age are supposed to belong to this order. It has been variously subdivided. Owen in 1830 divided it into five tribes *Sarcophaga*, *Entomophaga*, *Carpophaga*, *Pachyaga*, and *Labiophaga*. A main division, based on the dentition is into *Diprotodontae* and *Polyprotodontae*. In 1872 Gill made the four suborders *Rhizopoda*, *Synactylidae*, *Thylacynidae*, and *Didelphidae*, with nine families, *Phalangeridae*, *Macropodidae*, *Tarsipedidae*, *Phalangeridae*, *Phalangeridae*, *Peramelidae*, *Dasyuridae*, *Martiniidae*, and *Didelphidae* for the living forms, and four fossil families, *Diprotodontidae*, *Thylacynidae*, *Plagiodontidae*, and *Dromatidae*. Also called *Marsupiate*

Marsupialian (mar-sū'pi-ā-lī-an), *a* and *n.* [< *Marsupial* + *-ian*] Same as *Marsupial*

Marsupian (mar-sū'pi-an), *a* and *n.* Same as *Marsupial*

Marsupiate (mar-sū'pi-ā'ta), *n. pl.* [NL, neut pl of *Marsupialis*, pouched see *Marsupial*] Same as *Marsupialia*

Marsupiate (mar-sū'pi-āt), *a* and *n.* [NL *Marsupialis*, pouched, < L *marsupium*, a pouch see *Marsupium*] Same as *Marsupial*

Marsupiated (mar-sū'pi-ā-ted), *a* [< *Marsupiate* + *-ed*] Same as *Marsupial*

Marsupium (mar-sū'pi-um), *n.* *pl.* *Marsupia* (-a) [L, also *Marsupium*, < Gk *μαρσιπιον*, also written *μαρσιπιον*, *μαρσιπιον*, *μαρσιπιον*, dim of *μαρσιπος*, *μαρσιπος*, *μαρσιπος*, a pouch, bag] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a purse of the kind usually borne in the hand of Mercury and indicating his character as god of gain — 2. In *med.*, a sack or bag in which any part of the body is fastened — 3. In *zool.*, a purse- or pouch-like receptacle for the eggs or young, more external than any of the proper organs of gestation, a brood-pouch of any kind (a) In *mammal* the duplication of the skin of the abdomen of *Marsupialia*, forming a pouch in which the mammary glands open, and into which the imperfectly developed young are transferred at birth, to be nourished until they are able to move about (b) In *ornith.* (1) A temporary fold of the skin of the belly of a penguin in which the egg may be contained for a time (2) The patch or blemish, a vascular erectile organ in the eye of a bird, formed of pectinated folds of the choroid coat lying in the vitreous humor, and extending a variable distance toward or to the crystalline lens, supposed by some to effect or assist in the accommodation of the eye (c) In *whith.* (1) A receptacle in which the pipe fishes and sea horses carry their young. It is developed in the male (2) The pouch like incumment of the gills of a Marsupial branchiate fish as a bag or lamprey (d) In *Crustacea*, a receptacle for the eggs, formed by the bases of some of the legs of certain crustaceans, as the opossum shrimp or *Myndus*

4. In *anat.*, the alar ligaments (which see, under *alar*)

Mart (mart), *n.* [Contr of *market*, prob due to the D form *markt* see *market*] 1. A place of sale or traffic, seat of trade, market

If any born at Ephesus be seen
At any Syriacian *Mart* and falls
In dies *Shak*, C of E, l 1 18

Certain it is, Rome thereby becomes a rich *Mart* where the merchants of the earth resort from all places of the Earth to buy heaven *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 127

2. Trade, traffic, purchase and sale, market

Christ could not suffer that the temple should serve for a place of *Mart* *Hooker*, Eccles Polity, v 12

It standeth upon a mighty river, and is a kinde of port town, having a great *Mart* exercised therein *Hakluyt's Voyages*, l 61

Now I play a mart hunt a part,
And venture madly on a desperate *Mart*
Shak, T of the S, ll 1 829

Mart (mart), *n.* [< *Mart*, *n.* or contr of *market*, < I *intratus* To traffic, deal

If he shall think it fit
A sancy stranger in his court to *Mart*
As in a Romish story *Shak*, Cymbeline, l 6 161

II. *trans* To make market for, trade in, buy and sell; deal in or with

You yourself
Are much condemned to have an itching palm,
To sell and *Mart* your offices for gold
To under-servers *Shak*, I C, iv 3 11
Never was man so palpably abused
My son so basely *Marted*, and myself
Am made the subject of your mirth and scorn
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iv 5

Mart (mart), *n.* [ME *Mart*, < OF *Mart*, < L *Mars* (Mart), Mars see *Mars*] 1. Same as *Mars*, I (Chance) Spenser Hence — 2. [C] War, warfare, battle, contest [Rare]

My father (on whose face he durst not look
In equal *Mart*) by his fraud circumvented,
Became his captive
Massey, Bashful Lover ll 7 (Latham)

Mart (mart), *n.* [Abbr of *Martimus*] 1 [cap] *Martimus*

And their works, let him read Buxtorfius and his
Bibliotheca Rabbinica, printed this last *Mart*
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 177

2. A cow or ox fattened to be killed (usually about *Martimus*) and salted or smoked for winter provision [North Eng and Scotch]

Each family killed a *Mart*, or fat bullock, in November, which was salted up for winter use *Scott*, Monastery, l

Mart (mart), *n.* [A corrupt form of *marque*, *mark* see *marque*] Same as *marque* — **Letters of mart**, scripts of *Mart* See *letter of marque*, under *marque*

Martagon (mar'ta-gon), *n.* [< F *Sp Martagon* = L *Martagon* (NL *Martagon*)] The Turk's-cap lily *Lilium Martagon* The bulbs are said to be eaten by the Cossacks

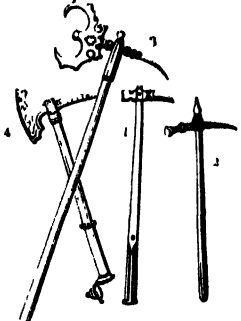
Martel (mar'tel), *n.* [OF and F *martel* = Sp *martillo* = Pg *martello*, a hammer, < L *martellus*, *martellus*, dim of *martus*, a hammer] A hammer as a weapon for striking, a war-hammer

Formidable *martels* were in vogue during the bronze period *Town of the Archæol Assoc*

Martel (mar'tel), *n.* [< F *martelle* (= Pg *martellar* = Sp *martillar* = Pg *martillar* = L *martellare*, < *martel*, a hammer see *martel*, *n*)] To hammer, strike

Her deadfall weapon she to him addrest,
Which on his helmet *martelled* so hard,
That made him low in the his lofty crest
Spenser F Q, III vii 42

Martel-de-fer (mar'tel-dé-fer), *n.* A weapon used in Europe during the middle ages, especially during the fifteenth century (a)



Martel-de-fer
1. A long-handled hammer of about the time of Henry VIII. 2. Martel-de-fer time of Henry VIII. 3. Martel-de-fer time of Henry VI. 4. Martel-de-fer with a hand gun time of Queen Elizabeth

A long-handled weapon used by foot soldiers especially in the defense of fortified walls and in action against mounted men at arms. The plume was a common form of it. (b) A short-handled weapon used with only one hand by mounted men. It was common to furnish it with one blunt or dentated face and with a sharp point or back on the opposite side of the handle but in some cases both sides were pointed. The short-handled hammers were frequently made of metal throughout. Also called *horseman's hammer*

Marteline (mar'te-līn), *n.* [F, dim of *martel* see *martel*, *n*] A small hammer or mallet used by sculptors and marble-workers. It is pointed at one end and square or diamond-shaped at the other. *L. H. Knight*

Marteline-chisel (mar'te-līn-chīz'el), *n.* A form of sculptor's chisel with a serrated edge

Martellato (mar'tel-lā'to), [It, pp of *martellare*, strike see *martel*, *n*] In music, struck with a sudden, emphatic blow, used of the tones of a melody or of successive chords that are intended to be markedly distinct and more or less staccato, especially in violin- and pianoforte-playing

Martellement (F pron mar'tel'mon), *adj.* [F, < L *martellamentum*, < *martellare*, strike, hammer see *martel*, *n*] In music for the harp, with an accentuation or with a redoubled stroke

Martello tower. See *tower*

Marten (mar'ten), *n.* [Formerly also *Martin*, early mod E *Martern*, *marthon* (prop the fur of the marten, orig adj see *Martium*), for earlier *marter*, *martre*, < F *martre*, *martre* = Pg *mart* = Sp *mart* = L *martus*, *marturus*, *marturus*, *marturus*, *marturus*, L *martes* (found but once, in a doubtful read-

ing), of Teut origin OHG *marter*, MHG. *mar-*
der, *mader*, (i *marder* = D *marter* (with forma-
*tive -r), = OHG *mart* = AS. *meorh* = Icel*
moorh = Sw *mard* = Dan *maur*, a marten,
 no Goth form recorded] 1. A digitigrade car-
 nivorous quadruped of the family *Mustelidae*,
 subfamily *Mustelina*, and genus *Mustela* or *Mar-*
tes, of which there are several species, all in-
habiting the northern hemisphere. The name
was originally given to the common pine marten
**Mustela martes* or *Martes martes* of the northerly parts of Europe.*
This animal is about 18 inches long, with a full bushy tail
12 inches long and thus rather larger than a house cat,
but standing much lower, on account of the shortness of
the legs. The fur, consisting of three kinds of hairs, is
full and soft and of an extremely variable shade of brown,
usually paler on the head and under parts. A closely re-
*lated species is the stone or beech marten, *Mustela foina**
of Great Britain and many other parts of Europe. It is, on
the average smaller in size, with a whitish throat and infe-
*rior pelage. The American pine marten, *M. americana**
is similar, but specifically distinct, it inhabits the north-



American Sable or Pine marten (*Mustela americana*)

erly United States and the whole of British America, and
 is commonly called the *American sable*. The Siberian or
 true sable is *M. zibellina*, of blackish color and with an ex-
 tremely rich and valuable fur. The pekan, fisher, or Pen-
 nant's marten, *Mustela pennanti*, much larger than any of
 the foregoing and of a blackish color, is a very distinct
 species peculiar to northerly North America. See *sable*,
 and cut under *fisher*, 2

Those that, in Norway and in Finland, chase
 The soft-skinned *Martens*, for their precious race
 Spenser, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 1

2 A carnivorous marsupial of the genus *Phascogale*, as the spotted marten of Australia [Australia]

marten², *n* An obsolete spelling of *martin*²

martier, *n* An obsolete form of *martin*¹

martier, *martier*, *n* [Early mod E also *martron*, < ME *martron*, also *martron*, *martron*, *martron*, < OF *martrone*, *martrone*, the fur of the marten, fem of *martier*, *martier*, of the marten, < *martre*, the marten see *martin*¹] 1 The fur of the marten

No *martrun*, no *subtil*, y *trowe*, in god fay,
 Was none founden in hire garnement
 Lydgate (*Halliu* under *martier*)

2 A marten

The Lynx, the Beaver, the Sable, the *Martrons*, the
 black and dunno fox
 Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 479

Martes (mār'tōz), *n* [NL, < L *martes*, a mar-
 ten see *martin*¹] The specific name of the
 common pine-marten, used as a generic designa-
 tion of the martens same as *Mustela*. *Cum-*
mer, 1797

martext (mār'tekst), *n* [*mart*, *v*, + *obj-*
text] A perverter of texts, a blundering or
 ignorant preacher used as a proper name by
 Shakespeare

I have been with Sh Oliver *Martext* the vicar of the
 next village
 Shak, As you like it, ill 8 45

marthy (mar'thu), *n* The burbot [Hudson's
 Bay]

martial (mar'shal), *a* and *n* [= F *martial* =
 Sp Pg *marcial* = It *marziale*, < L *martialis*,
 of or pertaining to Mars, or war, < *Mars*, the god
 of war see *Mars*] 1 *a* 1 [cap] Pertaining
 to or characteristic of the god Mars

This is his hand,
 His foot Mercutial, his *Martial* thigh
 Shak, Cymbeline, iv 2 910

2 Of or pertaining to war, of warlike charac-
 ter, military, warlike, soldierly as, a *martial*
 equipage or appearance, *martial* music, a *mar-*
tial nation

And shew'd to them such *martial* sport
 With his long bow and arrow
 That they of him did give report
 True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V 380).

How farthest thou, mirror of all *martial* men?
 Shak, 1 Hen VI, l 4 74

With glittering firelocks on the village green
 In proud array a *martial* band is seen
 O W Holmes, A Family Record

3 Having reference to a state of war, or to a
 military organization, connected with the army
 and navy opposed to *civil* as, *martial* law, a
 court *martial*

They proceeded in a kind of *martial* justice
 Bacon, Holy War

The Laws themselves, civil as well as *martial*, were pub-
 lished and executed in Latin
 Howell, Letters, ll 58

Now *martial* law commands us to forbear
 Pope, Iliad, vii 352

4 [cap] Pertaining to or resembling the planet
 Mars

The natures of the fixed stars are esteemed *martial*
 or jovial according to the colors whereby they answer
 these planets
 Sir T Browne, Vulg Err, vl 14

We can actually see his [Mars's] polar snows accumulate
 during the *Martial* winter and melt away at the approach
 of the *Martial* summer
 J Frake, Comic Philos, l 382

5† In old chem, having the properties of iron

Why should the Chalybes or Bilboa boast
 Their harden'd Iron, when our mines produce
 As perfect *martial* ore?
 J Philips, Cider, l

Ethiops martial! See *ethiops* — *Martial law*, law
 imposed by the military power, that military rule or au-
 thority which exists in time of war, and is conferred by the
 laws of war, in relation to persons and things under and
 within the scope of active military operations, and which ex-
 tinguishes or suspends, for the time being, civil rights and
 the remedies founded upon them, so far as this may be
 necessary in order to the full accomplishment of the pur-
 pose of the war. The person who exercises martial law is,
 however, liable in an action for any abuse of the authority
 thus conferred. It is the application of military govern-
 ment — the government of force — to persons and property
 within its scope, according to the laws and usages of war,
 to the exclusion of municipal government in all respects
 where the latter would impair the efficiency of military law
 or military action. Benet See *military law*, under *military*

— *Martial music*, music for military purposes, or of a
 similar kind, music characterized by light, impetuosity,
 heavy duple rhythm, sonority, and brilliance — *Martial*
salts, an old name of salts of iron = *Syn 2* and *3* *Mar-*
tial, *Warlike Military*. The opposite of *martial* is *civil*, of
warlike is *peaceful*, of *military* is *civil* or *naval*. *Warlike*
 applies most to the spirit or ingrained habits as the *war*
 like traits of the north, but it also applies to that which is
 like war or naturally goes with war as, *warlike* prepara-
 tions, *warlike* rumors. *Martial* applies to that which is
 connected with war in a general way, or with war as active,
 and especially as appealing to the eye or the ear as, *mar-*
tial music, *drum*, *parade*, *appearance*, *array*. *Military* applies
 most closely to things connected with the actual putting
 of soldiers into service. Thus, a court *martial* is composed
 of military officers and may therefore be called a *military*
 court. It applies *martial* law, its members appear in full
 military dress

II† *n* A soldier, or military man

The Queen of *martials*
 And Mars himself conducted them
 Chapman, Iliad xviii 469

Others staid
 Like sturdy *Martials* far away to drive
 The drowsy Dracmas that harbour in the hive
 Fuller, David's Slime, at 36 (*Darius*)

martialism (mar'shal-izm), *n* [*mar* + *cial* +
 -ism] The character of being martial, war-
 like spirit or propensity, military character

Such a young Alexander for affecting *martialism* and
 chivalrie such a young Josiah for religion and piety
 Creation of the Prince of Wales, D 2 1010 (*Latham*)

He [Skobeloff] had got about him a rugged motley crowd
 of stanch fighting men of whose *martialism* he had had
 experience in his Asiatic warfare
 Arch Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p 29

martialist (mar'shal-ist), *n* [= It *martialista*
 (Florio), as *martial* + -ist] A warrior or sol-
 dier, a military man

The exquisite portraiture of a perfect *martialist* con-
 sisting in three principal points: wisdom to govern,
 fortitude to perform, liberality to encourage
 Greene, Euphrates to Philautus (1787)

One Corrook, of the enemies' part, held up his finger
 to me, which is as much with us *martialists* as "I will
 fight with you"
 Beau and Fl, King and no King, ll 1

martialize (mar'shal-iz), *v* *t*, *pret* and *pp*
martialized, *ppr* *martializing* [*mar* + *cial* +
 -ize] To render martial or warlike
Imp
Dut

martially (mar'shal-i), *adv* In a martial man-
 ner

martial-man, *n* A martialist, a soldier

Martial men were never more plentiful than in this
 King's (Edward III's) Reign
 Baker, Chronicles, p 143

martialness (mar'shal-ness), *n* The quality of
 being martial or warlike

Martian (mār'shan), *a* [*ME* *Marcian*, < L
Martianus (as a personal name), < *Martius*, of
 Mars, < *Mars* (*Mart*), Mars see *Mars*] 1 Of or
 pertaining to the god Mars or to war, warlike

The judges, which thereto selected were,
 Into the *Martian* field adown descended
 To deeme this doubtful case, for which they all contended
 Spenser, F Q, IV v 6

2 Of or pertaining to the planet Mars, *Mar-*
tial

The rate of retardation of the *Martian* rotation by solar
 tidal friction
 Smithsonian Report, 1881, p 203

Perhaps even indications derived as to the nature of the
 mysterious *Martian* canals.
 Edinburgh Rev, CXLV 26

martin¹, *n* An obsolete spelling of *martin*¹

martin² (mār'tin), *n* [*Martin*, < F *Martin*,
 a man's name (chiefly with ref. to St Martin),
 used in various applications, esp., in F., in sev-
 eral names of birds, as *martin-pêcheur* (= Sp.
martin pescador), a kingfisher, *oiseau de St Mar-*
tin, the ringtail, < ML *Martinus*, a man's name,
 < L *Mars* (*Mart*), Mars. see *Mars*] 1. Any
 swallow of the family *Hirundinidae*, a *martin*-
not, a *martlet*. The name has no specific meaning, and
 is commonly used with a qualifying term. The house-
 martin (or house swallow), *Hirundo* or *Chelidon urtica* of
 Europe, is one of the best-known, so named because it
 nests under the eaves of houses (see *Chelidon*). The
 sand martin, *Cottia* or *Clivicola riparia*, common to Europe,



House martin (*Chelidon urtica*)

Asia, and America, is often known as the *bank swallow*
 (see *Cottia*, and cut under *bank swallow*). Purple martins
 are the several American species of the genus *Progne*,
 one of which, *P. subis* or *purpurea* is an abundant and
 familiar bird of the United States. It is one of the largest
 of the swallow family, and the adult male is entirely of a
 glossy blue-black color (see cut under *Progne*). A few
 birds not of this family are sometimes called *martins*, as
 the king bird or tyrant flycatcher of North America, *Ty-*
rannus carolinensis, popularly known as the *bee martin*
 (see cut under *king bird*). Kingfishers are sometimes
 called by their French name, *martin pêcheur*. Also called
martinet

2† An ape *Encyc Dut*

Who knoweth not that apes men *martins* call?
 A Whip for an Ape, or *Martin* Duplaced (1589).

3. See the quotation [Slang]

And in this practice (disguising themselves) all their
 villainy consists for I have heard and partly know a high
 way lawyer rob a man in the morning and hath dined with
 the *martin* or honest man so robbed the same day at an
 Inn being not detected, nor yet once mistrusted or sus-
 pected for the robbery
 Rostands, Hist Bogues.

4 A tool for grinding or polishing stone. It con-
 sists of a brass plate faced with a flat stone. An opening
 is pierced through the plate and stone to permit sand to
 pass through and come between the *martin* and the stone
 which is being ground — *Black martin*, *Cypselus apus*, the
 common black swift of Europe. See cut under *swift*

martinet¹ (mār'ti-net), *n* [*F* *martinet* (= Sp.
 Pg *martinet*, ML *martinctus*), a *martin*,
 swift, dim of *martin*, used in names of birds
 see *martin*². Hence *martlet*¹] In ornith, same
 as *martin*², 1

Those birds which have but short feet, as the swift and
martinet
 Ray, Works of Creation, l

martinet² (mār'ti-net), *n* [*F* *martinet*, a
 cat-o'-nine-tails, tilt-hammer, etc., variously ap-
 plied, but not found as in def., perhaps a par-
 ticular use of the personal name *Martinet* (cf
*martinet*¹), but cf OF *martet*, dim of *martel*,
 a hammer see *martel*] *Naut*, the name for-
 merly given to a small line fastened to the leech
 of a sail to bring it close to the yard when the
 sail is furled. Also *martnet*

martinet³ (mār'ti-net), *n* [*ME* *martinett*, <
 OF *martinet* (ML *martinctus*), "a water-mill
 for an iron forge" (Cotgrave), or a forge-ham-
 mer driven by water-power, cf *martinet*¹, *mar-*
*tinett*², etc.] 1 Some kind of water-mill (*Cath*
Anglicum, p 229 — 2 A military engine of the
 middle ages

Him passing on,
 From some huge *martinet*, a ponderous stone
 Crushed
 Southey, Joan of Arc, viii (*Dumas*)

martinet⁴ (mār'ti-net'), *n* [Said to be so cal-
 led from General *Martinet*, who regulated the
 French infantry in the reign of Louis XIV. No
 F use of the word in the sense of a disciplina-
 rian appears.] A rigid disciplinarian, especially
 in the army or navy, a stickler for routine or
 regularity in small details

He is shown to us pedantic and something of a *martinet*
 in church discipline and ceremony
 Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser, p 148

martinetism (mār'ti-net'izm), *n* [*martinet*⁴
 + -ism] The methods of a *martinet*; a rigid
 enforcement of discipline, strict mechanical
 routine

These young men have not been trained in the *martinet-*
ism of the Military and Naval academies
 The American, XL 86.

martyr, *n* [ME *martire*, < OF *martyre*, *martire*, F *martyr* = Sp *mártir* = Pg *mártir* = It *martir*, < LL *martyrum*, a testimony martyrdom, a martyr's grave, a church dedicated to a martyr, < Gr *μάρτυριον*, testimony,

proof, etc., < *μάρτυρ*, a witness see *martyr*, *n*
[*Cf. martyr*] 1 Martyrdom, torment

Thanne thou shalt brene in *gret martyre*
Rom. of the Rose, l 2647

2 Slaughter, havoc

A how alle othir I was mervell to see the *martyre* that
[lawch made, for a gein his stroukys no myght not endure
Iron n style *Mervin* (E E T 8), ll 198

martyress (mār'tēr-es), *n* [*< martyr + -ess*]
A female martyr [*Rare*]

Pictures of sainted martyrs and *martyresses*
New Princeton Rev., l 108

martyrization (mār'tēr-i-zā'shon) *n* [*< martyrize + -ation*] The act of inflicting martyrdom, or the state of being martyred

Name the vixations, and the *martyrizations*
Of metals in the work *B. Jonson*, *Alchemist*, ll 1

martyrize (mār'tēr-iz), *v*, pret and pp *martyrized*, ppr *martyrizing* [*< F martyrizer = Sp martirizar = Pg martirizar = It martirizzare, < ML martiriare, make a martyr of, < martyr, a martyr see martyr, n*] I *trans* To cause to suffer martyrdom, hence, to inflict suffering or death upon, torture

To her my thoughts I dally dedicate,
To her my heart I nightly *martyrize*

Spenser, *Colin Clout*, l 474

We feel little remorse in *martyrizing* animals of low degree
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV 766

II, † intrans To suffer martyrdom

Witness hereof is Ailide that blessed Virgin,
Which *martyrized* at Klinton

Rob. of Gloucester, App. p 582

martyrly (mār'tēr-ly), *a* [*< martyr + -ly*] Martyr-like, becoming a martyr

Ploxy, sanctity, and *martyrly* constancy

Sp. Gauden, *Tears of the Church*, p 16 (*Davies*)

martyrologer (mār'tēr-ol-ō-j), *n* [*< F martyrologue, < ML martyrologum, a catalogue of martyrs see martyrology*] A roll or register of martyrs same as *martyrology*, 2

Add that old record from an ancient *martyrologer* of the church of Canterbury

Sp. Hall, *Honour of Married Clergy*, p 386

martyrological (mār'tēr-ol-ō-j-ik-əl), *a* [*< martyrology + -ical*] Pertaining to martyrology, relating to martyrs or martyrdom, or to a book of martyrs (*tabernacle*, *Advice to a Son* (1658), p 70 (*Latham*))

martyrologist (mār'tēr-ol-ō-j-ist), *n* [*< martyrology + -ist*] A writer of martyrology, one versed in the history of the martyrs

martyrology (mār'tēr-ol-ō-j-ē), *n* [= *F martyrologie = Sp martyrologio = Pg martyrologio = It martyrologio, < ML martyrologum, < Gr μάρτυρολογία, a catalogue of martyrs, < Gr μάρτυρ, martyr, + λογία, an account, < Λογία, speak see Logos, -ology*] 1 The history of the lives, sufferings, and death of Christian martyrs

The *martyrology* which was emboldened on the cope of the ecclesiastic, or which played the blinding of his misal

C. T. Newton, *Art and Archaeol.*, p 24

2 Pl *martyrologues* (jz) A book containing such history, specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a list or calendar of martyrs, arranged according to the succession of their anniversaries, and including brief accounts of their lives and sufferings

It is Saint Thomas represented, as in the *martyrologues*, with the instrument of his death

W. Agate, *Anecdotes of Painting*, l 33

martyrship (mār'tēr-ship), *n* [*< martyr + -ship*] The state, honor, or claim of being a martyr

These now will willingly allow *martyrship* to those from whom they wholly withheld, or grudgingly gave it before

Fuller, *General Worthies*, ll

martyr (mār'tēr), *n* [*< LL martyr, < Gr μάρτυρ, testimony, proof, < Gr μάρτυρ, also a martyr's shrine see martyr, n*] The spot where a martyr suffered, or a chapel raised on that spot in his honor

The oratory or altar erected over the tomb of a martyr was anciently denominated either a *martyr*, from the Greek μάρτυρ, 'confession' or memorial, because built to do honour to his memory

Rock Hierurgia, p 279

marum (mā'rum), *n* A variant of *marium*

marvail, etc. See *marvell*, etc.

marvediet, *n* Same as *maravedi*

marvel (mār'vel), *n* [*Early mod E also marvel, < ME. marcyll, maraile, mervaylle, mervelle, meruelle, etc., < OF merveil, F merveille = Pr meravilla, maravilla = Sp maravilla = Pg maravilha = It meraviglia, meraviglia, formerly mirabilia, a wonder, < L mirabilia, wonderful things, neut pl of mirabilis, wonderful, < mirari, wonder at, admire see mirable, ad-*

mirer] 1. That which causes wonder; an astonishing thing, a wonder, a prodigy.

The most *meruelle* that Thomas thought,
For feisty heria in were broughte

Thomas of Exmoutre (Child's Ballads, l 100).

Before all thy people I will do *marvels*, such as have
not been done in all the earth

Ex. xxxiv 10

No *marvel* hath my tale to tell,
But deals with such things as men know too well.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, ll 244

2 Admiration, astonishment, wonder

What *marvail* that the Normans got the Victory?

Baker, *Chronicles*, p 23

The vast acquisitions of the new governor were the theme of *marvel* among the simple burghers of New Amsterdam

Troup, *Knickerbocker*, p 211

marvel (mār'vel), *v*, pret and pp *marveled* or *marvelled*, ppr *marveling* or *marvelling* [*Early mod E also marvail, and contr marl (see marl²), < ME merveil, meruilla, mervaylle, etc., < OF merveiller (= Sp maravillar = Pg maravilhar = It meravigliare, meravigliare), wonder, from the noun*] I. *trans* To wonder at, be struck with surprise at, be perplexed with curiosity about with a clause for object

And yet *me marvelled* more how many other briddes
Hudden and hilden her egges full derne

Piers Plowman (B), xl 342

I *marvel* where Irollis is

Shak, *T and C*, l 2 288

II intrans 1 To be filled with admiration, astonishment, or amazement, wonder

I cannot a little *marvel* at the philosopher Aristotle

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ll 167

Marvels me not marvellous to them, for ignorance does not *marvel*

Leves, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, l 309

2 To appear wonderful, seem or be a wonder

So that it to me nothinge *meruaylleth*,

My soune of lone that the ayeth

Gower, *Conf. Amant*, vi

marvelt, *a* [*ME mervayl, < OF merveil, < L mirabilis, wonderful see mirable, and of marvel, n, and marvellous*] Wonderful, marvelous

This is a *meruayl* message a man for to preche,
Amonge knyghtes so many & manned fendes

Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ll 81

marvel-monger (mār'vel-mung'gēr), *n* (One who deals in marvels, one who relates or writes marvelous stories

The *marvel mongers* grant that He
Was moulded up but of a mortal metal

J. Baunton, *Psyche*, xvll 92 (*Davies*)

marvel-of-Peru (mār'vel-ov-pē-rō'), *n* A plant of the genus *Anabasis*, *M. Jalapa*, native in tropical America, and common in flower-gardens, the flower clock Its red, white, yellow, or variegated funnel-shaped flowers open, except in cloudy weather only toward night, hence the name *four o'clock* and *afternoon lily*

marvelous, marvellous (mār've-lus), *a* [*< ME meruilous, meruilous, merueylous, < OF merveillois, F merveilleux (= Sp maravilloso = Pg maravilloso = It meraviglioso), wonderful, < merveil, a wonder see marvel, n*] Of wonderful appearance, character, or quality, surpassing experience or conception, exciting astonishment or incredulity

He held him prised and commended of *marvelous* beauty and valour

Mervin (E E T 8), ll 677

This is the Lord's doing, it is *marvellous* in our eyes

Ps. cxvll 21

And the people of the village
I listened to him as he told them
Of his *marvellous* adventures

Longfellow, *Hiawatha*, xxi

The *marvelous*, that which exceeds credibility or probability sometimes used as a euphemism for extravagant or boastful lying as, he is apt to deal in the *marvelous*

= *Syn.* Surprising, extraordinary, stupendous, prodigious

See comparison under *wonderful*

marvelous, marvellous (mār've-lus), *adv* [*< ME meruilous, etc., < marvelous, a*] Wonderfully, surprisingly [*Archaic*]

The ben made of ston fulle wel made of Masonnes craft
of the whiche two ben *merueylous* grete and hie, and the tother no ben not so grete

Mandeville, *Travels*, p 62

Here a my great uncle, Sir Richard Bayliffe, a *marvel*

low good general in his day I assure you

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, iv 1

marvelously, marvellously (mār've-lus-ly), *adv* [*< ME marvelously, etc.; < marvelous + -ly²*] In a marvelous manner; wonderfully

marvelousness, marvellousness (mār've-lus-ness), *n* The condition or quality of being marvelous or wonderful

marver (mār'ver), *n* [*< F marbre, marble see marble*] In *glass-manuf*, a slab or tablet, originally of marble, but now generally of polished cast-iron, placed on a suitable support or stand, and used by the glass-blower to impart, by rolling and pressing, a cylindrical form to the fused glass gathered upon the end

of the blowpipe. It sometimes has concavities formed in it, by which a spheroidal shape may be given to the fused mass when desired. Also *masver*

Let us watch another workman who is rolling on a *marver* his freshly gathered lump of soft glass

Harper's Mag., LXXIX 200.

marver (mār'ver), *v* [*< marver, n*] In *glass-manuf*, to shape by means of a marver Also *masver*

A mass of glass is then gathered, *marvered*, slightly expanded, and thrust into the opening of the mould

Glass making, p 60

mary¹, *n*. A Middle English form of *marrow¹*

mary², *intery* See *marry²*

mary-bonet, *n* An obsolete variant of *marrou-bone*

mary-bud[†] (mā'ri-bud), *n* The marigold.

And winking *Mary buds* begin

To ope their golden eyes

Shak, *Cymbeline*, ll 3 25

marygold[†] (mā'ri-göld), *n* An obsolete spelling of *marigold*

Marylander (mer'i-lan-der), *n* A native or an inhabitant of Maryland, one of the United States, lying south of Pennsylvania and north of Virginia

Maryland pinkroot, worm-grass. See *Spigelia*

Maryland yellowthroat See *yellowthroat*, and *cut* under *Geothlypis*

Marymas (mā'ri-mas), *n* [*< Mary (see def) + mass¹*] A festival in honor of the Virgin Mary, especially, the Annunciation

Marymas day Same as *Marymas*

Maryolatry, *n* See *Mariolatry*

mary-sole (mā'ri-söl), *n* The smear-dab

[*Prov. Eng. and Scotch*]

marziale (mar-tsi-āl'e), *a* [*It see martial*]

In *music*, martial, warlike

mas¹, *n* A Middle English form of *mael¹*

mas² (mas), *n* [*An abbr. of master¹ Cf. massa, often abbr. to mas²*] Master

Tip What Burst?

Pierce *Mas* Bartolomew Burst,

One that hath been a citizen, since a courtier,

And now a gamster *B. Jonson*, *New Inn*, ll 1

mas³ (mas), *n*, pl *mares* (mā'rē), [*L*, a male see *male¹, masculine*] In *zool* and *bot*, a male, one of the male sex commonly denoted by the sign ♂

Masariidae (ma-sar'i-dā), *n* pl [*NL*, also *Massaridae*, < *Masaris* + *-ida*] The *Masariidae* rated as a family Also *Masariidae* and *Masariidae*

Masariinae (mas-a-ri-nō), *n* pl [*NL*, also *Massarinae*, < *Masaris* + *-ina*] A subfamily of the hymenopterous family *Vespidae*, founded by Leach in 1817 on the genus *Masaris*. These wasps have slight folding of the wings, slight notching of the eyes, and the fore wings with three submarginal cells, two of which are closed. They are mostly tropical, only 4 or 5 species being known in southern Europe. In America they are represented by the genus *Masaris*, all the species of which are western

Masaris (mas'a-ris), *n* [*NL* (Fabricius, 1793)]

The typical genus of *Masariidae*. It contains large handsome wasps with two complete submarginal cells of the fore wings (the second submarginal receiving both recurrent nervures) the antennae of the male long and knobbed at the tip, those of the female short and clavate. The species are all from western North America and northern Africa. Also *Massaridae*

masc. An abbreviation of *masculine*

mascagnin, mascagnine (mas-kan'yin), *n*.

[*< Mascagni (see def) + -in², -ine²*] A native sulphate of ammonium, found by Mascagni near the warm spring of Masso in Tuscany

mascalli (mas'kul-i), *a* In *her*, same as *mascully*

mascalonge, *n* See *maskalonge*

Maskalongus (mas-ka-long'gus), *n* [*NL* (Jordan, 1878), < *maskalonge*, *maskalonge* see *maskalonge*] A subgenus of *Foxor* or *pikes*, containing the *maskalonge*, *E* or *M nobilior*

mascaradet, *n* An old spelling of *masquerade*.

Mascarene (mas-ka-rēn'), *a* and *n* [*The Mascarene Isles were so called from their discoverer, Mascarenhas, a Portuguese*] I. *a* Of or pertaining to the Mascarene Isles, a group in the Indian ocean consisting of the islands of Mauritius, Réunion (Bourbon), and Rodriguez

The *Mascarene* continent, including Madagascar, stretched north and south

Winchell, *World Life*, p 352

II. *n* A native or an inhabitant of the Mascarene Isles

mascaro (mas'ka-rō), *n* [*< Sp mascara = Pg mascara, a mask see mask³, n.*] A kind of paint used for the eyebrows and eyelashes by actors.

mash², *n.* An obsolete form of *mesh¹*
mash³, *n.* A dialectal form of *marsh* [U 8]
mash⁴ (mash), *n.* [Hind *māsh*, < Skt *māsha*,
 a bean, pulse] In India, a kind of bean, *Phaseolus radiatus*

The principal crop of this country [Assam] consists of rice and *mash* *Encyc Brit*, II 719

masha (mash'ū), *n.* [Hind *māsha*, < Skt *māsha*, a bean see *mash⁴*] An Indian unit of weight for gold, the weight of the bean of *Phaseolus vulgaris*, equal to 8½ grains troy, or 5 vatis

mashallah (mash-al'ā), *interj.* [Ar *mā-shā'illāh*, < *shā*, will (*mashā*, a thing willed), + *Allāh*, God see *Allāh*] An God wills an exclamation used by Persians, Turks, and Arabs to express wonder or admiration

mash-cooler (mash'kū'lā), *n.* A trough in which *mash* or wort is stirred to hasten the cooling

masher (mash'ēr), *n.* 1 An apparatus for preparing the *mash* for the distillation of potato spirits *Ure*, Dict — 2 One who or that which mashes or crushes, a crusher — 3 One whose dress or manners are such as to impress strongly the fancy or elicit the admiration of susceptible young women, a fop, a "dude", a "lady-killer" [Recent slang]

Of late years Mr. du Maurier has perhaps been a little too docile to the muse of elegance, the idyllic master of the *masher* and the high girl with elbows have beguiled him into occasional inattention to the doings of the short and shabby *H James, Jr.*, in *Harper's Mag*, LXXIX 68

mash-fat (mash'fat), *n.* [*ME mash-fatte*, *masfat*, < *mash¹* + *fat²*, *vat*] A *mash-vat* or *mash-tub*

mashing (mash'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n* of *mash¹*, *r*] 1 A beating or pounding into a mass, a crushing — 2 In *brewing*, the process of infusing the crushed malt in warm water, to extract the saccharine matter from it and convert the starch into dextrose and sugar — 3 The quantity of malt and warm water so mixed

mashing-fat, *n.* Same as *mash-tub*

He maye happen, o'erought long, to fall into the *mashing fet* *Sir T More Works*, p 670

mashing-tub (mash'ing-tub), *n.* Same as *mash-tub*

mashipt, *n.* An obsolete contracted form of *mastership*

I may personally performe your request, and bestowe the sweetest farewell on your sweet mouthed *mashipt* *G Harvee*, to Ld Spenser, Oct 23, 1570

mashlin, **mashlim**, **mashlum** (mash'lin, -lim, -lum), *n* and *a* Dialectal (Scotch) forms of *maslin²*

Ill be his debt twa *mashlum* bannocks,
 And drink his health in auld Nannie Tinnock's
 Nine times a week
Burns, *Prayer to the Scotch Representatives*

mash-machine (mash'mā-shēn'), *n.* In *brewing*, a machine for pulping *mash* before discharging it into the *mash-tub* to be steeped *H. Knight*

mash-pulper (mash'pul'pēr), *n.* Same as *mash-machine*

mash-tub (mash'tub), *n.* In *brewing*, a vat for steeping the ground malt to make wort Such tubs or vats are often of great size, and are provided with stirring machinery for keeping the *mash* in motion during the process Also called *mashing tub*, *mash tun*, *mash vat*

mash-vat (mash'vat), *n.* Same as *mash-fat*
mash-wort (mash'wōrt), *n.* In *brewing*, wort that is not separated from the grains

mashy¹ (mash'y), *a* [*ME mash¹* + *-y¹*] Produced by crushing or bruising, of the nature of a *mash* as, the *mashy* juice of apples or grapes [Rare]

Then comes the crushing swain, the country floats,
 And foam unbound d with the *mashy* flood
Thomson, *Autumn*, I 490

mashy², **mashie** (mash'y) *n.* In *golf*, a straight-faced miblick See *golf-club*

masjid (mas'jid), *n.* [Also *mejid*, *mujid* < Ar *masjid*, *mayjad*, *mayjad*, a place of worship, a mosque see *mosque*] A Mohammedan place of worship, a mosque

mask¹ (mask), *v* [A dial and more orig form of *mash¹*, *r*] I *trans* To steep, infuse [North Eng and Scotch]

I hope your honours will tak tea before ye gang to the palace, and I main gang and *mask* it for you
Scott, *Waverley*, xlii

II *intrans* To be infused, yield to the process of infusion as, the tea is *masking* [Scotch]

mask², *n* and *v* An obsolete form of *mesh¹*.

mask³ (mask), *n* [Formerly also *masque* (which is still used archaically in senses 2 and 3), *maske*, = D G *Dan maske* = Sw *mask*, < F *masque*, a mask, vizor, masker, entertainment, etc., < Sp *mascara* = Pg *mascara* = It *maschera*, a masker, masquerader, a mask, < Ar. *maskharat*, a jester, buffoon, masker, < *yakhara*, ridicule]

1 A cover for the face with apertures for seeing and breathing, especially, such a cover, usually of silk or velvet, as worn at masquerades, a false face, a vizor Ancient Greek and Roman actors wore masks

covering the head as well as the face, made to simulate the characters represented, with hair and beard which required, and with mouth pieces so formed as to swell the volume of the voice and masks of various forms have continued to be used in mummeries and pantomimes for the latter (as also at masked balls), commonly covering only the upper part of the face to the tip of the nose or the upper lip Masks are often used for disguise, as during the commission of nefarious acts and under the name of *faux faces* usually grotesque or hideous costumes for children also sometimes by women to preserve the complexion or as vehicles for the application of cosmetics Masks of wire, gauze, etc., are used to afford protection to the face, as from splinters, dust, or smoke in glass works, grinding mills and other factories, and also by fencers, firemen and base ball catchers

Now Love pulled off his *mask* and shewed his face unto her *Sir P Sidney*

But since she did neglect her looking glass,
 And threw her sun expelling *mask* away
Shak, I G of V, iv 4 158

Off with this *mask*, sweet shiner of the north these *maskers* fells to good faces and to bad ones they are like new satin outside to lousy linings

Dicker and Webster, *Northward Ho*, v 1

2 A festive entertainment or performance in which the participants are masked or wear a disguising costume, a body of maskers, a masquerade, a revel

Pan, *A masque* 'what's that?

Scri, A miming or a shew,

With virgins and fine clothes

Clough, A disguise, neighbour,

Is the true word

B Jonson, *Talk of a Tub*, v 2

This thought might lead me through the world's vain *mask* Content, though blind *Milton*, *Sonnets*, xvii

'I would make a very pretty dancing suit in a *Mask*

Steele, *Tender Husband*, III 1

3 A form of histrionic spectacle, much in vogue during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries It probably originated in the practice of introducing on solemn or festive occasions men wearing masks to represent mythical or allegorical characters From a more acted pageant, it gradually developed into a complete dramatic entertainment in which the scenes were accompanied and embellished by music and in the hands of writers like Ben Jonson Beaumont and Fletcher and Milton, reached a high degree of literary excellence

The king is gone this day for Royston, and hath left with the queen a commandment to meditate upon a *mask* for Christmas, so that they grow serious about that already *Doune Letters*, xxxvi

I who till now Spectator was, must in
 The glorious *Mask* an Actor be
J Beaumont, *Psych*, I 110

The musical di was known under the name of *masques* which were so popular from the time of Ben Jonson to the time of the Revolution, kept up a general taste for the art *Lecky*, *Eng* in 18th cent, iv

4 Anything used or practised for disguise or concealment, anything interposed as a safeguard against observation, discovery, or disclosure, a screen or disguise, a subterfuge, pretext, or shift as, a *mask* of brush in front of a battery, suffering under a *mask* of gaiety

The Philosophers of Greece must not a long time appear to the world but under the *masks* of poets *Sir P Sidney* *Apoll* for Poetrie

Meanwhile the face
 Conceals the mood l'chargo with a *mask*
 Of deep deliberation
Cowper, *Task*, iv 290

5 A person wearing a mask

A *Mask*, who came behind him [Sir Roger] gave him a gentle tap upon the shoulder and asked him if he would drink a bottle of mead with her *Addison*, *Spectator*, No 988

The fair sat panting at a courtier's play,
 And not a *mask* went unimproved away
Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, I 541

6 In *sculpt* (a) A representation in any material, as marble, metal, terra-cotta, or wax, of the face only of a figure, or of the face with the front of the neck and upper part of the chest as, a *mask* of Jupiter, comic and tragic *masks*



Mask
 From cast of statue of Thales in the Vatican Museum

(b) An impression or cast of the face of a person, living or dead, made by covering the face with some plastic or semi-fluid substance, as plaster of Paris, which is removed when it has become sufficiently set — 7. In *arch*, a representation of a face, generally grotesque, employed to fill and adorn vacant places, as in corbels, friezes, panels of doors, keys of arches, etc — 8. In *surg*, a linen bandage with apertures for the eyes, nose, and mouth, applied over the face in cases of burns, scalds, erysipelas, etc — 9. In *zool* (a) A formation or coloration of the head like a mask, a hood or capistrum See *masked* (b) Specifically, in *entom*, the greatly enlarged labium or lower lip of the larval and pupal dragon-fly It is elongate, spatulate, and armed at the end with two hooks adapted for seizing prey, but in repose the whole organ is folded up over the lower part of the face, concealing the jaws and other mouth organs beneath Hence, though these larvae are exceedingly voracious, they appear at first almost quite harmless

Also called *forceps labrum* — Iron mask. See the man in the iron mask, below

Mask of steel, a name given to an unusual piece of armor of the thirteenth century, consisting of a shaped and pierced plate of steel applied to the cannon or collar of mail in such a way as to protect the face, which the cannon leaves exposed — **Mask-wall**, in *fort*, the scarp wall of a case mate

The man in the iron mask, a prisoner of state in France, masked in a vizor of black velvet, who was confined and guarded in the fortresses of Saint Marguerite, the Bastille, and elsewhere, in the reign of Louis XIV The prisoner's identity is not certainly known He was supposed to have been a prince of the house of Bourbon

mask¹ (mask), *v* [Formerly also *masque*, *maske*, < F *masquer*, mask, from the noun] I. *trans* 1 To cover the face of, wholly or in part, for concealment, disguise, or defense, conceal with a mask or vizor

They must all be *mask'd* and vizor'd
Shak, *M W of W*, iv 6 40

2 To cover with a disguising costume of any kind, as in a masquerade

They are not presented as themselves,
 But *masqued* like others
B Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v 2

3 To disguise, conceal, screen from view by something interposed

Masking the business from the common eye
Shak, *Macbeth*, III 1 125

Now a poorer man has not vizard enough to *mask* his vice, nor ornament enough to set forth his virtues
Rp Earle, *Micro cosmographic*, A Poorer Man

Who [men] never shew their passions more violently and unreasonably than when they are *mask'd* under a pretence of zeal against Hecate and Innovation

Stillingfleet, *Sermons* III III

On a line with the house is a garden *masked* from view by a high, close board fence *Cable*, *Old Creole Days*, p 3

II *intrans* 1 To play a part in a masquerade, go about in masquerade

These ladies maskers took each of them one of the Frenchmen to dance and to *mask* *Cassiduch*, *Wolsey*

Is this a shape for reputation
 And modesty to *masquerade* in?
Middleton, *More Dissemblers Besides Women*, I 2

2 To put on a mask, disguise one's self in any way

And then we *mask'd*
Shak, *R. and J*, I 5 89

maskalonge (mas'ka-lonj), *n* [Also written *mascalonge*, *maskalunge*, *mascalonge*, *maskalonge*, *maskalunge*, *moskalonge*, etc., also *masquallonge*, *maskallonge*, *muskellunge*, *muskallunge*, etc., the spelling *masquallonge* simulating F *masque allongé*, defined as 'long face,' lit 'lengthened mask,' or F *masque longue* (also given as the name of the fish) 'long face,' lit 'long mask,' the name of the fish being also written, to emphasize this etym, *masq' allongé*, *mascalongé*, etc.; also *noscononge*, etc., but also, and according to the Ind origin properly, written *maskmonge* (so in the laws of Canada), *maskanonge*, *maskenonge*, < Algonkin *maskmunge*, in Chippeway dial *maskenozha*, *masknoje*, lit 'great pickerel,' < *mas*, great, + *knonge*, *kenozha*, *knnoje*, etc., a pickerel or pike, lit. 'long-



Mask of Steel 17th century

mandel oust for conveying passengers and goods between ships and the shore. It stands high out of the water, thus presenting a great surface to the wind, and is fitted with a sail, but it is well adapted for the purpose for which it is used, and sustains on the bars and shores shocks that would break up any European boat the planks of which it is built being fastened together by coconut fibers. It is towed some times with as many as sixteen oars. As the boat approaches the shore, the boatmen watch the opportunity

of a coming wave to drive it high on the beach, where it is quickly run up out of the reach of the next rolling wave. Also called *chelinque*. *Imp. Diet.*

Masora, Massorah (mas'ō-rā), *n* [Heb., translation] 1 The tradition by which Jewish scholars endeavored to fix the correct text of the Old Testament, so as to preserve it from all corruption.—2 After the ninth century, the book, or the marginal notes to the Hebrew text, in which the results of such tradition are preserved, embodying the labor of several centuries. There is a twofold Masora, a Babylonian or Eastern and a Palestinian or Western, the former being the more important. The Masora not only takes account of various readings, but also contains notes of a grammatical and lexicographical character, including the system of Hebrew vowel-points first established by it. With much that is valuable, it contains also the material from which a critical revision of the Old Testament text can now be derived. Also written *Masorah* and *Massora*.

A more accurate and lasting *masorah* than either the synagogue of Ezra or the Galla school at Tiberias hath left us. *Milton, Divorce, To the Parliament*

Masorete, n Same as *Massoretic*.

Massoretic, massoretic (mas-ō-ret'ik), *a* [*Massoretic* + *-ic*] Relating or belonging to the Masora, or to the compilers of the Masora, pertaining to the method or system of the Masorah, *massoretic* points—that is, the vowel-points furnished by the Masora.

The text which the Rabbins used was the so-called *massoretic* or traditional text. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII 559

masoretical, massoretical (mas-ō-ret'ik-al), *a* [*Massoretic* + *-al*] Same as *massoretic*.

Masorite, Massorite (mas'ō-ret), *n* [*Massorah* + *-ite*] One who made the Jewish traditional interpretation of the Bible his special study, specifically, one of that body of Jewish scholars which first put the Masora into written form. See *Masora*. Also *Masorete*, *Masoret*, *Massorete*, *Massoret*.

The *Massorites* extended their care to the vowels. *Mather, Vindication of the Bible*, p. 267. (*Latham*)

masque, n and *v* See *mask*¹.

masquelonge, n Same as *maskalonge*.

masquer, n See *masker*.

masquerade (mas-ke-rād'), *n* [= D G Dan *maskerade* = Sw *maskerad*, < F *masquerade* = It *mascherata*, < Sp *lg mascarada*, a *masquerade*, < *mascara*, a mask. See *mask*¹] 1 An assembly of persons wearing masks and usually other disguises, or rich and fantastic dress, usually, a dancing-party or ball. See *mask-ball*.

The world's *masquerade*—the masks you, you, you. *Goldsmith, Epit. to Mrs. Lennox's Comedy Sisters*.
Warton says that certain theatrical amusements were called *masquerades* very anciently in France.

Scott, Sports and Pastimes, p. 312.

2 Disguise effected by wearing a mask or strange apparel, hence, concealment or apparent change of identity by any means, disguise in general.

And, after all, what is a lie? 'Tis but
The truth in *masquerade*.

Byron, Don Juan, xl 37

Old Adam will smile at the pains that have made
Poor wretches look fine in such strange *masquerade*.
Woodworth, Farmer of Hilsbury Vale

3 The costume of a person who joins in a *masquerade*, disguising costume of any sort.—4 A Spanish diversion on horseback. See the quotation.

The *masquerade* is an exercise they learned from the Moors performed by squadrons of horse, seeming to charge each other with great fierceness, with bucklers in their left hands and a kind of cane in their right. *Clarendon, Life*, I 223

5 A changeable or shot silk. *Fairholt*

masquerade (mas-ke-rād'), *v*, pret. and pp. *masqueraded*, pp. *masquerading* [*masquerade*, *n*] I. *intrans* 1 To wear a mask, take part in a *masquerade*.—2 To disguise one's self.

A freak took an ass in the head, and he goes into the woods, *masquerading* up and down in a lion's skin.

Sir R. L. Estrange, Fables

II. *trans* To cover with a mask or disguise. His next shift there for is to *masquerade* vice, and to make it wear the habit and shape of that virtue it most resembles. *Kalinsbeck, Sermons*, p. 220. (*Latham*)

masquerader (mas-ke-rā'der), *n* 1 A person dressed and disguised for a *masquerade*. Hence.—2 A person or thing disguised in any manner.

The dreadful *masquerader*, thus equipped
Out sallied on adventures.

Young, Night Thoughts, v 300

mass¹ (mās), *n* [*ME masse*, *messe*, < *AS mass*, the mass, a church festival, = *OS missa* = *OFries missa* = *MD missa*, *D missa* = *MLG misse* = *OHG missa*, *missa*, *MHG. messe*, *messe*,

G. messe = *Icel messa* = *Sw massa* = *Dan. messe* = *F messe* = *Sp missa* = *Pg missa* = *It messa*, the mass, < *LL missa*, dismissal, esp. the dismissal of a congregation, the mass, < *L mittere*, pp. *missus*, send. See *mission*. The name *missa* is usually said to be taken from the words *etc. missa est*, 'go, it is the dismissal,' or 'go, dismissed' (the word *conco*, 'congregation,' being unnecessarily supposed to be omitted), thought to have been used at that point of the mass when the catechumens were dismissed, and the communion service followed, but it appears to have referred orig. to the dismissal of the congregation at the end of the mass, and to have been applied, by an easy transfer, to the service itself.] 1 The celebration of the Lord's Supper or eucharist.

That Office which was called the *Mass* by the medieval and the Latin Church, but which we now call the Lord's Supper and the Holy Communion.

Procter, Hist. Book of Com. Prayer, p. 305

The Supper of the Lord, and the Holy Communion, commonly called the *Mass*. *Book of Common Prayer* (1549)

2 The office for the celebration of the eucharist, the liturgy. The component parts of the mass or liturgy are the ordinary of the mass (*ordo missae*) and the canon of the mass (*canon missae*), succeeded by the communion (sometimes counted part of the canon) and post-communion. Anciently and technically the part preceding the offertory is the mass or liturgy of the catechumens (*missa catechumenorum*), the remainder the mass or liturgy of the faithful (*missa fidelium*). In the Roman Catholic Church different classes of masses are *high mass*, *low mass*, *private mass*, *solemn mass*, etc. See the phrases below.

It needn't now to speak of the *meesse* in the service that they had that day, for it were but waste of time.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), II 375

And when our parish *meesse* was done,
Our king's was howne to dyne.
Sir Cuthbert (Child's Ballads), III 175

The time of the Communion shall be immediately after that the Priest himself hath received the Sacrament, with out the varying of any other rite or ceremony in the *Mass*. *Order of the Communion* (1548)

The maiden buried, not as one unknown,
Nor meanly, but with gorgeous obsequies,
And *meuse*, and tolling music, like a queen.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine

3 The sacrament of the eucharist or holy communion. The word *mass* in this and the preceding senses is popularly used of the eucharist as celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church, or of the teachings of that church with regard to the sacrament, as involving not only the doctrine of the real presence and the eucharistic sacrifice, held in some other churches also, but the doctrine of transubstantiation as defined by the Council of Trent. The use of the word *mass* (*missa*) in the Western Church is as old as the fourth century. The Greek Church has no term precisely corresponding to *mass*; the sacrament being generally called the *eucharist* or *body communion* and the office the *liturgy*. At the Reformation the first Prayer Book (1549) of the Church of England retained the name *mass*, which was omitted in the second book (1552) and fell into disuse, being popularly regarded as involving a Roman Catholic view of the sacrament. The use of the word has however been revived to some extent among Anglicans in the present century. Swedish and Danish Protestants use the corresponding word for their own communion office.

4 A musical setting of certain parts of the Roman Catholic liturgy, also of corresponding parts of the Anglican liturgy. It consists usually of the following sections each of which is sometimes divided into separate movements: Kyrie, Gloria (including the *Glorias agnus* and *Gloria tollis*), *Quoniam* (um *Sans* to *Spitus*) *Tredo* (including the *Et incarnatus* and *Et vivas*), *Et Resurrexit*, *Sancus* (including the *Hosanna*), *Benedictus* (including a repetition of the *Hosanna*) and the *Agnus Dei* (including the *Dona nobis*). To these an Offertorium (after the *Credo* and before the *Sancus*) is sometimes added. The Requiem *Mass* differs largely from the regular *mass*, and includes settings of several of the stanzas of the hymn "Dies Irae." The artistic form of musical masses varies widely from unaccompanied plain song to the most elaborate polyphony with orchestral accompaniments. Medieval masses were named usually from the melody which was taken as the subject for contrapuntal treatment, as *Josquin's mass*, "Thomine armé," modern masses are named from the key of the first movement, as Bach's "Mass in B minor."

5 A church festival or feast-day now only in composition as, *Candlemas, Childermas, Christmas, Lammas, Martinmas, Marymas, Michaelmas, Roodmas*, (compare *kenmes*).—By the *mass*, an oath formerly in common use sometimes abbreviated to *mass*.

Mrs. Page Trust me, he beat him most pitifully
Mrs. Ford Nay, by the *mass*, that he did not, he beat him most unpitifully, methought.

Shak., M. W. of W., IV 2 214

Mass, here he comes
Middleton (and others), *The Widow* III 3

Capitular mass, in collegiate churches high mass, celebrated on Sundays or festivals.—**Consummation of the mass**. See *consummation*.—**Conventional mass**, a solemn mass celebrated daily in cathedral and collegiate churches in memory of and for the benefit of their founders.—**Dry mass, dry service**, a form of service not properly a mass consisting of part of the eucharistic office but without consecration such as the naval or nautical mass, or the mass of the pre-sanctified. The same name was also given to an office consisting of part of the

ordinary of the mass, and without either consecration, elevation, or communion said in some places in the middle ages for strangers who came too late for the celebration. The Typica of the Greek Church have been compared to such an office. What is commonly known as the *Ante-communion Service* has sometimes been called by Anglican writers the *Dry Service* (*Massa seca*).—**High mass**, a mass accompanied by music and incense, celebrated on Sundays, feast days, and other special occasions by a priest or prelate, attended by a deacon and subdeacon.—**Low mass**, the ordinary mass, said not sung by the priest. *Mass bell*. See *bell*.—**Mass for the dead**, a mass celebrated for a person or persons after their death, in the Roman Catholic Church, one celebrated for the purpose of hastening the release of a soul or souls from purgatory. The color of the vestments, etc., is black.—**Mass of the Holy Ghost**, a solemn mass for the Pope, the sovereign, or the state, and for all in union with the church or with a religious order. It is celebrated previous to a council or to the election of a bishop or abbot, and also at consecrations and coronations or to obtain from God some special light or favor. *Mass of the Presanctified*. Same as *Liturgy of the Presanctified*. See *liturgy*.—**Ordinary of the mass**. See *ordinary*.—**Private mass** (a) Low mass. (b) Any mass where only the priest communicates especially such a mass celebrated in a private oratory.—**Votive mass**, a mass which does not correspond with the office of the day, but is said at the choice of the priest.

mass¹ (mās), *v* [*mass*¹, *n*] To celebrate *mass*.

As for the rumours that have or do go abroad either of our relating or *massing*, we trust that they which know God and their duty towards their brethren in Christ will not be too light of credence.

Sp. Ridley, in *Bradford's Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II 89

Massing priest, a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. Christ's doctrine is, that he is "the way" but this doctrine maketh the *massing* priest at the way.

Bradford, *Works* (Parker Soc., 1853), II 204

mass² (mās), *n* [*ME masse*, < *OF massa*, *F masse* = *Pr massa* = *Sp massa* = *Pg massa* = *It massa* = *OHG massa*, *MHG massa* = *Dan masse* = *Sw massa*, < *L massa*, a lump, mass (as of dough, pitch, salt, cheese, metal, stone, etc.), prob. < Gr *μασα*, a barley cake, cf. *payma*, a kneaded mass, < *μασσω*, knead. See *macerate*. Hence ult. *maslin*¹] 1 A body of coherent matter, a lump, particularly a large or unformed lump as, a mass of iron or lead, a mass of flesh, a mass of rock.

Right in the midst the Goddess solte did stand
Upon an altar of some costly *mass*.

Spenser, F. Q., IV x 40

One common *mass* composed the mould of man
Dryden, *Sig. and Gals*, I 502

Myro's Statue, which for Art surpasses
All others, once were but a shapeless *Mass*.
Congreve, *to of Ovid's Art of Love*

2 An assemblage or collection of incoherent particles or things, an agglomeration, a conglomerate, hence, amount or number in general as, a mass of sand, a mass of foliage, of troops, etc.

I remember a *mass* of things, but nothing distinctly.
Shak., Othello, II 3 280

In our study of anatomy there is a *mass* of mysterious philosophy.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I 96

3 The bulk or greater part of anything, the chief portion, the main body.

The great *mass* of the articles on which impost is paid is foreign luxuries.
Jefferson, Works, VIII 68

The great *mass* of human calamities, in all ages, has been the result of bad government.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 618

4 Bulk in general, magnitude, magnificence.

Witness this army of such *mass* and charge.
Shak., Hamlet, IV 4 47

5 The quantity of any portion of matter as expressed in pounds or grams, and measured on an ordinary balance with the proper reduction for the buoyancy of the atmosphere, otherwise, the relative inertia, or power in reaction of a body. For example if two bodies at rest but free to move as a gun suspended in vacuo and a bullet in it, are suddenly separated by a force acting between them their respective velocities will be inversely as their *masses* and this phenomenon best defines *mass*. It is usually confounded with weight which is more properly the force with which a body is accelerated in the direction in which a plummet points, in consequence of the earth's attraction and rotation. Thus, if a piece of lead which is found to weigh a pound at the base of the Washington monument is transported to the top, it will be found to weigh a pound there for its *mass* is unchanged. But if only the piece of lead and the balance are carried to the top of the monument, while the weight against which it has been weighed is left at the base, and there attached to the balance at the top by means of a long string or wire (the weight of which is to be properly allowed for), the piece of lead would be found to have lost the weight of one third of a grain, the weight thus varying though the *mass* does not.

The destructive effects of a cannon ball are due entirely to its *mass* and to the relative speed with which it impinges on the target, and would be exactly the same (for the same relative speed) in regions so far from the earth or other attracting body that the ball had practically no weight at all. When we open a large iron gate properly hinged it is the *mass* with which we have to deal, if it were lying on the ground and we tried to lift it, we should have to deal mainly with its weight.

Text, Properties of Matter

6. In *entom*, the terminal joints collectively of an antenna when they are enlarged and closely appressed to each other, forming a clava or club — 7 A large bunch of strung beads (12 small bunches fastened together) — **Blue mass** See *blue mass* — **Buccal mass** See *buccal* — **Center of mass** See *center* — **Cleavage-mass** See *cleavage* — **Exploding mass** in cephalopods. See *extract under spermato-phore* — **Flat masses**. See *blanket deposit* — **Levy in mass** See *levy* — **The masses**, the great body of the people, especially of the working class and the lower orders, the populace

mass² (mas), *v* [*< mass*², *n*] I. *trans* 1 To form into a mass, collect into masses, assemble in one body or in close conjunction as, to *mass* troops at a certain place, to *mass* the points of an argument

The fragmentary produce of much toil,
In a dim heap, fact and surmise together
Confusedly *massed* as when acquired
Browning, Paracelsus

2† To strengthen, as a building for the purpose of fortification

They feared the French might, with filling or *massing* the house, or else by fortifying, make such a place as might annoy the haven
Hayward

II. *intrans* To collect in masses, assemble in groups or in force

The rebels *massed* in the north west angle of the Memphis and Charleston and the Mobile and Ohio railroads
U S Grant, Personal Memoirs, I 416

mass³† (mas), *n* See *mas*²

Mass constable, I have other manner of matter
To bring you about than this
B Jonson, Tale of a Tub, II 1

massa (mas'á), *n* A corruption of *master*¹ [Negro dialect, U S]

Massachusettensian (mas-a-ché-sen'ten'si-an), *n* [*< NL Massachusettensis*, *< Massachusetts*, a name of Amer Ind origin] A native or an inhabitant of the State of Massachusetts [Rare]

In this society of *Massachusettensians*, then, there is a moral and political equality of rights and duties among all the individuals
J Adams Works, IV 392

massacre (mas'a-ker), *n* [*< F massacrer* (ML *mazacrum*), massacre, killing, also the head of a stag newly killed, appar of Teut origin, and prob *< LG matschen, matzen*, cut, hew, = D *matzen*, maul, kill, = G *mätzen*, cut, kill, *> metzer*, massacre see *mayon*] 1 The indiscriminate killing of human beings, the unnecessary slaughter of a number of persons, as in barbarous warfare or persecution, or for revenge or plunder as, the *massacre* of Glencoe sometimes applied also to the wholesale killing of wild animals

Where stain'd nobility lies trodden on,
And rebels arms triumph in massacres
Shak I Hen IV, v 4 14

2 In *her*, a pair of antlers or attires attached to a piece of the skull, used as a bearing — **Massacre of the innocents** See *innocent*, *n* — **Syn Massacre**, *Butchery*, *Carnage* *Massacre* denotes the indiscriminate and general slaughter of many *butchery* a ruthless, un-sparing, and cruel slaughter, as though it were done at the shambles *carnage* a great slaughter, suggesting the piled up dead of the battle field See *kill*

massacre (mas'a-ker), *v*, *t*, pret and pp *massacred*, ppr *massacring* [*< massacre*, *n*] To kill with attendant circumstances of atrocity, butcher, slaughter commonly used in reference to the killing of a large number of human beings at once, who are not in a condition to defend themselves

The cohort was *massacred* by the fraude of the Agrip pinenals
Sir II Savile, tr of Tacitus, p 180

Do the locks bristle and the eyebrows arch
For grouse or partridge *massacred* in March?
Scott, The Poacher

— **Syn** Murder, Slaughter, etc See *kill*
massacrer (mas'a-krér), *n* One who massacres [Rare]

We have put wax into our ears to shut them up against the tender soothing strains of regicides, assassins, *massacres*, and septembrisers
Burke, A Regicide Peace, I

massacroust (mas'a-krus), *a* [*< massacre* + *-ous*] Cruelly murderous

They minde benumbed with the *massacroust* monstrosities of this quick marshall law
Nash, Christ's Tears over Jerusalem

massage¹, *n* An obsolete form of *message*
massage² (ma-sážh'), *n*. [*< F massage*, *< masser*, Gr. *μάσσειν*, knead see *mass*²] In *therap*, the act or art of applying intermittent pressure and strain to the muscles and other accessible tissues of the patient The means employed are rubbing, kneading, and light pounding, combined ordinarily with more or less additional stimulation of the skin, as by friction and slapping This manipulation furthers the removal of lymph from the parts, which is especially needful when the lymphatic flow is sluggish through lack

of muscular exercise, it apparently quickens the blood circulation through the part, and furnishes gentle vaso motor exercise It acts possibly as a direct trophic stimulus to muscular and sustentacular tissues, by stretching ligamentous structures it maintains or increases suppleness In the abdomen it stimulates and aids peristalsis, and as a general stimulation of sensory nerves it may act favorably the nutrition of the central nervous system It is represented in the customs of many primitive peoples, and in a developed form constitutes a valuable resource of modern scientific therapeutics

massage² (ma-sážh'), *v*, *t*; pret and pp *massaged*, ppr *massaging* [*< massage*², *n*] In *med*, to treat by the process called *massage*

Although abdominal *massage* will effect a great deal of good, it will not be productive of lasting benefit if we omit to *massage* the spine
Lancet, No 7418, p 423

massagier, *n* A Middle English form of *mes-sager*

massagist (ma-sá'zhist), *n* [*< massage*² + *-ist*] One who practices *massage*

In a libel action yesterday for a slashing criticism by one *massagist* of another's book, Judge D — charged against the prosecution
New York Tribune, May 30, 1880

Massalia (ma-sá'h-á), *n* [NL, *< Gr Massalia* = 1. *Massilia*, Marseilles] The twentieth of the planetoids, discovered by De Gasparis, at Naples, in 1852 Also *Massilia*

Massalian¹ (ma-sá'h-an), *n* Same as *Euchite*
Massalian² (ma-sá'h-an), *n* Same as *Hesychast*

mass-area (mas'á-rē-a), *n* See the quotation

When a material particle moves from one point to another, twice the area swept out by the vector of the particle multiplied by the mass of the particle is called the *mass area* of the displacement of the particle with respect to the origin from which the vector is drawn
Maxwell, Matter and Motion, LXVIII

Massaridae, *Massaris*, etc See *Masarida*, etc

massasauga (mas-a-sá'gh), *n* [Amer Ind] One of the small but very venomous rattlesnakes which inhabit prairies in the western United States and Territories, such as *Crotalophorus tergeminus* (*Sistrurus catenatus*) The top of the head is covered with regular plates, as in many snakes, not with scales as in most rattlesnakes the pit between the eye and the nose is present, as in all *Crotalidae* These snakes are of dark blotched coloration, and a foot or two long They are also called *madcapers* and *midcners*, from their habit of wriggling sideways The black *massasauga* is a very dark colored species or variety,
C kirtland

mass-bell (mas'bel), *n* Same as *sacring bell* (which see, under *bell*¹)

Then with holy water sprinkled
All the ship the *mass bells* thickled
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Musician's Tale, xi

mass-book (mas'buk), *n* [*< ME messebok*, *< AS mass-bōc*, *< mass*, mass, + *bōc*, book] The missal, or Roman Catholic service-book

To fore upon their fellow Subjects that which them selves are way of, of the Skelton of a *Mass Book*
Milton, Reformation in Lang II

mass-center (mas'sen'ter), *n* That position from which as an origin the mean value of all the rectangular or oblique coordinates of the particles of a body is zero In other words, passing any plane through this point the sum of the masses of all the particles on one side of this plane each multiplied by its distance from the plane is the same as the corresponding sum for all the particles on the other side The mass center is usually, but loosely, called the *center of gravity*

mass-day (mas'dā), *n* [*< ME messe-day*, *messe-day*, *< AS messe-dæg*, *mass-day*, *< mass*, mass, + *dæg*, day] A day on which high mass is celebrated

massé¹ (ma-sá'), *v*, *t*, pret and pp *massed*, ppr *massing* [*< F masse*, pp of *masser*, knead see *massage*²] To perform the operation of *massage* upon, *massage*

In *massing* the feet of a fat patient, the tissues can only be rolled and stretched under the fingers and palm
Buck's Handbook of Med Sciences, IV 600

massé² (ma-sá'), *n* [*< F massé*¹] In *billiards*, a sharp stroke made with the cue nearly or quite perpendicular, causing the cue-ball to return in a straight line or to move in a circular direction, the direction depending mainly upon the part of the ball to which the cue is applied

massena (ma-sé'na), *n* [Named after André *Massena* (1758-1817), a marshal of France] In *ornith* (a) A partridge, *Coturnix massena* See cut under *Coturnix* (b) A trogon, *Trogon massena*

masser¹ (mās'ér), *n* A priest who celebrates mass [Rare]

A good *masser* and so forth but no true gospel preacher
Bale, Ytta Course at the Bonysshe Foxe (1643), fol 58

masser² (mās'ér), *n* [Perhaps a dial corruption of *mercer*, but cf *AS massere* (rare), a merchant] A mercer *Hallwell* [Prov Eng]

massé-shot (ma-sá'shot), *n* Same as *massé*².
masseter (ma-sé'tér), *n* [NL, *< Gr μάσσηρ* (not **μάσσηρ*), a chew (μν μάσσηρ, a muscle of the lower jaw), *< μάσσειν*, chew, prob akin to *μασσειν*, knead see *mass*²] In *anat*, one of the principal muscles of mastication, the action of which directly and forcibly closes the mouth In man the masseter is a stout thick squarish muscle which arises from the malar bone and adjoining parts of the zygomatic arch and is inserted into the outer surface of the ramus of the lower jaw bone See cut under *muscle* — **Internal masseter**, an occasional name of the internal pterygoid muscle, or *pterygoideus*

masseteric (mas-é'tér'ik), *a* [*< masseter* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the masseter as, a *masseteric* vessel or nerve the *masseteric* fascia

masseterine (ma-sé'tér'in), *a* [*< masseter* + *-ine*²] Same as *masseteric*

masseur (mā'sér'), *n* [*< F masseur*, knead see *massage*²] A man who practices *massage*

masseuse (ma-sé'z'), *n* [*< F masseuse*, see *masseur*] A woman who practices *massage*

mass-gospeller, *n* A Romanist

Who would desire a two years merry life for an eternal sorrow as these *mass gossellers* do which yet are uncertain of two years life
Bradford, Letters (Harvard Soc, 1853), II 105

mass-house (mas'hous), *n* A Roman Catholic house of worship an opprobrious term

From this time [about 1744] *mass houses* though without any regular legal sanction, appear to have been freely permitted, and religious worship was celebrated without fear
Tuckey, Eng in 18th Cent, p 304

massicot (mas'ikot), *n* [Incorrectly *masicot*, *< F massicot*] Protoxide of lead, or yellow oxide of lead, PbO Melted lead exposed to the air becomes covered with a yellowish gray dusky pellicle This pellicle is carefully taken off, and is oxidized by exposure to air and a moderate heat to a greenish gray powder, inclining to yellow This oxide separated from the grains of lead by sifting and exposed to a heat sufficient to make it red hot, but not to melt it, assumes a deep yellow color In this state it is called *massicot* but does not differ chemically from litharge though different in color and mechanical condition After melting it has a reddish tint, and is called *litharge* *Massicot*, slowly heated by a moderate fire, is further oxidized to minium or red lead It is sometimes used as a pigment, and as a dye in the composition of ointments and plasters Also called *lead ochre*

massif (ma-sé'), *n* [*< F see masseur*] A central mountain-mass, the dominant part of a range of mountains a part of a range which appears, from the position of the depressions by which it is more or less isolated, to form an independent whole, also, an orographic block or fault-block (German *scholle*), a band or zone of rocks raised or depressed between two largely developed parallel faults The French word *massif* is occasionally used with these various significations in default of any good and familiar English term, especially by geologists writing on the Alps

Massilia (ma-sil'i-á), *n* Same as *Massalia*

Massilian (ma-sil'i-an), *a* [*< L Massaliannus*, *< Massilia*, *< Gr Massalia*, Marseilles *< L Massiliensis*] Of or belonging to Marseilles Applied specifically to the members of a Christian school, most numerous at Marseilles, later and more usually called *Semin Pelagiani*

massily (mās'li), *adv* Massively
massiness (mās'nes), *n* The state of being *massy*, greatness of bulk, ponderousness from size or density

massing-chalice (mas'ing-chal'is), *n* A chalice used in the service of the mass, as distinguished from any other cup

massive (mās'iv), *a* [= D *massiv*, = G *Dan Sw massiv*, *< F massif*, bulky, massive, *< massiv*, mass see *mass*² and *-iv*] 1 Forming or consisting of a large mass, solid, having great size and weight, heavy, weighty, ponderous as, a *massive* weapon

The common military sword is a heavy, *massive* weapon, for close engagement
Horley, Works I vii

The tallest of my fellow Opera Bonaventure, choice and *massive* divinity, to which its two supporters (Bellarmine and Holy Thomas) showed but as dwarfs itself an Aescarp
Lamb, Elia p 34

2 Existing in mass or masses, massed or aggregated, not separated into parts or elements especially applied in psychology to sensations or feelings

As this aggregate [of pleasurable recollections] grows by accumulation it becomes vague in proportion as it becomes *massive*
H Spencer, Prin of Psychol, § 813

The entrance into a warm bath gives our skin a more *massive* feeling than the prick of a pin
W James, Mind, XII 1

The distinction in pleasure (and in pain) between the acute and voluminous or *massive* (Intensity and Quantity) is pregnant with vital results
A Bass, Emotions and Will, p 12

3 Pertaining to the whole mass or bulk of anything, total, as to mass, not special, local, or partial

Opposing massive to localised or specialised stimulation
Proc Soc Psych Research, Oct, 1886, p 184

4 In mineral, without crystalline form, although perhaps crystalline in structure as, a mineral that occurs massive. A mineral which is both massive and non-crystalline is said to be amorphous. — 5 In geol., homogeneous, destitute of structural divisions, such as planes of stratification or jointing. By some geologists the term massive is used as synonymous with eruptive or Plutonic igneous but such rocks often have one or more well marked systems of joints, and are by no means homogeneous.

6 In zool., massed applied to the type of structure represented by the mollusks. Van Bael [Rute] — Massive eruption, in geol., the pouring forth of lava from a line or system of fissures, so that vast areas have become covered by nearly horizontal sheets of eruptive material. — Syn 1 Mamy Ponderous etc. See bulky.

massively (mäs'iv-ly), adv. In a mass, ponderously.

massiveness (mäs'iv-nēs), n. The state or quality of being massive, in any sense, specifically, great weight with bulk, massiness, ponderousness.

mass-meeting (mäs'me'ting), n. A public meeting of persons in mass, or of all classes, to consider or listen to the discussion of some matter of common interest.

massmonger (mäs'mung'gēr), n. One who celebrates mass, a Romanist one who believes in the sacrifice of the mass, an opprobrious term.

Our Papists have another will which the massmongers will more willingly follow than God's will.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1863) II 315

massondewt, n. Same as massondue.
Massonia (mas-sō'nī-ā), n. [NL. (Thunberg, 1781), named after F. Masson, a botanical writer and explorer of the 18th century.] A genus of lilaceous plants of the tribe *Alcea*, the onion family, and type of the subtribe *Massonia*. They have a regular cylindrical perianth tube, with five equal, spreading, or reflexed lobes, and six stamens which are longer than the perianth and are united by their filaments into a ring at the base. They are bulbous herbs with two ovate radical leaves which lie flat on the ground, and an umbel-like head of numerous usually white flowers. The scape is very short, the head being almost sessile between the leaves and surrounded by a many leaved membranous involucre. About 20 species are known all from the south of Africa, several of them are cultivated for their singular appearance.

Massoniæ (mas-sō'nī'e), n. pl. [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Massonia* + -a.] A subtribe of lilaceous plants of the tribe *Alcea*. It is characterized by a coated bulb, a very short scape, subsessile between the leaves and a dense umbel of flowers, surrounded by an involucre of from three to an indefinite number of bracts. The subtribe includes 2 genera, *Massonia*, the type, and *Darbenia*.

Massora, Massoretic, etc. See *Masora*, etc.
mass-penny (mäs'pen-ī), n. [ME *massepeny*, < *mass* + *penny*.] A too for a mass.

Gift us

A Goddes halfpenny, or a mass penny
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l 41

As soon as the Credo was done, the offering if the day happened to be one of those upon which it had to be given, was made by all the people, each of whom walked up to the foot of the altar to leave their gift or, as it used to be called the *mass-penny* in the basin held by a clerk, or upon the celebrant's own hand, covered with the broad end of his stole. Hook, Church of our Fathers, III 1192

mass-priest (mäs'priest), n. [ME *masse-priest* (?), < AS *masse* priest, < *masse*, mass, + *preost*, priest.] Formerly a secular priest of the Roman Catholic Church, as distinguished from the regulars; afterward, a priest retained in the churches or at particular altars, to say masses for the dead, still sometimes used derogatorily for any Roman Catholic priest.

mass-seer (mäs'ser), n. One who sees or is present at a mass.

'No man can serve two masters.' — 'he that gathereth not with Christ,' as no masser unrepenting it doth, 'scattereth abroad.'
I. Bradford, 1 letters (Parker Soc., 1863), II 58

massuellet, n. See *masuel*.
massula (mäs'u-lā), n., pl. *massulæ* (-læ) [NL., < L. *massula*, dim of *massa*, a lump or mass, see *mass*.] In bot. (a) In the *Filicina*, a mass of hardened frothy mucilage enclosing a group of megasporangia. (b) In phanerogams, a group of cohering pollen-grains that have been produced by one primary mother-cell. (Goebel)

mass-vector (mäs'vek'tor), n. See the quotation.

Let us define a mass vector as the operation of carrying a given mass from the origin to the given point. The direction of the mass vector is the same as that of the vector of the mass, but its magnitude is the product of the mass into the vector of the mass.
Maxwell, Matter and Motion, LIX

mass-velocity (mäs'vë-lös'i-ti), n. The mass of matter through which the disturbance to which it belongs is propagated per unit of time per unit of cross-section.

massy (mäs'i), a. [ME *massy*, < *mass* + -y.] 1 Compacted into or consisting of a mass, possessing great mass or bulk. massive

He was massy & mekull, made for the noneest
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I 3885

Your swords are now too massy for your strengths
Shak., Tempest, III 3 67

2 Being in mass, consisting of masses, made up of large or heavy parts.

Bound between two Tables of mass Gold
Purchas, Pilgrimage p 267

A second multitude
With wondrous art founded the massy ore
Milton, P. L., I 708

It was as false for farmers to use a wholesale and massy expense as for states to use a minute economy
Emerson, Farming

= Syn *Massive Ponderous*, etc. See bulky.

mast (mäs't), n. [ME *mast*, < AS. *mast* = D. *mast* = MLG. *Li* *mast* = OHG. *MI* *G mast* = Icel. *mast* = Sw. *Dan mast* (not recorded in Goth.), hence OF. *mast*, F. *mât* = Pr. *mat*, *mast* = Pg. *masto*, *mastro*, *mast*, perhaps radically connected with L. *malus*, a mast, pole.] 1 A pole or pillar of round timber, or of tubular iron or steel, secured at the lower end to the keel of a vessel, and rising into the air above the deck to support the yards, sails, and rigging in general. A mast is composed either of a single piece, or of several pieces united by iron bands. When it is of several pieces, it is called a *built mast* or a *made mast*. In all large vessels the masts are composed of several lengths called *lower mast*, *topmast*, and *topgallantmast*. The *royalmast* is now made in one piece with the *topgallantmast*. A mast consisting of a single length is called a *pole mast*. In a full rigged ship with three masts, each of three pieces, the masts are distinguished as the *foremast*, the *mainmast*, and the *mizzenmast*, and the pieces as the *foremast* (proper), *foretopmast*, *foretopgallantmast*, etc. In vessels with two masts they are called the *foremast* and *mizzenmast*. In vessels with four masts, the aftermast is called the *spanker mast* or *jigger mast*.

Among the masts commandeth fast
To his ship men in alle the hast,
To dress him some about the mast,
The y taking to make
Petrarch, Sea Voyage (E. E. T. S.), I 11

The tallest pine,
Hewn on Norwegian hills to be the mast
Of some great animal
Milton, P. L., I 208

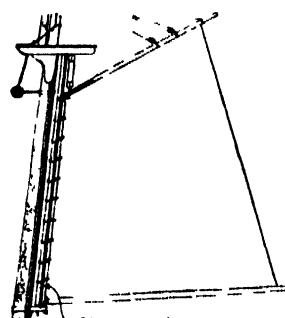
2 Any tall pole.

We pass by several tall masts set up to guide travellers, so as for many miles they stand in ken of one another like to our beacons.
Lutyn, Diary, March 25, 1646

Electric light masts, and telegraph poles with their close network of wires crossing and recrossing and literally obscuring the sun.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX 222

3 The main upright member of a derrick or crane, against which the boom abuts. (*Builder's Dict.*) — At the mast, on the spar deck at the mainmast the official place of interview between men of the United States navy and their officers when a request is to be made or an offense investigated. — Before or after the mast. See *before*. — Captain of the mast. See *dolphin*.
Hand-mast, a mast-makers name for a round spar at least 24 and not exceeding 72 inches in circumference. Such spars are measured by the hand of four inches there being a fixed proportion between the number of hands in the length of the mast and that contained in the circumference taken at one third of the length from the butt-end. (*Lindell* [Eng.]) — Military mast, a mast carried by a war ship for fighting purposes only, and not for sailing.

Naval ships of the most recent design are often provided with one military mast or more, carrying armor clods or platforms on which are mounted machine guns. Such masts are also used for signaling and to provide stations for lookouts, and, in time of action, for small arm men. When more than one top is placed on a military mast, the lower one carries the machine guns, and the upper the lookouts and small arm men. Such masts are also fitted with derricks for hoisting torpedo boats, etc. out and in. — Sliding-gunter mast, a small mast fitted for sliding upward on an other mast by means of hoops or rings. It is used principally for boats but formerly served as a sky-sail mast rigged above a royal mast. — Spencer-mast, a spar attached abaft the foremast or mainmast to receive the rings or hoops of a spencer. — To spend or expend a mast. See *spend*. — Trysail-mast, or spanker-mast, a small mast (similar to a spencer mast) abaft a lower mast for carrying the hoops to which a try-sail or spanker is bent.



Mast with Spencer mast attached

Let us define a mass vector as the operation of carrying a given mass from the origin to the given point. The direction of the mass vector is the same as that of the vector of the mass, but its magnitude is the product of the mass into the vector of the mass.
Maxwell, Matter and Motion, LIX

mast¹ (mäs't), v. t. [*< mast¹, n.*] To fix a mast or masts in, supply with a mast or masts; erect the masts of. as, to mast a ship.

mast² (mäs't), n. [*< ME mast*, < AS. *mast*, food, mast (acorns, beechnuts, etc.) = OHG. MHG. *G mast*, mast, prob orig **matiti*, connected with Goth. *mats* = OIG. *mac* = E. *meat*, etc., food see *meat*.] The fruit of the oak and beech or other forest-trees, acorns or nuts collectively, serving as food for animals.

As if God had ordained kings for no other end and purpose but only to fat up men like hogs, and to see that they have their mast.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii 3

mast³ (mäs't), v. t. [*< mast², n.*] To feed on mast.

Masting themselves like hogs
Becon, Works, II 425 (Davies)

mastaba (mas'tā-bā), n. The earliest form of Egyptian tomb, a building oblong or square in plan and having sloping sides and a flat roof. It covers the sepulchral pit.

Mastacembelidae (mas'ta-sem-bel'i-de), n. pl. [NL., < *Mastacembelus* + -idae.] A family of omphomous fishes exemplified by the genus *Mastacembelus*, without ventrals or prominent anal papilla, with the body eel-like, and with numerous free dorsal spines. The species inhabit fresh waters of southern Asia and of Africa, and are known as *spiny-eels*.

mastacembeloid (mas-ta-sem'be-loid), a and n. 1 a. Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the *Mastacembelidae*.

II. n. A fish of the family *Mastacembelidae*.
Mastacembelus (mas-ta-sem'be-lus), n. [NL. (Gronovius), < (Gr. *mástrā*, the mouth, + *ev*, in, + *βλασ*, a dart see *blastemite*.)] A genus of tropical Asiatic fishes, type of the family *Mastacembelidae*, whose upper jaw ends in a pointed movable appendage. *M. armatus* is a common spiny-eel of India.

mastadenitis (mas-tad-e-ni'tis), n. [NL., < Gr. *mástrōs*, the breast, + *adēn*, a gland, + -itis.] In pathol., inflammation of the mammary gland, mastitis.

mastalgia (mas-tal'jī-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *mástrōs*, the breast, + *ālgos*, pain.] In pathol., neuralgia of the breast, mastodynia.

mastax (mäs'taks), n. [NL., < Gr. *mástrā*, the mouth, < *μασάσθαι*, chew (cf. *mustachu*.)] 1 The muscular pharynx of the wheel animalcules, the pharyngeal bulb of rotifers, containing the masticatory apparatus. Also called *buccal funnel*. — 2. [cap.] A genus of caraboid beetles, confined to eastern Asia. Fischer, 1825. — 3. [cap.] A genus of orthopterous insects. Perty, 1830.

mast-bass (mäs'tbās), n. The black-bass. [Local, U. S.]

mast-carline, mast-carling (mäs'kär'lin, -ling), n. In a ship, a large carline placed at the side of the masts, between the beams, to support the partners.

mast-coat (mäs'kōt), n. In a ship, a conical canvas fitted over the wedges around the mast, at the level of the deck, to prevent the oozing of water down below.

masted (mäs'ted), p. a. Furnished with a mast or masts, having or exhibiting masts chiefly used in composition as, a three-masted vessel.

Nowhere far distant from the masted wharf
Dyer, Fleecce, III

Slow enlarging on the vic w,
Four manned and masted barges grew
Scott, L. of the L., II 16

master¹ (mäs'tēr), n. and a. [Also *mester* (dial.) and *mister*, the latter now differentiated in use (see *mister*).] < ME *maister*, *mayster*, *mester*, *maister*, < OF. *maistre*, F. *maître* = Pr. *maystre*, *maestre*, *mestre*, *mayestre* = Sp. *maestr*, *maestro*, OSp. *mestro*, *mestre* = Pg. *mestri* = It. *maestro*, *mastro* = AS. *mægister*, *magister*, *magistr*, *māstr* = OS. *māstr* = OFries. *māstere*, *mester* = D. *meester* = MLG. *mēster*, *meister*, LiG. *meester* = OHG. *meistar*, MHG. *G meister* = Icel. *mestars* = Sw. *mastare* = Dan. *mester*, *master*, < L. *magister*, a chief, head, director, president, leader, teacher, in ML. Rom. and Teut. applied to various superior officers, in titles, etc., and hence a conventional prefix, in OL. *magester* with formative -*as-ter*, -*es-ter* (as in the opposite *minister*, a servant), < *mag*, in *magnum*, great: see *main*, *magnitude*, *major*, etc.] I. n. 1 A man who has authority, a man who exercises the chief control over something or some one; a paramount ruler, governor, or director.

The first lordes and maystres that in Engelond were,
These chof townes heo lette in Engelonde were
Rob. of Gloucestre, p. 2.

master

Every man is his *master* that dare beate him, and every man dares that knows him

Ep. Earle, Micro cosmographie, A Coward

Masters o the people,
We do request your kindest care

Shak, Cor, II 2. 55

He remains *master* of the field

Bacon, Political Fables, ix, Expl

They had reason to fear that, if he prospered in England, he would become absolute *master* of Holland

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix

Specifically — (a) A male teacher or instructor in a school, more especially the sole or head teacher — a schoolmaster

There, in his noisy mansion skilled to rule,
The village *master* taught his little school

Goldsmith, Des. VII, 1. 180

(b) The navigator of a ship. In the merchant marine the *master* is the captain or commander. In men of war the navigator or sailing *master* formerly had the specific title of *master*, and was a line-officer of the lowest rank. In the British navy his title is now *navy lieutenant* or *staff commander*. In the United States navy he is now ranked as *lieutenant (junior grade)*, between ensign and lieutenant, and is called the *navigator*

An unhappy *Master* he is that is made cunning by manie slippt wrakes

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 61

2 One who has another or others under his immediate control, a lord paramount or employer of slaves, vassals, domestic servants, workmen, or laborers, etc., in law, specifically, one who has in his own right and by virtue of contract a legal personal authority over the services of another, such other being called his servant. The important distinction between the relation of *master* and servant and that of principal and agent lies in the fact that a *master* is liable to third persons for the errors of his servant to a greater degree than principals generally are for the errors of agents or employees over whom such authority does not exist, and in the fact that a servant has not always the same remedy against his *master* for injuries suffered in the course of employment as one not a servant might have

No man ever throut by suling his Lord or *Master*
Bacon Book (L. E. T. S.) p. 90

It fares not by fathers as by *masters* it doeth fare,
For a foolish father may get a wise sonne,
But of a foolish *master* it hapns very rare
Is broad a wise servant where cure he wonne

Puthnam, Arts of Eng. Poetie, p. 203

On *master* and mistress socks you

Shak, As you Like It, v. 1. 60

3 One charged with the care, direction, oversight, or control of some office, business, undertaking, or department — as, *Master* of the Rolls, a ship-, harbor-, or dock-*master*, *master* of the revels, ceremonies, etc. — 4 One who has the power of controlling or using at pleasure, an owner or proprietor, a disposer

Nor that I am more better
Than Prospero, *master* of a full poet cell

Shak, Tempest, I 2. 20

He who is not *master* of himself and his own passions cannot be a proper *master* of another

Steele, Spectator, No. 137

5 A chief, a principal, head, or leader

Master in mageste maker of All
Endles and on, cure to last!

Now, god, of thi grae graunt me thi helpe

Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.) 1. 1

Some food we had, and some fresh water, that
A noble Neapolitan, Gonzalo,
Out of his charity (who being then appointed
Master of this design) did give us

Shak, Tempest, I 2. 163

6 A man eminently or perfectly skilled in something, as an occupation, art, science, or pursuit, one who has disposing or controlling power of any kind by virtue of natural or acquired ability, a proficient, an adept, as, a *master* of language, or of the violin, a *master* in art

Few men make themselves *Masters* of the things they write or speak

Selden, Table Talk, p. 60

Heard Signor Francisco on the harpsichord, esteemed one of the most excellent *masters* in Europe on that instrument

Keelyn, Diary, Dec. 2, 1874

I listened with delight

To pastoral melody or warlike air,
Drawn from the chords of the ancient British harp
By some accomplished *master*

Wordsworth, Excursion, vii

7 A title of address, formerly in use, corresponding to *magister* (which see). Abbreviated *M*. *Master* is now changed to *master* in ordinary speech, and used in its unchanged form only before the name of a boy, or by a servile dependent to a superior, or sometimes (especially in irony) by a superior to an inferior, as in the second quotation. See *master* 1

The Pharisees answered, saying, *Master*, we would see a sign from thee

Mat. xii. 38

Master doctor, have you brought those drugs?

Shak, Cymbeline, I v. 4

In the city of Gloucester *M*. Bird of the chappell met with Tarlton, who, joyfull to regreet other, went to visit his friends, amongst the rest, *M*. Bird, of the queenes chappell, visited *M*. Woodcock of the collidge. So *Master* Woodcock like a woodcock bit his lip

Tarlton, Jests (1611). (Halliwell)

3651

8 A young gentleman; a boy of the better class

Where there are little *masters* and misses in a house, they are impediments to the diversions of the servants.

Swift, Directions to Servants

9 A title of dignity or office. (a) A degree conferred by colleges and universities, as, *master* of arts. (b) [cap.] In Scotland, the title of the eldest son of a viscount or baron — as, the *Master* of Lovat (heir of Lord or Baron Lovat)

Master of Ravenswood, a title which he still retained, though forfeiture had attached to that of his father

Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, II

(c) The title of the head of some societies or corporations, as, the grand *master* of the knights of Malta, the *master* of Balliol College, the *master* of a lodge of free masons. (d) Eccles., a title applied to certain resident teachers in a monastery, as, *master* of the lady chapel, etc.

10† In the game of bowls, the jack

At bowls every one craves to kisse the *master*
Gosson, Schoole of Abuse, p. 60 (Davies)

11 A husband [Low, Eng.]

"I'm a witching for my *master*" "Do you mean your husband?" said I. "Yes, miss my *master*"

Dickens, Bleak House, viii

Grand *master*, the title of the head of military orders of knighthood, as the Hospitalers, the Templars, and the Teutonic knights. The title is also given to the head of the fraternity of freemasons for the time being

Wotst thou that I was de Beaumanoir, the chief of their Order and whom they [the Templars] term *Grand Master*, is now himself at Templestowe?

Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxv

Great *master*! See *great* — *Master attendant*. See *attendant* — *Master in chancery*, in England, formerly, a judicial or quasi-judicial officer of the court of chancery

— *Master in lunacy*. See *lunacy* — *Master of Arts*, an academic degree granted by a college or other authorized body on the successful completion of a certain course of study or in recognition of professional merit. Commonly abbreviated to *M. A.* or *M. A.* *Master of ceremonies*. See *ceremony* — *Master of or in glomery*. See *glomery*

Master of song, in England in the sixteenth century, the title of the music teacher to the Chapel Royal. *Master of the church*, in *Eng. eccles. hist.* one of the body of learned clergy who sat as advisers of the bishops in synods

— *Master of the faculties*, the principal officer of the Court of Faculties (which see, under *faculty*)

Master of the horse (a) (Latin *magister equitum*), commander of the cavalry. In *hous. hist.* an official appointed by the dictator to act as his chief subordinate. He discharged the duties of the dictator during the latter's absence. (b) An equestrian, specifically the third great officer in the British court. He has the management of all the royal stables and bred horses, with authority over all the equestrians and pages, coachmen, footmen, groomers, etc. In state cavalcades he rides next to the sovereign

He is in attendance on me the noble Tail of Sus
as *master* of horse

Scott, Kenilworth, xv

Master of the household, an officer employed under the treasurer of the British royal household to survey accounts — *Master of the mint*. See *mint* — *Master of the ordnance*, a great officer who has the command of the ordnance and artillery of Great Britain — *Master of the robes*. See *robes* — *Master of the Rolls*, one of the judges of the chancery division of the High Court of Justice in England, the keeper of the rolls of all patents and grants that pass the great seal, and of all records of the Court of Chancery. He ranks next after the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and above the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas — *Master of the Sentences* (*Magister Sententiarum*) a title given to the celebrated Peter Lombard, Bishop of Paris in the twelfth century from his great work. *Sententiarum Libri Quatuor*, or 'The Four Books of Sentences' (commonly called 'The Sentences') illustrative of doctrines of the churches in a series of passages taken from the fathers — *Master of the song*, an instructor of choristers — a choir *master*

Master of the Temple, the preacher of the Temple Church in London. He holds his office by appointment of the crown, without episcopal induction — *Master's mate*, formerly in the United States navy, a junior officer whose duty it was to assist the *master*. See *mate* 1

Masters of the schools, in the University of Oxford, England the conductors of the first examination ('re-sponsions') of the three third candidates for the degree of B. A. are required to pass. *Passed master*, one who has occupied the office or dignity of *master* especially in such bodies or societies as the freemasons, etc., hence, figuratively one who has the experience in his particular craft or business. Often written *past master*. The little *masters* (a) certain German engravings of the sixteenth century so called from the smallness of their prints. (b) See the quotation

In this [the batters] trade prevailed, early in the eighteenth century, the system of carrying on industry by means of sub-contractors (alias sweaters), who were called Little *Masters*. *English Golds* (L. E. T. S.) Int. p. clixviii

The *Master*, a specific designation of Christ as head of the church and supreme guide of his followers — The old *masters*, a title given collectively to the eminent painters of the Renaissance and earlier, particularly to the Italian painters of this period — To be *meat* for one's *master*. See *meat* 1

II. a Having or exercising mastery, directing or controlling, chief, principal, leading, as, a *master* mechanic or mariner, a *master* builder or printer, a *master* hand in trade

The *master* temple of all the towns
Chaucer, Good Women, I 1016

The choice and *master* spirits of this age
Shak, J. C., III 1. 163

This later version of a most sublime tragedy has the fire and vigor of a *master* hand

Sedman, Victorian Poets, pp. 121-2

masterhood

Master builder. (a) A chief builder, a director of building, an architect

As a wise *masterbuilder*, I have laid the foundation
1 Cor. III. 10

(b) One who employs workmen in building — *Master chord*, in music, the chord of the dominant. — *Master fugue*, in music, a fugue without episodes. One in which either subject or answer is continually heard, or one in which only the most difficult contrapuntal methods are used — *Master mariner*, *master*, etc. See *mariner*, etc.

— *Master mind*, the chief mind, a predominant intellect. A *master spirit*. — *Master note*. Same as *leading note*. See *leading* — *Master passion*, a predominant passion, as, ambition was his *master passion*. — *Master spirit*, a predominant mind, a *master* mind

A good book is the precious life blood of a *master spirit*, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life

Milton, Arcopagistia

Master workman. (a) A workman in charge, or one who is *master* of his craft. (b) [cap.] The chief executive officer of the Knights of Labor. [U. S.]

master 1 (mas'ter), *v.* [= D] *maestron* = *MIAG* *maestron*, *maestron* = OHG *maestron*, *maestron*, MHG *G. maestron* = Sw *mastra* = Dan *mastr*, *master*, from the noun. I *trans* 1 To be come the *master* of, subject to one's will, control, or authority, conquer, overpower, subdue

Every one can *master* a grief but he that has it
Shak, Much Ado, III 2. 28

Kings nor authority can *master* Fate
Fletcher (and another) Love's Cure, v. 3

2 To make one's self *master* of, overcome the difficulties of, learn so as to be able to apply or use, as, to *master* a science

That art of plain living, which moralists in all ages have prized so much, was *mastered* completely by Wordsworth
J. H. Selby Nat. Religion, p. 97

3 To control as *master* or owner, possess, have power over

So then he hath it [gold] when he cannot use it,
And leaves it to be *mastered* by his young
Shak, I. i. 1. 803

The Hurons would follow our trail, and *master* our scalps before we had got a dozen miles

Coeper, Last of Mohicans, xxv

4† To hold the position or relation of *master* to, be a *master* to

Rather father thee than *master* thee
Shak, Cymbeline, IV 2. 396

5 In a technical use, to season or age

A slight change in the quality of the same, something different in the aging of *mastering* of the logwood, and other causes, but works almost to a stand still

O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 86

II *intrans* To be skilful, excel [Rare]

They talk of fencing, and the use of arms,
The art of riding and avoiding blows,
The noble science and the *mastering* skill
Of making just approach how to kill

R. Johnson, Underwoods (Latham)

master 2 (mas'ter), *v.* [*mas* 1 + *er* 1] A vessel with (a specified number of) *masters* in composition, as, a three-*master*

master-at-arms (mas'ter-at-armz), *n.* In a man-of-war, a petty officer of the first class, the chief police officer of the ship, whose duties are to take charge of all prisoners, and to keep order on the berth deck. His assistants are called *ship's corporals*

masterdom (mas'ter-dum), *n.* [*ME* *masterdom* (= OHG *maestronum*, *maestronum*, MHG *maestronum*, G. *maestronum*), < *master* 1 + *-dom*]

Power of control, dominion, *masterly*

Give solely sovereign sway and *masterdom*
Shak, Macbeth, I 5. 71

masterful (mas'ter-ful), *a.* [*ME* *masterful*, *maisterful*, < *master* 1 + *-ful*] 1 Having the character or qualities of a *master*, capable of mastery, controlling, imperious, dominating

Shal noon householde sayn to me "chick nat" ' ' For cyther they be full of jealousy, Or *masterful*, or loven moche

Chaucer, Troilus II 756

How *masterful* lone is in youth
Gower, Conf. Amant. III

Such parents are invaluable boons to an ambitious, energetic, and *masterful* child. *The Century, XXVIII 120*

2 Expressing or indicating mastery, exhibiting force or power, as, a *masterful* manner or command. *Masterful beggar*, formerly, in *Scots law*, a beggar who took by force or by putting the householders in fear — a *rogner*

masterfully (mas'ter-ful-ly), *adv.* In a *masterful* or imperious manner

masterfulness (mas'ter-ful-ness), *n.* The quality of being *masterful*, imperious, or dominating

masterhood (mas'ter-hud), *n.* [*ME* *master* 1 + *-hood*] The state of being a *master*, a condition of mastery, *mastership*

Opposing *massive* to localized or specialized stimulation
Proc Soc Psych Reseach, Oct., 1886, p 124

4 In *mineral*, without crystalline form, although perhaps crystalline in structure. as, a mineral that occurs *massive*. A mineral which is both massive and non-crystalline is said to be *amorphous*.—5 In *geol.*, homogeneous, destitute of structural divisions, such as planes of stratification or jointing. By some geologists the term *massive* is used as synonymous with *eruptive* or *Plutonic igneous* but such rocks often have one or more well marked systems of joints, and are by no means homogeneous.

6 In *zool.*, massed, applied to the type of structure represented by the mollusks. *Lon Barr* [Rusé]—*Massive eruption*, in *geol.* the pouring forth of lava from a line or system of fissures, so that vast areas have become covered by nearly horizontal sheets of eruptive material.—*Syn.* 1. *Massy*, *Ponderous*, etc. See *bulky*.

massively (mas'iv-ly), *adv.* In a mass, ponderously.

massiveness (mas'iv-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being massive, in any sense, specifically, great weight with bulk, massiness, ponderousness.

mass-meeting (mas'me'ting), *n.* A public meeting of persons in mass, or of all classes, to consider or listen to the discussion of some matter of common interest.

massmonger (mas'mung'gēr), *n.* One who celebrates mass, a Romanist, one who believes in the sacrifice of the mass, an opprobrious term.

Our Papists have another will, which the *massmongers* will more willingly follow than God's will.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II 316

massondewi, *n.* Same as *meandow*.
Massonia (mas-sō'n-i-ā), *n.* [NL (Thunberg, 1781), named after *F. Masson*, a botanical writer and explorer of the 18th century.] A genus of lilaceous plants of the tribe *Altea*, the onion family, and type of the subtribe *Massonia*. They have a regular cylindrical perianth tube, with five equal, spreading, or reflexed lobes, and six stamens which are longer than the perianth, and are united by their filaments into a ring at the base. They are bulbous herbs, with two opposite radical leaves which lie flat on the ground, and an umbel like head of numerous usually white flowers. The scape is very short, the head being almost sessile between the leaves and surrounded by a many leaved membranous involucre. About 20 species are known, all from the south of Africa, several of them are cultivated for their singular appearance.

Massonias (mas-sō-ni'ā), *n. pl.* [NL (Benth and Hooker, 1843), < *Massonia* + *-ias*.] A subtribe of lilaceous plants of the tribe *Altea*. It is characterized by a coated bulb, a very short scape, subsessile between the leaves and a dense umbel of flowers surrounded by an involucre of from three to an indefinite number of bracts. The subtribe includes 2 genera, *Massonia*, the type, and *Dasubergia*.

Massora, *Massoretic*, etc. See *Masna*, etc.
mass-penny (mas'pen-i), *n.* [ME. *masspeny*, < *mass* + *penny*.] A fee for a mass.

Gift

A Goddes halpenny, or a *mass penny*
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l 41

As soon as the Creed was done, the offering if the day happened to be out of those upon which it had to be given, was made by all the people, each of whom walked up to the foot of the altar to leave their gift or, as it used to be called, the *mass penny*. In the basin held by a clerk, or upon the celebrant's own hand, covered with the broad end of his stole. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III 1192

mass-priest (mas'priest), *n.* [ME. *masse-priest* (?), < AS. *massepriest*, < *masse*, mass, + *preost*, priest.] Formerly, a secular priest of the Roman Catholic Church, as distinguished from the regular, afterward, a priest retained in the chantries, or at particular altars, to say masses for the dead. Still sometimes used derogatorily for any Roman Catholic priest.

mass-seer (mas'sēr), *n.* One who sees or is present at a mass.

"No man can serve two masters," "he that gathereth not with Christ," as no *mass-seer* unrepenting it doth,
"as uttereth abroad."
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II 58

massuellet, *n.* See *masuel*.
massula (mas'ū-lā), *n., pl. massulae* (-lā) [NL, < L. *massula*, dim of *massa*, a lump or mass. See *mass*.] In bot (a) In the *Filicinae*, a mass of hardened frothy mucilage inclosing a group of microspores. (b) In phanerogams, a group of cohering pollen-grains that have been produced by one primary mother-cell. *Goebel*.

mass-vector (mas'vek'tor), *n.* See the quotation.

Let us define a *mass vector* as the operation of carrying a given mass from the origin to the given point. The direction of the *mass vector* is the same as that of the vector of the mass, but its magnitude is the product of the mass into the vector of the mass.
Maxwell, Matter and Motion, LIX

mass-velocity (mas'vel-ōs'j-i-ti), *n.* The mass of matter through which the disturbance to which it belongs is propagated per unit of time per unit of cross-section.

massy (mas'i), *a.* [ME. *massy*; < *mass* + *-y*.] 1 Compacted into or consisting of a mass, possessing great mass or bulk, massive.

He was *massy* & mekull, made for the nonest.

Destruction of Troy (E E T S.), I 2885.

Your swords are now too *massy* for your strength.

Shak, Tempest, III 8 67

2 Being in mass, consisting of masses; made up of large or heavy parts.

Bound between two Tables of *massie* Gold
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 267

A second multitude

With wondrous art founded the *massy* ore

Milton, P L, I 708

It were as false for farmers to use a wholesale and *massy* expense as for states to use a minute economy.

Emerson, Farming

=*Syn.* *Massive*, *Ponderous*, etc. See *bulky*.

mast (mast), *n.* [ME. *mast*, < AS. *mæst* = D. *mast* = MLG. *Lē* *mast* = OHG. MHG. *G. mast* = Icel. *mástr* = Sw. *Dan mast* (not recorded in Goth.), hence OF. *mast*, F. *mat* = Pr. *mat*, *mast* = Pg. *maio*, *maio*, *mast*, perhaps radically connected with L. *malus*, a mast, pole.] 1 A pole or pillar of round timber, or of tubular iron or steel, secured at the lower end to the keel of a vessel, and rising into the air above the deck to support the yards, sails, and rigging in general. A mast is composed either of a single piece, or of several pieces united by iron bands. When it is of several pieces, it is called a *built mast* or a *made mast*. In all large vessels the masts are composed of several lengths called *lower mast*, *topmast*, and *topgallantmast*. The royal mast is now made in one piece with the topgallantmast. A mast consisting of a single length is called a *pole mast*. In a full rigged ship with three masts, each of three pieces, the masts are distinguished as the *foremast*, the *mainmast*, and the *mizzenmast*, and the pieces as the *foremast* (proper), *foretopmast*, *foretopgallantmast*, etc. In vessels with two masts, they are called the *foremast* and *mizzenmast*, in vessels with four masts, the aftermast is called the *spanker mast* or *jigger mast*.

Around the mast's commandeth fast

To his ship's men in all the last,

To dress him some about the mast,

Thy taking to make

Pilgrims Sea-Voyage (E E T S.), I 11

The tallest pine,

Hewn on Norwegian hills to be the mast

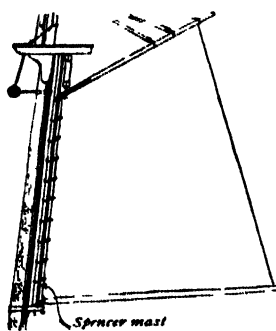
Of some great animal. *Milton*, P L, I 208

2 Any tall pole.

We passed by several tall masts set up to guide travellers, so as for many miles they stand in ken of one another like to our beacons.
Evelyn, Diary, March 28, 1646

Electric light masts, and telegraph poles with their close network of wires crisscrossing and recrossing and literally obscuring the sun. *Fortnightly Rev*, N S, XXXIX 222

3 The main upright member of a derrick or crane, against which the boom abuts. (*Builder's Dict*)—At the mast, on the spar deck at the mainmast, the official place of interview between men of the United States navy and their officers when a request is to be made or an offense investigated.—Before or afore the mast. See *before*.—Captain of the mast. See *mainmast*.—Dolphin of the mast. See *dolphin*.—Hand-mast, a mast-makers' name for a round spar at least 24 and not exceeding 72 inches in circumference. Such spars are measured by the hand of four inches, there being a fixed proportion between the number of hands in the length of the mast and that contained in the circumference taken at one third of the length from the butt end. *Laid* [Eng.]—Military mast, a mast carried by a war ship for fighting purposes only, and not for sailing. Naval ships of the most recent design are often provided with one military mast or more, carrying armored tops or platforms on which are mounted machine guns. Such masts are also used for signaling and to provide stations for lookouts, and, in time of action, for small arm men. Where more than one top is placed on a military mast, the lower one carries the machine-guns, and the upper the lookouts and small arm men. Such masts are also fitted with derricks for hoisting torpedo boats, etc., out and in.—Sliding-gunner mast, a small mast fitted for sliding upward on an other mast by means of hoops or rings. It is used principally for boats but formerly served as a skyward mast rigged above a royal mast.—Spencer-mast, a spar attached abaft the foremast or mainmast to receive the rings or hoops of a spencer.—To spend or expend a mast. See *spend*.—Trysail-mast, or spanker-mast, a small mast (similar to a spencer-mast) shaft a lower mast for carrying the hoops to which a try-sail or spanker is bent.



mast¹ (mást), *v. t.* [ME. *mást*, < AS. *mæst*, food, mast (acorns, beechnuts, etc.) = OHG. MHG. *G. mast*, mast; prob orig **māst-*, connected with Goth. *māts* = OHG. *maz* = E. *meat*, etc., food. See *meat*.] The fruit of the oak and beech or other forest-trees, acorns or nuts collectively, serving as food for animals.

As if God had ordained kings for no other end and purpose but only to fat up men like hogs, and to see that they have their *mast*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii 3

mast² (mást), *v. t.* [ME. *mást*, < AS. *mæst*, food, mast (acorns, beechnuts, etc.) = OHG. MHG. *G. mast*, mast; prob orig **māst-*, connected with Goth. *māts* = OHG. *maz* = E. *meat*, etc., food. See *meat*.] To feed on mast.

Masting themselves like hogs
Becon, Works, II 425 (Davies)

mastaba (mas'tā-bā), *n.* The earliest form of Egyptian tomb, a building oblong or square in plan and having sloping sides and a flat roof. It covers the sepulchral pit.

Mastacembelidae (mas'ta-sem-bel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Mastacembelus* + *-idae*.] A family of opisthous fishes exemplified by the genus *Mastacembelus*, without ventrals or prominent anal papillae, with the body eel-like, and with numerous free dorsal spines. The species inhabit fresh waters of southern Asia and of Africa, and are known as *spiny-eels*.

mastacembeloid (mas-ta-sem'be-loid), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the *Mastacembelidae*.

II *n.* A fish of the family *Mastacembelidae*.

Mastacembelus (mas-ta-sem'be-lus), *n.* [NL (Gronovius), < Gr. *μαστράς*, the mouth, + *ἐβ*, in, + *βλας*, a dart. See *belemnite*.] A genus of tropical Asiatic fishes, type of the family *Mastacembelidae*, whose upper jaw ends in a pointed movable appendage. *M. armatus* is a common spiny-eel of India.

mastadenitis (mas-tad-e-ni'tis), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *μαστράς*, the breast, + *ἀδής*, a gland, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mammary gland, mastitis.

mastalgia (mas-tal'jā), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *μαστράς*, the breast, + *αλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, neuralgia of the breast, mastodynia.

mastax (mas'taks), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *μαστράς*, the mouth, + *μασθαι*, chew. Cf. *mustache*.] 1 The muscular pharynx of the wheel-animalcules, the pharyngeal bulb of rotifers, containing the masticatory apparatus. Also called *buccal funnel*.—2 [cap.] A genus of caraboid beetles, confined to eastern Asia. *Fischer*, 1825.—3 [cap.] A genus of orthopterous insects. *Perty*, 1830.

mast-bass (mast'bās), *n.* The black-bass [Local, U S].

mast-carline, **mast-carling** (mást'kär'lin, -ling), *n.* In a ship, a large carline placed at the side of the masts, between the beams, to support the partners.

mast-coat (mást'kót), *n.* In a ship, a conical canvas fitted over the wedges around the mast, at the level of the deck, to prevent the oozing of water down below.

masted (mást'ed), *p. a.* Furnished with a mast or masts, having or exhibiting masts chiefly used in composition as, a three-masted vessel.

Nowhere far distant from the *masted* wharf
Dyer, Fleets, III.

Slow enlarging on the view,

Four manned and *masted* barges grew

Scott, L. of the L., II 16

master (mást'ter), *n.* and *a.* [Also *mester* (dial.) and *mister*, the latter now differentiated in use (see *mister*).] < ME. *maister*, *mayster*, *maester*, *maistre*, < OF. *maistre*, F. *maître* = Pr. *maystre*, *maestre*, *moestre*, *mayestre* = Sp. *maestr*, *maestro*, OSp. *meistro*, *meistre* = Pg. *meistre* = It. *maestro*, *maestro* = AS. *magister*, *magister*, *magister*, *māster* = OS. *mēster* = OFries. *māstere*, *mēster* = D. *meester* = MLG. *mēster*, *meister*, IG. *meester* = OHG. *meistar*, MHG. *G. meister* = Icel. *meistari* = Sw. *mastrare* = Dan. *meester*, *master*, < L. *magister*, a chief, head, director, president, leader, teacher, in ML. Rom. and Teut. applied to various superior officers, in titles, etc., and hence a conventional prefix, in OL. *magister*, with formative *-as-ter*, *-es-ter* (as in the opposite *minister*, a servant), < mag-, in *magnus*, great: see *main*, *magnitude*, *major*, etc.] I. *n.* 1 A man who has authority, a man who exercises the chief control over something or some one; a paramount ruler, governor, or director.

The first lords and *maystres* that in Engeland were,
These chief townes heo lette in Engelande were.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 2.

Every man is his master that dare beate him, and every man dares that knows him
Sp. Barle, Micro-cosmographie, A. Coward.

Masters o' the people,
We do request your kindest ears
Shak, Cor, II 2. 55

He remains master of the field
Bacon, Political Fables, ix, Expl
They had reason to fear that, if he prospered in England, he would become absolute master of Holland
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix

Specifically — (a) A male teacher or instructor in a school, more especially the sole or head teacher, a schoolmaster
There, in his noisy mansion skilled to rule,
The village master taught his little school
Goldsmith, Des. VII, 1 196

(b) The navigator of a ship. In the merchant marine the master is the captain or commander. In men-of-war the navigator or sailing master formerly had the specific title of master, and was a line-officer of the lowest rank. In the British navy his title is now *naval lieutenant or staff commander*. In the United States navy he is now ranked as *lieutenant (junior grade)*, between ensign and lieutenant, and is called the navigator.

An unshapely Master he is that is made cunning by manie shippe wrakes
Acham, The Scholemaster, p. 61

2. One who has another or others under his immediate control, a lord paramount or employer of slaves, vassals, domestic servants, workmen, or laborers, etc., in law, specifically, one who has in his own right and by virtue of contract a legal personal authority over the services of another, such other being called his servant. The important distinction between the relation of master and servant and that of principal and agent lies in the fact that a master is liable to third persons for the errors of his servant to a greater degree than principals generally are for the errors of agents or employees over whom such authority does not exist, and in the fact that a servant has not always the same remedy against his master for injuries suffered in the course of employment as one not a servant might have.

No man euer throug by suing his Lord or Master
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.) p. 99

It fares not by fathers as by masters it dooth fare,
For a foolish father may get a wise sonne,
But of a foolish master it hapys very rare
Is broad a wise servant where euer he wonne
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 208

Our master and mistress seeks you
Shak, As you Like it, v 1 66

3. One charged with the care, direction, oversight, or control of some office, business, undertaking, or department as, *Master of the Rolls*, a ship-, harbor-, or dock-master, *master of the revels*, ceremonies, etc. — 4. One who has the power of controlling or using at pleasure, an owner or proprietor, a disposer.

Nor that I am more better
Than Prospero, master of a full poor cell
Shak, Tempest, I 2 20

He who is not master of himself and his own passions cannot be a proper master of another
Steele, Spectator, No 187

5. A chief, a principal, head, or leader

Master in mageste, maker of Alle,
Endles and on, our to last!
Now, god, of thi grace graunt me thi helpe
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I 1
Some food we had, and some fresh water, that
A noble Neapolitan, Gonzalo,
Out of his charity (who being then appointed
Master of this design) did give us
Shak, Tempest, I 2 168

6. A man eminently or perfectly skilled in something, as an occupation, art, science, or pursuit, one who has disposing or controlling power of any kind by virtue of natural or acquired ability, a proficient, an adept as, a *master of language*, or of the violin, a *master in art*.

Few men make themselves Masters of the things they write or speak
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 66
Heard Sir Francisco on the harpsichord, esteem'd one of the most excellent masters in Europe on that instrument
 Evelyn, Diary, Dec 2, 1674

I listened with delight
To pastoral melody or warlike air,
Drawn from the chords of the ancient British harp
By some accomplished master
Wordsworth, Excursion, vii

7. A title of address, formerly in use, corresponding to *magister* (which see). Abbreviated *M.* Master is now changed to *master* in ordinary speech, and used in its unchanged form only before the name of a boy, or by a servile dependent to a superior, or sometimes (especially in irony) by a superior to an inferior, as in the second quotation. See *master*.

The Pharisees answered, saying, Master, we would see a sign from thee
Mat. xii 38.

Master doctor, have you brought those drugs?
Shak, Cymbeline, I v 4

In the city of Gloucester M Bird of the chappell met with Tarlton, who, joyfull to regret other, went to visit his friends, amongst the rest, M Bird, of the queenes chappell, visited M Woodcock of the colledge. So Master Woodcock like a woodcock bit his lip
Tarlton, Jests (1611). (Halliwell)

8. A young gentleman; a boy of the better class

Where there are little masters and misses in a house, they are impediments to the diversions of the servants.
Suett, Directions to Servants.

9. A title of dignity or office (a) A degree conferred by colleges and universities as, *master of arts* (b) [esp.] In Scotland, the title of the eldest son of a viscount or baron as, the *Master of Lovat* (heir of Lord or Baron Lovat).

Master of Ravenswood, a title which he still retained, though forfeiture had attached to that of his father
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, II

(c) The title of the head of some societies or corporations as, the grand master of the Knights of Malta, the master of Balliol College, the master of a lodge of free masons (d) Eccles., a title applied to certain resident tithes in a minister as, *master of the lady chapel*, etc.

10†. In the game of bowls, the jack

At bowles every one craves to kisse the master
Flower, Schoole of Abuse, p. 60 (Davies)

11. A husband [Low, Eng.]

"I'm a watching for my master." "Do you mean your husband?" said I. "Yes, miss my master."
Dickens, Bleak House, viii

Grand master, the title of the head of military orders of knighthood as the Hospitallers, the Templars, and the Teutonic Knights. The title is also given to the head of the fraternity of freemasons for the time being.

Wottest thou that Tiras de Baumanoir, the chief of their Order, and whom they [the Templars] term Grand Master, is now himself at Templatowe?
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxv

Great master! See *great*. — Master attendant. See *attendant*. — Master in chancery, in England, formerly, a judicial or quasi-judicial officer of the court of chancery.

— Master in lunacy. See *lunacy*. — Master of Arts, an academical degree granted by a college or other authorized body, on the successful completion of a certain course of study or in recognition of professional merit. Commonly abbreviated to *M. A.* or *M. A.* — Master of ceremonies. See *ceremony*. — Master of or in glomery! See *glomery*.

— Master of song, in England, in the sixteenth century, the title of the music teacher to the Chapel Royal.

— Master of the church, in *Eng. eccles. hist.*, one of the body of learned clergy who sat as advisers of the bishops in synods.

— Master of the faculties, the principal officer of the Court of Faculties (which see, under *faculty*).

— Master of the horse (a) [Latin *magister equitum*, commander of the cavalry.] In *form hist.*, an official appointed by the dictator to act as his chief subordinate. He discharged the duties of the dictator during the latter's absence. (b) An equestrian, especially, the third great officer in the British court. He has the management of all the royal stables and bred horses, with authority over all the equestrian and pages, coachmen, footmen, groomes, etc. In state cavalcades he rides next to the sovereign.

He is in attendance on me, the noble Earl of Sussex's master of horse
Scott, Kenilworth, xv

Master of the household, an officer employed under the treasurer of the British royal household to survey accounts. — Master of the mint. See *mint*. — Master of the ordnance, a great officer who has the command of the ordnance and artillery of Great Britain. — Master of the robes. See *robes*. — Master of the Rolls, one of the judges of the chancery division of the High Court of Justice in England, the keeper of the rolls of all patents and grants that pass the great seal, and of all records of the Court of Chancery. He ranks next after the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and above the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. — Master of the Sentences (*Magister Sententiarum*) a title given to the celebrated Peter Lombard Bishop of Paris in the twelfth century, from his great work "Sententiarum Libri Quatuor," or "The Four Books of Sentences" (commonly called "The Sentences"). Illustrative of doctrines of the churches in sentences or passages taken from the fathers. — Master of the song, an instructor of choristers. — A choir master.

Master of the Temple, the preacher of the Temple Church in London. He holds his office by appointment of the crown, without episcopal induction. — Master's mate, formerly, in the United States navy, a junior officer whose duty it was to assist the master. See *mate*.

— Masters of the schools, in the University of Oxford, England, the conductors of the first examination ('responsions') of the three that candidates for the degree of B. A. are required to pass. — Passed master, one who has occupied the office or dignity of master especially in such bodies or societies as the freemasons, etc., hence, figuratively one who has ripe experience in his particular craft or business. Often written *past master*. — The little masters (a) Certain German engravers of the sixteenth century so called from the smallness of their prints. (b) See the quotation.

In this [the hatters'] trade prevailed, early in the eighteenth century, the system of carrying on industry by means of sub contractors (alias sweaters), who were called Little Masters
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxxviii

The Master, a specific designation of Christ as head of the church and supreme guide of his followers. — The old masters, a title given collectively to the eminent painters of the Renaissance and earlier, particularly to the Italian painters of this period. — To be meat for one's master. See *meat*.

II. a. Having or exercising mastery, directing or controlling, chief, principal, leading as, a *master mechanic* or *mariner*; a *master builder* or *printer*, a *master hand* in trade.

The master temple of al the tounes
Chaucer, Good Women, I 1016.

The choice and master spirits of this age
Shak, J. C., III 1 168

This later version of a most sublime tragedy has the fire and vigor of a master hand
Stedman, Victorian Poets, pp. 121-2

Master builder, (a) A chief builder, a director of building, an architect.

As a wise masterbuilder, I have laid the foundation
I Cor. III 10.

(b) One who employs workmen in building. — Master chord, in music, the chord of the dominant. — Master fugue, in music, a fugue without episodes, one in which either subject or answer is continually heard, or one in which only the most difficult contrapuntal methods are used. — Master mariner, mason, etc. See *mariner*, etc. — Master mind, the chief mind, a predominant intellect, a master spirit. — Master note. Same as *leading note*. See *leading*. — Master passion, a predominant passion as, ambition was his master passion. — Master spirit, a predominant mind, a master mind.

A good book is the precious life blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life
Milton, Areopagitica

Master workman (a) A workman in charge or one who is master of his craft. (b) [esp.] The chief executive officer of the Knights of Labor. [I 8.]

master¹ (mās'tēr), *n* [= D *meister* = MLG *mēsteren*, *meistern* = OHG *meistarēn*, *meistrōn*, MHG *† meistern* = Sw *mastra* = Dan *mastrer*, master, from the noun.] *I thus 1* To become the master of, subject to one's will, control, or authority, conquer, overpower, subdue.

Every one can master a grief but he that has it
Shak, Much Ado, III 2 28

Kings nor authority can master Fate
Fletcher (and another) Love's Cure, v 8

2 To make one's self master of, overcome the difficulties of, learn so as to be able to apply or use as to master a science.

That art of plain living, which mortals in all ages have prized so much, was mastered completely by Wordsworth
J. R. Seely, Nat. Religion, p. 97

3 To control as master or owner, possess, have power over.

So thin he hath it [gold] when he cannot use it,
And leaves it to be master'd by his young
Shak, Lear, I 1 868

The Hurons would follow our trail, and master our scalps before we had got a dozen miles
Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxv

4† To hold the position or relation of master to, be a master to.

Rather father thee than master thee
Shak, Cymbeline, IV 2 396

5 In a technical use, to season or age.

A slight change in the quality of the sumac, something different in the aging or *mastering* of the logwood, and other causes, put works almost to a stand still
O'Neil, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 86.

II. *intrans* To be skilful, excel. [Rare.]

They talk of fencing, and the use of arms,
The art of urging and avoiding harm,
The noble science and the *mastering* skill
Of making just approaches how to kill
B. Jonson, Underwoods (Latham)

master² (mās'tēr), *n* [*master* + *-er*]. 1 A vessel with a specified number of masts in composition as, a three-masted.

master-at-arms (mās'tēr-at-armz'), *n* In a man-of-war, a petty officer of the first class, the chief police officer of the ship, whose duties are to take charge of all prisoners, and to keep order on the berth-deck. His assistants are called *ship's corporals*.

masterdom (mās'tēr-dum), *n* [*ME masterdom* (= OHG *meistar-tum*, *meistar-tum*, MHG *meistertum*, *† meistrthum*, *† master* + *-dom*)] Power of control, dominion, mastery.

Give solely sovereign sway and masterdom
Shak, Macbeth, I 5 71

masterful (mās'tēr-ful), *a* [*ME masterfull*, *masterful*, *† master* + *-ful*]. 1 Having the character or qualities of a master, capable of mastery, controlling, imperious, domineering.

Shal noon housebonde sayn to me "chek mat!
For eyther they ben ful of jealousy,
Or mayterful, or loven novelty."
Chaucer, Troilus II 756

How masterful loue is in youthe!
Gower, Conf. Amant, III

Such parents are invaluable boons to an ambitious, an ergotic, and masterful child. *The Century*, XXVIII 128

2 Expressing or indicating mastery; exhibiting force or power as, a *masterful* manner or command. — Masterful beggar, formerly, in *Scott's law*, a beggar who took by force or by putting the householders in fear, a *scorn*.

masterfully (mās'tēr-ful-ly), *adv* In a masterful or imperious manner.

masterfulness (mās'tēr-ful-ness), *n* The quality of being masterful, imperious, or domineering.

masterhood (mās'tēr-hūd), *n* [*† master* + *-hood*]. The state of being a master, a condition of mastery, mastership.

I would accommodate quietly to his masterhood, smile undisturbed at his ineradicable ambition.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxiv

master-joint (mās'tēr-jōint), *n*. In geol., the most marked or best-defined system of joints or divisional planes by which a rock is intersected. Many rocks are traversed by two systems of joints nearly at right angles with each other. One of these is frequently decidedly better defined than the other, and any joint of this system would be designated as a master joint. If there are two well developed systems of joints and an other which is less so, the former would both be included under the designation of *master joints*.

master-key (mās'tēr-kē), *n*. 1. A key which opens (masters) many locks so differently constructed that the key proper to each will open none of the others.

A very *Master key* to every Body's strong Box
Congress, Way of the World, III

2. Figuratively, a general clue to lead out of many difficulties, a guide to the solution of many questions or doubts.

The discernment of characters is the *master key* of human policy
Goldsmith, Phanor

masterless (mās'tēr-less), *a*. [*< ME. maisterles, < mastri + less*] 1. Not having a master, uncontrolled or unprotected by a master. In England in early times, a masterless man, that is, one who could not prove either that he was a freeman or that he was under the control of a master—was beyond the pale of the law, and could legally be treated as a vagabond, or consigned to a master, or even put to death. Negroes were subject to similar conditions in the southern United States during the existence of slavery.

A *masterless man*? He had better not to speak to me, unless he is in love with gail and gallows
Kingley, Westward Ho, vii

In English society of a far later time we find "*masterless men*" to be a name of thieves, beggars, and pious breakers
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 30

2. Free from mastery or ownership, liberated from or not subject to a master, having unrestrained liberty.

Ther sholden ye so stedes and horse renne *masterless*, their roynes trullynge vndir fote, whiche of the adoles were all bloody of knyghtes that ther ynnis hadde be slayn
Mortin (E. E. T. S.), II, 211

What mean these *masterless* and gory swordes?
Shak., R. and I, v, 3, 142

3. That cannot be mastered, ungovernable, beyond control.

Such vast heath fires are lighted up that they often get to a *masterless* head
Gilbert White

masterlessness (mās'tēr-less-ness), *n*. The state or quality of being masterless or without a master, unrestrainedness. *Have.*

masterliness (mās'tēr-li-ness), *n*. The condition or quality of being masterly, masterly ability or skill.

master-lode (mās'tēr-lōd), *n*. Same as *champion lode* (which see, under *lode*).

masterly (mās'tēr-ly), *a*. [= *D. meesterlyk* = *MLG. meesterlyk* = *OHG. meistarlich*, *MHG. meisterlich*, *G. meistarlich* = *Sw. meistarlig* = *Dan. meistarlig*, as *master* + *-ly*] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a master, characteristic of one who is master of his art or subject.

But when action or personage to be described, how bold, how *masterly* are the strokes of Virgil!
Dryden, Account of Annus Mirabilis.

2. Acting like a master, imperious, domineering, masterful. [*rare*]

masterly (mās'tēr-ly), *adv.* [= *D. meesterlyk* = *MLG. meesterlyk* = *OHG. meistarlich*, *MHG. meisterlich*, *G. meistarlich*, as *master* + *-ly*] 2. In a masterly manner, with the skill or ability of a master.

Masterly done
The very life seems warm upon her lip
Shak., W. T., v, 3, 66

masteroust, mastroust (mās'tēr-ust, -trus), *a*. [Formerly also *mastrous*, *< master* + *-ous*] Characteristic of a master, masterly; skilful.

Must we learne from Canons and quaint Sermonings Interlind with barbarous Latin to illumine a period, to wreath an Enthyemema with *mastrous* dextery?
Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

masterpiece (mās'tēr-pēs), *n*. 1. A work or performance of a master, a piece of work of surpassing excellence; any performance or production superior to others of its kind, whether by the same person or by others.

Here we must rest this is our *master piece*,
We cannot think to go beyond this
B. Jonson, Volpone, v, 1

At an earlier period they had studied the *master pieces* of ancient genius.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., III

2. Chief excellence or talent.

There is no *master piece* in art like policy
Beau and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv, 2.

Disimulation was his *masterpiece*

Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

master-prize (mās'tēr-priz), *n*. A masterly or commanding stroke; a move, stroke, or game worthy of a master hand or mind.

She hath play'd her *master prize*, a rare one
Fletcher, Pilgrim, III, 4

There is some notable *masterprize* of roguery
This drum strikes up for
Middleton, Game at Chess, III, 1

mastership (mās'tēr-ship), *n*. [= *OFries. masterskip*, *mastership* = *D. meesterschap* = *MLG. meisterschap* = *OHG. meisterschaft*, *MHG. G. meisterschaft* = *Sw. masterskap* = *Dan. mester-skab*, as *master* + *-ship*] 1. The state or office of a master, a master's position or rank, as, the *mastership* of a school, or of a vessel.

Yet these conscientious Men wanted not boldness to seize into their hands, or not unwillingly to accept,
Collegiate *Masterships* in the Universities.
Milton, Hist. England, III

The kinds of this seignoury, Seneca makes two: the one, power or command, the other, propriety or *mastership*.
Raleigh, Hist. World, I, ix, § 1

2. Masterly skill or capacity; superiority; mastery.

That, when the sea was calm, all boats alike
Show'd *mastership* in floating
Shak., Cor., iv, 1, 7

Where noble youths for *mastership* should strive
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., I

3. A chief work, a masterpiece.

Two youths of royal blood, renown'd in fight,
The *mastership* of Heaven in face and mind
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., II, 818

4. In address, your *mastership*, like your lordship, etc. Sometimes contracted to *maskip*.

How now, Signior Launcelot what news with your *maskip*?
Shak., R. G. of V., III, 1, 280

Save your *mastership*!
Do you know us, sir?
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, III, 1

master-sinew (mās'tēr-sin'ū), *n*. In anatomy, the tendon of the gastrocnemius muscle, which is inserted into the heel. It corresponds to the tendon of Achilles in man.

mastersinger (mās'tēr-sing'ēr), *n*. [Tr. of *MLG. meistersinger*, *G. meistersänger* (*G. also meistersinger*), *< meister*, master, + *singer*, singer] One of a class of German poets and musicians, chiefly peasants and artisans, who began to form guilds or societies for the cultivation of their art in the fourteenth century. Nuremberg was their principal seat, and Hans Sachs, a shoemaker of that place, was the most celebrated of them, but societies were founded in all the principal cities, many of which were maintained till the seventeenth century, while that of Ulm continued in existence till 1839.

Through these streets so broad and stately, these obscure and dismal lanes
Walk'd of yore the *Mastersingers*, chanting rude poetic strains
Longfellow, Nuremberg

master-spring (mās'tēr-spring), *n*. The spring which sets in motion or regulates the whole work of a machine.

master-stroke (mās'tēr-strōk), *n*. 1. A masterly achievement, a wonderfully clever or successful action.

How oft, amazed and ravished, you have seen
The conduct prudent, and stupendous art,
And *master strokes* in each mechanic part
Sir R. Blackmore

2. In art, an important or capital line.

Some painters will hit the chief lines and *masterstrokes* of a face so truly that, through all the differences of age, the picture shall still bear a resemblance
Waller, Poems, II, Pref.

Paul should himself direct me I would trace
His *master strokes*, and draw from his design
Cowper, Task, II, 398

master-touch (mās'tēr-tuch), *n*. The touch or finish of a master.

I have here only mentioned some *master touches* of this admirable piece
Tatler, No. 156

master-wheel (mās'tēr-hwēl), *n*. The main or chief wheel in a machine, specifically, a wheel which acts as a driver or imparts motion to other parts, as the large cog-wheel of a horse-power.

masterwork (mās'tēr-wōrk), *n*. [= *MLG. meisterwerk* = *G. meisterwerk* = *Sw. meisterverk* = *Dan. mesterwerk*, as *master* + *work*.] Principal performance, masterpiece, chef-d'œuvre.

Yet let me touch one point of this great act,
That famous siege, the *master work* of all
Davies, Death of the Erie of Devonshire

Bore by degrees his *master-work* arose

Thomson, Castle of Indolence, II, 19

masterwort (mās'tēr-wērt), *n*. [A tr. of *Imperatoria* sense variously explained.] A name of several umbelliferous plants. (a) Properly, *Pseudanum* (*Imperatoria*) *Ostruthium*, a native of central

Europe, formerly much cultivated as a pot-herb. Its root is an aromatic stimulant. (b) An American plant, *Hieracium lanatum*. Its root has stimulant and carminative properties. (c) *Archangelica atropurpurea*, an infusion of which is sometimes used in infantile colic. — Dwarf *masterwort*, *Haemodia Epipactis*. — Great black *masterwort*, *Astrantia major*. — Small black *masterwort*, *Astrantia minor*. — Wild or English *masterwort*. Same as *herb-gerard*.

mastery (mās'tēr-i), *n*. [*< ME. mastery, mastery, maystrye, maistrye, meistry, < OF. maistrye* (= *Sp. maestría* = *Pg. mestria* = *It. maestria*), *mastery*, *< maistrye*, *master* see *master*, *n*.] 1. The state of being a master, power of command or control, rule, dominion, sway.

A monk ther was, a fair for the *maistrye*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I, 166.

For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four champions fierce,
Strive here for *mastery*.
Milton, P. L., II, 300

Their *mastery* of the sea gave them along every coast a secure basis of operations
J. R. Green, Conquest of England, III.

2. Ascendancy in war or in competition, the upper hand, superiority, preëminence.

It is not the voice of them that about for *mastery*.
Ex. xxxiii, 18

Riding of this steed, brother Bredbeddle,
The *mastery* belongs to me.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I, 242).

3. Expert knowledge or skill, power of using or exercising, dexterity, as, the *mastery* of an art or science.

The 16 medlyn agents the feure pestilenciale, and the *maistrye* to cure it
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 23

O, had I now your manner, *maistrye*, might,
How would I draw!
B. Jonson, Poet to the Painter

He could attain to a *mastery* in all languages
Tillotson.

4. Masterly attainment, the gaining of mastery.

Now I wote techen you the *maistrye* of departynge of gold fro silur whanne thei be moyngid togidere
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 9

A science whose *mastery* demands a whole life of laborious diligence
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 340

5. A contest for superiority. *Holland*

He would often times run, leap, and prove *maistryes* with his chiefe courtiers
Knolles, Hist. Turks (1603). (Nares.)

The youth of the several wards and parishes contend in other *maistryes* and pastimes
 Evelyn, Diary, Jan., 1644.

6. A masterly operation or act, a triumph of skill.

Taketh good heed, ye shul wel seen at ye,
That I wol doon a *maistrye* er I go
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, I, 49

No *maistrye* is it to get a friend, but for to keepe him long
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 91

7. The finding of the magisterium or philosopher's stone, also, the stone itself.

I am the lord of the philosopher's stone,
I am the master of the *maistrye*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv, 1

mastful (māst'fūl), *a*. [*< mast* + *-ful*] Abounding with mast, or the fruit of the oak, beech, and other forest-trees.

masthead (māst'hēd), *n*. 1. The top or head of the mast of a ship or vessel, technically, the top or head of the lower mast, but by extension the highest point of the mast. Thus, a sailor may be sent to the masthead (the top of the lower mast) as a lookout-man, or for punishment to carry the colors at the masthead is to carry them at the highest point of the mast.

2. One who is stationed at the masthead: as, the sundown *masthead*.

masthead (māst'hēd), *v. t*. [*< masthead*, *n*.] 1. To raise to the masthead, place or display at the masthead.

In a minute the flag, Jack down, was *mastheaded*, and fluttering its fair folds upon the breeze.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xlvii.

2. To punish, as a sailor, by sending to the masthead (the top of one of the lower masts) for a certain or an indefinite time.

The next morning I was regularly *mastheaded*.
Marryat, Frank Mildmay, iv (Davies.)

mast-hoop (māst'hūp), *n*. A wooden or iron hoop on a mast.

mast-house, masting-house (māst'-, mās'ting-house), *n*. A large roofed building in which masts are made or prepared for use.

mastic (mas'tik), *n*. and *a*. [Also *mastick*, formerly also *mastick*, *< ME. mastik* = *D. mastik*, *< F. mastic* = *Pr. mastic*, *mastec* = *Sp. obs. masticos* (usually *almaciga*, *< Ar. al-mastake*) = *Pg. masticque* = *It. mastic*, *masteco* (= *G. mastix*, *LL. ML. mastix*), *< L. masticus*, also *masticus*, *LL. masticum* and *mastix*, *< Gr. μαρτιχ*, *mastic*, so called because used as in the East as chewing-gum, *<*

μαστιχῶν, chew: cf. *μαστός*, the mouth (see *mas-taz*, *mustache*), < *μαστόδον*, chew. Hence ult. *mas-ticoid*.] I. n. 1. A resinous substance obtained from the common mastic-tree, *Pistacia Lentiscus*, a small tree about 12 feet high, native in the countries around the Mediterranean. The commercial article is derived principally from the Levant, and especially from the island of Chios. The greater part is obtained from artificial incisions in the bark of the tree. It comes in yellow, brittle, transparent, rounded tears, which soften between the teeth with bitterish taste and aromatic smell. About 90 per cent of mastic is dissolved in alcohol, the residue constituting the substance masticin. Its solution in turpentine constitutes a varnish much used in painting in oil. In the East mastic is chewed by the women.

2. A similar resin yielded by some other plant. Algerian or Barbary mastic is afforded by *Pistacia Terebinthus* (P. *Atlantica*), a tree of the same region as P. *Lentiscus*. In India a mastic is obtained from P. *Khatyube* and P. *Cabuboa*. At the Cape of Good Hope a shrubby composite plant, *Euryops speciosissimus*, called *renu bush* yields a gum which serves as mastic. The Peruvian mastic tree is *Schinus molle*, the West Indian is *Bursera gummiifera*, a lofty tree from all parts of which a resinous gum exudes.

3 A mastic-tree

A line of sandy hills, covered with thickets of myrtle and mastic, shut off the view of the plain and meadows. B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 43

4. A distilled liquor, most commonly obtained from grapes or grape-skins after the wine is pressed, flavored with the gum mastic and sometimes with anise or fennel, becoming opaline when mixed with water, much drunk in Turkey, Greece, and the islands. The best is made in Chios. — 5. A kind of mortar or cement used for plastering walls. It is composed of finely ground oolitic limestone mixed with sand and litharge, and is used with a considerable portion of linseed oil. It sets hard in a few days, and is much used in works where great expedition is required. — **Asphaltic mastic**. Same as asphalt. — **Bituminous mastic**. See *bituminous cement*, under *bituminous*.

II. a. Adhesive, as or with gum or mastic.

Gellia wore a velvet mastic patch.

By Hall, *Satires*, vi. 1

masticable (mas'ti-ka-bl), a. [*mastic* (a) + *-able*] Capable of being chewed, susceptible of mastication.

masticate (mas'ti-kāt), v. t.; pret and pp *masticated*, ppr *masticating*. [*L.L. masticatus*, pp of *masticare*, chew (> *It. masticare* = Sp. *masticar*, obs. *mastigar* = Pg. *mastigar* = OF. *mascher*, F. *macher*, chew), orig. chew mastic (not from the ancient and rare Gr. *μαστιχῶν*, gnash the teeth, which is, however, remotely related), < *masticho*, *mastice*, mastic. See *mastic*, n.] 1. To grind with the teeth, and prepare for swallowing and digestion, chew as, to *masticate* food.

Now I eat my meals with pain,
Averse to *masticate* the grain.

Cotton, *Fables*, vi.

2. To prepare for use by cutting or kneading, as with a masticator.

Mr Hancock had a cylinder made of masticated rubber, of a convenient size. Ure, *Diet*, I. 698

mastication (mas-ti-kā'shon), n. [= F. *mastication* = Sp. *masticación* = Pg. *masticação* = It. *masticazione*, < ML. *masticatio* (n.), < L.L. *masticare*, chew. See *masticate*.] 1. The act of chewing, the process of triturating food with the teeth, manducation. — 2. The process of tearing to pieces or kneading, as india-rubber, by means of the masticator. — **Muscles of mastication**, the muscles specially concerned in the act of chewing, being those by whose action the lower jaw is moved upward and sidewise. They constitute a special group of muscles, deriving their innervation from the motor filaments of the trigeminal nerve. In man these muscles are the temporalis, masseter, and external and internal pterygoid.

masticator (mas'ti-kā-tor), n. [= Sp. *masticador*, a horse's bit, = Pg. *masticador* = It. *masticatore*, masticator, < NL. *masticator*, < L.L. *masticare*, chew. See *masticate*.] One who or that which masticates or chews. Specifically — (a) A small kind of mincing machine for cutting up meat for aged persons or others unable to chew properly. (b) A machine used in purifying india-rubber or gutta percha, consisting of a shaft set with strong teeth and revolving in a case in which the material to be purified is placed. (c) In *entom.*, sometimes used for the organs of the mouth employed in mastication — the maxillae and mandibles. Kirby.

masticatory (mas'ti-kā-tō-rī), a. and n. [= F. *masticatoire* = Pr. *masticatori* = Sp. *It. masticatorio*, < NL. *masticatorius*, < L.L. *masticare*, chew: see *masticate*, *masticator*.] I. a. Relating or pertaining to mastication; used in or effected by chewing, as, the *masticatory apparatus* or process. — **Masticatory mouth**, in *entom.*, a mouth provided with well-developed mandibles and maxillae, as in *Coleoptera* and *Hymenoptera*. Also called *mandibulate mouth*. — **Masticatory sac** or *stomach*, a stomach which serves for the trituration and comminution of

food by a process analogous to chewing, as the muscular gizzard of a bird, with its dense, tough, and sometimes bony epithelial lining, or the highly chitinated stomach of a crustacean, with its elaborate set of tooth-like processes.

II. n., pl. *masticatories* (-rīz). A substance chewed to excite the secretion of saliva.

The root [of the coconut palm] is used as a *masticatory*. Boissier, *Botany*, p. 464

mastic-cement (mas'tik-sē ment'), n. Same as *mastu*, 5.

mastic-cloth (mas'tik-klōth), n. A kind of canvas made for needlework.

mastich, **mastiche**, n. See *mastic*.

mastic-herb (mas'tik-ērb), n. A low shrubby plant, *Thymus masticina*, having a strong agreeable smell, like mastic. It grows in Spain.

masticic (mas-tik'ik), a. [*mastic* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to mastic.

masticin (mas'ti-sin), n. [= F. *masticine* = It. *masticino*, as *mastic* + *-in*²] A substance (C₄₀H₃₂O₂) which remains undissolved on dissolving mastic in alcohol. It amounts to about a tenth of the mastic employed, and has while moist all the characters of caoutchouc, but becomes brittle when dried.

mastick, n. and a. I. n. An obsolete spelling of *mastic*.

II. a. [Appar. an attrib. use of *mastic* with ref. to *masticate*.] Masticatory only in the following passage, where modern editions have *mastic*.

When rank Thersites opens his *mastick* jaws,

We shall hear music, wit, and oracle.

Shak., I. and C. i. 3. 73

Masticophis (mas-tik'ō-fis), n. [NL, prop. **Masticophis*, < (Gr. *μαστις*, a whip, scourge, + *ὄφις*, a serpent, snake.) A genus of innocuous serpents, of the family *Crotalidae*, established by Baird and Girard in 1853, the whip-snakes. The type is the coachwhip snake, *M. flagelliformis*, a very slender species with smooth scales, found in the southern United States, and others are described.

masticot¹, n. An erroneous form of *mascrot*.

masticot², n. Mastic.

mastic-tree (mas'tik-trē), n. [*ME mastic-tree*] 1. A tree which yields mastic, especially *Pistacia Lentiscus*. See *mastic*, 1 and 2.

The bones hard of *mastic tree* wol serve yow.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 98

2. A valuable tree of Florida and the West Indies. *Sideroxylon Masticodendron*. The wood is very hard and heavy, strong, and close grained. It resists the attacks of teredo, and is largely used in ship and boat-building. It bears a plum-like fruit, of a pleasant subacid flavor, eagerly eaten by animals.

masticurous (mas-ti-kū'rus), a. [Also *masticurous*, prop. **masticurans*, < Gr. *μαστις*, a whip, scourge, + *οὐρα*, the tail.] Having a whip-like tail, as the ray.

mastiff (mās'tif), n. [The associated forms (in E and F) are of 3 types: (a) *mastiff*, formerly also *mastive* < ME *mastif*, *mestif*, a mastiff, < OF *mestif*, F *metif*, of mixed breed, mongrel (< *chien mestif*, a mongrel dog), < ML. **mixtivus*, **mestivus*, mixed, (b) early mod. E *masty*, < ME *mastis*, a mongrel, < OF *mestis*, F *métis* (= Pr. *mastis* = Sp. *mestizo* = Pg. *mestizo* = It. *mestizzo*), of a mixed breed, mongrel, < ML. **mixtivus*, **mestivus*, mixed, (c) **mastin* (< **mastin*), < Sc. *mestyn*), < OF *mastin*, F *mâtin* = Pr. *mastin* (cf. Sp. *mastin*, Pg. *mastim*, It. *mastino*, ML. *mastinus*, all appar. < OF), a mastiff, < ML. **mixtivus*, **mestivus*, mixed, all three types (ML. **mixtivus*, **mestivus*, **mastinus*) < L. *mastus*, *mastus*, mixed, pp. of *miscere*, mix. See *marl*.] For the form *mest*, ult. < L. *mest*, cf. *mastin*², *mastin*². This etym. is the only one that satisfactorily explains the various forms involved. Skeat, following Scheler and Diez, supposes *mastiff* to be lit. 'a house-dog', the ML type *mastinus* being in this view contracted (after Rom.) from **mastoninus*, ult. **mansionatus* (sc. *canis*), < *masnata*, ult. **mansionata* (OF. *meisnece*, *maivnee*, etc.), household, family (see *many*², *meny*). Minshew (1925) similarly explains it as 'a mason's tenant, a domum tenens, keeping the house'. A variety of dog of considerable antiquity. A true bred mastiff is of large size, and very stoutly built. The head is well developed and large, the lips deep and pendulous on each side of the mouth, and the whole aspect noble. This animal is capable of great attachment, and is valuable as a watch dog.

In old time was an usage to norryshe grots *mastyns* and rare bytynge dogges in the lytel houses upon the walls, that by them shulde be knowne the comynge of theyre enemyes. Caxton, *Fayt of Armes*, II. 158

As savage bull, whom the fierce *mastives* bat. Spenser

mastiff-bat (mās'tif-bat), n. A molossid or bulldog-bat, a member of the *Molossina* so called from its physiognomy. See *Molossina*. **Mastigamocha** (mas'ti-gā-mō'chā), n. [NL, < Gr. *μαστις* (*μαστις*), a whip, scourge, + *ἀποχθή*,

change, alternation. See *amarba*.] A remarkable genus of flagellate infusorians, combining the pseudopods of an amoeba with a long terminal flagellum. The genus illustrates a group of infusorians which have been called *Rhizoflagellata*. A species is named *M. aspera*.

Mastigamobidae (mas-ti-gā-mō'bi-dē), n. pl. [NL, < *Mastigamoba* + *-ida*] A family of rhizoflagellate infusorians, typified by the genus *Mastigamoba*.

mastigium (mas-ti'gi-um), n., pl. *mastigia* (-gī). [NL, < (Gr. *μαστις* (*μαστις*), a whip.) In *entom.*, one of the prominent organs on the posterior extremity of a very few lepidopterous larvae, from which the threadlike processes can be thrust, as in the European *Harpia vinula*. The caterpillars lash their sides with these threads to repel the attacks of ichneumon parasites.

Mastigophora (mas-ti-gōf'ō-rā), n. pl. [NL, neut. pl. of *mastigophorus*. See *mastigophorous*.] Same as *Flagellata*. — **Mastigophora trichosomata**. Same as *Ciliophanellata*.

mastigophore (mas'ti-gō-fōr), n. [*Mastigophora*] A flagellate infusorian, any member of the *Mastigophora*.

mastigophoric (mas'ti-gō-fōr'ik), a. [*Mastigophora* + *-ic*] Same as *mastigophorous*, 1. F. L. Peacock, *Headlong Hall*, vi.

mastigophorous (mas-ti-gōf'ō-rus), a. [*Gr. μαστιγόφορος*, bearing a whip, < *μαστις* (*μαστις*), a whip, + *φορεῖν*, < *φορῶ* = E. *bear*.] 1. Carrying a whip, scourge, or wand. S. Smith — 2. In *zool.*, flagellate, as an infusorian, of or pertaining to the *Mastigophora*.

mastigopod (mas'ti-gō-pod), a. and n. [*NL. mastigopus* (-pod-), < (Gr. *μαστις* (*μαστις*), a whip, + *ποῦς* (*ποῦς*) = E. *foot*.] 1. A furnished with cilia or flagella, or both, as an infusorian, of or pertaining to the *Mastigopoda*.

II. n. A member of the *Mastigopoda*.

Mastigopoda (mas-ti-gōp'ō-dā), n. pl. [NL, neut. pl. of *mastigopus*. See *mastigopod*.] All those *Protozoa* which possess cilia or flagella, the two infusorial classes *Ciliata* and *Flagellata*. Hurley.

mastigopodous (mas-ti-gōp'ō-dus), a. [As *mastigopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *mastigopod*.

mastigure (mas'ti-gū-rē), n. [*NL. Mastigurus*.] An agamoid lizard of the genus *Uromastix*, as, the spine-footed *mastigure*, *Uromastix spinipes*.

Mastigurus (mas-ti-gū'rus), n. [NL, < Gr. *μαστις* (*μαστις*), a whip, + *οὐρα*, a tail.] Same as *Uromastix*. Fleming.

mastilyont, n. Same as *mastin*².

masting-house (mās'ting hous), n. See *mast-house*.

mastist, n. A Middle English form of *masty*².

mastitis (mas'ti-tis), n. [NL, < (Gr. *μαστοίτις*, the breast, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mammary gland. Also called *mammitis*.

mastiver, n. An obsolete form of *mastiff*. Minshew, *Colgrave*.

mastless¹ (mās'tles), a. [*mast*¹ + *-less*.] Having no mast as, a *mastless* vessel.

mastless² (mās'tles), a. [*mast*² + *-less*.] Bearing or producing no mast as a *mastless* beech.

A crown of *mastless* oak adorned his head.

Dryden, *tr. of Virgil's Georgics*, II.

mastlin¹, n. See *mastin*¹.

mastlin², n. See *mastin*².

mastman (mās'tman), n., pl. *mastmen* (-men).

A seaman stationed at a mast in a man-of-war to keep the ropes clear and in order. In the British service, formerly called *captain of the mast*.

mastoccipital (mas-tok-sip'i-tal), a. [*mas-toid* (a) + *occipital*.] Common to the mastoid and the occipital bone as, the *mastoccipital suture*. Also *masto-occipital*.

mastodon (mas'tō-don), n. [NL, so called with ref. to the mammillary processes on the molar teeth, < Gr. *μαστο*, breast (mammilla), + *ὄδων* (*ὄδων*) = E. *tooth*.] 1. An extinct proboscidean quadruped of the family *Elephantidae* and subfamily *Mastodontinae*. Several genera and rather numerous species have been discovered in Tertiary deposits of most parts of the world, in some cases associated with those of the mammoth. One of the largest and best known of these is the American *Mastodon giganteus*, which survived to a late Pleistocene period. A specimen nearly perfect was found in Missouri in 1840. It is now in the British Museum and its dimensions are — extreme length 20 feet 2 inches, height 9 feet 6 inches, cranium, length 9½ feet, width 2 feet 11 inches, tusk, extreme length 7 feet 2 inches, circumference at base 27 inches. See cut on following page.

2. [cap.] The typical genus of *Mastodontinae*, formerly held to include all the mastodons,

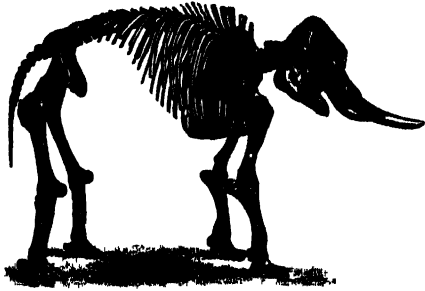
now restricted to those of the tetralophodont series, such as *M. avernensis* of Europe

mastodont (mas'tō-dont), *a* and *n* [*< mastodon(-t-)*] *I. a* Having teeth like a mastodon: tubercular, as a mastodont's tooth.

II. n A mastodon

mastodontic (mas-to-don'tik), *a* [*< mastodont + -ic*] Of or pertaining to a mastodon; resembling a mastodon, of mammoth size: as, *mastodontic dimensions* Everett

Mastodontinae (mas'tō-don-tī-nē), *n pl* [NL, *< Mastodon (-odont-) + -inae*] A subfamily of Elephantidae typified by the genus *Mastodon*, distinguished from *Elephantinae* by the character of the molar teeth, mastodonts. The ridges of the molars increase in number by one or more on the successive teeth, and have more or fewer mammilliform



Mastodon (*Mastodon giganteus*)
Skeleton discovered at Cobles, New York, 1864; now in the State
Museum of Natural History, Albany

tubercles, while the intervening valleys have little or no cement. Three genera are now recognized, called *Tridactylodon*, *Tetralophodon*, and *Pentalophodon* by Falconer, the second of these terms being a synonym of *Mastodon* proper, and the first being the same as *Tetradactylodon* of Godman

mastodontine (mas-to-don'tin), *a* Of or pertaining to the *Mastodontinae* distinguished from *Elephantinae* in a technical sense

mastodynia (mas-tō-din'i-ē), *n* [NL, *< Gr mastos, the breast, + dymia, pain*] In *pathol*, pain in the mammary gland

mastoid (mas'toid), *a* and *n* [*< (Gr mastoeidēs, like the breast, < mastos, the breast, + eidos, form)*] *I. a* Test-like, shaped like a nipple specifically applied in anatomy to a part or process of the temporal bone, from its shape in man See below **Mastoid artery**, a small branch of the posterior auricular artery, also, a small branch of the occipital artery which enters the mastoid foramen — **Mastoid cells**, a number of irregular spaces or cavities in the substance of the mastoid process of the temporal bone, communicating with one another and with the cavity of the tympanum — **Mastoid foramen** See *foramen* — **Mastoid muscle**, the sternocleidomastoid muscle. — **Mastoid process** of the temporal bone, the mastoid. See cuts 1 and 2 under *skull*

II. n 1 The mastoid part or process of the temporal bone in adult man, a conical nipple-like bony prominence below and behind the orifice of the ear, to which the sternocleidomastoid, trachelomastoid, digastric, and other muscles are attached, and which is grooved for the passage of the occipital artery. It is not a distinct element of the compound temporal bone having no independent center of ossification, but is merely an outgrowth of the petrous bone, forming with this the petromastoid. It is scarcely recognizable in infants. The interior is excavated by the numerous mastoid cells. 2 A distinct bone of the skull of some of the lower vertebrates, regarded by Owen as homologous with the mammalian mastoid

mastoidea, *n* Plural of *mastoideum*

mastoideal (mas-toi'dē-al), *a* [*< mastoideus + -al*] Same as *mastoid*

mastoidean (mas-toi'dē-an), *a* [*< mastoideus + -an*] Same as *mastoid*

mastoidei, *n* Plural of *mastoideus*

mastoideum (mas-toi'dē-um), *n*; *pl* *mastoidea* (-ē) [NL, neut. see *mastoideus*] The mastoid, more fully called *osteo mastoideum*

mastoideus (mas-toi'dē-us), *n*, *pl* *mastoidea* (-i) [NL, *< (Gr mastos, breast, + eidos, form)*] The sternocleidomastoid muscle

mastoiditis (mas-toi-dī'tis), *n* [NL, *< mastoideus + -itis*] In *pathol*, inflammation in the mastoid

mastoidohumeral (mas-toi-dō-hū'me-ral), *a* [*< mastoid + humeral*] Connecting the mastoid part of the temporal bone with the humerus as, the *mastoidohumeral muscle* of some animals

mastological (mas-tō-loj'i-ka), *a* [*< mastology + -ic-al*] Same as *mammalogical*.

mastologist (mas-tōl'ō-jist), *n* [*< mastology + -ist*] Same as *mammalogist*

mastology (mas-tōl'ō-jī), *n*. [*< Gr. mastos, the breast, + -logia, < λέγω, speak* see *-ology*.] Same as *mammalogy*.

masto-occipital (mas'tō-ok-sip'i-tal), *a*. Same as *mastooccipital*

mastoparietal (mas'tō-pā-rī'e-tal), *a*. [*< masto(-id) + parietal*.] Common to the mastoid and the parietal bone as, the *mastoparietal suture*

mastopathy (mas-toj'a-thī), *n* [*< Gr. mastos, the breast, + -pathia, < πάθος, disease*] In *pathol*, disease of the mammary gland

mastothece (mas-tō-thē'kē), *n*, *pl* *mastothece* (-sē) [NL, *< Gr mastos, the breast, + theca, a receptacle* see *theca*] A cutaneous pouch or fold of the skin in which the nipples of mammary glands are situated, as the marsupium or pouch of the marsupial mammals

mastotympanic (mas'tō-tim-pan'ik), *n* [*< masto(-id) + tympanum + -ic*] A bone of the skull of some reptiles, which should correspond to the opisthotic quadrato of modern nomenclature R Owen

Mastozoa (mas-tō-zō'ē), *n pl* [NL, *< Gr mastos, breast, + ζῷον, an animal*] Mammals, the class of *Mammalia* De Blainville

mast-pocket (mas't'pok'et), *n* A heavy casting under a wrecking-eat, supported by a derrick truss-rod, serving as a socket for the mast of a derrick to hold it upright Car-Builder's Dict

mastrress, *n* An obsolete form of *mastris*

mast-rope (mas't'rop), *n* A rope used for sending a topmast or topgallantmast up or down

mastrous, *a* See *mastrous*

mast-tree (mas't'trē), *n* 1 One of the trees which produce mast, specifically, the cork-tree — 2. In India, a tall tree, *Polyalthia* (*Guatteria longifolia*), handsome and much planted along avenues so named doubtless from its erect habit, its wood being useles

masturbate (mas't'er-bāt), *v. i.*, pret and pp *masturbated*, ppi *masturbating* [*< L masturbatus, pp of masturbari, practise masturbation*] To commit self-abuse

masturbation (mas-tēr-bā'shon), *n* [*< F masturbation = Sp masturbacion, < NL masturbatio(-n-), < L masturbari* see *masturbate*] Self-defilement, onanism

masturbational (mas-tēr-bā'shon-al), *a* [*< masturbation + -al*] Pertaining to or caused by masturbation

masturbator (mas'tēr-bā-tor), *n* One who masturbates

masturbatory (mas'tēr-bā-tō-rī), *a* [*< masturbate + -ory*] Concerned with the practice of masturbation

masty (mas'tī), *a* [*< ME masty, < mast + -y*] Full of mast, or the fruit of the oak, beech, etc

Ye masty swyne, ye ydel wrecches

Chaucer, House of Fame, l 1777

masty (mas'tī), *n* [*< ME. mastis, a mongrel, < (OF mastis, F metis, mongrel* see *mastiff*] The ME form seems to have been taken as a plural, whence the later assumed singular *masty*.] Same as *mastiff*

Not a masty upon the castle walls but shall bark too

Shirley, Maid a Revenge, iv 1

The true bred masty shows not his teeth, nor opens, Till he bites The Unfortunate Vagabond (1663). (Nares)

masuelli (mas-ū-el'), *n*. [*< OF massuelle, masu-elle, masuelli, a mace, < masse, mace, a mace* see *mace*] A war-mace. Also spelled *massuelle*.

masulah-boat, *n* See *masnola-boat*

mat (mat), *n* [*< ME. matie, < AS meatta = D mat = LG matie = OHG matta, MHG matie, matze, G matte = Sw matta = Dan matie = W mat = Ir mata = It. matta (= OF, with change of initial m to n (as also in napkin, napery, as compared with map), nate, F natie, > MLG. natie = ME natie, nati, nat), < L matta (ML natta), a mat*] 1 An article plaited or woven of more or less coarse material, as rushes, straw, cor, rope, twine, or thick woolen yarn, of various sizes and shapes according to the use to which it is to be put. Mats are especially used for covering or protecting floors, as door mats for wiping the shoes upon etc. A shullar but usually lighter material used as packing for covering floors or passages, etc., is called *matting*. The skin of an animal with thick hair or wool is sometimes used as a mat, and articles serving as door-mats, and so called, are also made of India rubber, and even of thin upright strips of steel. Table-mats are thin sheets or plates of straw or the like to set hot dishes upon. In Japan very thick soft mats, consisting of a wooden frame measuring about 6 feet by 3 feet, covered with straw matting and backed with closely packed drawn straws, are used for flooring, resting on posts, and on these the people

sit, eat, and sleep. In China and other Asiatic countries portable mats of about the same size are used for beds, and are commonly carried for that purpose in traveling

Notwithstanding their com to vs Jacobyns and other feyned Cristen Peple of Soundry Scotis, that browght to vs mattes for our money to lye upon

Torkington, Diarie of Eng Travell, p. 24

The women and children in the west of Cornwall make mats of a small and fine kind of bents there growing, which serve to cover floors and walls.

R Carew, Survey of Cornwall

2. A web of rope-yarn used on ships to secure the standing rigging from the friction of the yards, etc — 3† Matting, woven rushes or straw

I defy thee,
Thou mook made man of mat! charge home, sirrah!
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv 2.

4. A structure of interwoven withes, weeds, brush, or the like, or of fascines, fastened with ropes and wires, used as a revetment on river-banks, etc., a mattress — 5. A sack made of matting, such as are used to contain coffee or to cover tea-chests, specifically, such a sack containing a certain quantity of coffee

The annual receipts of coffee landed at the warehouses in Brooklyn amount to about 2,500,000 mats
Evening Post, June 12, 1888.

6. Anything closely set, dense, and thick as, a mat of hair, a mat of weeds. — 7. A piece of thick paper, cardboard, or other material placed for protection or ornament immediately under the glass in a picture-frame, with enough of the central part cut out for the proper display of the picture (usually a drawing, engraving, or photograph) — 8. In *lace-making*, the solid or closely worked surface, as distinguished from the more open part

mat (mat), *v*, pret and pp *matted*, ppr *matting* [*< mat¹, n*] *I. trans* 1 To cover or overlay with mats or matting

Keep the doors and windows of your conservatories well matted and guarded from the piercing air
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense

2 To make like a mat, cause to resemble a mat, twist together, interweave like a mat, entangle as, *matted hair*

The bank, with daffodillies dight,
With grass like slieve was matted

Drayton, Quest of Cynthia.

The fibers are matted as wool is in a hat

N Greve, Cosmologia Sacra, l 4

His locks were tangled, and his shaggy beard
Matted with filth, in all things else a Greek

Addison, Enoid, iii.

II. intrans To grow thick together, become interwoven like a mat

mat (mat), *a* and *n* An obsolete form of *mat²*

mat³ (mat), *a* and *n* [Also mat¹, cf F *matte*, *n*, < G *mat*, dull, dim, dead (*mat-gold*, dead gold, *mat-blau*, pale blue, *mat-bunzen*, a bur-nisher, etc.) = E *mat²*, ME. *mati*, *mat*, faint, dull, etc. see *mat²*] The word *mat³* taken in artistic use from G, seems to be confused in part with *mat¹, n*, paper or cardboard with a more or less dulled or roughened surface used to protect or set off a picture. see *mat¹, n*, 7.] *I. a* Having a dull or dead surface unpolished; lusterless. as, *mat gold*, *mat silver*

Most kinds of varnish that will dry "bright" under ordinary circumstances will become *mat* if subjected to a chill, or to the action of damp during the drying
Sci. Amer., N. S., XVI 297

II. n 1 A dull or dead surface, without luster, produced in metals, as gold or silver, by special tools — 2 [*< mat³, v*] An implement by which a mat surface is produced, as in gold or silver

A very coarse mat is used in representing velvet drapery
Society of Arts Rep, I 323.

mat³ (mat), *v t*, pret and pp *matted*, ppr *matting* [*< mat³, a*] To produce a rough or unpolished surface on (metal), whether by means of a mat or by engraving with a sharp tool — To *mat in*, to produce a roughened surface ground in metal work

matachin, **matachine** (mat-a-chēn'), *n* [Also *matachin*; = F. *matassins*, < Sp. *matachin*, < Ar. *motawajjihin*, maskers, *pl* of *motawajjh*, masked, < wajh, face] A participant in an old comic dance performed by maskers in mock-military guise, originally with sword and buckler, and later with a wooden sword or some other sham weapon; also, the dance itself, and the kind of mask or domino worn in it. The dance became a mere display of tumbling or acrobatic feats

Lod We have brought you a mask

Flam. A matachin it seems, by your drawn swords.

Webster, White Devil. (Nares.)

Whoever saw a *matachin* dance to imitate fighting, this was a fight that did imitate the *matachin*.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia.

It was well known in France and Italy by the name of the dance of fools or *matachins*, who were habited in short jackets, with gilt paper helmets, long streamers tied to their shoulders, and bells to their legs. They carried in their hands a sword and buckler, with which they made a clashing noise, and performed various quick and sprightly evolutions.

Douce, Illus. of Shakspeare, II 485 (Nares.)

To dance a *matachin*, to fight a duel with swords.

I'd dance a *matachin* with you
Should make you sweat your best blood for 't.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, v 1

We may thereby perchance,
Ere many springs, compelled be to dance
Another *Matachin*.

Wither, Speculum Speculativum (1660), p 26.

mataco (mat'-a-kō), *n.* [*S Amer*] A small three-banded armadillo, the *apara* or *apara*, *Dasyurus* or *Tolypeutes tricinctus*. Also *matucho*, *matoo*. See *cut* under *apara*.

matador (mat-a-dōr'), *n.* [*Sp matador* (< *L mactator*), a slayer, < *matar*, kill, < *L mactari*, kill, sacrifice: see *mactation*, *mactator*] 1 A killer, specifically, the man appointed to kill the bull in bull-fights. He carries in his right hand a naked sword, and in his left the *muleta*, a small stick with a piece of scarlet silk attached, with which, after the animal has been sufficiently tormented by the picadors and banderilleros, he draws its attention to himself, and then kills it by plunging his sword into its neck. Also written *matadore*.

In costly sheen and gaudy cloak array'd,
But all stout, the light limb d *Matadore*
Stands in the centre, eager to invade
The lord of lowing herds.

Byron, Childs Harold, l 74

2 One of the three principal cards in the games of *ombré* and *quadrille*. These three are the ace of clubs, the ace of spades, and the two of trumps should clubs or spades be trumps or the seven of trumps should hearts or diamonds be trumps.

Now move to war her able *Matadores*
In show like leaders of the swarthy *Moores*.
Pope, El. of the A., III 47

3 In the game of solo, the *spadella*, *manilla*, or *basta* (which three are known as the *higher matadors*), and, if these are all obtained by one side, any one of all lower cards held in uninterrupted sequence in one hand the latter are known as *lower matadors*.

matology, *n.* See *mateology*.

matafunda (mat'-a-fund), *n.* [*ML matafunda*, appar < *Sp mator*, kill (see *matador*), + *L funda*, a sling] Same as *matafunda*.

matafunda (mat-a-fun'dā), *n.* [*ML* see *matafunda*] An old military engine which threw stones by means of a sling. *Grosz*

That murderous sling,
The *matafunda*, whence the ponderous stone
Fled hence.
Southeby, Joan of Arc, VIII

matagasse, *n.* [Also *matagasse*, *matagasse*, < *F* (Savoyard) *matagasse*, a shrike, lit 'kill-magpie', < *mater* (= *Sp Pg mator*, < *L mactare*), kill, + *agasse*, *agace*, a magpie.] The great gray shrike or butcher-bird of Europe, *Lanius excubitor*.

Though the *matagasse* be a hawk of none account or price, neither with us in any use
Book of Falconrie or Hawkage (London, 1611)

matai (mat'ī), *n.* [Native name] A coniferous tree of New Zealand, *Podocarpus spicata*, with a pale or reddish soft durable wood.

matamata (mat-a-mat'ā), *n.* [*S Amer*] 1 A pleurodrous tortoise of the genus *Chelys*, *C. fimbriata* or *matamata*. Its brown carapace is covered with pyramidal eminences, and its body is curiously firm bristled. It inhabits the fresh waters of Brazil. See *cut* under *Chelydidae*.

2 [*cap*] [*NL*] A genus of such turtles a synonym of *Chelys*. *Merrem, 1828.*

matapi (mat'-a-pi), *n.* [*S Amer*] A phable basket used in South America and the West Indies for extracting the poisonous juice from the manioc-root. The basket is first compressed so as to increase its diameter. It is then filled with the grated manioc and hung up with a weight attached to the lower end. As its diameter decreases under the tension the juice flows out through the interstices.

mat-boat (mat'bōt), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.*, a frame of ways resting on scows, on which *mat* for revetment is made, and from which it is launched into position to prevent scour on a river-bank or elsewhere. *E. H. Knight*. Also called *matting-boat*.

mat-braid (mat'brād), *n.* A thick braid, solid and closely woven, used for trimming, for the binding of heavy garments, and the like.

match (mach), *n.* [*ME. matche, metche, macehe, macke, meche, meche*, < *AS gemacca*, a companion, a secondary form of *gemaca*, a com-

panion, whence *E. make*, and by corruption *mate*: see *make*, *mate*] 1. A companion or fellow, a person or thing considered in comparison with another; one of a pair, or of a possible pair, as a married or marriageable man or woman, a competitor, or an agreeing or harmonizing object.

So with marshal at her (their) metemouked they were,
& voh mon with his *mach* made hym at eae.

Aliterative Poems (ed Morris), II 124

Search out a *match*
Within our kingdom where and when thou wilt,
And I will pay thy dowry.

Beau and Fl., Philaster, v 5

Didn't I refuse Sir Tivy Terrier, who every body said would have been a better *match*?

Sheridan, School for Scandal, III 1

2 A person or thing that is equal to or on equal terms with another in any respect, one fit or qualified to mate or cope with another, a peer as, I am no *match* for you in argument.

The all seeing sun

Ne'er saw her *match* since first the world begun

Shak., R. and J., I 2. 98.

Hannibal, a conqueror all his life, met with his *match*, and was subdued at last.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p 172.

Dryden then betook himself to a weapon at which he was not likely to find his *match*.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VII

3 A pair, a couple, two persons, things, or sets mated or suited to each other. as, the horses are an exact *match* in height, color, or gait — 4 A mating or pairing; a coupling, a joining of two persons, things, or sets for any purpose. Specifically — (a) A joining in marriage, a marriage engagement.

I would effect

The *match* between Sir Thurio and my daughter

Shak., T. G. of V., III 2. 23

(b) An engagement for a contest or game, the contest or game itself as, a *match* at billiards, a shooting *match*, the terms of a *match*.

A fello fight and a fuero fell hom betwene,
But vnncke [unquell] was the *Matche* at the mene tyme.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I 1824

Ferrers his taberd with rich verry spread,

Well known in many a wallike *match* before

Drayton, Barons Wars, II

When a *match* at foot ball is made, two parties, each containing an equal number of competitors, take the field, and stand between two goals.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p 168

Hence — 5† An agreement or engagement in general, a bargain.

When he first bought her [the ship], I thinke he had made a saving *match* if he had then sunck her, and never set her forth.

Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p 908

Queen Katherin she a *match* did make,

As plainly doth appear

For three hundred tun of good red wine,

And three [hundred] tun of beere

Robin Hood's Chase (Child's Ballads, V 421).

It is a *match*, Sir, I will not fall you, God willing, to be at Amwell Hill to morrow morning before sunrising.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p 56

A set match, an intrigue or conspiracy.

Let they should think this a *set match* betwixt the brethren

Sp. Hall, Aaron's Censer

Consolation match See *consolation* — **Grinning-match**. See *grin*.

match (mach), *v.* [*ME. matchen, macthen*, *match* from the noun] 1. *trans* 1 To mate or couple, bring together in association or co-operation, join in action, comparison, contest, or competition as, they are well *matched*, to *match* coins in gaming, to *match* cruelty with cunning.

Eotor met hym with mayn, *macchit* hym so harde,

That he gird to the ground & the goot past

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I 8215

Then [came] the reign of a queen *matched* with a for elgner

Racon, Advancement of Learning, II 181

Match Raphael's grace with thy lov'd Guido's air

Pope, Epistle to Jervas, l. 86.

He is *matched* to trot, and is continually breaking into a gallop.

De Quincey, Ehetoric

2 To join suitably or conformably, bring into agreement, make harmonious or correspondent as, a pair of *matched* horses, to *match* the parts of a machine.

Let poets *match* their subject to their strength

Rowson, On Poetry

So well was *match'd* the tartan screen

With heath bell dark and brackens green

Scott, L. of the L., III 31

3. To be a *match* for, be able to compete with, equal. as, no one can *match* him in his specialty.

No settled senses of the world can *match*

The pleasure of that madness.

Shak., W. T., v 3. 72

Our waking conceptions do not *match* the fancies of our sleeps.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, II 11

A king's palace in France or England would not *match* the home of a Venetian in Venice, in beautiful and luxurious appointments.

D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, II 4

4 To furnish or show a *match*, counterpart, or competitor for, find or provide something to agree or harmonize with as, to *match* combatants for any contest, to *match* a jewel or a ribbon.

At Hubins the Eye makes I saw Drawers full of all sorts of lyes, admirable for the contrivance, to *match* with great exactness any Iris whatsoever. This being a case where mismatching is intolerable.

J. Luter, Journey to Paris, p 144

No history or antiquity can *match* his policies and his conduct.

South.

To match colors See *color*.

II. intrans 1† To contend.

Thus *matcht* those men till the merke night

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I 9679

2 To form a union, become joined or mated, as in marriage.

Against her friend's inkind she *matched* with an ancient man who had neither honesty nor ability, and one whom she had no affection unto.

W. H. Throp, Hist. New England, II 190

Let tigers *match* with hinds, and wolves with sheep.

Druid's Spanish Friar

3 To be of corresponding size, figure, or quality, tally, suit, harmonize, correspond as, these colors do not *match*. — **To match**, corresponding, suiting, or harmonizing in style, color, or any other respect.

The landlord in drab breeches and boots with tops to *match*.

Dickens, Oliver Twist, xxxiii

match (mach), *n.* [*ME. matche*, < *OF. mesche, mesche*, < *F. meche*, the wick of a candle, a *match* to fire a gun, = *Fr. macha, meca* = *Sp. Pg. mecha* = *It. micca*, a *match*, < *ML. miza, myza, mizus*, < *L. myzus*, in, a wick, the part of a lamp through which the wick protrudes, the nozzle, < *Gr. μύξα*, the nozzle of a lamp, a nostril, *micus*, akin to *L. micus*, *micus* see *micus*] 1† The wick of a lamp or candle.

Of a torch

The blase bee blown out, yet brenneth the wicke,
Withouthen lye and lyght, lth [i. e. (mainly)] fuyr in the

macche

Piers Plowman (C), xx 170

Of the grapes which this Palma Christ in Richness doth carle, there be made excellent wicks or *match*es for lamps and candles.

Holland, ti. of Myny, xxiii 4

2 In general, anything that takes fire readily either from a spark or by friction, and is used for retaining, conveying, and communicating fire. Formerly hemp flax cotton, or tow dipped in sulphur coarse paper saturated with niter, a species of dry wood called touchwood, etc., were in common use as *match*es, and for military purposes a slow burning cord was used (See *match cord*, *match lock*, *match tub*). Early in the nineteenth century an improvement was introduced in the form of a thin slip of wood tipped with sulphur or other combustible matter, which ignited when brought into contact with phosphorus contained in a box or vial. All other domestic devices of the kind, however, were superseded by the friction *match*, which was introduced about 1830. See *lockjaw*, *lucifer*, *congreve*, *venetian*, *fuse*, and *vesta*.

Giving a trifle for oyl about midnight we departed, having here met with good store of company, such as were allowed travelling with their *match*es light, and prepared to receive all onsets.

Sandys Travels, p 90

3 In a special sense, a slow-match having the form of a line or cord of indefinite length. See *match-cord*.

We took a piece of *match*, such as soldiers use, of the thickness of a man's little finger, or somewhat thicker.

Byfle, Works, I 29

The soldiers tied their links of *match* about their mid die.

Mullan, in Gleanings in Europe, Antiquities, I 100

4† A match-lock musket.

A great many they were of goodly well proportioned fel lowes as grim as Devils yet the very sight of cocking our *match*es and being to let fly a few wordes caused them to leave their bows and arrows to our guard.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I 211

Chemical match, a sort of friction match, first manufactured at Vienna, tipped with sulphur and having the end covered with a compound of sugar and chlorate of potash, colored with vermilion and made adhesive with glue. For ignition it was dipped into a vial containing sulphuric acid. Also called *tip match*.

Inflammatory match. See *incendary* — **Quick-match**, a *match* made with threads of cotton or with cotton wick, steeped in gummed brandy or whiskey, then soaked in a paste of meal powder and gummed spirits, and afterward strewed with meal powder. It burns at the rate of a yard in 18 seconds, and is used to prime heavy mortars, etc. — **Safety-match**, a kind of *match* which will not ignite by friction unless rubbed on a specially prepared surface, as the side of a box, containing the phosphorus or other necessary part of the combustible composition. **Slow-match**, a *match* made to burn very slowly as at the rate of 4 or 5 inches an hour, and used for blasting purposes, artillery, etc., and formerly for firing the matchlock. — **To prime a match**, to render it easily ignitable by putting on the end of it some wet bruised powder made into a sort of paste.

match (mach), *v. t.* [*match*, *n.*] To purify, as a vessel, by burning a *match* or *match*es in it.

Imp. Dict.

5554/365

matchable (mach'a-bl), *a* [*< match¹ + -able.*] Capable of being matched, suitable for matching, corresponding in quality, character, or appearance

To tell my forces, *matchable* to none,
Were but lost labour, that few would believe
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l 89

The Treasury and Library of the Emperor [of Ethiopia],
neither of which is thought to be *matchable* in the world
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 678

Those at land that are not *matchable* with any upon our
shores

Woodward, Essay towards a Nat Hist of the Earth

matchableness (mach'a-bl-nes), *n* The state or quality of being matchable. *B. Jonson*

match-board (mach'börd), *n* In carp, a board which has a tongue cut along one edge and a groove in the opposite edge, to enter the corresponding groove and receive the corresponding tongue of the boards to be placed in contiguity with it. Such boards are always planed smooth on one or both faces. Also called *matched board*

The walls consist partly of brick piers and partly of corrugated iron lined by felt and *matchboard*
Medical News, LII 670

match-boarding (mach'bör'ding), *n* A wall-lining constructed of match-boards. Also called *matched boarding*. When the boards used are beaded on the outer face along the edge in which is the groove, the lining is properly called *matched and beaded boarding*

match-box (mach'h'box), *n* 1 A box for holding matches — 2 *Milit*, same as *match-pipe*

match-cloth (mach'klōth), *n* A kind of coarse woollen cloth, probably so called as resembling in texture the fur skins originally used for match-coats

match-coat (mach'h'kōt), *n* A large loose coat formerly worn by American Indians, originally made of fur skins matched and sewed together, and afterward of match-cloth

The proper Indian *match coat*, which is made of skins,
dressed with the fur on, sewed together
The Duffield match coat, bought of the English
Beverly, Virginia, III ¶ 8

match-cord (mach'kōrd), *n* A kind of slow-match carried by musketeers of the sixteenth century for firing their matchlocks, having the form of a stout cord and carried loose in the hand or hooked to the belt or bandoleer. It was lighted at one or both ends when carried into action

matcher (mach'ēr), *n* One who matches

matcher-head (mach'ēr-hed), *n* In wood-working, the cutter-head of a planing-machine or a tonguing-and-grooving machine.

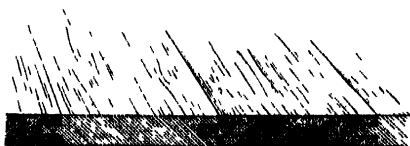
matchet, **matchetter**, *n* Same as *machete*

match-gearing (mach'gēr'ing), *n* A gearing composed of two cog-wheels of equal diameter
E H Knight

match-hook (mach'hūk), *n* *Naut.*, a tackle-hook consisting of a pair of hooks or a double hook shutting together so that each part serves as a mouthing for the other

matching-machine (mach'ing-ma-shēn'), *n* A molding-machine for cutting the tongues and grooves in the edges of match-boards

match-joint (mach'joint), *n* The joining of



Boards joined by Match Joints

match-boards, by tongue and groove. See *match-board*, *match-plane*

matchless (mach'les), *a* [*< match¹ + -less*] 1 Having no match or equal, peerless; unrivaled as, *matchless* impudence, *matchless* charms.

Warring in heaven against heaven's *matchless* King
Milton, P L, IV 41

Her look composed, and steady eye,
Bespoke a *matchless* constancy
Scott, Marmion, II 21

2† Not matched, not paired, hence, unshared, having no partner

As as she double spake so heard she double,
With *matchless* ears deformed and distort.
Spenser, F Q, IV 1 28

= *Syn* 1 Unparalleled incomparable, inimitable

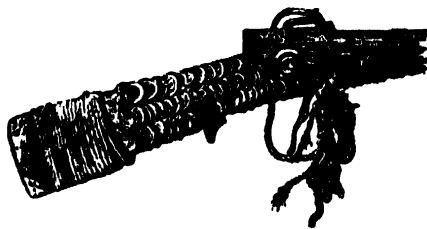
matchlessly (mach'les-lē), *adv* In a matchless manner, so as not to be equaled.

matchlessness (mach'les-nes), *n* The state or quality of being matchless, peerlessness.

match-line (mach'lin), *n*. Same as *match-cord*

match-lock (mach'lok), *n*. The earliest form of musket-lock, constructed so as to be fired by means of a match in the form of a cord

matchlock (mach'lok), *n* A musket furnished with a match-lock, a gun fired by means of a



Butt and Lock of an Arab Matchlock

lighted match. Matchlocks were used in England till near the end of the seventeenth century, when they were superseded by flintlocks

Down from his cottage wall he caught
The *matchlock*, hotly tried
At Prestonpans and Marston moor,
By fiery Ireton's side
Whither, The Exiles
A soldier with his *matchlock*, bow, and shield.
R H Stoddard, Guests of the State

matchlockman (mach'lok-man), *n*, *pl* *matchlockmen* (-men) A soldier armed with a matchlock

matchly (mach'h), *a* [*< match¹ + -ly*] Exactly alike
Hallwell [Prov Eng]

match-maker (mach'h'mū'kēr), *n* [*< match¹, n, + make*] One who plans or brings about marriages, especially, one who officiously or obtrusively engages in promoting a match or matches

match-maker (mach'mā'kēr), *n* [*< match², n, + maker*] One who makes matches for burning

match-making (mach'mā'king), *n* [*< match¹, n, + making, n*] The act or practice of setting one's self to bring about marriages

match-making (mach'mā'king), *a* [*< match¹, n, + making, ppr*] Tending to make matches, active in bringing about marriages

Mingled with these groups were three or four *match-making* mammae
Dickens

match-pipe (mach'pīp), *n* A metal tube carried by soldiers armed with matchlocks, to protect the lighted match and to screen its light from the enemy

match-plane (mach'plān), *n* Either of two planes used to prepare boards for being joined by grooving and tonguing, one plane, called the *plow*, being used to form the groove, and the other to form the tongue. See *match-board*

match-plate (mach'plāt), *n* In *founding*, a plate to the opposite sides of which are fastened correspondingly the two halves of a pattern, and which is then placed between the two sides of a flask and rammed up from both sides. The plate holds the pattern in position until the sand is consolidated. The flask is then opened and the match plate removed when, upon closing the flask again, the two parts of the matrix come together

match-play (mach'plā), *n* [*< match², n, + play, n*] In *golf*, play in which the score is reckoned by counting the holes lost or won on either side

match-pot (mach'pot), *n* A small vessel of incombustible material for holding friction-matches, specifically, such a vessel attached to a larger one, as to a lamp or vase

match-rifling (mach'ri'fling), *n* In *gun-making*, any one of various methods of rifling guns by which they are specially adapted to long-range shooting in shooting-matches. See *rifle*, *rifling*, and *shooting-range*

The Metford *match rifling* is very expensive to produce, and once obtained requires great care to preserve it from rust and scratches
W W Greenier, The Gun, p 146

match-safe (mach'sāf), *n* A vessel of incombustible material for holding friction-matches.

match-staff (mach'staf), *n*. A staff with a slot in the upper end and a spike in the lower, used on shipboard to hold a slow-match

match-terms (mach'tērmz), *n*, *pl* A corresponding pair of terms of two ratios, two antecedents or two consequents

Each couple of them which so agree and match together in like surname or quality are properly to be called *match terms* or genderlike terms, for in such cases the one couple are the antecedents and the other couple are the consequents
T Halls, Arithmetic (1600), viii

match-tub (mach'tub), *n* In old war-vessels, a tub having a cover perforated with holes, in which were fixed lighted slow-matches ready for use, and containing water to extinguish sparks that might fall from the matches

match-wheel (mach'hwēl), *n*. A cog-wheel made to fit into or work with another. *E H Knight*

match-wood (mach'wūd), *n* 1. Wood in any form, whether in logs, scantlings, or boards, adapted to and designed for use in the manufacture of matches — 2 Wood which has been sawn, or sawn and split, to the proper size for matches. — 3 As a figure of speech, wood which has been broken or splintered into very fine pieces

The timber framed wagons have been smashed to *match-wood*
The Engineer, LXV 278

mate (māt), *n* [*< ME mate (= OD maet, D. maat = MLG mā, mate = G maat = Sw Dan mat)*, a companion, a var (due in part, esp. in the naut use, to the D form) of *make²* see *make²*, and of *match¹*] 1 A familiar associate or companion, one who is associated with another or others in habitual intercourse or action, a fellow; a comrade often used as the second element in a compound, as in *playmate*, *schoolmate*, *shipmate*

Therefore a-shoar, *Mates*, let our Anchor fall
Heer blows no Winde, heer are we Welcom all
Sylvestre, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, l 7

Why, how now, friends! what sancy *mates* are you
That know nor duty nor civility? *Ford, 'Tis Pity, III 9*

'Ere, Bill! I wotn't a speaking to you, marm, I
were a-speaking to my *mate* *Norris, Matrimony, xxxi*

2. An equal; a match

Your pride is yet no *mate* for mine
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere

3 One of a pair, one who or that which corresponds to or is joined with another in a pair, one of a pair of mated persons or animals, male and female, or of matched things, one of two fellows as, a conjugal *mate* or partner, these shoes are not *mates*

There shall the vultures also be gathered, every one with
her *mate* *Isa. xxxiv 15*

Mary took another *mate*,
But Dora lived unmarried till her death
Tennyson, Dora

4 A ship's officer whose duty it is to oversee the execution of the orders of the master or commander, or of his immediate superior. In a merchant ship the mate takes command of the ship in the absence of the captain or commanding officer. Large ships have a first, second, third, and sometimes a fourth mate

The danger quite forgot wherein they were of late,
Who half so merry now as master and his *mate*?
Drayton, Polyolbion, II 428

Now *mate* is blind and captain lame,
And half the crew are sick or dead
Tennyson, The Voyage

5 In the United States navy, an officer of the line not in the line of promotion — *Boatswain's mate* See *boatswain* — *Carpenter's mate*. See *carpenter* — *Gunner's mate* See *gunner* — *Inkhorn mate* See *inkhorn* — *Jersey mates* (In humorous allusion to New Jersey), a pair of horses not matched in size or color. Also called *Jersey match* and *Jersey team* [U S.] — *Master's mate* See *master*

mate (māt), *v*, *pret* and *pp* *mated*, *ppr* *mat-ing* [*< mate¹, n* Cf *match¹, v.*] 1. *Trans* 1 To join or match as a mate or as mates, as in marriage or other union

The hind that would be *mated* by the lion
Must die for love *Shak, Ali's Well, I 1 102*

Know you not what fate awaits you,
Or to whom the future *mates* you?
Bret Harte, An Arctic Vision

Do women never think of anything but *matching* people
who happen to be thrown together?
C D Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p 73

2 To match one's self with or against, vie or cope with [Rare]

Tall ash, and taller oak, that *mates* the skies
Dryden, tr of Virgil's Georgics, II 88

II. intrans To be joined in companionship, form a union, pair as, to *mate* with one's like, birds *mate* in spring

mate (māt), *a* [*< ME. mate, maat, mat, < OF. mat = Pr mat = Sp. Pg mate, confounded, dull. = It. matto, fond, mad, = D. mat = MLG mat = MHG mat, G matt = Sw matt = Dan mat, confounded, confused, dejected, dull; < ML. mattus, confounded, confused, dull (also check-mated ?), < Pers (> Turk) māt, astonished, confounded, amazed, receiving checkmate, shāhmāt, checkmate, lit the king is dead see checkmate Cf. mate³. Cf. also mate³, < G matt, dull, dum*] 1. Enfeebled; fatigued; spent

What of here hard heizing & of the hote weder,
Mellors was al *mat*, eche ne migt no further
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I 2441

Now thel ben moche at the werse, for thel ben wery and
mate for traualle.
Morin (E. E. T. S.), III 396

2. Confounded, daunted; dismayed; dejected; cast down

Him thought that his herte wolde breke,
When he saugh hem so pitous and so meak
That whilom weren of so greet estat.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 98.

That nyght logged Amaunt and his men by a launde side
in the wode, and were full mate and pensif for her kyn and frende.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II, 359

3 Overthrown; fallen, slain

O Gollas, unmeasurable of lengthe,
How myghte David make thee so mat!

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 837

And wexeth anone so feeble and mate
Gower, Conf. Amant., vi

mate² (mât), v [**ME** *maten*, **OF** *mater* = **Sp** *Pg* *matar* = **It** *mattare* = **D.** *matten* (in *af-matten*) = **G** *matten* = **Sw** *matta* = **Dan** *matte*, *mate*, from the adj.] **I** *trans* To defeat, daunt, confound, stupefy. [Obsolete or archaic]

fyve hundrith fully of there fyne shippes,
Consumet full cleane, clothes & other,
And mony mo were there marred, & mated with fire
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I, 9631

Luc What, are you mad, that you do reason so?
Ant S Not mad, but mated, how, I do not know
Shak., C of E., III, 2, 54

Theod I think she is taller than yourself

Leoc Why, let her!

It is not that shall mate me

Pletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, III, 2.

Twenty years of depression and continual failure mated
the spirits of the cavaliers Hallam.

II *intrans* To be confounded

mate³ (mât), n [**ME** *mate*, in *checkmate* see *checkmate*] In chess, the state of the king when he is in check and cannot move out of it, the player whose king is so placed losing the game

At the chess with me she gan to play
Ther-with Fortune seyde "chek here!"
And "Mate!" in the myd point of the chokkere
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 600

Although I had a chek,

To geue the mate is hard

Surrey, To the Ladie that Scorned her Louer

Like a stale at chess, where it is no mate, but yet the game cannot stir

Bacon, Boldness

Fool's mate, a mode of checkmate in which the tyro, moving first, is mated by his opponent's second move - **Scholar's mate**, a simple mode of checkmate, sometimes practiced on inexperienced players, in which the skilled player's queen, supported by a bishop, mates the tyro in four moves

A simple trip, akin to scholar's mate at chess

H Kingsley

Smothered mate, a form of mate in which the king is so surrounded by his own men as to be unable to move, and the mate is given by a knight

mate⁴ (mât), v t, pret and pp *mated*, ppr *mat-ing* [**ME** *maten*, **OF** and **F** *mater* (= **Pr** *matar* = **It** *mattare*), *checkmate*, *mat*, *check-mated* see *mate²*] To checkmate

mate⁵, maté (mâ'te), n [**Sp**, prop *yerba de mate* *yerba*, herb, *de*, of, *mate*, a vessel, usually a gourd or calabash, in which the leaves are infused] A species of holly, *Ilex Paraguayensis*, also, its prepared leaves, or the tea-like beverage made from them. The mate is a small tree or is reduced to a bush by the cutting of its branches for their leaves. It is found wild on the river banks of Paraguay and in the neighboring mountainous districts of Brazil, and is cultivated in plantations. The leaves are prepared by roasting and pulverizing. Boiling water is poured over them to form the tea, which is infused through a tube, commonly without addition sometimes with sugar or lemon. It is an aromatic beverage, whose general effects are those of tea and coffee. It is considered very refreshing in fatigue, and is consumed by miners and other heavy laborers. Its use, once adopted, is very difficult to abandon. Also called *Brazil* or *Paraguay tea*, *Jenilla tea* and *yerba*.

matelassé (mat-las'sé), a and n [**F**, pp of *matelasser*, cover with a mattress, *matelassé*, a mattress see *mattress*] **I** *a*. Having a raised pattern the surface of which looks as if quilted said of fine textiles, especially silk. *Matelassé* silks have usually a rich flowered pattern, and are of one color, the pattern showing only by its slight relief and different texture

II, *n* A kind of French dress-goods of silk and wool. See **I**

mateless (mât'les), a. [**mate¹** + *-less*] Having no mate or companion.

Daughter too divine as woman to be noted,

Spouse of only death in mateless maidenhood

A C Swinburne, Athens.

matelote (mat'e-lôt), n [**F**, a dish of different sorts of fish, *matelot*, a sailor, seaman - see *mattress*.] Fish served with a sauce of wine, onions, herbs, and other seasoning. The name is sometimes given to a dish of meat or other viands served with a similar sauce.

matelotte (mat'e-lôt), n. [**F**, *matelot*, a sailor see *matelote*.] An old sailors' dance, in duple

rhythm, similar to the hornpipe. The dancers wore wooden shoes and had their arms intertwined behind their backs.

mately (mât'li), a. In *her.*, same as *urde* as, a cross *mately*

mateology (mat-ē-ol'ō-jī), n [**Gr** *ματαλογία*, vain, random talk, *ματαλόγος*, talking at random, *μάταιος*, vain, idle, foolish (> *ματη*, folly), + *-λογία*, *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A vain discourse or inquiry. Also spelled *matuology* [Rare]

The sapience of our forefathers and the defectiveness of our dictionaries are simultaneously illustrated by the head roll of *mateology* [a list of different kinds of divination] embodied in the extract here following

F Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 37

mateotechny (mat'ē-ō-tek'nī), n [**Gr** *μάταιος*, vain, + *τεχνη*, art] Any unprofitable science [Rare]

Such a peevish practice & unnecessary

mateotechny

Touchstone of Complexions, Pref., p. 6 (Davies)

mater¹, n A Middle English form of *matter*

mater² (mā'tēr), n; pl. *matres* (-trēz) [**L**, = **Gr** *μητηρ* = **E** *mother* see *mother¹*] **1**

Mother in certain special uses. See *alma mater*, and phrases below - **2** In anat., one of two membranes or meninges of the brain, outer and inner, separated by the arachnoid, and distinguished as *dura mater*, or *dura*, and *pia mater*, or *pia* so called from some idea that they produce the brain - *Mater aceti*, mother of vinegar, a fungus or mold plant which appears on the surface of vinegar, forming there a thick leather like coat. It belongs to the genus *Myxoderma* - *Mater familias*, the mother of a family

materet, n A Middle English form of *matter*

material (mā-tē'ri-āl), a and n [= **F** *matériel* = **Sp** *Pg* *material* = **It** *materiale*, *mat-ri-āl*, of or belonging to matter, *mat-ri-āl*, matter see *matter¹*] **I**, *a* **1** Consisting of matter, of a physical nature, not spiritual as, material elements, a material body

I saw when at his word the formless mass,

This world's material mould, came to a heap

Milton, P. L., III, 709

The motion of the ether communicated to material substances throws them into motion. It is therefore itself a material substance. Tyndall, Light and Electricity, p. 124

2 Relating to or connected with matter, concerned with organic nature, affecting corporeal things or interests as, material existence or well-being

Even in that material civilization which utilitarianism delights to glorify, there is an element which the philosophy of mere enjoyment cannot explain

Locky, Europ. Morals, I, 89

Material circumstances will continue to rule political agglomerations. The Nation, XLII, 155

Hence - **3** Corporeal, sensuous, sensual, gross as, material delights

These temptations are crasse and material, and soon discernible

Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I, 104

4 Pertaining to the matter or subject, of substantial import or consequence, essential, necessary, important

That were too long their infinite contents

Here to record, no much material

Spenser, F. Q., II, x, 74

He (the King of Spain) had done them some material good offices.

Howell, Letters, I, vi, 4

How we all came to disregard so material a point is in conceivable

Goldsmith, Vicar, xvi

A circumstance may be said to be material when it bears a visible relation in point of causality to the consequences, immaterial, when it bears no such visible relation

Bentham, Intro. to Morals and Legislation, vii, 23

She repeated to my friend the singular story she had before told him, without any material variation from the detail she had formerly given

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I, 203

5, Full of matter, or of solid sense and observation.

Touch. Honesty coupled to beauty is to have honey a sauce to sugar

Jaques, A material fool! [Aside]

Shak., As You Like It, III, 3, 32

Beware of being too material when there is any impediment or obstruction in men's wills, for pre-occupation of mind ever requirereth preface of speech

Bacon, Dispatch (ed 1887)

What thinks material Horace of his learning?

B. Jonson, Poetaster, v, 1

Natural and easy as well in her deportment as in her discourse, which was always material, not trifling

Keelyn, Diary, March 10, 1685

6. In *philos.*, consisting in or pertaining to matter in the Aristotelian sense, and not to form, arising from matter of positive fact, and not from logical implication; referring to the object as it exists, and not to distinctions originating in the mind, relating to a word as an object, and

not to its meaning. All these senses come down from the middle ages, and in them *material* is opposed to *formal*. In Cartesian and later writings, *material* often means pertaining to the outward world, as opposed to *spiritual* in the Kantian terminology, *material* means pertaining to or derived from matter in the Kantian sense of that term, namely, that which is contributed to cognition by sense. Examples of the many established phrases in which this word occurs are given below

7 In the law of evidence, of legal significance in the cause, having such a relation to the question in controversy that it may or ought to have some influence on the determination of the cause. See *immaterial issue*, under *issue* - **Material acceptance or supposition**, the taking of a spoken or written word as an object of thought - **Material being**. See *being* - **Material cause**. See *cause*, **1**

Material cognition. See *cognition* - **Material consequence**, a consequence, or premise with conclusion, which is valid - that is, of which the conclusion is true whenever the premise is true, but which is so by virtue of a matter of fact and not by virtue of the logical forms of the premise and conclusion. The use of this term originated with Scotus, who further distinguished between a necessary and a contingent material consequence, according as the premise needed to be supplied to render the consequence a logical syllogism is a necessary or a contingent proposition - **Material criterion of truth**. See *criterion* - **Material descent**, the passage from a genus to a species which comes under it as a matter of fact, but not by logical necessity - **Material distinction**, the distinction between different individuals of the same species. This is an example of a use of the word *material* common with Thomas Aquinas and his followers, which seems to imply that matter is the principle of individuation - **Material fallacy**, a fallacy in which the syllogism satisfies all the rules of formal logic, but where the deduction belongs to a class of falsifications of premises. Such, for example, are cases where "most" is aggregated into "all" where we argue *post hoc ergo propter hoc*, etc. - **Material form**, in *metaph.*, a form depending upon matter, and having no independent existence, which is supposed to be true of every form except the human soul - **Material heresy**. See *heresy*, **2** - **Material idea**. See *idea* - **Material knowledge**. Same as *material cognition* - **Material logic**. See *logic* - **Material matter of a proposition**, the subject and predicate opposed to the *formal matter*, which is the fact signified by the proposition - **Material mode**, a mode which affects the matter of a proposition opposed to *formal mode* which affects the form

The material modes affect the matter of the enunciation, viz. (either the subject or the predicate. For example, in this enunciation: A good shepherd lays down his life for his sheep, the word *bonus* or *good* is the mode of the subject. In this, A rhetorician speaks ornately and copiously, ornately and copiously are the modes of the predicate

Burgesdictus, II, by a Gentleman

Material multitude, the plurality of a number in which the distinctions which may separate the objects are left out of view. It is a Thomist expression - **Material object of a science**, the things of which that science takes cognizance regardless of the point of view from which it considers them. Thus chemistry and mechanics have the same material object - that is to say, the whole universe - **Material opposition**, the opposition between terms which are not opposed in form - **Material perfection of cognition**, a perfect acquaintance with the facts, as opposed to a logically distinct apprehension of them - **Material principle**, the Aristotelian matter. See *matter*, **2** (a) - **Material science**, a science which rests on outward observation, and not on introspection, a Cartesian distinction - **Material sign**, a sign which indicates its object, and shows its real existence, but does not represent it, or exhibit its form - a Thomist phrase - **Material substance**, matter in the ordinary sense - **Material supposition**. Same as *material acceptance* - **Material truth**, the correspondence of our judgments with their objects, opposed to *formal truth*, which is mere logical consistency - **Material unity**, that which belongs to an individual as such - a Thomist term - **Material virtue**, a power residing in material things. *Aquinas*

II, *n* **1** Component or contributory matter or substance, that of or with which any corporeal thing is or may be constituted, made, or done as, the materials of the soil or of disintegrated rocks - wool is the material of cloth, building- or writing-materials, war-material

The houses are all built, on the outside, of no better a material than either Sun burnt brick or Flemish Wall

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 124

The scenery though for ever changing, changes like the pattern of a kaleidoscope, the same materials used

justed in varying combinations. Proude, Sketches, p. 64

2 A constituent principle or element, that which composes or makes a part of anything.

as, the material of one's thoughts, the materials of a drama

Concerning the materials of seditions

Bacon, Seditions and Troubles

Let none fear that this age, or any coming one, will extirpate the material of poetry

Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 121

Raw material, unmanufactured material for fabrication in its natural state, or, with reference to some processes of manufacture, in the partially manufactured state to which it must be brought prior to treatment by those processes. Thus wool is the raw material of yarn, and yarn that of cloth. Iron ore is the raw material of pig iron, and pig iron that of cast iron

The currier and tanner find their whole occupation in converting raw material into what may be termed prepared material

J S Mill

Strength of materials, that power by which any substance as a rod, bar, beam, chain, or rope, resists any effort to destroy the cohesion of its parts, whether by pulling or stretching, crushing, or lateral or longitudinal pressure

material (mā-tē'ri-al), *v. t.* [*< material, n.*] To render material, materialize.

I believe that the whole frame of a beast doth perish and is left in the same state after death as before it was materialized into life. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, § 87*

materialisation, materialise. See **materialization, materialize**.

materialism (mā-tē'ri-al-izm), *n.* [First used in E. = F. *matérialisme* = Sp. Pg. *It. materialismo*, as *material* + *-ism*] 1 The denial of the existence in man of an immaterial substance, which alone is conscious, distinct and separable from the body — 2 The metaphysical doctrine that matter is the only substance, and that matter and its motions constitute the universe. See *idealism*, 1

Philosophical *materialism* holds that matter and the motions of matter make up the sum total of existence, and that what we know as psychical phenomena in man and other animals are to be interpreted in an ultimate analysis as simply the peculiar aspect which is assumed by certain enormously complicated motions of matter. *J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 277*

3 The doctrine that all phenomena are to be accounted for by the fortuitous concourse of atoms, in connection with certain laws or tendencies toward laws, in nature, Epicureanism — 4 Any opinion or tendency that is based upon purely material interests, hence, any low view of life, devotion to material things or interests, neglect of spiritual for physical needs and considerations

Criticism is infected with a cant of *materialism*, which assumes that manual skill and activity is the first merit of all men, and disparages such as say and do not. *Emerson, The Poet*

There is a Lower Life, of which the animating principle is secularity, or — in the popular sense of the word — *materialism*. *J. H. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 225*

materialist (mā-tē'ri-al-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *matérialiste* = Sp. Pg. *It. materialista*, as *material* + *-ist*] 1. *n.* 1 One who holds or advocates any form of metaphysical materialism

He who denies spirit in man or in the universe is a perfect *materialist*. *Fleming, Vocab. of Philos.*

2. One who is absorbed by material interests, one who takes a low, material view of life

Persons who worship nothing but worldly success, who care for nothing but wealth, or fashionable display, or personal celebrity, or sensual gratification, are thus loosely called *materialists*. *J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., II 438*

II. a. Of or pertaining to materialism, materialistic

The *materialist* view is quite as imperfect as the spiritualist view. *G. H. Lewes, Hist. Philos., II 768*

materialistic (mā-tē'ri-al-ist'ik), *a.* [*< materialist* + *-ic*] Pertaining to, of the nature to, or characterized by materialism, in any sense of that word

But to me his very spiritualism seemed more *materialistic* than his physics. *Emerson*

materialistical (mā-tē'ri-al-ist'ikal), *a.* [*< materialist* + *-al*] Same as *materialistic*

materiality (mā-tē'ri-al'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *matérialité* = Sp. *materialidad* = Pg. *materialidade* = It. *materialità*, < NL. **materialitas* (-s), < LL. *materialis*, material see *material*] 1 The state or condition of being material, physical constitution or organization, corporeity as, the old belief in the *materiality* of heat

Nor had compacted earth, nor rock, nor stone,
Nor gross *materiality* been known
Byron, Lullaby to a Gentleman in the Temple

There has arisen the conception of a deity who at first human in all things, has been gradually losing human *materiality*. *H. Spencer, Univ. Prog., p. 70*

2 A material thing, material substance

Sufficient is it to remember for the present that the soul is a subtler and more refined *materiality*, which is thus endowed with more delicate and refined perceptions than the bodily organs. *W. Wallace, Epicureanism, p. 102*

3. Material character, coarseness, grossness
In polygamous families the children cannot avoid suffering from the general debasement and *materiality* of life. *S. Bowles, Our New West, p. 248*

4 The perception of material substance by the mind, that factor in cognition which is recognized as material

It is of more than psychological interest to remark how the primordial factor in *materiality* is thus due to the projection of a subjectively determined reaction to that action of a not self on which sense impressions depend as an action of the not self which, of course, is not known as such till this projection of the subjective reaction has taken place. *J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX 56*

5 The quality of being material, importance, essentiality as, the *materiality* of testimony

Now *materiality* is a relative term applied to the consequences of an act, it bore relation to pain and pleasure

applied to the circumstances, it bears relation to the consequences.

Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, vii 23.

materialization (mā-tē'ri-al-izā'shon), *n.* [*< materialize* + *-ation*] The act of materializing or of investing with or assuming a material form, change from a spiritual, ideal, or imaginary state to a state of matter; specifically, among spiritualists, the alleged assumption by a spirit of a material or bodily form. Also spelled *materialisation*

materialize (mā-tē'ri-al-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *materialized*, ppr. *materializing* [= F. *matérialiser* = It. *materializzare*, as *material* + *-ize*] **I. trans.** 1 To give a material form or bodily existence to, make physically perceptible, embody in any manner. See **II**

By this means [letters] we *materialize* our ideas, and make them as lasting as the ink and paper, their vehicles. *Guardian, No. 172*

With wonderful art and beauty [Virgil has] *materialized* (if I may so call it) a scheme of abstracted notions and clothed the most nice, refined conceptions of philosophy in sensible images and poetical representations. *Tatler, No. 115*

He regarded the suggestion that the letter he described as "*materialized*, or reintegrated in the ash" was an out come of any concealed apparatus as "grotesquely absurd." *R. H. Huxton, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III 262*

2 To give the character of metaphysical materialism to, render materialistic

The *materializing* tendencies of the former system. *Núman, Hist. Latin Christianity, viii 5*

3 To reduce to a material basis or standard, treat as pertaining only to matter, give a material character to, make material, low, coarse, sensual, etc. as, to *materialize* thought, morality, or mythology, to *materialize* one's ideas or enjoyments

II. intrans. 1 To become material, assume a material form, in recent spiritualistic use, to assume, as a spirit or immaterial entity, a form which is perceptible by the senses, or one that is visible, tangible, and (in the case of supposed spirits) capable of physical exertion

But, setting aside all chicanery, there is an overwhelming amount of evidence from people who are preeminently truthful to the effect that they have actually seen persons and things *materialize*, as the phrase goes, out of nothing. *N. A. Rev., CXLVII 704*

2 To take form or shape; come into perceptible existence, become real as, the project has not yet *materialized*. [Colloq.]

The hall of the intruders was regarded as a challenge by some fifteen or twenty hounds that suddenly *materialized* among the bee hives and the althea bushes. *M. N. Murfree, Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains*

Also spelled *materialahs*

materially (mā-tē'ri-al-i), *adv.* 1 With, in, by, or with reference to matter or material things, from a material point of view, physically as, to be well provided *materially*, the state of the country *materially* considered — 2 As regards matter or substance, not formally, in itself considered

An ill intention is certainly sufficient to spoil and corrupt an act in itself *materially* good. *South*

3 In a material manner, to an important extent or degree, essentially

It conducted *materially* to the security of good order. *Hallam, Middle Ages, viii 2*

material-man (mā-tē'ri-al-man'), *n.* One who keeps for sale the materials used in some trade, especially those used by builders

materialness (mā-tē'ri-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being material; importance; essentiality

materia medica (mā-tē'ri-ā med'i-kā) [ML. NL., medical material: *materia*, material, matter, *medica* fem. of *medicus*, medical see *medical*, *medicinal*] 1 Medicinal agencies collectively; the various remedial substances employed in medicine — 2 That branch of medical science which treats of the various substances, natural and artificial, which are employed in the practice of medicine, and embraces an explanation of their nature and modes of action

materialian (mā-tē'ri-ān), *n.* [*< LL. materialianus*, believing in the eternity of matter, < L. *materia*, matter see *matter* and *-arian*] A materialist. *Cudworth*

materialist (mā-tē'ri-āt), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. materialius*, taken, not as pp. of *materialare*, build of wood, but as a mere adj., made of matter, < *materia*, matter: see *material*, *matter*.] **I. a.** 1 Consisting of matter, material.

Gold, the most ponderous and *material* amongst metals. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 826*

2 In *metaph.*, united with matter, embodied in matter. said of an Aristotelian form.

II. n. A material substance; a thing formed of matter.

materialion (mā-tē'ri-ā'shon), *n.* [Of L. *materialio* (-n-), woodwork, < *materialare*, build of wood, *materialari*, procure wood: see *materialare*] 1 A selling of timber for building. *Bailey, 1731* — 2. In *metaph.*, a making real by embodying in matter or visible form

'Creation, that is, a production of all things out of nothing, a formation not only of matter but of form, and a *materialion* even of matter itself.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v 1

materialure (mā-tē'ri-ā-tūr), *n.* [*< materialare* + *-ure*] Materialization, the production by the soul of the matter of the body. *J. H. Stirling*

matériel (mā-tē'ri-el'), *n.* [F. see *material*, *n.*] The assemblage or totality of things used or needed in carrying on any complex business or operation, in distinction from the personnel, or body of persons, employed in the same applied more especially to military supplies and equipments, as arms, ammunition, baggage, provisions, horses, wagons, etc.

materies (mā-tē'ri-ēz), *n.* [L. see *matter*] In some technical uses, material a material; a matter or substance composing or peculiar to anything, or considered as an operative or causative agency as, *materius morbi* (something regarded as the immediate cause of disease)

matériau (mā-tē'ri-us), *a.* [*< LL. materiosus*, full of matter (wood?), < L. *materia*, matter, wood see *matter*] Same as *material*. *Milton*

maternal (mā-tēr-nal), *a.* [= F. *maternel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *maternal* = It. *maternale*, < L. *maternus*, of a mother, < *mater*, mother: see *mater*, *mother*] 1 Pertaining to a mother or to motherhood; proper to a mother, motherly as, *maternal* love or authority, *maternal* pains or cares

Ah, that *maternal* smile!
Cousin, On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture
We smile to see our little ones at play
So grave, so thoughtful, with *maternal* care
Nursing the welps of rags they call their babes.
O. W. Holmes, Idols

2 Relating to or consisting of mothers; concerning the state of motherhood as, a *maternal* association, a *maternal* hospital — 3 Coming from or through a mother, imparted by or connected with one's mother as, a *maternal* inheritance, a *maternal* uncle or cousin, *maternal* ancestry or lineage

That part alone of gross *maternal* frame
Fire shall devour. *Gay, Apotheosis of Hercules*
'Tlive is driven over the downs to Brighton, to his *maternal* aunt there. *Thackeray, Newcomes, v*

4 Of or pertaining to the country of one's birth, native, vernacular

English speaking missionaries have planted their *maternal* dialect at scores of important points. *G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., i*

= Syn. *Parental*, etc. See *motherly*

maternity (mā-ter-nal'i-ti), *n.* [*< maternal* + *-ity*] Motherhood. *Bailey, 1731*

maternally (mā-ter-nal-i), *adv.* 1 In a maternal or motherly manner — 2 Through a mother, or on the maternal side as, they are related *maternally*.

maternity (mā-ter-nal-i), *n.*, pl. *maternities* (-tiz) [*< F. maternité* = Sp. *maternidad* = Pg. *maternidade* = It. *maternità*, < ML. *maternitas* (-s), < L. *maternus*, of a mother: see *maternal*] 1 The state of being a mother, motherhood.

Her charity was the cause of her *maternity*. *Parthena Sacra (1688), p. 47*

2 A place for the care of mothers in childbirth, a lying-in ward or hospital. [Rare.]

The hospital contains 65 beds, and has also a large external *maternity* attached. *Lancet, No. 3445, p. 509*

Extern maternity. See *extern*. — **Maternity hospital.** See *hospital*

mateship (māt'ship), *n.* [*< mate* + *-ship*.] Fellowship, companionship. [Rare.]

I sat among them equally
In fellowship and *mateship* as a child.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vii.

matfelon, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *materfelon*, < ME. *matfelon*, *matfelon*, *matfelone*, *matiefelon* (W. *madfelon*, < E.), < OF. *matfelon*, *matfelon*, *matfelon*, knapweed.] The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*, also, *C. scabiosa*

Tak advance, *matfelon*, yarrow, and sanygill, and stamp them, and temper them with stale ale, and drynk hit morn and even. *Reliquia Antiqua, i 53.*

mat-grass (mat'grās), *n.* 1 Same as *matweed* — 2 A European grass, *Nardus stricta*, which grows abundantly on moors and heaths in short tufts. It is worthless for agricultural purposes, except as affording a natural pasturage for sheep. Also called *nard*.

math (máth), *n.* [*< ME math* (?), *< AS. mǣth* (= OHG. *māð*, MHG. *māt* (*māð*), G. *mahd*), a mowing, what is mowed, etc., with formative -th, *< mōwan*, mow: see *mow*.] A mowing, or what is gathered from mowing [Obsolete, except in the compounds *aftermath* and *latter-math*.]

The first mowing thereof, for the king's use, is wont to be sooner than the common *math*.

Sp. Hall, *Hard Texts*, Amos vii

math. An abbreviation of *mathematics* and *mathematical*.

mathematic (math-ē-mat'ik), *a* and *n.* [*I a = F mathématique = Sp. matemático = Pg. matemático = It. matematico* (cf. D G *mathematisch* = Dan. *matematisk* = Sw. *matematisk*), *< L. mathematicus*, *< Gr. μαθηματικός*, pertaining to learning, disposed to learn, belonging to the sciences esp. to mathematics, *< μάθημα*, a lesson, a thing learned, learning, science, in the pl. *μαθηματά*, the sciences, esp. mathematics, *< μαθηματιν, μαθητιν*, learn II *n = F mathématique = Sp. matemática = Pg. matemática = It. matematica* (D *matematica* = G. Dan. *matematisk* = Sw. *matematisk*), *< L. mathematica*, *f.*, *< Gr. μαθηματικός* (see *τεχνή*), *f.*, also *μαθηματικά*, neut. pl. mathematics, in L. also astrology. See II.]

I. a Same as *mathematical* [Rare.]
Sir, not only a *mathematic* point, which is the most in divisible and unique thing which art can present, flows into every line which is derived from the centre, but our soul, which is but one, hath swallowed up a negative and feeling soul.
Donne, *Letters*, xxi

Solving problems *mathematic*.

Byron, *Granta*.

II n Same as *mathematics* [Rare.]

All pure *mathematic* is thus a science of pure intuition
Hickok, *Mental Philos*, p. 125

mathematical (math-ē-mat'ik-al), *a* and *n.* [*< mathematic + -al*] **I. a** 1 Of, pertaining to, or relating to mathematics, having to do with pure quantity, quantitative as, *mathematical* knowledge, *mathematical* instruments, a *mathematical* theory.

That Egyptian and Chaldean wisdom *mathematical* wherewith Moses and Daniel were furnished
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, iii. 8.

The greater or less accuracy attainable in a *mathematical* science is a matter of accident
Jeans, *Phil. Econ*, p. 7

The first or *mathematical* class of categories, the categories of quantity or quality.

E. Caird, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 316

2 According to the principles of mathematics, theoretically precise, absolutely accurate, strict, rigid, demonstrable as, *mathematical* exactness, *mathematical* certainty.

Every single argument should be managed as a *mathematical* demonstration.

Locke, *Conduct of the Understanding*, § 7

3† Geometrical, as opposed to *arithmetical* and *algebraical*—an incorrect use, formerly current.

Arithmetical, *mathematical*, algebraical, and paradoxical questions
R. Cartes (1794), title of book

4† Astrological, magical.

Though I do by the authority of God's laws and man's laws damn this damnable art *mathematical*, I do not damn such other arts and sciences as be associated and annexed with this unlawful astrology
Sp. Hooper, *Works*, I. 380

5 Produced by mathematics, as pure figures and number.

A marvellous newtrality have these things *mathematical*, and also a strange participation between things supernatural, immortal, intellectual—simple and indivisible, and things natural, mortal, sensible, compounded and divisible.
Dr J. Dea, Preface to *Euclid* (1670)

Mathematical abstraction. See *abstraction*.—**Mathematical body**, a volume of pure space, without inertia and the other properties of natural bodies. See *body*.—**Mathematical certainty or evidence**, that sort of certainty which results from mathematical demonstration, based on a diagram or the like.—**Mathematical chronology**. See *chronology*.—**Mathematical conception**, a conception which is applicable immediately to space and time, and not to existence or causation, a conception that is not dynamical.—**Mathematical induction**. See *induction*.—**Mathematical infinity**, that sort of infinity which is considered in mathematics. See *infinity*, 1, and *infinity*, 8.—**Mathematical instruments**, instruments for mathematical drawing and drafting, such as dividers, protractors, and the like.—**Mathematical notation**. See *notation*.—**Mathematical psychology**, an application of mathematics to psychology, like that attempted by Herbart.—**Mathematical quantities**, quantities as they are conceived by the mathematician, often professedly fictitious, as distinguished from natural quantities, which are quantities as they exist in the concrete.—**Mathematical signs**. See *sign*.—**Mathematical unity**, the abstract number 1.—**Mathematical whole**, a whole whose parts lie outside of one another, a quantitative, integral, or integrate whole.

II. † n. pl. Mathematics.

The arts of vulgar arithmeticke Newly collected, digested, and in some part devised, by a well willer to the *Mathematicks*.
T. Hail (1600), title of book

Take delight likewise in the *mathematicks*

Sir P. Sidney (Arber's *Eng. Garner*, I. 308).

The stars, the planets, and signs in the firmament shall be strange gods, if we, being deceived with the *mathematicks*, shall wholly hang on them.
Bullinger, *Sermons*, II. 2.

mathematically (math-ē-mat'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In a mathematical manner; according to the laws or principles of mathematical science, with mathematical certainty, demonstrably as, a proposition that is *mathematically* true.
Prescott

mathematician (math-ē-mā-tish'ian), *n.* [*= F mathématicien*, as *mathematio + -ian*] 1 One who is versed in mathematics.

The *Mathematician*, taking his start from the pure perceptions of space and time, goes on freely constructing figures in space without any reference to experience, and demonstrating the properties of such figures.
E. Caird, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 242

2† An astrologer.

Mathematicians, among the Romans, were for some time specially meant of astrologers, or star prophets.
N. Greus, *Cosmologia Sacra*, p. 327

Combinatorial mathematician. See *combinatorial mathematician*.

mathematicize (math-ē-mat'iz), *v. t.* [*< mathematic + -ize*] To consider or treat in a mathematical manner, as logic [Rare.]

mathematicological (math-ē-mat'ik-ol-jik-al), *a* Applying mathematics or algebra to logic.
Jeans

mathematics (math-ē-mat'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of mathematic + -ics* Cf. *mathematic*, *n.*] The science of quantity, the study of ideal constructions (often applicable to real problems), and the discovery thereby of relations between the parts of these constructions, before unknown. The observations being upon objects of imagination merely, the discoveries of mathematics are susceptible of being rendered quite certain. The first considerable advances in mathematics were made by the Greeks, whose greatest geometers, Euclid, Archimedes, and Apollonius flourished in or about the third century B. C. After their time not very much progress was made until the seventeenth century, but since then the progress of discovery has been continuous. See *absolute*, *algebra*, *arithmetic*, *equation*, *function*, *geometry*, *group*, *infinite*, *infinitesimal*, *number*, *problem*, *quantity*, *space*, *theorem*, etc.

To the pure *mathematics* are those sciences belonging which handle quantity determinate.

Baron, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 171

I have mentioned *mathematics* as a way to settle in the mind an habit of reasoning closely and in train.

Locke, *Conduct of the Understanding*, § 7

Mathematics is the science which draws necessary conclusions.
B. Peirce, *Linear Associative Algebra* (1870), § 1

Now this establishment of correspondence between two aggregates and investigation of the properties that are carried over by the correspondence may be called the central idea of modern *mathematics*.

W. K. Clifford, *Philos. Pure Sciences*, p. 334

Applied mathematics, the mathematical study of a series of problems the connection of which is objectively opposed to *pure mathematics*, which studies systems of relation; the connection lying in the analogy of the relationship. Examples of applied mathematics are rigid dynamics, hydrodynamics, the theory of probabilities, the kinetical theory of gases, etc.—**Higher mathematics**, all the scientifically treated branches of mathematics—that is, all except practical arithmetic, elementary geometry, trigonometry, and a part of algebra.

mathemeg (math-ē-meg), *n.* [Said to be Cree Indian, meaning 'ugly'] A fish of the Saskatchewan basin, believed to be the silurid *Amuriscus nigricans*, a kind of catfish.

mathesis (ma-thē'sis), *n.* [LL, learning, mathematics, *< Gr. μάθησις*, learning, knowledge, science, *< μαθηματιν, μαθητιν*, learn see *mathematics*] 1 Mental discipline, learning or science in general, especially mathematics [Obsolete or archaic.]

Mad *Mathesis* alone was unconfined,
Too mad for mere material chains to bind,
Now to pure space lifts her ecstatic stare,
Now, running round the circle, finds its square.
Pope, *Dunciad*, iv. 81

2 [cap.] In *entom.*, a genus of clerid beetles, erected by Waterhouse in 1877, having a long antennal club and the third tarsal joint not bilobed. The type is *M. guttigera* of New Zealand resembling the longicorn *Zorion guttigera*, with which it is associated, and upon which it is probably parasitic.

mathesy†, *n.* [*< LL. mathesis*, learning see *mathesis*] 1 *Mathesis*, mathematics.

Anon after he set up a great school at Canterbury of al manner of sciences, as rhetoric logic, philosophy, *mathesy*, astrology, geometry, arithmeticke, and musike.
Rp. Bale, *English Votaries*, I.

mathook† (mat'huk), *n.* In *hydraulic* engine, a long pole with an iron hook at the end, used in making and handling mats for jetty-work.

Eyes and libels served as spades and *mathooks* to work with.
Roger North, *Examen*, p. 502

mathook†, *n.* A falsified form of *matlock*.

Mathurin (math'ū-rin), *n.* [So called as occupying the church of St. Mathurin in Paris.] A member of the order of Trinitarians. See *Trinitarian*, 2.

mati (mā'tē), *n.* [Chin., *< ma*, horse, + *tē*, foot.] A sedge, *Eleocharis tuberosa*, growing in China, with wholesome edible tubers.

matias bark. Same as *malambo bark* (which see, under *bark*.)

maticin, maticine (mat'is-in), *n.* [*< maticol + -ine*, *-m2*] A bitter principle obtained from the plant *maticeo*.

matico† (ma-tē'kō), *n.* [Sp.] A plant, *Piper angustifolium* (*A. latifolia elongata*), natural order Piperaceae. In Peru it has long enjoyed a high reputation for styptic and aphrodisiac properties. It is an aromatic tonic and stimulant and acts like cubeba on the urinary passages. A species of *Rapatorium* (*E. glutinosum*) has the same name.

matico† (mat'is-kō), *n.* Same as *maticeo*.

matie (ma'ti), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A fresh herring in which the liver or roe is perfectly but not largely developed. This is the state in which the fish are in the best condition for food being most delicious as well as most nutritive. Although they are not so bulky in appearance as full herring, they are in reality much fatter. See *full herring*, under *herring*.
Perley

matin (ma'tin), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. matin* (in pl. *matyns*), *< OF. and F. matin* (= *It. mattino*), morning (*matins*, morning prayers), *< L. matutinum*, the morning, neut. of *matutinus*, of the morning, *< Matuta*, the goddess of dawn, as if fem. of an adj. **matutus*, early, timely (?), akin to *maturos*, mature see *mature* (cf. *matutine*.)]

I n 1† Morning.

The glow worm shows the *matin* to be near,
And glows to pale his uneffective fire.
Shak., *Hamlet*, I. 5. 80

2 pl One of the canonical hours appointed in the early church, and still observed in the Roman Catholic Church, especially in monastic orders. It properly begins at midnight, and is occupied by two services, nocturns and lauds. The name is also applied to the service itself which includes the Lord's Prayer, the Angelic Salutation, the Creed, and several psalms.

The vigils are celebrated before them, and the nocturn and *matins*, for the saints whose the relics are.

Stillingfleet

3 Morning worship, as sung, hence, any morning song—usually in the plural.

He ne hurde masse & *matyns* and curson & eche tyde
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 309

And crop full out of doors he flings,
Kre the first cock his *matin* tinge.
Milton, *I. Allegro*, I. 114

4 pl A musical setting of any part of the office of *matins*.

II a Pertaining to the morning, used in the morning [Poetical.]

Up rose the victor angels, and to arms
The *matin* trumpet sang.
Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 520.

Each morn my sleep was broken thro
By some wild skylark's *matin* song.
Tennyson, *Miller's Daughter*

matinal (mat'inal), *a.* [*< F. matinal*, *< LL. matutinalis*, of the morning, *< L. matutinus*, of the morning see *matin* (cf. *matutinal*)]

1 Relating to the morning, or to *matins*—2, [cap.] Appellative of the second of Professor H. D. Rogers's fifteen subdivisions of the Paleozoic strata in the Appalachian chain, the names of which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day. It represents Nos. II and III of the numerical divisions of the Paleozoic series according to the previous nomenclature of the Pennsylvania Survey, viz. the Matinal limestone and the Matinal shales and slates, the equivalent of the groups included between the Potsdam sandstone and the Oneida conglomerate according to the nomenclature of the New York Survey.

matinée (ma-tē'nā'), *n.* [*F.*, *< matin*, morning see *matin*] 1 An entertainment (especially a theatrical performance) or a reception held in the daytime, usually in the afternoon. [The general dinner hour of early times having been at the close of the forenoon, the French *matinée*, like the English morning is often considered as extending to the common modern dinner hour in the evening especially in cities.]

2 A woman's dress for home wear in the forenoon, or up to the time when she dresses as for dinner or for going out. Its form and material change according to fashion.

A becoming *matinee* is of larret flannel. Many pretty *matinees* are made of sarah.
Philadelphia Times, March 14, 1880

mating (mā'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *mate*, 1, *v.*] 1 The act of taking a mate, or pairing, as by birds—2 See the quotation.

Sometimes two or more crews belonging to different vessels unite in the capture, and if successful an equitable division of the oil is afterward made. This is called *matiny*.
Fisheries of U. S., v. II. 259

mating-time (mā'ting-tim), *n.* The breeding season, when any animal mates or pairs, pairing-time.

matire, *n* A Middle English form of *matter*.
matlockite (mat'lok-it), *n* [*< Matlock* (see *def.*) + *-ite*²] A native oxychloride of lead, occurring near Matlock in Derbyshire, England, in tetragonal crystals of a yellowish color and adamantine luster.

matpole (mat'pōl), *n* In *hydraul. engin.*, a pole, usually about 20 feet long and 3 inches thick, smoothed and pointed with iron, used in placing mats for shore-protection, etc.

matral (mā'trāl), *n* [*< L. matralis*, pertaining to a mother, *< mater*, mother see *mater*², *mother*¹] In *anat.*, pertaining to one of the membranes enveloping the brain, as the dura mater or pia mater in composition.

Between the pia *matral* and the arachnoid sheath

H. Gray, Anat. (ed 1887), p. 805

Matralia (mā-tra'h-ā), *n pl* [*L.*, neut. pl. of *matralis*, pertaining to a mother see *matral*] In ancient Rome, an annual festival celebrated on the eleventh of June, by the citizen matrons only, in honor of the goddess Mater Matuta. The festival inculcated the principle that mothers should care not only for their own but for their sister children.

matrast, *n* [*OF* see *matras*] A cross-bow-bolt. Compare *evancum*, *quarrel*, *bol*.

matrass (mat'ras), *n* [*< F. matras*, a chemical vessel so called from its long straight narrow neck, *< OF. matras* = *Pr. matral*, an arrow, a javelin, *< L. matra*, *matras*, *mater*, *madaris*, a Celtic javelin, a pike a word of Celtic origin] 1 A chemical vessel with a round or oval body and a long neck open at the top, serving the purposes of digestion, evaporation, etc., a cucurbit. Also called *bolthead* — 2†, In *hort.*, a flask-like glass employed to shelter plants or flowers from the weather or from extremes of cold and heat.

Protect from violent storms and the too parching darts of the sun, your pennant bell tulips and ranunculuses, covering them with *matrasses*. *Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense*

matres, *n* Plural of *mater*².

matress, *n*. An obsolete form of *matress*.

matrarch (mā'trārk), *n* [*< L. mater*, *< Gr. μήτηρ*, mother, + *αρχή*, a leader, ruler, *< ἀρχή*, rule] 1 The wife of a patriarch. [Rare]

Dr. Southey has classed this injured *Matrarch* (Job's wife) in a triad with Xanthippe and Mrs. Wenley. *Southey, The Doctor, cxvii (Dames)*

2 A woman who holds (to some extent or in some respect) in a family or tribe a position analogous to that of a patriarch. See *matrarchy*.

matrarchal (mā'trārk'al), *a* [*< matrarch* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to a matrarch or to matrarchy, relating to the superior importance of mothers (in certain respects, as the reckoning of descent) in a family, clan, or tribe, characterized by matrarchy.

The Indian tribes farther south are largely *matrarchal*, reckoning descent not on the father but the mother's side. *E. B. Tylor, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI*

Here the *matrarchal* system is still in existence -- the eldest daughter inherits all. *Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XI, 214*

matrarchalism (mā'trārk'al-izm), *n* [*< matrarchal* + *-ism*] The character of being matrarchal, matrarchal customs or practices, matrarchy.

This immense district represents an area of lower culture, where *matrarchalism* has only in places yielded to the patriarchal system. *E. B. Tylor, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI, 162*

matrarchate (mā'trārk'at), *n* [*< matrarch* + *-ate*³] The position or power of a matrarch.

Women were at first considered like other properties, and in the communist stage they used to belong to each and all, when property was divided, women were assimilated to landed proprietors or estates, and the children took the name of their mother as in feudal countries they took that of their estate. This is really the origin of the so-called *matrarchate*, in which the mother had, in fact, no power, but gave her name to her child. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVIII, 271*

matrarchy (mā'trārk-ē), *n* [*< L. mater*, *< Gr. μήτηρ*, mother, + *αρχή*, rule see *matrarch*] Government by a mother or by mothers, specifically, an order of society, as in certain primitive tribes in which the mother in certain important respects, especially in line of descent and inheritance, takes precedence of the father, descent or inheritance in the female line.

The ancient Slavonians had no prejudice against *matrarchy*. *Quarterly Rev., CLXII, 190*

Matricaria (mat-ri-kā'ri-ā), *n* [*NL* (Tournefort, 1700), so called with ref. to the supposed medicinal value of some of the species, *< L. matric-* (*matric-*), womb see *matr*] A

genus of plants of the natural order *Compositae* and the tribe *Anthemideae*. It is characterized by radiate heads, with an involucre of rather broad bracts, by achenia with from 8 to 5 ribs on the inner face and none on the back, and by a receptacle which is often conical or oblong. They are herbs, with alternate leaves, which are two or three times pinnatifid, with linear or thread-like divisions, and small or medium sized heads, which are usually solitary at the tips of the branches, and have white ray flowers and yellow disk flowers. There are about 23 species, found in Europe, North America, the northern part of Asia, and northern and southern Africa. *M. chamomilla* called *wild* or *German chamomile*, is a common annual of Europe, in appearance strongly resembling the common mayweed *M. snodgrassii*, also European, is a scintless species, which, like the former, is sparingly naturalized in the United States. *M. discolor*, with rays as heads is spreading from western America eastward, and is naturalized in northern Europe. *M. glaberrima*, of South Africa, affords a good substitute for *chamomile*.



Flowering Plant of *Matricaria inodora*
a ray flower, *b* disk flower, *c* achenium

matricet (mā'tris), *n* [*< F. matrice* = *Sp. Pg. matriz* = *It. matrice*, *< L. matrica*, the womb see *matr*] Same as *matr*.

matrices, *n* Plural of *matr*.

matricidal (mat'ri-sī-dl), *a* [*< matricide* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to matricide, or a person guilty of matricide.

As when one fair land
 Saw, North and South, her bright armed myriads stand,
 Saw herself rent in twain by *matricidal* hand.
Palgrave, N. A. Rev., CXX, 440

matricide¹ (mat'ri-sīd), *n* [= *F. matricide* = *Sp. Pg. It. matricida*, *< L. matricida*, the killer of his mother, *< mater*, mother, + *-cida*, *< cadere*, kill] One who kills his or her mother.

matricide² (mat'ri-sīd), *n* [= *F. matricide*, *< L. matricidium*, the killing of one's mother, *< mater*, mother, + *-cidium*, *< cadere*, kill] The killing or murder of one's mother.

Thy *Matricide* all pardon must extend.
J. Beaumont, Psycho, v. 17

matricula (ma-trik'ū-lā), *n*, pl *matricula* (-lō) [= *F. matricula* = *Sp. matricula* = *Pg. matricula* = *It. matricula*, *< L. matricula*, dim. of *matr* (*matr*-), a public register see *matr*] A roll or register. Specifically - (a) The register or roll of a university.

His name or ours not in the *matricula*.
Wood, Athenae Oxon.

(b) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the roll containing the names of the clergy permanently attached to a cathedral, a collegiate, or a parish church.

matriculant (mā-trik'ū-lant), *n* [*< ML. matriculan(t)-s*, pp. of *matriculare*, register see *matriculate*] A candidate for matriculation, one who applies for enrolment among the members of a body, as a student in a college or university, an entrant.

They are ready to favor the demand upon *matriculants* for a preliminary qualification. *The American, V, 390*

matriculate (ma-trik'ū-lāt), *t*, *v*, pret and pp *matriculated*, ppr *matriculating* [*< ML. matriculatus*, pp. of *matriculare* (*> It. matricolare* = *Sp. Pg. matricular*), register, enroll, *< LL. matricula*, a public register, roll, list, dim. of *matr*, a public register see *matricula*, *matr*.] *I trans.* To enter in a register; register, enroll, especially, to enter or admit to membership in a body or society, particularly in a college or university, by enrolling one's name in a register.

It was their obstinacy to incorporate their errors into their creeds, and to *matriculate* their abuses among their sacred rites.
Abp. Bramhall, Works, II, 206, quoted in Wordsworth's Church of Ireland, II, 221

Frederick was, accordingly, at the proper age, *matriculated* at Oxford. *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I, 170*

II. intrans. To become a member of any body or society, especially a college or university, by having one's name entered in a register.

The Browns have become illustrious by the pen of Thackeray and the pencil of Doyle, within the memory of the young gentlemen who are now *matriculating* at the universities. *T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I, 1*

matriculate (mā-trik'ū-lāt), *a* and *n* [*< ML. matriculatus*, pp. see the verb] *I. a* Matriculated, admitted, enrolled.

To be *matriculate* with ladies of estate.
Shelton, Garland of Laurell.

II. n. One who has been admitted to membership of a body, as a college or university, by enrolment in its register.

Suffer me in the name of the *matriculates* of that famous university to ask them some plain questions. *Arbutnot.*

matriculation (mā-trik'ū-lā'shon), *n*. [= *Sp. matriculación*, *< ML. *matriculatio(n)-*, *< matriculare*, register see *matriculate*.] The act of matriculating, or of admitting to membership by enrolment, the state of being matriculated.

A scholar absent from the university for five years is struck out of the *matriculation* book. *Ayliffe, Paragon.*

matriculator (mā-trik'ū-lā-tor), *n* [*< ML. *matriculator*, *< matriculare*, register see *matriculate*] One who matriculates.

At Oxford the *matriculators* subscribed the Thirty nine Articles, and also swore to observe three articles of the 28th Canon. *Quarterly Rev., CXLVI, 209*

matrilineal (mat-ri-her'ī-tāl), *n* [*< L. mater* (*matr-*), mother, + *E. heritage*] Inheritance in the female line of descent.

The two systems of *matrilineal* and *polyandry*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX, 141

matrilineal (mat-ri-her'ī-tāl), *a* [*< L. mater* (*matr-*), mother, + *hereditary* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to matrilineal, or inheritance in the female line.

An excellent specimen of the matrilineal or *matrilineal* system fully carried out under recognized and well defined law among a civilized people. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX, 141*

matrimoine, *n* A Middle English form of *matrimony*. *Chaucer*

matrimonial (mat-ri-mō'ni-al), *a* [= *F. matrimonial* = *Sp. Pg. matrimonial* = *It. matrimoniale*, *< L. matrimonialis*, pertaining to marriage, *< L. matrimonium*, marriage see *matrimony*] 1 Of or pertaining to matrimony, connubial, nuptial as, *matrimonial* rights or duties.

(herish thy hasten'd widowhood with the gold
 Of *matrimonial* treason! *Milton, S. A., I, 950*

The main article in *matrimonial* alliances.
Paley, Moral Philos., III, 8.

2 Derived from marriage.

If he (Henry VII) relied upon that title he could be but a king at courtesy, and have rather a *matrimonial* than a regal power. *Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII*

Crown matrimonial, in *Scot. hist.*, the right to a share in the sovereignty conferred on the husband of a reigning queen. The extent of this concession appears never to have been precisely defined, but the common belief is that it implied a complete partnership in the crown, with remainder to the survivor and his or her heirs. It was granted with important reservations, on the occasion of the first marriage of Mary Queen of Scots, and was explicitly refused to her second husband. **Matrimonial cause**, in *law*, a suit for the redress of injuries respecting the rights of marriage, as an action for divorce or the like. In England such causes were formerly a branch of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction. **Matrimonial Causes Act**, a series of English statutes relating to causes arising from the matrimonial relation. (a) A statute of 1857 (20 and 21 Vict., c. 85) which established the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, having exclusive jurisdiction over divorce and matrimonial matters, and settled the law relating thereto. (b) A statute of 1873 (41 and 42 Vict., c. 19) relating to divorce and judicial separation. (c) A statute of 1881 (44 and 45 Vict., c. 68) which substitutes for the restitution of conjugal rights formerly enforced periodical payments of money by the husband, authorizes the court to order a settlement of a wife's property for the benefit of the husband and children, and relates to desertion and custody of children = *Syn.* 1 *Matrimonial*, *Connubial*, *Nuptial*, *Conjugal*, *Hymeneal*, *Marital*. *Matrimonial*, *connubial*, and *conjugal*, like *matrimony*, relate to the married state. *Nuptial* and *hymeneal* are more suggestive of the act of marriage or that which is in close connection with it. *Connubial* suggests the fact that marriage is the union of persons of opposite sexes. *Conjugal* primarily means belonging to a spouse, and secondarily belonging to the state of spouses -- that is, matrimony as, *conjugal* fidelity, responsibility, obligations, rights. *Marital* means, specifically, belonging to a husband, but is also used with reference to the married state in general.

matrimonially (mat-ri-mō'ni-al-ē), *adv* As regards matrimony; in matrimony, according to the manner or laws of marriage.

He is so *matrimonially* wedded unto his church that he cannot quit the same. *Ayliffe, Paragon*

matrimonious (mat-ri-mō'ni-us), *a*. [*< matrimony* + *-ous*.] Relating to matrimony, matrimonial.

Foreseeing the miserable work that man's ignorance and pusillanimity would make in this *matrimonious* business. *Milton, Tetrachordon*

matrimony (mat'ri-mō-ni), *n* [*< ME. matrimonye*, also *matrimoyne*, *matrimoyne*, *< OF. matrimoine*, *matrimoine* = *Pr. matrimonium* = *Sp. Pg. It. matrimonio*, *< L. matrimonium*, marriage, wedlock, in pl. wives, *< mater* (*matr-*), mother (see *mater*², *mother*¹), + term *-monium* see *-mony*] 1 The relation of husband and wife, with especial reference to what concerns the

latter; the state of marriage or wedlock; nuptial union, conjugal partnership.

He that joyneth his virgin in *matrimony* doth wel
Wych, 1 Cor vii 38.

2 The act of marriage, entrance upon the married state by a formal ceremony or procedure as, the solemnization of *matrimony* by a clergyman. In the Roman Catholic Church *matrimony* is regarded as one of the sacraments.

Exhorting the married men to temperance, and the bachelors to *matrimony* Goldsmith, Vicar, ii.

3 Wife [A Latinism. Compare *wedlock* in the same sense.]

Restore my *matrimony* undefil'd,
Wrong not my niece, and, for our gold or silver
If I pursue you, hang me!
Beau and Fl, Little French Lawyer, iv 6.

4 A game with cards = *Syn.* 1 and 2 *Wedlock*, *Wedding*, etc. See *marriage*.

matrimony-vine (mat'ri-mō-ni-vin), *n*. A garden-plant, *Lycium vulgare*, also, the closely allied *L. barbarum*. The latter is said to be used in medicine in Japan.

matrimonyet, *n*. A Middle English form of *matrimony*.

matrix (mā'triks or mat'riks), *n*, *pl* *matrices* (mat'ri-sēz, *L* māt'ri-sēz) [*L* *matrix* (*matric-*), a breeding animal, the parent stem (of plants), *L* the womb, a source, origin, cause, a public register or roll, *<* *mater* (= *G* *μήτηρ*), mother. See *mater*², *mother*¹.] 1 The womb, the uterus.

All that openeth the *matrix* is mine Ex xxxiv 19.

Hence—2 That which incloses anything, or gives origin to anything, like a womb. (a) A mold which gives form to material forced into it in a solid condition, or poured into it in a fluid state and allowed to harden before removal. (b) In *coinage*, the intaglio formed in steel by engraving, or by driving into the metal a tool called a *hub*, upon which the design of the coin has been produced in relief. The steel matrix is subsequently hardened and tempered. From this matrix punches for making dies are obtained by driving into it pieces of soft steel, which, after taking form from the matrix, are in their turn hardened and tempered. The instruments used in coining thus alternately take the design in cameo and intaglio, and in order as follows: (1) cameo, the hub, (2) intaglio, the matrix, (3) cameo, the punch, (4) intaglio, the die. Lastly the coin is struck in cameo by the die. (c) The bottom die in any stamping or drop press. (d) In *type founding*, an attachment to the mold in which the face of a type is cast; the mold proper making the body for that face. Every letter or character has its special matrix, but all the matrices of the same font are fitted to one mold. The matrix is a small flat bar of copper that has received the deeply sunken impress of the punch, or model letter cut on a rod of steel. As left by the punch it is known as a *drive*, or *strike* or *unjustified* *matrix*. When finished and fitted to the mold it is a *justified matrix*. Matrices are also made by the electrotyping process. (e) In *stereotyping* the mold of plaster, paper, maché, or other composition which is taken from types as arranged in the form, and into which the molten alloy called *stereotype metal* is poured in casting stereotype plates. (f) In *mineral and rock*, the rock in which any accidental crystal, mineral, or fossil is embedded. (g) In *mining*, same as *gangue*, 1 [Rare and incorrect.] (h) In *odontol.*, the formative part of a mammalian tooth, consisting of a pulp and capsule. The former is converted into dentine, the latter into cement. (i) In *anat.*, the intercellular substance as, the *matrix* of cartilage, containing corpuscles, the animal *matrix* of bone, impregnated with mineral salts, etc. (j) In *bot.* (1) that upon which a plant is fixed or from which it grows as, lichens which grow upon a *matrix* of rock. (2) Intercellular substance as, the filaments of nodule in a gelatinous *matrix*.

3 In *math.*, a rectangular array of quantities, usually square so called because considered as a mold or set of compartments into which a certain number of quantities can be put, the leaving of one of the spaces unoccupied being in effect to put zero there. The matrix is consequently a multiple quantity having as many dimensions as it has spaces. The numbers in the spaces are called the *constituents of the matrix*. The following definitions relate to square matrices. The vertical lines of numbers are called the *columns*, the horizontal ones the *rows*. The diagonal running from the upper left hand to the lower right hand corner is called the *principal diagonal*. Constituents symmetrically situated with reference to the principal diagonal are said to be *conjugate*. A matrix in which every constituent is equal to its conjugate is said to be *symmetrical*, if all the constituents along each diagonal band transverse to the principal diagonal are equal, the matrix is said to be *perysymmetrical*. The addition of matrices is so understood that the sum of two like matrices is a matrix every constituent of which is equal to the sum of the corresponding constituents of the parts. The multiplication of two like square matrices is so understood that the product is a matrix whose construction is of the kind shown in the following example:

$$\begin{Bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{Bmatrix} \times \begin{Bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} aA + bC & aB + bD \\ cA + dC & cB + dD \end{Bmatrix}$$

Inverse matrix to a given matrix, the matrix of transformation from the set of variables to which the direct matrix transforms to the set from which it transforms. Also called *reciprocal matrix*. — **Invertebrate matrix**, a square matrix whose principal diagonal contains zeros. — **Latent roots of a matrix**. See *latent*. **Matrix of the type** $q \times p$, a matrix with p columns and q rows.

The types of two matrices are said to be complementary when $p = q$ or $q = p$. — **Matrix-rolling machine**, in stereotyping by the paper process, a machine sometimes used, in place of the beating table and brush, to force the type into the prepared paper. — **Nuclear matrix**. See *karyoplasm*. — **Reciprocal matrix**. See *inverse matrix*. **matron** (mā'tron or mat'ron), *n*. [*<* *F* *matrone* = *Sp* *Pg* *It* *matrona*, *<* *L* *matrona*, a married woman, wife, matron, *<* *mater*, mother. See *matr*², *mother*¹.] 1. A married woman, especially an elderly married woman, or a woman old enough to be the mother of a family, whether actually so or not; a woman possessing the gravity suitable to a mother.

Yet did that ancient matrons all she might
To cherish her with all things choice and rare
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xli. 14.

For thee the soldier bleeds, the matron mourns
Pope, *Iliad*, vi. 412.

2 In a special sense, a head nurse in a hospital, the female head or superintendent of any institution. — **Jury of matrons**. See *jury*. **matronage** (mat'ron-āj or mā'tron-āj), *n*. [*<* *matron* + *-age*.] 1 The state of being a matron, matronly character or condition.

The underscrivings of young ladies' letters, a wonder even to themselves under the colder north light of *matronage* Lovell, *Study Windows*, p. 120.

2 A body of matrons; matrons collectively. His exemplary queen at the head of the *matronage* of this land Burke, *A Regicidal Peace*, i.

matronal (mā'tron-al or mat'ron-al), *a*. [= *Sp* *Pg* *matronal* = *It* *matronale*, *<* *L* *matronalis*, of or belonging to a married woman, *<* *matrona*, a married woman. See *matron*.] Of or pertaining to a matron, suitable to an elderly lady or to a married woman, grave; elderly.

He had heard of the beautiful and virtuous behaviour of the young Queen of Naples, the widow of Ferdinand the younger, being then of *matronal* years of seven and twenty Bacon, *Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 218.

Only, in depicting this Roman ideal of *matronal* chastity, Fletcher with his wonted coarseness of taste, has touched on very slippery ground. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 387.

Matronalia (mat-rō-nā'li-ā), *n*, *pl* [*L*, orig. neut. pl. of *matronalis*, belonging to a married woman. See *matronal*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a festival celebrated by matrons on the first of March in honor of Mars.

matronhood (mat'ron-hud or mat'ron-hūd), *n*. [*<* *matron* + *-hood*.] The condition of being a matron, matronage.

matronize (mā'tron-iz or mat'ron-iz), *v* *t*, pret and pp *matronized*, ppr *matronizing*. [*<* *matron* + *-ize*.] 1 To render matronly.

Childbed matronizes the giddyest spirits Richardson, *Familiar Letters*.

2 To act as a mother to; assume the manner of a matron toward, specifically, to chaperon. She brought her to Boston to matronize her Howell, *Modern Instance*, xxi.

Also spelled *matronise*.

matronlike (mā'tron-lik or mat'ron-lik), *a*. **Matronly** (mā'tron-li or mat'ron-li), *a*. [*<* *matron* + *-ly*.] Like a matron; characteristic of or suitable to a matron, elderly, ripe in years.

The matronly wife plucked out all the brown hairs, and the younger the white. *Sv* *R* *L* *Exchange*, *Fables*.

matronly (mā'tron-li or mat'ron-li), *adv*. [*<* *matronly*, *a*.] In a manner becoming a matron. [Rare.]

She up arose with seemly grace,
And toward them full matronly did pace
Spenser, F. Q., i. 8.

matronship (mā'tron-ship or mat'ron-ship), *n*. [*<* *matron* + *-ship*.] The office of matron of a hospital or other institution. *Lancet*, No 3422, p. 62 of Adv'ts.

matronymic (mat-ro-nim'ik), *a*, and *n*. [= *It* *matronimico*, *<* *L* *mater*, *Gr* *μήτηρ*, mother, + *Gr* *ὄνομα*, *ὄνομα*, name.] 1 *a* Pertaining to or being a name derived from a mother or maternal ancestor.

II. *n*. 1 A name derived from a mother or maternal ancestor correlative to *patronymic*.

If it be a clear sign of exclusive female kinship that children should take the mother's family name, it is, a fortiori, a note of it that they should be called by a *matronymic*. J. F. M'Lennan, *Studies in Anc. Hist.*, p. 289.

2 A word of a form used for matronymic designation, a matronymic formation.

A genitive and possessive case suffix, variant of *-al*, which was used as a *matronymic*. *The Academy*, Jan. 14, 1898, p. 29.

matross (ma-tros'), *n*. [= *G* *matrose*, *<* *D* *matros* = *Sw* *Dan* *matron*, a sailor, irreg. *<* *F* *matelot*, a sailor, seaman, a corruption of *ma-*

tenot, *<* *Ice*l. *mótunautr*, messmate, companion, *<* *matr* (= *E* *meat*) + *nautr* = *AS* *gened*, companion (see *genet*).] Formerly, one of the soldiers in a train of artillery who were next to the gunners, and assisted them in loading, firing, and sponging the guns. They carried firelocks, and marched with the store-wagons as guards and assistants.

matsu (mats), *n*. [*Jap* *matsu*, pine.] The most common tree of Japan, a pine which attains great age and size, *Pinus Massoniana*. It is a fine tree for avenue and its wood is valuable for house-carpentry and furniture.

matt, *a*, *n*, and *v*. See *mat*³.

mattachin, *n*. See *matachin*.

mattagesse, *n*. See *matagasse*.

mattamore (mat'a-mōr), *n*. [*<* *F* *matamore*, *<* *Ar* *matmur*, a ditch, a cavern or other subterranean place in which corn is laid up.] In the East, a subterranean repository for wheat.

matte (mat), *n*. [*F*, *<* *G* *matt*, dull, dim. See *mat*³.] In *metal*, a product of the smelting of sulphureted ores, obtained in the process which next follows the roasting. The object of this process is to remove the oxide of iron present in the roasted ore, by causing it to combine with silica, with which it forms a fusible slag. Also called *regulus* and *coarse metal*.

In English copper works the word *metal* is commonly used to denote compounds of this kind, that of *regulus* being applied in a specific sense to certain kinds of metal. I shall, however, adopt the word *regulus* as a generic appellation for such products. The Germans designate *regulus* by the synonymous terms *Steh* and *Loch*, and the French by the term *matte*. Percy, *Metallurgy*, I. 44.

matted (mat'ed), *p* *a*. [*<* *mat*¹ + *-ed*.] Covered with mats or matting. [Rare.]

If the matted things fright you on the same account [the danger of fire], the coverings may be taken off, and laid by in some dry place. Gray, *Lectures*, I. 388.

matter (mat'er), *n*. [*<* *ME* *matter*, *matere*, *matro* = *F* *matière* = *Sp* *Pg* *It* *materia* = *D* *Matte* = *Sw* *Materia*, *matter* (= vernacular *Sp* *madera* = *Pg* *madera*, wood, *>* ult. *E* *Madra*), *<* *L* *materia*, also *matricis*, stuff, matter of which anything is composed, wood, timber, etc., lit. 'material of which anything is formed or made', with formative *-ter*, from the root *ma*, *Skt* *√ mā*, form, build, make, arrange, same as *√ mā*, measure. See *mat*¹. Cf. *L* *mater*, mother, *manus*, hand, usually referred to the same root. See *mother*¹, *man*³.] 1 Sensible substance, that which offers resistance to touch or muscular effort, that which can be moved, strained, broken, comminuted, or otherwise modified, but which cannot be destroyed or produced, that which reacts against forces, is permanent, and preserves its identity under all changes. Matter has three states of aggregation, the solid, the liquid, and the gaseous. See *solid*, *liquid*, *gas*, and *ether*¹.

One and the same quantity of *matter* remains invariable in nature, without addition or diminution. Bacon, *Physical Fables*, I. 1, Expl.

Matter being a divisible substance, consisting always of separable, nay of actually separate and distinct parts, 'tis plain that, unless it were essentially conscious, in which case every particle of *matter* must consist of innumerable, separate, and distinct consciousnesses, no system of it in any possible composition or division can be any individual conscious being. Clarke, To Mr. Dodwell.

According to the definition I have proposed, *Matter*, and the changes of *Matter*, mean the felt, and the changes of the felt, and all our knowledge of *Matter* is in feeling, and the changes of feeling.

G. H. Lewis, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, II. iv. § 88.

All that we know about *matter* is that it is the hypothetical substance of physical phenomena.

Huxley, *Sensation and Sensiferous Organs*.

2 In *philos.* (a) That which is in itself nothing definite, but is the subject of change and development, and by receiving a form becomes a substance, that out of which anything is made. See *form*. *Matter* in this sense (a translation of Aristotle's word *ὕλη* originally wood) is termed by the scholastic *matter ex qua* (out of which), to distinguish it from *matter circum quam* (concerning which), or the object of any action or power, as well as from *matter in qua* (in which), or the subject of any attribute.

Generally *matter* is divided into that out of which, in which, and about which, that out of which is that which is properly so called, in which the subject, about which the object. *Burgesdictus*, tr. by a Gentleman.

Matter uniform and void. Milton, *P. L.*, vii. 283.

(b) Extended substance. Descartes (c) In the Kantian terminology, that which receives forms, especially, that element of cognition which comes to us from without, that which distinguishes a particular cognition from others, the purely sensuous part, independent of the representations of space and time and of every

operation of thought, the content of experience

All the *matter* of perception is but our own affection
J. Hutchinson Stirling, Mind, X 68

3 That of which anything is or may be composed, plastic, formative, or formed material of any kind, material, as, the prime *matters* of textile fabrics (wool, cotton, silk, etc.), the book contains much useless *matter*

Perpetual *matere* of the fir of helle

Chaucer, Parson's Tale

The upper regions of the air receive the collection of the *matter* of tempests before the air has below *Bacon*

A goodly monument, which the Great Mogor hath beene nine years in building The *matter* is fine Marble, the forme nine square, two English miles about, and nine stories in height
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 478

Fancy and judgment are a play's full *matter*

Ford, Fancies, Epil

That other mortal

Whom of our *matter* time shall mould anew

Dryden, tr of Lucretius, III 30

4 Specifically, in printing (a) Material for work, copy as, to keep the compositors supplied with *matter* (b) Type set up, material to be printed from, or that has been printed from and will not again be required in the former case called distinctively *live matter*, and in the latter *dead matter*—5 In a restricted sense, mere effete substance; that which is thrown off by a living body, or which collects in it as the result of disease, pus as, fecal *matter*, purulent or suppurative *matter* (often called simply *matter*), the discharge of *matter* from an abscess or a wound—6 The material of thought or expression, the substance of a mental act or a course of thought, something existing in or brought forth by the mind, a conception or a production of the intellect considered as to its contents or significance, as distinguished from its form

I will answer also my part, for I am full of *matter*
Job xxxii 17, 18

Conceit, more rich in *matter* than in words,
Bragg of his substance, not of ornament.

Shak, R and J, II 6 80

Every man's stile is for the most part according to the *matter* and subject of the writer, or so ought to be, and conformable therunto

Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poese, p 124

I know no man a greater master in commanding words to serve *matter*

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, Pref, p x

Upon this theme his discourse is long, his *matter* little but repetition

Milton, Ilkonoklastes, xliii

His manner in court was excelled by his *matter*

Sumner, Hon John Pickering

7 Material or occasion for thought, feeling, or expression, a subject or cause of mental operation or manifestation, intellectual basis or ground, theme, topic, source as, *matter* for reflection, a *matter* of joy or grief

Thugh vnwarner of wit that th' worlds cast,
Thow ges *matr* to men many day after,
florto speke of th' spede, & with spell bekyn
Of th' lure and th' losse for a high wille

Destruction of Troy (E E 1 S), I 2089

It is made but a laughing *matter*, but a trifle, but it is a sad *matter*, and an earnest *matter*

Lutmer, Sermon bef Edw VI, 1560

Hail Son of God! Saviour of men! Thy name
Shall be the copious *matter* of my song

Milton, P L, III 413

The wavering and cowardly policy of England furnished *matter* of ridicule to all the nations of Europe

Macaulay, Bacon

8 A subject of or for consideration or action; something requiring attention or effort, material for activity, affair, concern as, *matters* of state or of business

Ye now wold vsmeye with other *matere*s and tales other weyes, and ther fore we pray you and requyre speke no more ther of

Merlin (E E T S), III 581

For their pivate *matters* they can follow, fawne, and flatter noble Personages

Anchem, The Scholemaster, p 83

To your quick conceiving discontenta,
I'll read you *matter* deep and dangerous.

Shak, 1 Hen IV, I 3 190

I have *matter* of danger and state to impart to Caesar

R Jonson, Postaster, v 1

High *matter* thou enjoin'st me, O prime of men!
Sad task and hard

Milton, P L, v 563

She knows but *matters* of the house

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xviii

9 A subject of debate or controversy, a question under discussion, a ground of difference or dispute

Every great *matter* they shall bring unto thee, but every small *matter* they shall judge

Ex xviii 22

Dare any one of you, having a *matter* against another, go to law?

1 Cor vi 1

[They brought] divers arguments against it, whereof some were weighty, but not to the *matter*

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II 164

Adv. Why, man, what is the matter?

Dro S. I do not know the matter he's rested on the case. Shak, C of E, iv 2. 42.

A fawn was reasoning the *matter* with a stag, why he should run away from the dogs.

Sir R. L'Estrange

The word *matter* has always meant, in legal proceedings, the question in controversy

Davis, Law in Shakespeare, p. 134

10. An object of thought in general, a thing engaging the attention, anything under consideration indefinitely, as, that is a *matter* of no moment; a *matter* of fact.

For they speak not peace but they devise deceitful *matters* against them that are quiet in the land

Ps xxxv 20.

My heart is inditing a good *matter*

Ps xlv 1.

What impossible *matter* will he make easy next?

Shak, Tempest, II 1 88

Matters succeeded so well with him, that everybody was in admiration to see how mighty rich he was grown

Sir R. L'Estrange

With many thousand *matters* left to do

Tennyson, Princess, iv

Money *matters* seem likely to go on capitiely My expenses, I find, will be smaller than I anticipated

Macaulay, In Trevelyan, I 331

And the power of creation is not a *matter* of static ability, it is a *matter* of habits and desires

W K Clifford, Mental Development, p 104

11 A circumstance or condition as affecting persons or things, a state of things, especially, something requiring remedy, adjustment, or explanation as, this is a serious *matter*, what is the *matter*?

"It's a very strange *matter* fair maiden," said he,

"I canna' blaw my horn, but ye call on me

Lady Isabel and the Elf knight (Child's Ballads, I 196).

Then go with me to make the *matter* good

Shak, T of the S, iv 2. 114

I'll tell you what the *matter* is with you

Milton, Ans to Salmasius, i 21

No when you plague a fool, 'tis still the curse,

You only make the *matter* worse and worse

Pope, Donne Versified, Sat iv

What has been the *matter*?—you were denied to me at first!

Sheridan, The Rivals, I 21

12† An inducing cause or occasion, explanatory fact or circumstance, reason

The *matter* of seditions is of two kinds much poverty and much discontent

Bacon, Seditions and Troubles

And this is the *matter* why interpreters will not consent it to be a true story

Milton.

13 Significance, sense, meaning, import

I was born to speak all mirth and no *matter*

Shak, Much Ado, II 1 344

14 Ground of consideration; importance, consequence used especially in interrogative and negative phrases, sometimes with an ellipsis of the verb

Whatsoever they were, it maketh no *matter* to me

Gal ii 6

Much *matter* was made of this, as fearing it would be taken as an act of rebellion

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I 175

No *matter* who is displeased when you are gone

Shak, T G of V, II 7 60

No *matter* what is done, so it be done with an air

Steele, Spectator, No 6.

If to be perfect in a certain sphere,

What *matter* [is it], soon or late, or here or there?

Pope, Essay on Man, i 74

Mr Surface what news do you hear? though indeed it is no *matter*, for I think one hears nothing else but scandal

Sheridan, School for Scandal, I 1

15 Something indefinite as to amount or quantity, a measure, distance, time, or the like, approximately or vaguely stated

One of his plinaces was about forty tons, of cedar, built at Barbathos and brought to Virginia by Capt Powell, who there dying, she was sold for a small *matter*

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I 228

Away he goes to the market town, a *matter* of seven miles off

Sir R. L'Estrange

The Dutch, as I have before observ'd do often buy Pro-bottoms for a small *matter* of the Maylayans

Dampier, Voyages, II 1 111

I have Thoughts to tarry a small *matter* in Town, to learn somewhat of your Lingo first, before I cross the Seas

Congreve, Way of the World, III 15

16 In law (a) Statement or allegation as, the court may strike out scandalous *matter* from a pleading (b) A proceeding of a special nature, commenced by motion on petition or order to show cause, etc., as distinguished from a formal action by one party against another, commenced by process and seeking judgment as, the *matter* of the application of A. B. for the appointment of a trustee—17† Wood apparently with reference to the hard stem of the vine

Helpe hem uppe with canne and lital stakes,

And yeve hem streng yeres after three.

At yeres IIII uppo III *matters* takes

On hem, alle ronk yf that the landes be

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T S.), p. 72.

Abstraction from singulars but not from *matter*. See *abstraction*.—All is a *matter*; it is all one thing substantially, hence, it is wholly indifferent

Whether we make the common readers to laugh or to lowre, all is a *matter*

Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poese, p 86.

A *matter* of course. See *course*.—A *matter* of life and death See *life*.—Close *matter* See *close*.—Coloring *matter* See *color*.—Common *matter*, that which all things have in common, being—Contingent *matter*. See *contingent*.—Dead *matter* See *def 4 (b)*.—First *matter* (a) In *metaph.*, matter unformed and chaotic (b) The material or substance of which anything is composed Also *prime matter*, *materna prima*.—For that *matter*, as far as that goes, so far as that is concerned.

For that *Matter*, Sir, be ye Squire, Knight, or Lord, I'll give you whate'er a good Inn can afford

Prior, Down Hall, st. 21.

Intelligible *matter* See *intelligible*.—Live *matter*. See *def 4 (b)*.—*Matter* of a proposition, the subject of the proposition also called the *material matter*, in contradistinction to the *formal matter*, which is the fact signified

—*Matter* of a syllogism, the propositions and terms of the syllogism The formal *matter* of a proposition has, since the twelfth century, been distinguished as natural, contingent or casual, and remote or unnatural, according as the character signified by the predicate term must, may or may not, or cannot, inhere in the subject—*Matter* of cognition. See *def 2 (c)*.—*Matter* of composition, or permanent *matter*, that of which anything consists—*Matter* of fact. (a) A reality as distinguished from what is fanciful, hypothetical, or hyperbolic

Lady Sneyr Strange, indeed!

Craht *Matter* of fact, I assure you

Sheridan, School for Scandal, I 1

(b) In law, that which is fact or alleged as fact. In contradistinction to *matter of law*, which consists in the resulting relations, rights, and obligations which the law establishes in view of given facts. Thus, the questions whether a man executed a contract, and whether he was intoxicated at the time, relate to *matters of fact*, whether, if so, he is bound by the contract, and what the instrument means, are *matters of law* The importance of the distinction is that in pleading allegations of the former are essential and of the latter unavailing, and that the former are usually questions for the jury, the latter for the judge (c) A particular element or fact of experience

Some particular existence, or as it is usually termed, *matter of fact*

Locke, Human Understanding, IV xvi. 5

What is the nature of that evidence which assures us of any real existence and *matter of fact*, beyond the present testimony of our senses?

Hume, Human Understanding, iv

Matter of generation, or transient *matter*, that out of which anything is made, as seed—*Matter* of law See *matter of fact (b)*.—*Matter* of record, that which is recorded or which may be proved by record. In law the term imports a judicial, or at least an official record See *record*.—Second *matter*, in *metaph.*, matter formed See *first matter*.—Sensible *matter*, the matter of sensible things—Signate, designate, determinate, or individual *matter*, that which is diverse, though not in any character different, in all individuals. This distinction originated with Thomas Aquinas—Spiritual *matter*, the matter of the incorruptible body after the resurrection—Standing *matter*, composed types that have not yet been printed or molded from or that have been so used and are set aside for further service—To make a *matter* of conscience See *conscience*.—To make *matter*, to make no *matter* See *make*.—Upon the *matter*, upon the whole *matter*, on the whole, taking all things into view

So that upon the *matter*, in a great wit, deformity is an advantage to rising

Bacon, Deformity

Waller, with Sir William Balfour, exceeded in horse but were, upon the whole *matter*, equal in foot

Clarendon.

What's the *matter* with (a thing or act)? what is your objection to (it)?—a humorous use, at once assuming that objection has been made, implying that there is no ground for the objection, and recommending the thing or act mentioned.

matter (mat'ér), *v* [*< matter, n*] I *intrins.*

1 To be of importance; import, signify chiefly used in negative and interrogative phrases as, it does not *matter*, what does it *matter*?

For Sosianus and Sagitta were men vile and of no account, neither *mattered* it where they lived

Sir H Savile, tr of Tacitus, p 161

To a man of virtue and honour indeed, this *mattered* little

Macaulay, Hist Eng, xvii

2† To form pus, collect or be discharged, as *matter* in an abscess, also, to discharge pus

Each slight sore *mattered*th

Sir P Sidney.

That drops from her disease, that *matters* from her sore

Quarles, Emblems, I 12.

II, *trans* 1† To regard, care for, mind

I repulsed her once and again, but she put by my repulses and smiled Then I began to be angry, but she *mattered* that nothing at all

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p 889.

The low Land is sometimes overflown with water in the time of Harvest, yet they *matter* it not, but gather the crop and fetch it home wet in their Canoes.

Dampier, Voyages, II 1 25.

I had rather receive Money than Letters. I don't *matter* Letters, so the Money does but come.

N Bailey, tr of Colloquies of Erasmus, I 106.

2 To approve of *Hallwell*. [Prov Eng]

matterful (mat'ér-fúl), *a* [*< matter + -ful*.] Full of matter, substance, good sense, or the like, pithy, pregnant.

What a sweet, unpretending, pretty-mannered, *matterful* creature!
Lamb, To Wordsworth (1815), p 97
matterless (mat'ér-less), *a* [*< matter + -less.*] Void of matter, substance, or significance, immaterial, either literally or figuratively, of no consequence or importance

All fine noise
 Of verse, mere *matterless* and tinkling toles
E. Johnson, Tr of Horace's Art of Poetry
 Like shades quite *matterless*
Davies, Writings Pilgrimage, p 35 (Davies)
 The sky is only the *matterless* limit of vision
Boardsman, Creative Week, p 84

matter-of-course (mat'ér-ov-kôrs'), *a* Proceeding as a natural consequence, following naturally as a thing to be expected or about which there can be no question

I won't have that sort of *matter-of-course* acquiescence
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxx

matter-of-fact (mat'ér-ov-fakt'), *a* 1 Consisting of or pertaining to facts, not fanciful, imaginative, or ideal, ordinary, commonplace applied to things

His passion for *matter of fact* narrative sometimes betrayed him into a long relation of common incidents
Lamb, To Wilson
 The common *matter of fact* world of sense and sight
Caird

The man said good morning, in a *matter of fact* way
The Century, XXXVI 823

2. Adhering to facts, not given to wander beyond realities, unimaginative, prosaic applied to persons

One of our company, a doctor of divinity, and a plain *matter of fact* man
Boswell, Johnson

mattery (mat'ér-i), *a* [*< matter + -y.*] 1 Full of matter—that is, of thought or facts, significant, weighty [Rare]

Away with your *mattery* sentences, Momus, they are too grave and wise for this meeting
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv 3

2 Purulent, generating pus [Rare]

The putrid vapours colligate the phlegmatic humours of the body, which, transuding to the lungs, causes their *mattery* cough
Harvey, Consumptions (Latham.)

Matthew Walker knot. See *knot*

Matthieu-Plessy green. See *green*

Matthiola (mat-thi'ô-la), *n* [NL (R Brown, 1812), named after P A Matthioli, an Italian physician of the 16th century] A genus of plants of the order *Crucifera* and tribe *Asibideae*, characterized by a long many-seeded silique, and stigmas often thickened or horned at the back. They are hoary herbs or low branching shrubs, with oblong or linear leaves, which are entire or sinuate, and with rather large flowers usually purple or white and growing in bractless racemes. There are about 36 species, natives of Europe, the Mediterranean region, and western Asia. In this genus belong the nummularia varieties of stock or stock gillyflower of the garden. *M. incana* includes the biennial stocks, the Brompton stock, queen stock, and others. It is wild along the Mediterranean coast-line, etc. (See *gillyflower*, *3*, and *hops*.) *M. annua* of southern Europe, perhaps a variety of the last, furnishes the ten week stocks. Another variety, by some considered a distinct species (*M. graveola*), is the smooth leaved or wallflower leaved stock. *M. tricus*, of southern Europe, is the dark flowered or night scented stock, with luid flowers pleasantly fragrant in the evening

matte (mat'i), *n* Same as *matte*

matting (mat'ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *mat*, *v*] 1. Materials for mats, matwork—2 A fabric of some coarse material, as rushes, flags, grass, straw, hemp, bamboo, etc., used for covering floors, as a packing for some kinds of goods, and for various other purposes

All around us, what powers are wrapped up under the coarse *matting* of custom, and all wonder prevented
Emerson, New England Reformers

3 *Naut*, a texture made of strands of old rope, or of spun-yarn, beaten flat and interwoven, used to prevent chafing—4 The mat of a picture—*Canton matting* Same as *India matting*—*Coconut matting*, matting made of coir, especially that which is heavy and thick and rather open in texture. It is used especially for floor covering in places where much wear is expected—*Grass matting*, matting made of vegetable fiber, of which many sorts are utilized in India, China, and Japan. It is used principally for floor cloth—*India matting* See *India*—*Indian-matting plant*, a species of *Cyperus* (*Papyrus corymbosus*), native in India. It is largely employed in the manufacture of matting—*Russia matting*, a coarse woven fabric for packing, made in Russia from strips of the bark or inner bark of the linden

matting (mat'ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *mat*, *v*]

1 The act or process of producing a dull or roughened surface on metal, specifically, the process of covering plates with varnish in gilding on water-size *E. H. Knight*—2 A dull, slightly roughened surface, free from polish, produced by the use of the mat

matting-boat (mat'ing-bôt), *n* Same as *mat-boat*

matting-loom (mat'ing-lôm), *n* A loom in which slats are introduced into the shed to form the woof *E. H. Knight*

matting-punch (mat'ing-punch), *n* In *metal-working*, a punch with a roughened working end, used with a light hammer or mallet for matting the ground or the parts of the surface left flat between fretwork tracery, etc. For very fine work in silver or gold such punches are sometimes made by breaking with a sharp blow a bar of highly hardened steel, and selecting pieces which have one (even, finely and regularly granulated end, and so grinding the other as to remove the angles. The unground end is the working end of the punch, and needs no further preparation

matting-tool (mat'ing-tôl), *n* In *metal-working*, a kind of chasing-tool for producing evenly roughened surfaces. A matting tool used for lathe work is a small roughened cylinder or spheroid of hardened steel, journaled in the branches of a furcated handle by which it is applied to the work, over the surface of which it rolls as the object turns in the lathe

mattock (mat'ok), *n* [Formerly also sometimes *mathook*, simulating *hook*, *< ME mattocke, mat-tok, mattoke*, *< AS mattuc, mattoc, mettoc, moot-toc, metiac*, *< W matlog*, a mattock, hoe, = Gael *matlog*, pickaxe. The resemblance of *OBulg motuka* = Russ *motuka* = Pol *motyka* = Lith *matikas*, a mattock, appears to be accidental.] An instrument for loosening the soil in digging, shaped like a pickaxe, but having its ends broad instead of pointed

mattoide (mat'oid), *n* [*< ML mattus*, stupid, dull, + *-oid* See *-oid*] One who exhibits symptoms of mental degeneration but is not positively insane, a semi-insane person, a crank a term used by Lombroso to designate a semi-insane person whose ideas and aims (often of a literary or artistic character), while they may simulate those of talent and even of genius, are marked by radical absurdities which the patient is unable, through mental weakness, to perceive

mattress (mat'res), *n* [Formerly also *matress*, *matrass*, *matrers*, *< ME matress, matrys, matras* = D *matras* = Sw *matrass* = Dan *matras*, *< (F) materas*, F *matelas* = It *materasso, materassi* = MHG *matraz, materaz*, G *matratze*, *< ML matratum, matratum, matratum* = (with Ar art) Sp *almadrage* = Pg *almatraz*, a mattress, *< Ar matrah*, mattress, cushion, bed, prop a place where anything is thrown, then something thrown down, hence a 'shake-down,' a mattress, *< taraha*, throw down] 1 A bed consisting of a bag filled with straw, hair, moss, sponge, husks, excelsior, or other soft and elastic material, and usually quilted or tacked with transverse cords at short intervals to prevent the contents from slipping

Pom And I have heard Apollodorus carried—
 Eno A certain queen to Caesar in a mattress
Shak, A and C, ii 6 71

2 In *hydraulic engine*, a mat or mass of brushwood, willow rods, light poles, or other like material, roughly woven or tied together and used to form foundations for dikes and jetties, or as aprons, fencing, curtains, or surfacing for dikes, dams, embankments, and similar constructions, either for assisting to hold together loose material or to prevent injury by the erosion of water—*French mattress*, a mattress made partly of wool and partly of hair (Eng)—*Spring-mattress*, a mattress in which spiral springs support the stuffed part so as to make an elastic bed—*Wire mattress*, a frame of wood or iron over which is tightly stretched a sheet of variously constructed thick wire cloth. It is used in beds as a substitute for springs

mattress-boat (mat'res-bôt), *n* In *hydraulic engine*, a flat boat or scow on which mattresses are constructed and transported, and from which they can be launched into position

matulla (ma-tul'la), *n* [NL, *< L matta*, a mat, + *-ulla*, dim. term, as in *medulla*, pith.] In bot., the fibrous matter covering the petioles of palms. Also written *matulla*

matte (mat'i), *n* Same as *matte*

maturable (mâ-tür'a-bl), *a*. [*< mature*, *v*, + *-able*.] 1 That may be matured or perfected

The writer gives evidence of a true poetic gift, and of abilities, which, if immature, are yet *maturable*
The Nation, XLVIII. iv

2 Capable of maturation, that may suppurate

Matura diamond. See *diamond*

maturant (mat'ü-rant), *n* [*< L maturan(-)s*, ppr of *maturare*, ripen see *maturate*] In *med*, a medicine or an application to an inflamed part to promote suppuration, a maturative

maturate (mat'ü-rât), *v*; pret and pp *maturated*, ppr *maturating* [*< L maturatus*, ppr of *maturare*, make ripe: see *mature*, *v*] 1. To bring to maturity; mature [Rare]

By pouring every night warm water on the root thereof, a tree may be *maturated* artificially to bud out in the midst of winter
Fuller

2 To promote perfect suppuration in

II intrans 1. To ripen, come to or toward maturity [Rare]—2. To suppurate perfectly.

maturation (mat'ü-rä'shon), *n* [*< F maturacion* = Pr *maturacio* = Sp *maduracion* = Pg *maduração* = It *maturazione*, *< L maturatio(n)-*, a hastening, *< mature*, ripen see *mature*, *v*]

1 The process of ripening or coming to maturity, a bringing to maturity, hence, a carrying out, consummation [Rare]

Till further observation shall discover whether these are diamonds not yet fully ripe, and capable of growing harder by further *maturation*
Boyle, Works, I 453

At our entrance into the world, when health and vigour give us full promises of time sufficient for the regular *maturation* of our schemes
Johnson, Rambler, No 111

2 In *med*, a ripening or maturing, as of an abscess, formation of pus, suppuration

As in the body, so in the soul, diseases and tumours must have their due *maturation* ere they can be a perfect cure
Sp Hall, Balm of Gilead

maturative (mâ-tui'a-tiv), *a* and *n* [*< F maturatif*, as *maturati* + *-ve*] 1. A producing maturity, conducive to ripeness

Between the tropics and equator their second summer is hotter, and more *maturative* of fruits, than the former
Sir T. Browne

2 Conducing to perfect suppuration, or the formation of pus in an abscess

Butter is *maturative* and is profitably mixed with antidotes and suppuratives
Worman, Surgery

II n In *med*, anything that promotes suppuration, a maturant

The same (linseed) applied with figs is an excellent *maturative*, and ripeneth all imposthumes
Holland, Tr of Pliny, xx 22

mature (mâ-tür'), *a* [*< L maturus*, ripe, mature, of full age, fit, timely, early, speedy, perhaps orig **maturus*, *< V mag*, in *magnus*, great see *main*] 1 Complete in natural growth or development, fully grown or ripened, ripe as, *mature* grain or fruit, a person of *mature* age, *mature* in judgment

The youngst son of Priam, a true knight,
 Not yet *mature*, yet *mature* less
Shak, I and C, iv 5 97

Two thousand summers have imputed to the monuments of Grecian literature, as to her marbles, only a *maturer* golden and autumnal tint
Thoreau, Walden, p 112

2 Completely elaborated or prepared, brought to maturity, ready for use or execution, fully evolved, ample, thorough as, a result of *mature* deliberation

How best the mighty work he might begin
 Of saviour to mankind, and which way first
 Publish his godlike office now *mature*
Milton, P. R, i 188

Indeed, upon *mature* thoughts I should think we could not have done better than to have complied with the desire they seemed to have of our settling here [at Mindanao]
Dampier, Voyages, i 349

Which images, here figured in this wise,
 I leave unto your more *mature* survey
Daniel, Philotas, Ded

3 In *med*, in a state of perfect suppuration—

4 In *com*, become payable, having reached the time fixed for payment, fully due—*Mature insect*, in *entom*, an insect which has attained the last or imago stage of its development—*Mature larva*, a larva which has attained its full growth before passing into the pupa state—*Mature pupa*, a pupa ready to give forth an imago = *syn* 1 and 2 *Mature*, *ripe*, digested, well considered—*Mature and ripe* both primarily denote the result of the process of physical growth. *Rip* emphasizes simply the result: the fruit needs no more nourishment from the stock, and further change will be to over-ripeness and decay. *Mature* combines with the idea of the result the further suggestion of the process by which the result was reached. Further *ripe* always seems figurative when applied to anything besides a fruit, especially fruit growing above ground to speak of a *ripe* scholar, or a *ripened* judgment is distinctly figurative. *Mature*, on the other hand, seems quite as literal now in the secondary as in the primary sense. The same distinction exists between the verbs and between the nouns corresponding to these adjectives

mature (mâ-tür'), *v*, pret and pp *matured*, ppr *maturating* [*< F maturer* = Sp Pg *madurar* = It *maturare*, *< L maturare*, make ripe, ripen, *< maturus*, ripe see *mature*, *a*] 1. *trans* 1 To cause to ripen, bring to maturity as, to *mature* ale

Prick it [an apple] with a pin full of holes, not deep, and smear it a little with sack, to see if the virtual heat of the wine will not *mature* it
Bacon, Nat Hist, § 326

And like the stores autumnal suns *mature*
 Through wintry rigours unimpaired endure
Cowper, Conversation, l 649

2 To elaborate or carry to completion, make ripe or ready for use or action as, to *mature* one's plans

I have not the leisure to *mature* a discourse which should invite the attention of the learned by the extent of its views, or the depth of its investigations.

Stury, Misc Writings, p 549

3 In *med*, to bring to a state of perfect supposition; *mature*

II. *intrans* 1 To come to a state of ripeness, become ripe or perfect as, wine *matures* by age or by agitation in a long voyage; the judgment *matures* by age and experience.—2 In *com*, to reach the time fixed for payment, or for payment of the principal, as distinguished from instalments of interest as, a bill *matures* on a certain date.—3 In *med*, to come to a state of perfect supposition.—*Syn* 1 *Mature, Ripen* See comparison under *mature*, a

maturely (mā-tūr'ly), *adv.* 1 In a mature manner; with ripeness, completely.—2 With ripe care, thoroughly as, a prince entering on war ought *maturely* to consider the state of his finances.—3t. Speedily, quickly [A rare Latinism]

We give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial, and receiving us more *maturely* into those everlasting habitations above.

Bentley, Boyle Lectures

matureness (mā-tūr'nes), *n* Mature state or condition; ripeness or perfection, maturity as, such *matureness* of judgment is surprising in one so young

maturescent (mat-ū-re'scent), *a* [*L. maturescens* (t-), ppr of *maturere*, become ripe, ripen, < *maturus*, ripe see *mature*] Becoming mature; waxing ripe *Bailey, 1711*. [Rare]

maturity (mā-tūr'i-ti), *n* [= *F. maturité* = *Pr maturitat* = *It maturità*, < *L. maturitas* (t-), ripeness, maturity, < *maturus*, mature see *mature*.] 1 The state of being mature, ripeness, completeness, full development or elaboration as, *maturity* of age, the *maturity* of corn, the *maturity* of a scheme

Not sufficient to bring their fruits and grain to *maturity*

Ray, Works of Creation, II

2. In *com*, the time fixed for payment of an obligation, the time when a note or bill of exchange becomes due.—3 In *med*, a state of perfect supposition = *Syn* 1 *Maturity, Ripeness* See comparison under *mature*, a

matutinal (mā-tū'ti-nal), *a* [= *F. matutinal* = *Pr. Sp. matutinal* = *It. matutinale*, < *L. matutinus*, of the morning, < *matutinus*, mature see *mature*.] 1 The state of being mature, ripeness, completeness, full development or elaboration as, *matutinal* of age, the *matutinal* of corn, the *matutinal* of a scheme

My salutation to your priestship! What? *Matutinal* busy with book so soon

Of an April day? *Browning, Ring and Book, I 309*

Matutinal cognition See *cognition*

matutine (mat'ū-tin), *a* and *n* [= *Sp. Pr. matutino* = *It. matutinuo*, < *L. matutinus*, of the morning, neut *matutinum*, the morning see *matin*] 1. a Same as *matutinal* [Obsolete or archaic]

Among astrologers, six of the planets are said to be *matutine* when they are above the horizon at sun rising, and vespertine when they set after the sun. The three upper planets are counted strongest when oriental and *matutine*, as the three lower when occidental and vespertine

E Phillips 1700

Their [the stars'] *matutine* and vespertine motions

Sir T Herbert, Travels in Africa, p 227 (Latham)

Upraise thine eyes, and find the lark,

The *matutine* musician

Who heavenward soars on rapture's wings.

F Locker, Arcadia

II. *pl* *Matutins*

Matutinas [were] at the first hour, or six of the clock

Fuller, Ch Hist, VI 287 (Davies)

matweed (mat'wōd), *n* 1 A grass, *Immophila arundinacea* (*Psamma arundacea*) so called from its use in making mats. Also called *sea-matweed*, *halm*, and *marram*—2 Less properly—(a) *Spartina striata*, seaside-grass (b) *Nardus stricta*, small matweed (see *mat-grass*) (c) *Lycium Spartum*, hooded matweed

matwork (mat'wōrk), *n* 1 Matting, anything plaited or woven like a mat—2 In *arch*, same as *mattress*

maty¹, *n* See *matu*

maty² (mat'ī), *n*, *pl* *maties* (-iz) [*F. Ind*] In India, a native servant, especially an under-servant or assistant servant

maud (mād), *n* [Perhaps so called from some one named *Maud*. The name *Maud* is ult < *Mahida*, a name of OHG origin see *ahid*] A gray woolen plaid worn by shepherds in Scotland, hence, a traveling-rug or warm wrap made of similar material. Also spelled *maude*

From south as well as north, my lad,

A' honest Scotmen lo'e the *maud*

Mrs Scott of Wauchope, To Burns

He soon recognized his worthy host, though a *maud*, as it is called, or a gray shepherd's plaid, supplied his travelling jockey coat.

Scott, Guy Mannering

maudlin (mā'dlīn), *v. t* [*< maudlin*, formerly sometimes *maudling*, taken as a ppr. form] To render maudlin, throw into confusion or disorder. *E. Phillips, 1706*

maudlin (mā'dlīn), *a* [Formerly sometimes *maudling*, being taken as a ppr. form; earlier *maudlen*, *mawden*, attrib. use of *Maudlin*, i e *Magdalen*, with ref to Mary Magdalene, regarded as the penitent "woman which was a sinner," and represented by painters with eyes swollen and red with weeping see *magdalen*, *magdalene*] 1 Tearful; lacrymose, weeping

Sir Edmond berry first, in woful wise,

Leads up the show, and milks their *maudlin* eyes

Dryden, Prolog to Southern's Loyal Brother, I 21

2 Over-emotional, sickly-sentimental, foolishly gushing

How's this! — in tears? — O, Tilburina, shame!

Is this a time for *maudling* tenderness,

And Cupid's baby woe? *Sheridan, The Critic, II 2*

There is in his writings an entire absence of all the cant and *maudlin* affectation of mouth worshippers of freedom

Whipple, Ess and Rev, I 23

3 Topsy, fuddled, foolish from drink

'Twere better, surr, to die so, than be shut

With *maudlin* (lurce in his Malmsey butt

Byron, Don Juan, I 166

It is but yonder empty glass

That makes me *maudlin* moral

Tennyson, Will Waterpool

maudlin (mā'dlīn), *n* [*< Maudlin*, a fem name, < *ME. Maudelen, Maudleyne*, < *OF. Magdelone, Magdelaine, Magdalen* see *magdalen* (*cf. Maudlin*, a)] 1 A hardy herbaceous plant, *Achillea Ageratum*, a kind of milfoil, native to southern Europe, bearing yellow flowers. Also called *sweet maudlin*

The flowers of the *maudlin* are digested into loose umbels

Müller, Gardener's Dictionary

2t The costmary, *Tanacetum Balsamita*

maudlin-drunk (mā'dlīn-drūngk), *a* In the sentimental and tearful stage of intoxication

Some *maudlin* drunken were, and wept full sore

Yorkshire Ale (1697), p 8 (Halliwell)

The fifth is *maudlin* drunk, when a fellow will weep for kindness in the midst of his ale, and kisse you, saying, by God, captain! I love thee

Nashe, Pierce Penitence (1602) (Halliwell)

maudlin-fair (mā'dlīn-fār), *n*. A great uproar *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

maudlinism (mā'dlīn-izm), *n* [*< maudlin* + *-ism*.] The state of being maudlin, manifestation of sickly sentimentality

At this precise period of his existence, Mr Benjamin Allen had perhaps a greater predisposition to *maudlinism* than he had ever known before

Dickens, Pickwick

maugre (mā'gēr), *n* [*< ME. maugre, mawgre, maugre, magre*, < *OF. maugre, maulgre, malgre* (= *Pr. malgrat* = *It. malgrado*), ill-will, spite, < *mal* (< *L. malus*), ill, + *gre, gret*, < *L. gratum*, a pleasant thing, neut of *gratus*, pleasant (see *grate*)] *cf. bougre*. Hence *maugre, prep*] Ill-will, spite

I thought no *maugre*, I tolde it for a bourde [jest]

Barclay, Fyfte Eglog (Nares)

Y of it myshappe we shall haue *magre*, and therefore it be honeth vs to ale Petrus or take hym quyk and yelde hym to kynge Arthur

Martin (E. T. S.), III 654

To can (oon) *maugre*, to show ill will

Shulde I therefore owne hym *maugre*?

Rom of the Rose, I 4559

maugre (mā'gēr), *prep* [Early mod E also *maugre, maulgre, magree*, < *ME. maugre, mawgre, magree, mawgrey, magre*, < *OF. maugre, maulgre, malgre, F. malgré* (= *It. malgrado*), prep., in spite of, an elliptical use (*cf. spite, despite*, in similar E. use) of the noun *maugre*, ill-will, spite see *maugre, n*.] In spite of, notwithstanding

A knight him conquered al with clene strengthe,

& hade him out of the ost *maugre* hem alle

William of Palerne (E. T. S.), I 3475

"Then tell" (quoth Blandamour), "and feare no blame Tell what thou saw st, *maugre* who so it heares."

Spenser, F. Q. IV 1 48

Maugre all his impertinent griefs, he shall be glad with me.

Emerson, Misc, p 16

Maugre hist, against his will.—*Maugre* one's teeth, in spite of all that one can do

That sallow he, *maugre* his teth,

For alle his gret arraye

MS Lincoln A. 1 17, f 132 (Halliwell)

Hard it is for him to be welcome that cometh against his will, that saith to God when he cometh to fetch him Welcome, my Maker, *maugre* my teth.

Sir T More, Comfort against Tribulation (1573), fol 53

maugre (mā'gēr), *v. t*. [*< maugre, prep*] To defy.

Deeply fixed
To *maugre* all gusts and impending storms.

Webster

maul¹, *n* [*ME. < OF. maul* (f).] A measure containing in some places a little more than forty bushels.

He in his berne hath, soth to sayn,

An hundred *mauls* [tr OF cent mauls] of whete greyne

Rom. of the Rose, I 5690

maul² (mā'kin), *n*, and *a* See *malkin*.

maul³, *a*. See *mawky*

maul⁴ (māl), *n* [A different spelling of *maul*¹, and now the common form in this sense] A heavy wooden hammer or mallet, a kind of beetle; a maul.

maul⁵ (māl), *v. t*. [Another spelling of *maul*¹, and now more usual: see *maul*¹, v.] 1 To beat and bruise with a maul, or as if with a maul; disfigure by beating.

By this hand I'll *maul* you *B Jonson, Alchemist, IV 2*

We are *maul'd*, we are bravely beaten,

All our young gallants lost.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, II 2

I'll *maul* that rascal, he's out brav'd me twi a.

Beau and Fl, Maid's Tragedy, II 2

2 To do injury to, especially gross injury, in any way [Obsolete or archaic]

Far hence they vent their Wrath,

Mauling, in mild Lampon, th intriguing Bath

Congreve, Pyrrhus, Prolog

The doctor *mauls* our bodies, the parson starves our souls, but the lawyer must be the adroitest knave, for he has to ensnare our minds

R D Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxix

3 To split with wedges or a maul or mallet

I'd rather scrub floors, I'd rather *maul* rails, I'd rather do anything in this world for a livin' than teach school!

W M Baker, New Timothy, p 248

maul⁶ (māl), *n* [An irreg var of *maulm*, *maim*] Clayey, sticky soil *Halliwell*. [Prov Eng]

maul⁷ (māl), *n* [Appar an irreg. var or contracted dim of *moth*] A moth *Halliwell* [North Eng]

maul⁸ (māl), *n* [Also *maule*, *mauls*, *maws* a corruption of *mallow*, *mallows*] The common mallow of Great Britain, *Malva sylvestris* [Prov. Eng]

mauling (mā'ling), *n* [Verbal n of *maul*¹, v.] A severe beating, as with a stick or cudgel [Colloq]

maul-in-goal (māl'in-gōl'), *n*. In foot-ball, a struggle between the two sides for the possession of the ball when it has been carried across the goal-line but has not been touched to the ground. The maul in goal is still a feature of the game as played in Great Britain, but has been abandoned in the American game

maulkin, *n* and *a* See *malkin*

maulm, *n* See *maim*

maul-oak (māl'ōk), *n* See *live-oak*

maulstick (māl'stik), *n* Same as *mahlatick*

maum, *n*, *a*, and *v* See *maim*

maumet, **mammēt** (mā'met, mam'et), *n* [*< ME. maumet, mawmet, maument, mawmet*, earlier *nahmet*, an idol, < *OF. mahumet, mahomet, mahomet*, an idol, a pet, a particular use of *Mahomet*, Mohammed see *Mahoun, Mahometan, Mohammedan*] 1 An idol from the old belief that Mohammedans were idolaters

An idolatrous perventure ne hath not but o *maumet* or two, and the avaricious man hath many, for certes every forein in his cofre is his *maumet* *Chaucer, Parson's Tale*

When Criste in that contre come with his dame,

The false goddes in fere fell to the ground,

Bothe *Mawhownus* & *maumettes* myrtyl in pees

Destruction of Troy (E. T. S.), I 4812

And where I meet your *maumet* gods, I'll swing 'em Thus o'er my head, and kick 'em into puddles.

Fletcher, Island Princess, IV 5. (Nares)

2. A puppet. [In this later sense usually *mammēt*]

I have seen the city of new Nineveh, and Julius Caesar acted by *mammets*

Every Woman in her Humour (1609). (Nares)

This is no world

To play with *mammets* and to tilt with lips.

Shak, I Hen IV, II 2. 95

How the *mammēt* twitters! *Mansinger, The Picture, I 1*

maumetrist, **mammētrist**, *n* [*ME. maumetryse* see *maumetry*.] Same as *maumetry*

In this commandment es forboden all *maumetryse*, all wycheecrafte and charemyngs

Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. T. S.), p. 9

maumetroust, **mammētroustr**, *a*. [*< maumetry*, *mammetry*, + *-ous*] Idolatrous

Their most monstrous mass or *mammētroustr* mazzan

By Bale, Select Works, p 165. (Davies)

maumetry, **mammetry** (mā'met-ri, mam'et-ri), *n* [*< ME. maumetrie, maumetry, maumen-*

trie, etc., < *maumet*, an idol. see *maumet*, -ry, and *Mahometry*.] Idolatry

Bot thus he ordain for thaire sake
In that same place to edify
A temple for thaire *maumetry*.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

The synne of *maumetry* is the firste thyng that God
defended in the ten commandmentis.

Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*

Heretofore they call'd Images Mammets, and the Ado-
ration of Images *Mammetry* that is, Mahomet and Ma-
hometry, odious names. *Selden*, *Table Talk*, p. 88.

maumish, *a* [*< maum, malm, + -ish*] Fool-
ish; silly, idle, nauseous. Also *maumish*.

It is one of the most nauseous, *maumish* mortifications,
for a man to have to do with a punctual fiscal top
Sir R. L'Estrange

maumletdar (mām'let-dār), *n* [Hind. *mām-
letdar*.] In the East Indies, an official superin-
tendent, as of the collection of the revenue, of
police, etc.

maun (mān), *n* A Scotch form of *moun*, must
It may be of consequence to the state, sir, and I
doubt we *maun* delay your journey till you have seen the
laird *Scott*, *Waverley*, xix.

maunch¹, *v* An obsolete form of *munch*

maunch², *n* See *manche*²

maunche, *n* Same as *manche*²

maunch-present, *n* [Also *manch-present*,
mounch-present, < ME *maunchepresant*,
**manchepresent*, < OF **mancheprésent*, lit de-
vourer of gifts (*δωροφάγος*), < *mancher*, *manger*,
eat (see *munch*, *mange*), + *présent*, present,
gift see *present*] One who is greedy for gifts,
a sycophant

A *mauncheprésant*, sycophanta. *Cath Ang*, p. 232

A *mounch present* is he that is a great gentleman, for
when his mayster sendeth him with a present, he will take
a tast thereof by the way. This is a bold knave, that some
time will eate the best and leave the worst for his mayster
Ardeley, *Fraternity of Vocabondes* (ed. Furnivall), p. 14

maund¹ (mānd), *n* [Also *mand*, < ME *maunde*,
mande, < AS *mand*, *mond* = MD *mando*, D. *mand*
= MLG *mande*, LG *manle*, *mane* (> G *mand*,
mande = F *mande*, dial *manne*), a basket
Hence the dim. MD *mandeken*, > F *mannequin*,
a small hamper.] A basket or hamper [Ob-
solete or provincial]

A thousand favours from a *maund* she drew
Shak, *Lover's Complaint*, I 36

We took a flagon of wine, & filled a *maund* with blisket,
& a platter with apples & other fruits

Hakluyt's Voyages, I 101

My mother contrived to send me by the packhorses
a *maund* of provisions, and money, and other
comforts. *R. D. Blackmore*, *Lorna Doone*, lxviii

The word *maund* exists yet in the living speech of
Kent, and we are glad to find it has not as yet become a
thing of the past in Somerset. There it seems that it sig-
nifies now one kind of basket only. It is round and deep,
without cover, and with two handles

N and Q, 7th ser., VI 139

maund² (mānd), *v* t See *mand*²

maund³ (mānd), *v* t [Appar < ME **maun-
den* (f), < OF *menclier*, < L. *mendicare*, beg see
mendicant] To beg

A very canter I, sir one that *maunds*
Upon the pad *B. Jonson*, *Staple of News*, II 5

Do you hear?

You must hereafter *maund* on your own pads, he says
Fletcher, *Beggars' Bush*, II 1

maund⁴ (mānd), *n* [Formerly *maune* (the *d* be-
ing excrement), < Hind *mān*, usually *man* (Pers
mān), a measure of weight.] In the East Indies,
a unit of weight. The legal *maund* of India, called the
Bodhi *maund* or *bazaar-maund*, is 100 pounds troy or 824
pounds avoirdupois. The Calcutta factory *maund* is 74½
pounds avoirdupois. In Madras the *maund* is 24 pounds
11 ounces, in Bombay 28 pounds avoirdupois. Many other
maunds are in use.

One died in my time (saith our Author) named Raga
Gaginat, on whose goods the King seized, which, besides
jewels and other treasure, amounted to threescore *maunes*
in gold, every *maune* is five and fiftie pound weight
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 546

maunder (mān'dér), *n*. [*< maund*³ + -er¹] A
beggar.

Thou art chosen, venerable Clause,
Our king and sovereign, monarch o' the *maunders*
Fletcher, *Beggars' Bush*, II 1

The divill (like a brave *maunder*) was rid a begging him-
self, and wanted money

Rowley, *Search for Money* (1609). (*Hallwell*)

maunder (mān'dér), *v*. t. [Formerly also *man-
der*, < *maunder*, *n*.] 1† To beg

Beg, beg, and keep constables waking, wear out stocks
and whipcord, *maunder* for butter milk.

Beau, and *Fl.* Thierry and Theodoret, v 1

A churlish, *maundering* rogue

You must both beg and rob

Middleton, *Inner-Temple Masque*

2. To speak with a beggar's whine; grumble.

He made me many visits, *maundering* as if I had done
him a discourtesy *Wiseman*, *Surgery*

3. To mutter; talk incoherently or idly; wan-
der in talking like a drunken or foolish person,
drivel

Now I shall take my pleasure,
And not my neighbour Justice *maunder* at me
Fletcher, *Rule a Wife*, II 1

He is the same, still inquiring, *maundering*, gazing, listen-
ing, affrighted with every small object.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel*, p. 576.

maunderer (mān'dér-ér), *n* 1† A beggar

I am no such nipping Christian, but a *maunderer* upon
the pad, I confess. *Middleton and Dekker*, *Roaring Girl*

2. A grumbler, a driveler
maundering (mān'dér-ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of
maunder, *v*.] Muttering or driveling speech,
a muttering

The *maunderings* of discontent are like the voyce and
behaviour of a swine *South*, *Sermons*, VII xiv

maunding, *n* [Verbal *n* of *maund*³, *v*.] Beg-
ging

Being borne and brod vp in the trade of *maunding*, nip-
ping, and foisting for the space of tenne years
Rowlands, *History of Rogues*, quoted in *Bilston Turner's*
Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 585

maundril (mān'dril), *n* [Also *maundrel* Cf
mandrel] In coal-mining, a pick with two
prongs

maundy (mān'di), *n* [Early mod E also *maun-
dye*, *maundy*, *mandie*, < ME. *maunder*, *maundi*,
mundi, *monde*, etc., a command, < OF *mande* (F
mandat), < L. *mandatum*, a command see *man-
date*, of which *maundy* is another form, derived
through the OF. Senses 2 and 3 are explained as
referring to the words of Christ in his discourse
at the last supper. *Mandatum novum do vobis
ut diligatis invicem*, "a new commandment I give
unto you, that ye love one another" (John xiii
34), words sung as an anthem at the ceremony
of foot-washing, and also as referring to the in-
junction as to this ceremony (John xiii 14-15),
and to the command to celebrate the sacra-
ment, "This do" 1† A commandment *Piers
Plowman* — 2† The sacrament of the Lord's
supper

Lord, whate wolste thou kepe thi *maunde*?
Coventry Mysteres, p. 259 (*Encyc Dict*)

The Thorsday before there he made his *maunder*,
Sitting att a sopere he seide thisse wordes
Piers Plowman (B.), xvi 140

3 The ceremony of washing the feet of poor
persons or inferiors, performed as a religious
rite on Maundy Thursday in commemoration of
Christ's washing the disciples' feet at the last
supper. It consists in the washing of the feet of a num-
ber of men, generally twelve (in the Western Church usu-
ally paupers or poor priests), by a priest, prelate, or sov-
ereign. The custom, of very early origin, is obsolete in
the Anglican Church, but is still observed in the Greek Church
and in the Roman Catholic Church. See *lampetum pe-
diluviu*

My wife had been to day at White Hall to the *Maundy*
by being Maundy Thursday, but the King did not wash
the poor people's feet himself, but the Bishop of London
did it for him *Pepys*, *Diary*, III 160

4 [cap] The office appointed to be read dur-
ing the ceremony of foot-washing — **Maundy
dish**, a dish in which the maundy money was contained
when presented to the sovereign for distribution —
Maundy money, **maundy coins**, money distributed by
the almoner of the English sovereign to certain poor
men and women who on Maundy Thursday attend a ser-
vice in the Chapel Royal at Whitehall. The maundy money
is to the amount of a penny for each year of the sovereign's
age. From 1602 to the present time small silver coins of
the value of fourpence, threepence, twopenner, and one
penny have been specially struck for this distribution.
They are legally (though with the exception of the three-
penny pieces, not practically) current coins of the realm

The numbers and weights of the fourpences, twopennes,
and pence, being *Maundy coins* are the same for each
of the years 1472-81) 4518 fourpences, 4752 twopennes, and
7920 pence *Encyc Brit*, XVI 482

Maundy purse, a purse used to contain the maundy
money distributed by the king or queen — **Maundy
Thursday**, the Thursday of Holy Week, commemorating
Christ's last supper, and also both in the Greek and the
Western Church his washing of the disciples' feet upon that
day (See def. 3.) It has been the custom in both the
Greek and the Western Church since the fifth or sixth cen-
tury to consecrate the chrism and holy oils on Maundy
Thursday. In England the day is observed, in addition to
its other special religious services, by a distribution from
the sovereign of clothing and money among the poor (See
maundy money). In the Greek Church Maundy Thursday
is called the *Great Thursday* or the *Great and Holy Thurs-
day*. Also called *Mandate Thursday*, *Chase Thursday*,
Sheer Thursday, *Cena Domini*, and, improperly, *Holy
Thursday*. See *Tenebrae*

maunna (mā'nā) [*< maun* + *na*] Must not
[Scotch]

As lang as Miller's current, Deacon, folk *maunna* look
ower nicely at what King's head's on t.
Scott, *Guy Mannering*, xxxii

Maurandia (mā-ran'di-ā), *n* [NL. (Ortega,
1800), named after Dr *Maurandy*, professor of
botany at Cartagena in Spain.] A genus of
plants of the natural order *Scrophulariaceae* and
tribe *Antirrhinea*. It is characterized by a large corol-
la which is partially gibbous at the base and open at the
throat, and by the cells of the anther at length becoming
confluent. The plants are climbing herbs, supporting
themselves by their twisted petioles and flower-stalks.
They have hastate leaves, either angularly lobed or coarsely
dentate, and showy violet, purple, or rose-colored axil-
lary flowers. There are 6 species, found in Mexico and
Texas, very ornamental and frequently cultivated. The spe-
cies *M. erubescens* and *M. scandens* were formerly classed
as *Lophospermum* while the old *M. antirrhiniflora* is now
referred to *Antirrhinum*.

Mauresque (mā-resk'), *n* Same as *Moresque*
Mauretanian (mā-ro-tā'nī-an), *a*, and *n* See
Mauritanian

Maurist (mā'rist), *n* [*< Mau* (see def.) +
-ist] A member of the Congregation of St.
Maur, a Benedictine order founded in France
in 1618, which was distinguished for the scholar-
ship and literary labors of its members. It
had many flourishing houses, but was suppressed in the
Revolution. An attempt was made to reestablish it in
the abbey of Solemms.

Mauritanian (mā-rī tā'nī-an), *a* and *n* [Also
Mauritanian, < L. *Mauritania*, *Mauritania*, <
Gr *Μαυριτανία*, country of the Mauri, < *Mauri*,
(Gr *Μαυροι*, Moors see *Moors*), and < *Μορ*an]
1 *a* Of or pertaining to Mauritania, an ancient
kingdom of northwestern Africa, afterward a
Roman province, corresponding to parts of modern
Morocco and Algeria

II. *n* One of the race inhabiting ancient
Mauritania, called by the Romans *Mauri*, an-
cestors of the modern Berbers, or true Moors.
See *Moors*

Mauritia (mā-rish'it), *n* [NL. (Karl Linnaeus
the younger, 1781), named in honor of Prince
Maurice of Nassau.] A genus of South Ameri-
can palms belonging to the tribe *Lepidocarpeae*
and the subtribe *Mauritia*, characterized by
flowers in catkins borne on the branches of the
spikes, and by fourfold seeds. They often attain
the height of 100 or 150 feet, and bear a crown of enormous
fan-shaped leaves. There are 9 species, found in Brazil,
Guiana, and the West Indies. *M. majera*, the Brazilian
wine palm or bariti and *M. flexuosa*, the molochi or flap-
palm, are of great importance to the natives of the regions
where they grow. See *Buriti* and *vin palm*.

Maurities (mā-rī tī'ē-c), *n* pl [NL. (Bentham
and Hooker, 1883), < *Mauritia* + -a] A subtribe
of South American palms of the tribe *Lepidocarpeae*,
distinguished by the fan-shaped leaves.
It embraces 2 genera (*Mauritia*, the type, and *Lepidocar-
peum*) and 14 species, which are confined to Brazil, Guiana,
and the West Indies.

Mauritius-weed (mā-rish'us-wēd), *n* A liehen,
Rocella tuciformis, which yields archil

Maurolicidae (mā-rō-lis'it-ēd), *n* pl [NL., <
Mauroleus + -idae] A family of monomous
fishes, typified by the genus *Mauroleus*. They
have a compressed claviform body, no scales, but rows of
phosphorescent spots along the sides of the abdomen and
scattered spots on the head, a deeply cleft mouth and the
margin of the upper jaw formed laterally by the supra-
maxillaries which are denticulate. The species are in-
habitants of the high and deep seas. By some authors
they are referred to the family *Sternorhynchidae* as a sub-
family *Coccone* or *Cocconinae*.

Maurolicus (mā-rō-lis'it-kus), *n* [NL., named
after *Maurolico*, an Italian naturalist.] A ge-
nus of monomous fishes, typical of the family
Maurolicidae. The species longest known is *M.
boracalis*, the Argentine

Mauser gun, rifle See *gun*¹, *rifle*

mausole (mā'sōl), *n* [*< L. mausolium* see
mausoleum] A tomb or mausoleum

What rarer *Mausole* may my bones include?
Sylvester, Sonnets to the Miraculous Place in France, xli

mausolean (mā-sō-lō'an), *a* [*< mausoleum* +
-an] Of or pertaining to a mausoleum, monu-
mental

They shall be honourably interr'd in *mausolean* tombs
Burton, *Anat. of Mel*, p. 218

That new Pile

For the departed built with curious pains

And *mausolean* pump

Wordsworth, *Brudairlane's Ruined Mansion*

mausoleum (mā-sō-lō'ium), *n* [*< L. mauso-
lĕum*, < (Gr *μαυσολιον*, the tomb of Mausolus
(see def.), hence any splendid tomb, < *Μαυ-
σολος*, Mausolus] 1 [cap] In *Gr archaeol*, a
very large and magnificent edifice adorned
with sculpture, built by Queen Artemisia of
Caria as the tomb of her husband, King Mau-
solus, at Halicarnassus, about 350 B. C., rank-
ing as one of the seven wonders of the world.
Hence—2 Any splendid tomb, a grand or
stately sepulchral monument or edifice, now
usually designed to contain a number of tombs.
as, the *mausoleum* of a royal family

Borne, full of years and honours, to a *mausoleum* surpassing in magnificence any that Europe could show
Macaulay, Hist Eng, xviii.

maut (mat), *n* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *mut*!

mauther (ma'θhər), *n* [Also *moather*, *mother*, *modder*, perhaps a dial use of *mother*! Cf. the cognate Lā *medder*, *modder*, *modder*, aunt, cousin, lit mother.] A rustic girl, a gawky young woman, a wench [Prov Eng]
 Away, you talk like a foolish *mauther*
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv 4

P I am a *mauther* that do want a service
 Qu O thou rt a Norfolk woman (cry thee mercy)
 Where maids are *mauthers* [mauthers], and *mauthers* are maids
Brome, Eng Moor, iii 1 (*Nares*)

When once a giggling *mauther* you,
 And I a red fac'd chubbey boy
Bloomfield, Rural Tales (1802), p 6 (*Nares*)

"Cheer up, my pretty *mauther*!" said Mr Peggotty
Dickens, David Copperfield, xxxi.

mauvaise honte (mō-vās'ōnt'), [*F* *mauvaise*, fem of *mauvais*, bad (false), *honte*, shame] False modesty, bashfulness, shyness

Nothing but strong excitement and a great occasion overcomes a certain reserve and *mauvaise honte* which I have in public speaking, not a *mauvaise honte* which in the least confuses me or makes me hesitate for a word, but which keeps me from putting any fervor into my tone or my action
Macaulay, In Trevelyan, I 217

mauvaises terres. See *bad lands*, under *land*!
mauvais sujet (mō-vā'sū-zhā'), [*F* *mauvais*, bad, *sujet*, subject, person] A bad fellow; a "hard case"

mauvanine (mōv-an'1-lin), *n* [*<* *mauve* + *aniline*] A coal-tar color (C₁₂H₁₁N₃H₂O) used in dyeing, prepared from the resinous residue from the arsenic-acid process of making magenta. It dyes silk and wool a fast violet

mauve (mōv), *n* and *a* [*<* *F* *mauve*, mallow see *mallow*] *I. n* A reddish-purple dye obtained from aniline, the sulphate of the base mauveine, also, the color produced by it so called from the resemblance of the color to the purple markings of the petals of mallows. It is now almost out of use. Also called *Perkin's purple*, *aniline violet*, and *aniline purple*

II. a Of the color of mauve as, a *mauve* dress

In April [1787] the Queen [Marie Antoinette] bought four yards of ruban mauve, an item worth noting, since many persons imagine that mauve, as the name for a colour, is as modern as magenta
Portugally Rev, N 8, XLII 287

mauvein, mauveine (mō'vin), *n* [*<* *mauve* + *-ine*] The base (C₂₂H₂₄N₄) of aniline purple or mauve same as *indian*

But it was not until 1860 that Perkin prepared mauveine, the first aniline dye, on a large scale
Benedict, Coal tar Colours (trans), p 8

maver (mā'vēr), *n* and *v* Same as *marrer*
maverick (māv'ēr-ik), *n* [So called from one Samuel *Maverick*, a Texan cattle-raiser, who, according to one account, relying upon the natural conformation of his cattle-range to prevent escape, neglected to brand his cattle, which, having on one occasion stampeded and scattered over the surrounding country, became confused with other unbranded cattle in that region, all such being presumed to be "Maverick's", whence the term *maverick* for all such unbranded animals in the cattle region.]

1 On the great cattle-ranges of the United States, an animal found without an owner's brand, particularly a calf away from its dam, on which the finder puts his own or his employer's brand; or one of a number of such animals gathered in a general round-up or muster of the herds of different owners feeding together, which are distributed in a manner agreed upon

Unbranded animals are called *mavericks*, and when found on the round up are either branded by the owner of the range on which they are, or else are sold for the benefit of the association
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV 507

Hence—2 Anything dishonestly obtained, as a saddle, mine, or piece of land [Western U S]

maverick (māv'ēr-ik), *v* [*<* *maverick*, *n.*] To seize or brand (an animal) as a maverick, hence, to take possession of without any legal claim, appropriate dishonestly or illegally as, to *maverick* a piece of land [Western U S]

mavis (mā'vis), *n* [Also formerly or dial *maish*, *<* ME *mavis*, *maivs*, *maisce*, *<* OF *mauis*, *maivs*, *F* *mauis*, also *mauviette*, dial *manviard* = Sp *malvis*, *malvis* = It *malicosa*, *malvizzo*, dial *malvizzo* (ML *malvitus*), a *mavis*, prob of Celtic origin. cf. Bret *malvid*, *malvid*, *malchoud*,

a *mavis*, Corn *melhuat*, *melhuas*, a lark.] The song-thrush or thrush, *Turdus musicus*, a well-known thrush common in most parts of Europe. It haunts gardens and woods near streams and meadows. Its song is sweet and has considerable compass, it can be made to repeat musical airs, and in some instances to articulate words. This name, still common in Scotland, is now rare in England. See *thrush*

And bonny sang the *mavis*
 Out o' the thorny brake
Lamkin (Child's Ballads, III 99).

The *mavis* is the sweetest bird
 Next to the nightingale
Courteous Knight (Child's Ballads, VIII 274)

Big mavis, the mistle thrush [East Lothian, Scotland]
maivish (mā'vish), *n* An obsolete or dialectal form of *mavis*

"Like two young *maivishes*," Mr Peggotty said. I knew this meant, in our local [Norfolk] dialect, like two young thrushes.
Dickens, David Copperfield, iii

maivis-skate (mā'vis-skāt), *n*. The largest British ray, *Raja oxyrinchus*, sometimes 8 feet long and broad

mavortial (mā-vōr'shal), *a* [*<* L *Mavors* (*Mavort-*), Mars see *Mars*, *martial*.] Martial, warlike

Once I was guarded with *mavortial* bands
Lochner, iv 1 (*Erney Diet*)

maw (mā), *n* [*<* ME. *maw*, *mawe*, *maghe*, *<* AS *maga* = D *mage*, *mag* = MLG. *mage*, LG. *mage*, *mag* = OIG. *mago*, MHG. *mage*, & *mag* = Icel *magi* = Sw *mage* = Dan *mave* (cf. It dial *magoni*, crop of birds, *magun*, *maw*, *<* OHG.), *maw*, stomach the native Teut word for 'stomach'] 1 The stomach now used of human beings only in contempt, and rarely of animals

Rigte as hony is yuel to defye [digest] and englyemeth [cloyeth] the *maw*
Piers Plowman (B), xv 63

They shall give unto the priest the shoulder, and the two cheeks, and the *maw*
Deut xviii 3

Help us to save free conscience from the paw
 Of hireling wolves whose gospel is their *maw*
Milton, To the Lord General Cromwell

2 The crop or craw of a fowl

Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill their *maw* is the hopper which holds and softens the grain, letting it down by degrees into the stomach
Arbutnot

3 The sound or air-bladder of a fish.

Isinglass or fish glue in its raw state, is the "sound," *maw*, or swimming bladder of various kinds of fish
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser. p 355

4† Stomach; appetite, inclination.

Unless you had more *maw* to do me good *Beau and Fl*

maw (mā), *v* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *mowl*

On the fiftenth day of May
 The meadows will not *maw*
Proud Lady Margaret (Child's Ballads, VIII 86).

maw (mā), *n* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *mowl*

maw (mā), *n* [Origin obscure] An old game at cards, played with a piquet pack of thirty-six cards by any number of persons from two to six *Hallwell*

Methought Lucretia and I were at *maw*, a game, uncle,
 that you can well skill of
Chapman, May Day, v 2.

My lord, you were best to try a set at
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iii 2

maw-bound (mā'bound), *a* Costive, constipated

mawk (māk), *n* [*<* ME *mawk*, *mawk*, a contr. form of *mathek*, *<* Icel *madhkr* = Dan *maddsk* = Norw *makk*, a maggot; a dim of the simple form which appears in AS *maithu* = D G. *made*, etc., a maggot see *mad*, *made* Cf. *maddock*] A maggot [North. Eng and Scotch]

mawk (māk), *n* [Short for *mawkin*, *malkin*] A slattern [Prov Eng]

mawkin (mā'kin), *n* See *malkin*

mawkish (mā'kish), *a* [*<* *mawk* + *-ish*] 1† Maggoty [Not found in this literal sense Compare *mawky*, 1] Hence—2† Loathsome, apt to cause loathing or nausea; sickening.

Like a faint traveller whose dusty mouth
 Grows dry with heat, and spits a *mawkish* froth
Addison, tr of Virgil's *Georgics*, iv

3 Insipid, sickening; sickly as, *mawkish* champagne, *mawkish* sentimentality.

This state of man
 Is not a situation of betweenity,
 As some word colners are disposed to call it—
 Meaning a *mawkish* as it were fish state,
 Containing neither love nor hate.
Wolcott, Peter Pindar, p 306

Flow, Weisted, flow! like thine inspirer, beer,
 Though stale, not ripe, though thin, yet never clear,
 So sweetly *mawkish*, and so smoothly dull,
 Heady, not strong, o'erflowing, though not full
Pope, Dunciad, iii 171

mawkishly (mā'kish-li), *adv*. In a mawkish way.

mawkishness (mā'kish-ness), *n*. 1. Mawkish, sickly, or sickening quality.—2. Sickly or quailish sentimentality

The imagination of a boy is healthy, and the mature imagination of a man is healthy, but there is a space of life between, in which the soul is in a ferment, the character undecided, the way of life uncertain, the ambition thick sighted, thence proceeds *mawkishness*
Keats, Endymion, Pref

mawks (māks), *n*. A dialectal variant of *mawk*²
mawky (mā'ki), *a*. [Also *mawky*, *<* *mawk* + *-y* Cf. *mawkish*] 1 Maggoty [Prov Eng] —2 Mawkish

Even John Dryden penned none but *mawky* plays, nor did Byron succeed at all as a dramatist.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p xxiil

mawm, *n* An obsolete form of *malm*.

mawmet, *n* See *maumet*

mawmetry, *n* See *maumetry*

mawmish, *a* See *maumish*

mawmouth (mā'mouth), *n* The calico-grass, or strawberry-bass, *Pomoxys sparoides*, a centrachoid fish [Local, U S]

mawn (mān), *n* A dialectal (Scot(h)) form of *maund*

mawp (māp), *n* [Cf. *nope*, *alp*] The bullfinch of Europe, *Pyrrhula vulgaris* See cut under *bullfinch* [Prov Eng]

maw-seed (mā'sēd), *n* The seeds of the opium-poppy, *Papaver somniferum* so called from being used as food for cage-birds, especially when molting

mawskin (mā'skin), *n* The stomach of a calf prepared for making cheese, rennet [Prov Eng]

maw-worm (mā'wērm), *n* An intestinal worm which may be found in the stomach, as a pinworm or threadworm, such as *Oxyuris vermicularis*

max (maks), *n* [Said to be an abbr of "maxime," and orig applied to gin of the best kind, *<* F *maxime*, *<* L *maximus*, greatest see *maximum*] A kind of gin

Treat
 Boxers to *max* at the One Tun in Jermy'n Street
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends

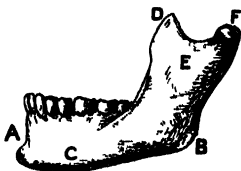
maxilla (mak-sil'ā), *n*, pl *maxilla* (-ē) [*L*, the jaw-bone, jaw, dim of "maxcula (> māla, jaw), *<* √ *mau* in *macerate*, soften, *macerate*, = Gr √ *μα*, *μα*, in *μασσειν*, knead, *μαζα*, a kneaded mass see *mass*, *magma*, etc.] In *anal* and *zool* (a) A jaw or jaw-bone, a maxillary bone, especially, a bone of the upper jaw, as distinguished from the mandible. When the term is applied to both jaw bones, they are distinguished as *maxilla superior* and *maxilla inferior*, the supra-maxillary and infra-maxillary bones (b) Specifically, the supra-maxillary bone proper, as distinguished from the premaxillary or intermaxillary, which is often fused therewith in the higher vertebrates (c) In *entom*, as in insects and arachnids, one of the second pair of gnathites, either one, right and left, of the second or lower pair of horizontal jaws, next behind or below the mandibles. In the maxilla, thus forming the under jaw of insects, may be distinguished several parts, as the basal joint or cardo, the footstalk or stipes, the palp bearer or palpus, and the blade or lacinia. See cut under *Hymenoptera*, *Insecta*, and *Bremthus* (d) In *Crustacea*, the right or left one of either of the two pairs of gnathites which come next after the mandibles, between these and the maxillipeds. The maxilla of a crustacean thus correspond to those of an insect, but there is an additional pair of them — Composite *maxillae*, *dentate maxillae*, etc. See the adjectives.

maxillar (mak'sil-lār), *a* Same as *maxillary*
Maxillaria (mak-sil-lā-rī-ā), *n*. [NL (Rum and Pavon, 1794), so called in allusion to the resemblance between the lip and column and the jaws of an animal, *<* L *maxilla*, the jaw] A genus of orchids of the tribe *Vandae*, type of the subtribe *Maxillarieae*, characterized by an erect concave lip with erect lateral lobes and a fleshy column. They are epiphytes arising from pseudobulbs, with usually one or two flat leaves which are coriaceous, thin, or slightly fleshy. The flowers are large or of medium size, often beautiful and fragrant. There are about 120 species, natives of tropical America.

Maxillaries (mak'sil-lā-rī-ē-s), *n* pl [NL (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), *<* *Maxillaria* + *-ae*] A subtribe of the tribe *Vandae* of the natural order *Orchideae*, characterized by leaves that are not plated and a column (or the part that bears the stamens and pistils) produced into a claw-like foot. It contains 9 genera, all American, and about 176 species

maxillary (mak'sil-lā-rī), *a*, and *n* [*<* L *maxillaris*, of the jaw, *<* *maxilla*, the jaw-bone,

jaw see *maxilla*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining in any way to a jaw or jaw-bone; specifically, of or pertaining to the maxilla alone, in any of the special senses of that word as, the *maxillary* bones of a vertebrate, the *maxillary* palps of an insect. — **Anterior internal maxillary vein.** Same as *facial vein* (which see, under *facial*). — **External maxillary artery.** A disused name of the third branch of the external carotid now called the *facial artery* (which see, under *facial*). — **Inferior maxillary division or nerve.** Same as *inframaxillary nerve* (which see, under *inframaxillary*). — **Internal maxillary artery.** One of two terminal branches of the external carotid (the other being the temporal), coursing inward past the neck of the condyle of the lower jaw bone, and supplying deep parts of the face by means of its numerous branches, of which there are upward of twelve. — **Maxillary lobe.** In *entom.*, a part of the maxilla attached externally to the stipes, and toothed or fringed internally with hair or bristles, used for holding and masticating food. When long and blade-like, forming the apex of the organ, it is called the *lacinia*. It may be divided into two parts — the inner and outer or the internal and external lobes. The outer lobe is sometimes transformed into a two-jointed palp, in addition to the true maxillary palpus. — **Maxillary palp.** In *entom.*, appendages, each composed of from one to six joints, attached to the outer sides of the maxillae. See *palpus*. — **Maxillary segment.** the elementary second post-oral segment of an insect's head, which bears the maxillae. It is perhaps represented by parts of the genae and the occiput. This is generally called the *first maxillary* to distinguish it from the *second maxillary*, or labial segment. See *postoral*. — **Maxillary sinus.** the great cavity or hollow of the supramaxillary bone of man and some other mammals, communicating with the middle meatus of the nose commonly called the *antrum Highmoreanum* or *antrum of Highmore*. See *antrum*. — **Maxillary teeth.** teeth implanted in the supramaxillary bone. In mammals they are distinguished from the incisors, which are implanted in the premaxillary. Such maxillary teeth as the canines, premolars, and molars. In the lower vertebrates as fishes they are distinguished from the vomerine, palatal, pharyngeal, etc., teeth. — **Superior maxillary nerve.** the second main division of the fifth or trigeminal nerve, extending from the Gasserian ganglion, and mainly distributed to the upper jaw.



Inferior Maxillary or Lower Jaw bone of Man

A, symphysis menti B, angle of jaw, C, levity or horizontal ramus, D, coronoid process, E, ascending ramus, F, condyle, the teeth inserted along the alveolar border. The concave line between D and F is the condyloid notch.

II. n., pl. maxillaries (-rīz). A jaw-bone, a maxillary bone, or maxilla. In vertebrates at least three maxillaries are commonly distinguished by qualifying terms. These are (a) the superior maxillary, or supramaxillary, (b) the premaxillary, or intermaxillary, and (c) the inferior maxillary, or inframaxillary. The last of these is the lower jaw bone, the other two belong to the upper jaw. All these are paired but each may fuse with its fellow, and the two maxillaries of each half of the upper jaw often coalesce. When used absolutely, the term means the supramaxillary.

maxilliferous (mak-sil'fēr-us), *a.* [*L. maxilla*, jaw, + *ferre* = *E. bear*] Provided with maxillae as, the *maxilliferous* mouth of a crustacean or beetle.

maxilliform (mak-sil'fōrm), *a.* [*L. maxilla*, jaw, + *forma*, form] Having the form or morphological character of a maxilla. as, a *maxilliform* limb.

maxilliped, maxillipede (mak-sil'ī-pēd, -pēd), *n.* [*L. maxilla*, jaw, + *pes* (ped-) = *E. foot*] In *Crustacea*, a foot-jaw or gnathopodite, one of the several limbs which are so modified as to partake of the characters of both jaw and foot, serving for the purpose of both mastication and locomotion. They are the posterior three of the gnathites or appendages of the mouth the remainder being two pairs of maxillae and one pair of mandibles. See cuts under *Podophthalma* and *Cryptophthalmus*.

maxillipedary (mak-sil'ī-pēd'ārī), *a.* [*maxilliped* + *-ary*] Of or pertaining to a maxilliped; having foot-jaws.

Hence results a sudden widening of the second maxillary, as compared with the first *maxillipedary* somite. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 270.

maxillojugal (mak-sil'ō-jū'gal), *a.* [*L. maxilla* + *jugum* + *-al*] Common to the superior maxillary and to the malar (or jugal) bone, malar-maxillary.

maxillomandibular (mak-sil'ō-man-dib'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. maxilla* + *mandibula* + *-ar*] Pertaining to both jaws — that is, to the maxilla and to the mandible.

maxillopalatine (mak-sil'ō-pal'ā-tin), *a.* and *n.* [*L. maxilla* + *palato* + *-ine*] **I. a.** In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the supramaxillary and palatine bones.

II. n. In *ornith.*, a part of the superior maxillary bone which projects inward, forming a palatal process, which may or may not meet its fellow in the midline of the bony palate. Its character and connections are various, and much used in the classification of birds. See cuts under *Aglyptognathous*, *dermogathous*, and *dromogathous*.

maxillopharyngeal (mak-sil'ō-fā-rin'jē-al), *a.* [*L. maxilla* + *pharynx* (pharyng-) + *-eal*] Pertaining to the lower jaw-bone or inframaxillary and to the pharynx. — **Maxillopharyngeal space.** In *surgical anat.*, a triangular area between the side of the pharynx and the ramus of the lower jaw bone, containing important vessels and nerves, as the internal carotid artery, the internal jugular vein, and the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, spinal accessory, and hypoglossal nerves.

maxillopremaxillary (mak-sil'ō-prē-mak-sil'ārī), *a.* and *n.* [*L. maxilla* + *premaxilla* + *-ary*] **I. a.** Common to the maxilla and to the premaxilla as, "the *maxillopremaxillary* part of the skull," *Huxley*.

II. n. The supramaxillary and premaxillary bones taken together, when, as in many of the higher vertebrates, they fuse into a single bone.

maxilloturbinal (mak-sil'ō-tēr'bi-nāl), *a.* and *n.* [*L. maxilla* + *turbine* + *-al*] **I. a.** Whorled or scrolled, and articulated with the supramaxillary bone, as is the inferior turbinated bone.

II. n. The inferior turbinated bone. In man it is a light spongy bone curved upon itself, articulating with the supramaxillary, palatal lacrymal, and ethmoid bones, and projecting into the nasal fossae, serving to separate the middle from the lower of these fossae. The name is correlated with *ethmoturbinal* and *sphenoturbinal*. See cuts under *nasal* and *craniofacial*.

maxim (mak'sim), *n.* [*L. F. maxime* = *Sp. maximo* = *Pg. maximo* = *It. massima*, *ML. maxi-*ma, a maxim, abbr. of *LL. maxima propositio*, premise, the greatest or chief premise (applied by Boethius to the rules of the commonplaces which are more than ordinary major premises), fem. of *L. maximus*, greatest, superl. of *magis*, great see *maximum*] **1.** A proposition serving as a rule or guide, a summary statement of an established or accepted principle, a pithy expression of a general rule of conduct or action, whether true or false. as, the *maxims* of religion or of law, the *maxims* of worldly wisdom or of avarice, ethical *maxims*.

All which points were observed by the Greeks and Latines, and allowed for *maximas* in versifying. *Putnam, Art of Eng. Poet.*, p. 101.

In human laws there be many grounds and *maxims* which are positive upon authority. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, II. 364.

A *maxim* is the short and formal statement of an established principle of law. More than two thousand of these *maxims* now exist, many of which are of great antiquity, and most of which are of the highest authority and value. *Robinson, Elem. of Law*, 4.

2. In *logic*, the rule of a commonplace; an ultimate major premise. — **3.** An axiom. [Rare]

Maxims certain propositions which [are] self evident, or to be received as true. *Locke, Human Understanding*, IV. vii. 11.

4. Same as *maxima*. — **Syn. 1.** Precept, Axiom, etc. See *aphorism*.

maxima¹ (mak'si-mā), *n.* [*L.*, fem. of *maximus*, greatest see *maxim*, *maximum*] In *medieval musical notation*, same as *large*, 2, when the latter was used in its precise sense as the next denomination above *long*.

maxima², *n.* Plural of *maximum*.

maximal (mak'si-māl), *a.* [*L. maximum* + *-al*] Of the highest or maximum value, etc., being a maximum.

The *maximal* and *minimal* values are reached with full loaded and empty glides. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXVI. 240.

A *maximal* muscular clench was recorded on a dynamometer. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 101.

maximally (mak'si-māl-ī), *adv.* In the highest degree, to the utmost, extremely.

Those portions of the brain that have just been *maximally* excited retain a kind of soreness which is a condition of our present consciousness. *W. James, Mind*, IX. 12.

maximed (mak'simd), *a.* [*L. maxim* + *-ed*] Reduced to a maxim, pithily formulated. [Rare]

There is another *maximed* truth in this connection "Knowledge is a two edged sword." *J. C. Van Dyke, Books and How to Use them*, p. 19.

Maxim gun. See *machine-gun*.

Maximilian (mak-si-mil'ian), *n.* [So called from *Maximilian*, the name of various rulers of Bavaria.] A Bavarian gold coin worth about 13s. 6d. English. *Simmonds*. — **Maximilian armor.** an armor decorated and rendered more rigid by fittings, with which all the large surfaces are occupied. This armor, introduced toward the close of the fifteenth century, is generally thought to have originated among the skilful armorers of Milan, and is also called *Milan armor*.

Maximiliana (mak-si-mil-i-ā'nā), *n.* [NL (Martius, 1831), named after *Maximilian* Alexander Philipp, Prince of Neuwied.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Coccothae* and subtribe *Eucoconae*, distinguished by the minute petals and six slightly exerted stamens of the male

flowers, and the one-seeded fruit. There are 3 species, natives of Brazil, Guiana, and the island of Trinidad. *M. reya* is the *inaja* or *jagua*-palm of the Amazon, *M. Caribaea* is the crown palm of some of the West Indies, and *M. uaque* is the cocorite of Brazil. See *crown-palm*, *cocorite*.

maximist (mak'si-mist), *n.* [*L. maxim* + *-ist*] One who has a fondness for quoting or using maxims. *Imp. Dict.*

maximization (mak'si-mi-zā'shon), *n.* [*L. maxim* + *-ation*] The act or process of maximizing, or raising to the highest degree. *Bentham*. Also spelled *maximisation*.

maximize (mak'si-mīz), *v. t.*, *pret.* and *pp.* *maximized*, *pp.* *maximizing* [*L. L. maximus*, greatest (see *maximum*), + *-ize*] To make as great as possible, raise or increase to the highest degree. Also spelled *maximise*.

To maximize pleasure is the problem of Economics. *J. Ross, Pol. Econ.*, p. 40.

maxim-monger (mak'sim-nung'ger), *n.* One who deals much in maxims, a sententious person. *Imp. Dict.*

maximum (mak'si-mum), *n.* and *a.* [= *F. maxime* = *Sp. maximo* = *Pg. maximo* = *It. massimo*, *a.*, *L. L. maximum*, noun of *magis*, greatest, superl. of *magis*, great see *maxim*, *magnitude*, etc.] **I. n.**, pl. *maxima* (-mā) **1.** The greatest amount, quantity, or degree, the utmost extent or limit. opposed to *minimum*, the smallest.

He could produce the *maximum* of result with the minimum outlay of means.

2. In *math.*, that value of a function at which it ceases to increase and begins to decrease. — **Absolute maximum.** that value which is greater than any other. **Maxima and minima.** in *math.* and *physics*, the values which a function has at the moment when it ceases to increase and begins to decrease, and vice versa. The method of finding the so greatest and least values is called the *method of maxima and minima*.

II. a. Greatest as, the *maximum* velocity. — **Maximum thermometer.** a thermometer so constructed as to indicate the highest temperature during a day or during any given space of time, or since its last adjustment. See *thermometer*.

Maxwell color-disks. See *disk*.

may¹ (mā), *v.*, *pret. might*, no *pp.*, *pp.*, or *inf.* in use. [A defective auxiliary verb classed with *can*, *shall*, etc., as a protent present. (a) *Ind. pres. 1st* and *3d pers. sing. may*, < *ME. may*, *maȝ*, *may*, *maȝ*, < *AS. māg* = *OS. maȝ* = *OFries. mē*, *mī* = *MD. mā* < *MLG. I. G. māg* = *OHG. MHG. G. māg* = *Icel. mā* = *Sw. mā* = *Dan. mā* = *Goth. mā*, (b) *ind. pres. 2d pers. sing. now mayest*, *mayst*, by conformation with *teȝ* verbs in *-st*, *-st*, but historically *might*, < *ME. mȝht*, *myht*, *myȝt*, *maht*, < *AS. meht*, *meht*, *mīht* = *OS. meht* = *OHG. MHG. maht*, *G. maht* = *Icel. mǫtt* = *Goth. maht*, (c) *ind. pres. 1st, 2d, and 3d pers. pl. now may* (by conformation), but historically *moȝ*, or, with retention of the orig. pl. suffix, *moun*, *moun*, *dial. maun*, *must*, < *ME. mon*, *moun*, *moge*, *moun*, *moun*, *mouwen*, *mawen*, *māhen*, *maȝen*, *muwen*, *mugen*, < *AS. māȝon*, *māȝon* (or with short vowel, as in *Goth. māȝon*, etc.) = *OS. māȝon* = *OFries. māȝon* = *OHG. māȝon*, *maȝt*, *maȝon*, *MHG. māȝen*, *maȝt*, *maȝen*, *G. māȝen* = *Icel. māȝen* = *Dan. māȝ* = *Sw. māȝ* = *Goth. māȝon*, (d) *pret. 1st pers. sing. might*, *dial. mought*, < *ME. myghte*, *michte*, *mȝht*, *myhte*, *myȝt*, *mȝht*, *maht*, *mought*, etc., < *AS. mehte*, *mēhte*, *mīhte* = *OS. mehta*, *mōhta* = *OFries. mehta* = *MD. moht*, *D. moht*, *mocht* = *MLG. moht*, *mochte* = *OHG. mahta*, *mōhta*, *MHG. maht*, *mōht*, *G. mochte* = *Icel. mǫtta* = *Sw. mǫtte* = *Dan. maatte* = *Goth. mahta*, pl. in similar forms, (e) *inf. "may"*, or rather *moȝ*, not in mod. use, < *ME. moȝe*, *mouwen*, *mughen*, *mūȝen*, < *AS. "mugan"* or *"magan"* (neither form in use, but the second indicated by the occasional *pp. maȝende*, *meȝende*) = *OS. māȝan*, *māȝan* = *OFries. "mega"* = *D. moȝen* = *MLG. I. G. moȝen* = *OHG. māȝan*, *mugan*, *MHG. mugen*, *mugȝen*, *G. mugen* = *Icel. mega* = *Sw. mā* = *Dan. mā* = *Goth. māȝan*, an orig. independent verb meaning 'be strong, have power,' hence 'be able, can,' and used in *AS.*, etc., where now (in *E.*) *can* would be used (*can* orig. meaning 'know' see *can*), akin to *OBulg. moȝa*, *moht*, be able, can, = *Russ. mocht*, be able, also prob. to *AS. micel*, etc., *E. much*, *L. magnus*, great, *G. mȝȝen*, great, *L. martus*, honored, *Skt. mah*, be great.] **A.** As an independent verb, or as a quasi-auxiliary. To have power, have ability, be able, can. In the absolute original use, 'can,' now rare (being superseded by *can*) except where a degree of contingency is involved, when the use passes insensibly into the later use. The uses of *may* are much involved, the notions of power, ability, opportunity, permission, contingency, etc.,

passing into each other, and *may* in many constructions being purposely or inevitably used with more or less indefiniteness. The principal uses are as follows: (a) To indicate subjective ability, or abstract possibility rarely used absolutely (as in the first quotation), but usually with an infinitive (not, however, as a mere auxiliary) See also *might*.

For and thou ouer me myttel, as y ouer thee may,
Weel bittill thou woldist me hynde
Political Poems, etc. (ed Furnivall), p 167

If thou consider the number and the manner of thy bilases
and thy sorrowes, thou must nat forsaken [canst not deny]
that nat yett blisful
Chaucer, Boethius
Therefore whanne it maye not be aghensaid to these
thingis, it behoveth thou to be cessid, and to do nothing
folli
Wyck, Acts xix. 36.

Thel turned a-noon to flight, who that myght sonest,
so that noon a-bode other
Merlin (E E T 8), III 684
Ask me not, for I may not speak of it.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

(b) To indicate possibility with contingency

What so eer thou be seruyd, loke thou be feyn,
For els thou may want it when thou hast nede
Booke of Precedence (E E T 8, extra ser.), I 50
For she said within herself, If I may but touch his garment,
I shall be whole
Mat. ix 21
Things must be as they may
Shak, Hen V, II 1 23

I am confirm'd,
I'll wait may fall
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, I 1

Though what he learns he speaks, and may advance
Some general maxims, or be right by chance
Pope, Moral Essays, I 3

Let us keep sweet,
If so we may, our hearts, even while we eat
The bitter harvest of our own device
Whittier, Amy Wentworth.

It might be May or April, he forgot,
The last of April or the first of May
Tennyson, The Brook
The young may die, but the old must!

Longfellow, Golden Legend, IV

In this sense, when a negative clause was followed by a
contingent clause with *if*, *may* in the latter clause was
formerly used elliptically, *if I may* meaning 'if I can con-
trol it' or 'prevent it'

My body, at the locate way,
Ther shal no wight defoulon, *if I may*
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, I 690

"Hey boldly that wille," quod he,
"I nyl be wroth, *if that I may*,
For nought that thou shalt to me say."
Rom. of the Rose, I 3099

Sometimes *may* is used merely to avoid a certain bluntness
in putting a question, or to suggest doubt as to whether
the person to whom the question is addressed will be able
to answer it definitely

How old may Phillis be, you ask,
Whose beauty thus all hearts engages?
Prior, Phillis's Age

The preterit *might* is similarly used, with some slight ad-
dition of contempt

Who might be your mother,
That you insult, exult, and all at once,
Over the wretched!
Shak, As you Like It, III 5 35

(c) To indicate opportunity, moral power, or the absolute
power residing in another agent

As I shalle devyne you asche as thei ben, and the names
how thei clepen hem to suchie entent, that see mouse
knowe the difference of hem and of othere
Mandeville, Travels, p 58.

For who that doth not whenne he may,
Whenne he wolde hit wol be nay
Cursor Mundi (Halliwell)

He loved hym entirely, and fain wolde he that he a hood
stille of it myght be
Merlin (E E T 8), III 651

Easily thou myghtest have percelen my wanne cheekes
to forshew yet then which I confesse now
Lilly, Euphues and his England, p 365

I'll yield him these asleep,
Where thou mayest knock a nail into his head
Shak, Tempest, III 2 60

(d) To indicate permission the most common use.

Thou mayest be no longer steward
Luke xvi 2
An I may hide my face, let me play Thisby too
Shak, M N D, I 2 58.

I might not be admitted
Shak, T N, I 1 25

In this sense *may* is scarcely used now in negative
clauses, as permission refused amounts to an absolute
prohibition, and accordingly removes all doubt or contin-
gency (e) To indicate desire, as in prayer, aspiration,
imprecation, benediction, and the like. In this sense
might is often used for a wish contrary to what can or
must be as, (i) that I might recall him from the grave!

May you live happily and long for the service of your
country
Dryden, Iliad of Æneid

Certain as this, O! might my days endure,
From age inglorious and black death secure
Pope, Iliad, VIII 667

That which I have done,
May He within himself make pure!
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur

(f) In law, *may* in a statute is usually interpreted to mean
must, when used not to confer a favor, but to impose a duty
in the exercise of which the statute shows that the public
or private persons are to be regarded as having an interest.

B. As an auxiliary. In this use notionally
identical with *may* in the contingent uses
above, in A (b), but serving to form the so-

called compound tenses of the subjunctive or
potential mode, expressing contingency in con-
nection with purpose, concession, etc. *May* is so
used—(1) In substantive clauses, or clauses that take the
place of or are in apposition with the subject or object or
predicate of a sentence introduced by *that*.

It was my secret wish that he might be prevailed on to
accompany me
Byron

They apprehended that he might have been carried off
by gipsies
Southey

I heard from an old officer that when in the West Indies
he was told by a lady, at whose house he was dining, that
he might not like the soup, as it was made from snakes.
N and Q, 7th ser, II 885

(2) In conditional clauses [Rare except in clauses where
permission is distinctly expressed]

Land, goods, horse, armour, anything I have
Is his to use, so Somerset may die.
Shak, 2 Hen VI, v 1 53

(3) In concessive clauses

Whatever the stars may have betokened, this August,
1749, was a momentous month to Germany
G H Lewes

A great soul may inspire a sick body with strength, but
if the body were well, it would obey yet more promptly
and effectually
J F Clarke, Self Culture, p 65

(4) In clauses expressing a purpose

Was it not enough for thee to bear the contradiction of
sinners upon Earth, but thou must still suffer so much at
the hands of those whom thou didst for, that thou might
est bring them to Heaven?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I vi

Constantius had separated his forces that he might di-
vide the attention and resistance of the enemy
Gibbon

may², *n* [*< ME may, mcy, a kinsman, person, < AS mæg, m, a kinsman, = OS mæg = OFries mæch = MLG mäch, mäge = OHG mæg, MHG mäch, a kinsman, = Icel mæg, a father-in-law, = Sw mäg = Dan maag, son-in-law, = Goth mægs, a son-in-law, orig a 'kinsman', akin to AS mæga, a kinsman, son, man, to magu, a child, young person, servant, a man, = OS mæg, child, = Icel mæg, a son, a man (> ME mow), = Goth magus, a boy, servant, to AS mæg, f, a kinswoman (see may³), and to mæghen, mæghen, a maid, maiden (see maid, maiden), ult from the root of may¹, have strength] 1 A kinsman—2 A person*

may³ (*mā*), *n* [*< ME may, mcy, a maid, < AS mæg, f, kinswoman, a woman, akin to mæg, m, a kinsman see may²*] A maiden, a virgin [Obsolete or Scotch]

Thow glorie of wommanhede, thow fayre may,
Thow haven of refut, bryghte sterre of day
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, I 753.

To hevyns blyss yhit may he ryse
Thurgh the holpe of Marie that mylde may
Hymns to Virgin, etc (E E T 8), p 124.

But I will down you river rove, among the wood see green,
An' a' to pu' a poste to my ain dear May
Burns, Oh, Lave will Venture in

May⁴ (*mā*), *n* [*< ME may, mcy, < OF mai, f, mai = Pr mai = Sp mayo = Pg maio = It maggio = OFries mau = D mei, Flem may = MLG mei, meig = MHG meise, meige, G mai = Sw may = Dan mai = Turk māys, < L. Maris, Mayus, sc mensis, the third month of the Roman year, usually associated with Maia, Maya (Gr Maia), a goddess, the mother of Mercury, orig a goddess of growth or increase; from the root of magnum, OL magus, great—see may¹] 1 The fifth month of the year, consisting of thirty-one days, reckoned on the continent of Europe and in America as the last month of spring, but in Great Britain commonly as the first of summer*

In the month of May the citizens of London of all estates,
generally in every parish, and in some instances two or
three parishes joining together, had their several mayings,
and did fetch their maypoles with divers warlike shows,
with good archers morrice dancers, and other devices for
pastime all day long, and towards evening they had stage-
plays and bonfires in the streets
Stow, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p 454

The flowery May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose
Milton, Odes, May Morning

2 Figuratively, the early part or springtime
of life

His May of youth and bloom of lusthood
Shak, Much Ado, v 1 76.

3 [*I c*] (a) The hawthorn: so called because
it blooms in May. Also *May-bush*.

But when at last I dared to speak,
The lanes, you know, were white with may
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter

(b) Some other plant, especially species of
Spiraea as, Italian *may*.—4. The festivities or
games of May-day

It seems to have been the constant custom, at the cele-
bration of the May games, to elect a Lord and Lady of the
May, who probably presided over the sports.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p 455

I'm to be Queen o' the May, mother.
Tennyson, The May-Queen

5. In Cambridge University, England, the East-
er-term examination.

The May is one of the features which distinguishes Cam-
bridge from Oxford, at the latter there are no public
College examinations

C A Brasted, English University, p 87

Italian may, a frequently cultivated shrub, *Spiraea hy-
pericifolia*, with small white flowers in sessile umbels.
Also called *St Peter's wreath*—Lord of the May. See
lord—May lawn. See law!

may⁴ (*mā*), *v* [*< May⁴, n.*] To celebrate
May-day, take part in the festivities of May-
day chiefly or only in the verbal noun *maying*
and the derivative *mayer* as, to go a *maying*

maya¹ (*mā'yā*), *n* [*Hind*] In *Hindu myth* (a,
Illusion or deceptive appearance (b) [*cap.*] Such appearance personified as a female who
acts a part in the production of the universe,
and is considered to have only an illusory ex-
istence

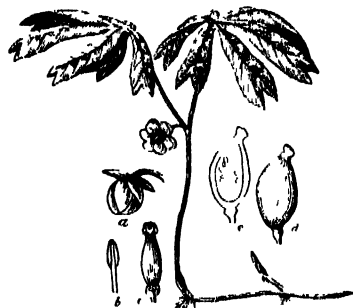
Maya² (*mā'yā*), *a* [*Native name*] Of or per-
taining to the Mayas, an aboriginal tribe of
Yucatan, distinguished for their civilization
and as the possessors of an alphabet and a lit-
erature when America was discovered as, the
Maya alphabet, the Maya records

Mayaca (*mā-yak'ā*), *n* [*NI. (Aublet, 1775),
from the native name*] The type and only gen-
us of plants of the natural order *Mayaceae*.
There are about 7 species, natives of North and South
America from Virginia to Brazil. They are small moss-like
marsh or semi-aquatic plants, with inconspicuous white,
pink, or violet flowers

Mayacaceae (*mā-ya-kā'sē-ē*), *n* *pl* [*NL
(Kunth, 1843), < Mayaca + -aceae*] A natural
order of monocotyledonous plants belonging
to the series *Coronarieae*, and characterized by
having regular flowers, three stamens, and a
one-celled ovary with three parietal placentae
and many orthotropous ovules. The order con-
tains but one genus, *Mayaca*

Mayaceae (*mā-yā'sē-ē*), *n* *pl* [*NL (Lindley,
1847), < Mayaca + -ae*] Same as *Mayaceae*

May-apple (*mā'ap'l*), *n* 1 A plant, *Pod-
ophyllum peltatum*, of the natural order *Berber-
ridaceae*. It is a native of North America. A peren-
nial herb, about two feet high, it has one large white
flower rising from between two leaves of the size of the



May apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*)
a the flower bud with the bractlets b a stamen c the pistil,
d the fruit e the fruit cut long,itudinally

hand composed of from five to seven wedge shaped divi-
sions. The yellowish, pulpy, slightly acid fruit somewhat
larger than a pigeon's egg, is sometimes eaten and the
creeping rootstock affords one of the safest and most ac-
tive cathartics known. Also called *mandrake hog apple*
2 The plant *P. emodi* of the Himalayas, also,
a related plant of the western United States,
Achlys triphylla—3 Same as *honeysuckle-ap-
ple* [*U S*]

maybe (*mā'bē*), *adv* [Also dial *mebbe*, an ellip-
sis of it may be Cf *mayhap*] Perhaps; pos-
sibly, probably.

I'll know
His pleasure, maybe he will relent
Shak, M for M, II 2 4

Faith!—maybe that was the reason we did not meet.
Sheridan, The Rivals, II 2

"O bluna feared, mither, I'll maybe no dee"
Glenlogie (Child's Ballads, IV 82).

maybe (*mā'bē*), *a.* and *n* [*< maybe, adv*] 1. a
Possible, uncertain [Rare]

'Tis nothing yet, yet all thou hast to give,
Then add those maybe years thou hast to live
Dryden, Hind and Panther, III 298.

II. *n* Something that may be or happen; a
possibility or probability [Rare]

However real to him, it is only a maybe to me
J Hadley, Essays, p 218.

May-beetle (*mā'bē'tl*), *n*. 1 A cockchafer,
Melolontha vulgaris. Also *May-bug, May-chaffer*
[Eng.]—2 A June-bug, *Leachosterna fusca*, or
other species of the same genus. See cuts un-
der *dor-bug* and *June-bug* [Southern U. S.]

mayorlet (mā'or-let), *n.* [*< mayor + -let*] A petty mayor [*Arlyle*] [Rare]
mayorship (mā'or-ship), *n.* [Formerly *mayr-ship*, *mayrship*, *< mayor + -ship*] The office or dignity of a mayor.

That the Mayre of London, whiles he were Mayre, haue none other offyce to the cite belonging than the offyce of the *mayrship* of the same. *Arnold's Chronicle*, p. 4

May-pole (mā'pōl), *n.* 1. A pole around which the people dance in May-day festivities. It was usually, at and set up afresh on May day morning, drawn by a long procession of oxen, decorated, as were also the pole itself and the wagon, with flowers and ribbons, but in some cases a pole once set up was left from year to year, as notably the famous pole of the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft in London, which was cut down in the reign of Edward VI. At the restoration of Charles II a May pole 14 feet high was set up in the Strand. A few May poles still remain in England, although the celebration is almost obsolete.

Their chiefest jewel they bring from thence is the *May pole* which they bring home with great veneration, as thus - they have twentie or fourtie yokes of oxen every ox having a sweete nosegate of flowers tied to the tip of his hornes, and these oxen drawe home the *May pole*. *Stubbes*, quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 465

2. An ale-stake. *Hallwell* [Prov Eng]-3. A tree of Jamaica, *Spathelia simplex*, of the order *Simarubaceae*. It has a tall slender stem with a crown of leaves at the top, like a palm. Also called *mountain-pride* and *mountain green*.

may-pop (mā'pop), *n.* The passion-flower, or its fruit; properly, the fruit of *Passiflora incarnata*, which is of the size of a hen's egg and edible. [Southern U S.]

May-queen (mā'kwēn), *n.* A girl or young woman crowned with flowers and honored as queen at the games held on May-day.

may-skate (mā'skāt), *n.* Same as *marin-skate*.

may-sucker (mā'suk'er), *n.* The harelipped sucker, *Quasibutia lacerata*. [Local, U S.]

maythorn (mā'thōrn), *n.* [*< May + thorn*] The hawthorn so called to distinguish it from the earlier flowering blackthorn. See *May*, 3.

The *maythorn* and its scent. *Mrs. Brownmang*

May-time (mā'tīm), *n.* [*< ME maytime, < May + time*] May, the season of May.

Alle froliche foules that on that frith songe, for merthe of that *may time* the made moche noyce. *William of Palerne* (E E T S), I 822.

They (for the time) Was *maytime*, and as yet no shyn was dream'd. Rode under groves that look'd a paradise. *Tennyson*, *Guinevere*

mayweed (mā'wēd), *n.* [Early mod E *mayweed*, a var., simulating *May*, of *maythweed*] A composite plant, *Anthemis cotula*, a common weed throughout Europe and Asiatic Russia, and, by naturalization, in America. It is a branching annual a foot or two high, the leaves finely divided, and the flower heads having a yellow disk and white rays. The foliage is pungently ill-scented, and is said to blister the hands. It has been used as an emmenagogue and antispasmodic. Other names are *dog's camomile*, *dog's-fennel*, *drinking camomile*, also *Balders brase*, *buphtalmum*, *dull weed*. See particularly *Anthemis* and *Cotula*.

maywort (mā'wört), *n.* A kind of bedstraw, *Galium cruciatum*, blooming in May. Also called *crosswort*.

Mazagan (maz'a-gan), *n.* [From *Macagan*, a town in Morocco, near which it grows wild] A small and early variety of bean, *Vicia faba*, known in America, in common with the larger and later Windsor variety, as the *English bean*.

mazame (mā-zām'), *n.* [*< Mex mazame, maçame, teuthlamacame* (Hernandez), the pronghorn] 1. The North American pronghorn, *Antilocapra americana*. See *ant* under *Antilocapra*. -2. The pampas-deer of South America, *Cariacus campestris*.

mazapilite (mā'zā-pil-īt), *n.* [*< Mazapil* (see *def*) + *-ite*] An arseniate of calcium and iron, closely related to arsenosiderite. It occurs in nearly black prismatic crystals in the district of Mazapil, Mexico.

mazard (maz'ard), *n.* [Also *mazzard*, a var. (with accom term *-ard*) of *mazer*. The second sense is figurative, the head being often humorously compared to a bowl or goblet] 1. A bowl, a mazer.

They drank good ale in a brown mazard. *Aubrey*, *Misc*, p. 218. (*Davies*)

An instance of this occurs in connexion with St. Edmund's Church at Salisbury, "where they have digged up an old bishop out of his grave, and have made a mazard of his skull, and his bones are in an apothecary's shop." *Athenaeum*, No. 3071, p. 303.

2. The head, the skull.

Chapless, and knocked about the mazard with a sex-ton's spade. *Shak*, *Hamlet*, v. 1. 97.

I had a mazard I remember, so well lined in the inside with my brain, it stood me in better stead than a double headpiece. *Middleton*, *Father Hubbard's Tales*.

3. A wild cherry of Europe. See *cherry*, *n.*, 1, and *gean*.

Red quarrenders and mazard cherries. *Kingsley*, *Westward Ho*, l.

mazard (maz'ard), *v. t.* [*< mazard, n.* Cf. *jowl*, *v.*, knock, as related to *jowl*, *n.*, cheek, jaw] To kill or stun by a blow on the skull, brain.

The wooden rogues let a huge trap-door fall on my head if I had not been a spirit, I had been mazarded. *B. Jonson*, *Love Restored*

mazard-bowl (maz'ard-bōl), *n.* Same as *mazard*, 1.

A Mazard-bowl of maple wood full of beer. *Quoted in Ffion's Origins of Eng Hist*, p. 182.

mazarin, *n.* See *mazern*.

mazarin, *n.* and *v.* See *mazern*.

mazarinade (maz-a-rin-ād'), *n.* [*< F mazarinade, as Mazarin* (see *def*) + *-ade*] In French hist., one of the pamphlets, satires, songs, or lampoons directed against Cardinal Mazarin (1602-61), prime minister of France, during the wars of the Fronde.

Mazarin Bible. See *Bible*.

mazarine (maz-a-rin'), *n.* [Also *mazarin*, *< F mazarine* (f), named after Cardinal Mazarin]

1. Same as *mazarine-blue*.

The sky up above was a bright mazarine, just as though no such thing as a tempest had been. *Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II 206.

2. A blue gown worn by common-councilmen.

Bring my silver'd mazarine. *Anstey*, *New Bath Guide*, ix (*Dames*)

mazarine (maz-a-rin'), *v. t.*; pret and pp *mazarined*, pp *mazarining* [*< F mazarine, n.*] To decorate with lace in a special manner, edge, as with campane lace.

Three yards of lace to mazarin ye pinners at 25 shillings. *An Inventory* (1604)

mazarine-blue (maz-a-rin'blū), *n.* A rich blue color.

It is true our gowns of mazarine blue, edged with fur, cut a pretty figure enough. *Goldsmith*, *From a Common Councilman*

Mazarin-hood, *n.* A hood or cap decorated with lace and forming a fashionable head-dress about 1720. See *mazarine*.

Mazdean (maz'dē-an), *a.* [*< Mazda* (see *quot* under *Mazdaism*) (*thura Mazda* or *Ormuzd*) + *-ean*] Of or pertaining to Mazdeism.

Mazdeism (maz'dē-izm), *n.* [*Mazde(an) + -ism*] The ancient religion of Persia; Zoroastrianism.

Mazdeism, as we call the Persian religion, from its supreme god Ahura Mazda, was not the growth of a day, nor the work of one man. *Faiths of the World*, p. 96.

maze (māz), *v.*, pret and pp *mazed*, pp *mazing* [Early mod E *mase*, *< ME masen* (also in comp *amazen*, *bmazen* see *amaze*, *bmaze*), prob *< Norw masen*, pore over a thing, refl *masast*, begin to dream, = Sw dial *masu*, be lazy, lounge, bask in the sun; prob the same (through the senses 'be idle, talk idly') as Norw *mava* = Icel *mava*, chatter, prattle. The E *maze* is not "connected with AS *māse*, a whirlpool," for the reason, among others, that there is no such word.] *I. trans.* To confuse; bewilder, amaze; especially, to confuse by intricacy.

A little herd of England's timorous deer. *Maz'd* with a yelping kennel of French curs. *Shak*, *1 Hen VI*, iv. 2. 47.

Why art thou mazed to see me thus revived? *B. Jonson*, *Volpone*, III 6.

The fellow looks as he were mazed methinks. *Scott*, *Kenilworth*, xvii.

II. *trans.* 1. To be bewildered, perplexed, or puzzled.

"Ye mase, ye mase, goode sire," quod she, "This thank have I for I have mazed you see." *Chaucer*, *Merchant's Tale*, I 1141.

2. To wind intricately.

Like as molten Lead, being poured forth ypon a leuell plot of sand or earth, In many fashions mazed to and fro. *Sylvester*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 8.

maze (māz), *n.* [Early mod E *mase*, *< ME mase, masc*, from the verb] 1. Confusion of thought, perplexity; uncertainty, bewilderment.

They lose themselves in the very maze of their own discourses. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 2.

2. Anything intended to confuse or mislead, a snare, a deception.

But walahey, at this nas but a maze. Fortune his howe extended bet to glaze. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, v. 468.

3. A wild fancy, a confused notion; an error.

Men dreame al day of owles and of apes, And eek of many a mase therewithal. *Chaucer*, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 373.

Let no mase intrude Upon your spirite. *Marton and Webster*, *Malcontent*, iv. 5.

4. A baffling and confusing network of paths or passages, a labyrinth. as, the *maze* of Hampton Court in England, a winding and turning; hence, a perplexed or embarrassing state of things; intricate disorder, entanglement; as, he found affairs all in a *maze*.

The quaint mases in the wanton green. *Shak*, *M. N. D.*, II. 1. 99.

To pry into the mase of his counsels is not only folly in man, but presumption even in angels.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, l. 18.

Others reason'd high, And found no end, in wandering mases lost. *Milton*, *P. L.*, II. 561.

Varied tints all fused in one Great mass of color, like a *maze* Of flowers illumined by the sun. *Longfellow*, *Kéramos*

5. Wonder, matter of wonder or curiosity.

Go thou not into the town as it were a gase From oon hous to another for to seke the mase. *Babees Book* (E E T S), p. 39.

maze (māz), *n.* A variant of *mase*, 1.

mazedness (mā'zed-nēs), *n.* [*< ME masedness, < mazed*, pp, + *-ness*] The condition of being mazed, confusion, astonishment.

She ferde as she had start out of a slepe. Till she out of hir mazednesse awoke. *Chaucer*, *1. 1. 1. 1006*

mazeful (māz'ful), *a.* [*< mase*, *n.*, + *-ful*] Causing amazement, wonderful. *Spenser*, *Epythalamion*, l. 190.

mazelint, *n.* Same as *maslin*.

mazer (mā'zēr), *n.* [Early mod E also *mase*. *< ME mase*, *mase*, a bowl, orig of maple-wood, prob not *< AS *macer*, "macer, maple (or other spotted or mottled wood), which is found only in deriv adj *maverrin, occurring once erroneously written *mase* ("vi maverrin secula," "6 maple vessels"), and perhaps in comp *Maserfeld*, a local name, but from the cognate Icel *masurr*, a maple-tree, maple-wood (*masurr-boll*, a maple bowl, *masurr-skāl*, a maple vessel see *skál*), = MLG *mase*, a maple-tree = OHG *masar*, MHG *G mase*, a knur or knob on a tree, a knot or spot in maple and other wood, MHG also a bowl of spotted or mottled wood (> OF *mazre*, *madre*, spotted or mottled wood (> OF (and F) *madre*, spotted, mottled), and *mazern*, a drinking-vessel. see *mazern*); from the noun seen in OD **mase*, *manche*, *masecho* = MLG *mase* = OHG *māse*, MHG *māse*, G *mase*, a spot, whence also ult E *measles*] 1. Hard mottled wood, understood to be maple, formerly used in making the bowls or goblets hence called *mazers*.

Off lanycolle thou shall prove, That is a cuppe to my behove, Off mazer it is ful clove. *MS Cantab* *Et* v. 48, f. 50. (*Hallwell*)

2. A bowl or large drinking-cup without a foot of maple or other hard wood, and often richly decorated with carving and mounted with silver or other metal. In later use the term was applied to bowls entirely of metal. A number of mazers are preserved in England, dating from different epochs from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century.

They took away the silver vessel, And all that they might get, Peeces, mazers, and spones. Wolde they non forgete. *Lytle Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, v. 75).

Then loe, Perigot, the Pledge which I plight, A mazer ywrought of the Maple warre. *Spenser*, *Shep. Cal.*, August.

They powre wine into a great bowle, and then dip in that bowle or mazer a sword. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 296.

In the wardrobe above they shew'd us fine wrought plate, porcelain, mazers of beaten and solid gold set with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, Jan. 25, 1645.

3. The head, the skull or brain-box. same as *mazard*, 2.

Are thy mad brains in thy mazer? *Ford*, *Fancies*, iv. 1.

mazer-dish (mā'zēr-dish), *n.* A mazer, or other dish made of maple.

There was neither mazer dish nor standing-cup upon the little table, at the elbow of his (the abbot's) huge chair of state. *Scott*, *Monastery*

mazerin, *mazerinet* (maz'e-rin), *n.* [Also *mazarin*, ME., *< OF mazerin*, *mazehin*, *madelin*, *maderin* (ML *scyphus mazerinus*), a drinking-bowl of wood, *< macre*, *madre*, spotted wood - see *mazer*] A drinking-vessel; a porringer.

One of Her Majesty's Knurl'd Dishes, weight 52 Ounces, and one Silver Mazerine, weight 20 Ounces, both engrav'd with His late Majesty's Arms. *Quoted in Addison's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*. [I 182.]

mazer-tree (mā'sér-trē), *n.* The common maple of Great Britain, *Acer campestre*. Also *mazer-tree*.

mazer-wood (mā'sér-wūd), *n.* 1. Same as *mazer*, 1.—2. Gutta-percha. See the quotation.

In the Museum Tradescantianum the following entry occurs: "The playable mazer wood, being warmed, will work to any form." This museum became the nucleus of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. The word "mazer," variously spelt, often occurs in early English poetry, and is especially mentioned in old catalogues and wills. It is by no means impossible that mazer cups may have been made of gutta-percha, as its lightness, strength, and non-liability to fracture would recommend it, and curiously enough one of the vernacular names of the tree yielding gutta-percha is "mazer wood tree." *Encyc. Brit.*, XI 388.

maizly (mā'zi-li), *adv.* In a mazy manner, by winding and turning; with confusion or perplexity.

The brooks of Eden maizly murmuring
Tennyson, *Experiments in Quantity*, Milton

maizness (mā'zi-nes), *n.* The state of being mazy or mazed; perplexity or perplexingness.

mazological (maz-ō-lōj'i-kal), *a* [*< mazology + -ical*]. Mastological, mammalogical.

mazologist (mā-zol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< mazology + -ist*]. A mastologist or mammalogist.

mazology (mā-zol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. μαζός, breast, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak; see -ology*]. Mammalogy, mastology, therology.

mazurka (ma-zōr'kă), *n.* [Also as *F. mazurka*, *< Pol. mazurka*, a dance, *< Mazur*, a native of Mazovia, Poland] 1. A lively Polish dance, properly for four or eight pairs of dancers, originally performed with a singing accompaniment. The steps and figures are various, and may be improvised. The more modern mazurka is a polka with two adding steps instead of one, the music is in triple time. 2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is triple and moderately rapid, with a capricious accent on the second beat of the measure. Older mazurkas usually have a drone bass. The prominence of the mazurka form is mainly due to the predilection shown for it in the works of Chopin.

mazy (mā'zi), *a* [*< maze + -y*]. Having the character of a maze, perplexing from turns and windings, winding; intricate.

Then out again he flies, to wing his mazy round
Thomson, *Castle of Indolence*

Mary herring. See *herring*.—**Mary pack**, a parish fool.
Hallwell [Prov. Eng.]

mazzard, *n.* See *mazzard*.

M. O. An abbreviation of *Member of Congress*.

M. D. An abbreviation (a) of the Latin *Medicus Doctor*, Doctor of Medicine (see *doctor*, 2), (b) in musical notation, of *mano destra* (Italian) or *main droite* (French), 'right hand,' indicating a passage to be performed by the right hand.

me (mē), *pron.* [Early mod. E. also *mee*, *< ME me*, *< AS dat mē*, *me* = OS *mi* = OFries. *mi* = D. *mi* = MLG *mer* = OHG *MHG G mir* = Icel. *mer* = Goth. *mis*, AS acc *mē*, *me*, older (in poet. use) *meo*, ONorth. *me* = OS *mi*, *mik* = OFries. *mi* = D. *mi* = MLG *mik* = OHG. *mih*, *MHG G mich* = Icel. *mik* = Sw. Dan. *mig* = Goth. *mik*, = Ir. Gael. *mi* = W. *mi* = Corn. *me* = Bret. *me* = L. gen. *mei*, dat. *mihi*, acc. *me* = Gr. gen. *μοῖ, μοι*, dat. *μοι, μοι*, acc. *μέ, ἐμὲ* = Skt. gen. dat. *māyām, mē*, acc. *mām, mā*, *me*, a pronominal base associated in use with that of the pronoun *I* see 12. Hence *mine*¹. Cf. *myself*.] A pronoun of the first person, used only in the oblique cases (accusative and dative, classed together as objective), and supplying these cases of the pronoun *I*.

"Me, me," he cry'd, "turn all your swords alone
On me! the fact confess, the fault my own."
Dryden, *Æneid*, ix

The dative occurs—(a) To express the indirect object as, give me a drink, bring me that book.

What me bitide other bifalle
The schal the forward holden alle
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 63

Pay me that thou owest.
Mab. xviii. 23

(b) To express the indirect object in mere reference or mention—that is, to bring into the predicate, as an apparent indirect object, the actual subject (the ethical dative) a form of expression adding a certain life or vivacity to colloquial speech, and therefore a favorite use in Shakespeare and other Elizabethan dramatists.

Come me a page of Amphialus, who with humble still
ing reverence delivered a letter unto him from Clinias
Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, iii

He plucked me ope his doublet and offered them his
throat to cut.
Shak. J. C. I. 2 267

I remember me, I'm marry'd and can't be my own Man
again
Congreve, *Way of the World*, ii. 8.

(c) In such expressions as *woe is me*, *well is me*, *less me* (let is me).

Woe is me, that I sojourn in Mesoch!
Ps. cxx. 5

(d) Before the impersonal verbs *think* and *seem*, where *me* is conventionally written with the verb as one word, as *me thinks* (preterit *methought*), *me seems* (preterit *me seemed*).

They talk'd,
Messem'd, of what they knew not
Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*

(e) In such expressions as *me rather were*, *me liefer were*, etc. See *have* and *lie*.

meat. [ME, an abbr. form of *man*, *< AS man*, *mon*, or of the pl. *men*, *< AS. men*, used indefinitely see *man*] One; they used indefinitely.

Thenne hadde Fortune folwynges hure two faire maidenen,
Concupiscentia carnis me calde the eldere mayde
Piers Plowman (C), xii 174

M. E. An abbreviation (a) of *Methodist Episcopal*, (b) of *Mining Engineer* as, John Smith, *M. E.*, (c) of *Middle English* used (as *ME*) in the etymologies of this work.

meach, meaching. See *miche*¹, *muching*.

meacock (mē'kok), *n.* and *a* [Also *mecock*, *mecko*, supposed to stand for **meekok*, *< meek* + dim. -ock, but this is doubtful] 1. *n.* A timorous, cowardly fellow.

A meacock is he who dreads to see blood shed
Mar. for Magn., p. 418

I shall be compted a Mecko, a milkop
Lilly, *Kuphues*, p. 109

Fools and meacocks,
To endure what you think fit to put upon 'em
Fletcher, *Wildgoose Chase*, v. 2

II. a Tame, timorous, cowardly.

'Tis a world to see
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A meacock wretch can make the curtest shrew
Shak. T. of the S., ii. 1 315

mead¹ (mēd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *meath*, *< ME mede*, *meche*, *< AS medu*, *meodu* = OFries. D. *MLG mede* = OHG *metu*, *mita*, *MHG mete*, *met*, *G. meth*, *met* = Icel. *mydhi* = Sw. Dan. *myd* = Goth. **midus* (not recorded), *mead*, a drink made from honey, a common Indo-Eur. word, = W. *medd* (> ult. E. *methogol*) = I. *meadh*, *mead*, = OEng. *medū*, *honey*, *wine*, = Russ. *medū*, *honey*, = Lith. *medus*, *mead*, *medus*, *honey*, = Lett. *medus*, *honey*, = Gr. *μέθυ*, *mead* (> ult. E. *amethyst*) = Zend. *madhu* (= Pers. *mai*), *wine*, = Skt. *madhu*, *honey*, *sugar*, *< madhu*, *adj.*, *sweet*] 1. A strong liquor made by mixing honey with water and flavoring it, yeast or some similar ferment being added, and the whole allowed to ferment. It was a favorite beverage in the middle ages, and is made according to different recipes in different parts of England down to the present day. When carefully made it will keep for a long time, and improve with age.

And being now in hand, to write thy glorious praise,
Fill me a bowl of meath, my working spirit to raise
Dryden, *Polyolbion*, iv. 112

Are got into the yellow starch, and chimney sweepers
To their tobacco, and strong waters, Hun,
Meath, and Obarri! B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, i. 1

My friend, wandering from house to house, at last discovered an old man, who brought him a bowl of mead in exchange for a cigar. B. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 851

2. A sweet drink charged with carbonic gas, and flavored with some syrup, as sarsaparilla. [U. S.]

mead² (mēd), *n.* [*< ME mede*, *< AS mēd*, a mead, meadow see *meadow*, the more orig. form *Meaþ* and *meadow* are related as *leas*¹ and *leasow*, *shade* and *shadow*] Same as *meadow* now chiefly used in poetry.

And if this mead is drossy, barayne, old,
Let plow efte and playne it oft doune lowe
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 183.

She was gathering Narcissus flowers in the meads of Sicily
Bacon, *Physical Fables*, xi

Downward sloped
The path through yellow meads
Lowell, *Parting of the Ways*.

meader (mē'dēr), *n.* [*< ME. (not found)*, *< AS mæthere*, a mower, *< mæth*, a mowing; see *math*.] A mower. *Hallwell* [Prov. Eng.]

meadow (med'ō), *n.* [*< ME meadowe*, *medewe*, *medwe*, *< AS. mēd* (nom. and acc. sing.), pl. *mēdwa*, *mēda*, *mēdu* (the nom. sing. *mēdwe*, *f.*, and *mēdwa*, *m.*, being rare and uncertain, stem *mēdw-* or *mædw-*) = OFries. *mede* = D. *mat*, a meadow, = MLG *mēdr*, *made* = OHG **mata* (**matta*), in comp. *mato-scech*, a grasshopper, MHG *mate*, *matte*, G. *matte*, also *matt* (esp. in place-names), a meadow; usually referred, as 'a place mowed' or 'to be mowed,' to the verb *mow*¹, AS. *mācan*, but the noun with the formative -d (-th) from this verb is *math* (AS. *māth* = OHG. *māt*, MHG. *māt*, G. *mahd*, etc.), a different word, and the AS word in its orig. form (stem *mēdw-*) can hardly be so formed from *mācan*, *mow*, there being no rec-

ognized formative -dr. But possibly the root **mād-*, **mād-* (the formative being -w), may be cognate with L. *mātere*, reap, mow, which may contain an extended form of the root of *mow* see *mow*¹] 1. A low, level tract of land under grass, and generally mown annually or oftener for hay, also, a piece of grass-land in general, whether used for the raising of hay or as pasture-land. Meadows are often on the banks of a river or lake but so far above the surface as to be dry enough to produce grass and herbage of a superior quality. In some parts of the United States, as New England land so situated is called *meadow* or *meadow-land* without reference to its use, and in other parts, especially in the West, *bottom* or *bottom land*.

Made him able to assemble in the Duke's lodge in a grete
meadow upon a rivier.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 70

This golden meadow, lying ready still
Then to be mow'd when their occasions will
Daniel Tuncyrick to the King's Majesty

2. A feeding-ground of fish, as cod. *Report of U. S. Fish Commission*, 1877, p. 541.—3. An ice-field or floe on which seals feed.—**Floating meadow**, flat meadow land adjoining a river or other source of water supply, by means of which it can be flooded at pleasure.—**Balt meadow**, low ground subject to occasional overflow by extraordinary tides, and producing coarse grass that can be used for hay, called *salt-grass*.

meadow-beauty (med'ō bu'ti), *n.* A plant of the genus *Rhiza*, chiefly *R. virginica*. It is a low herb with showy purple flowers. Also called *dee-grass*.

meadow-bird (med'ō bērd), *n.* The bobolink, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, so called from its usual breeding-place. See *cut* under *bobolink* [Local, U. S.]

meadow-bright (med'ō brīt), *n.* The marsh-marigold. [Prov. Eng.]

meadow-brown (med'ō broun), *n.* One of various butterflies of the subfamily *Satyrinae*, as *Hipparchia janus*. Also called *satyr*. The eyed meadow-brown of the eastern United States is *Satyrus Ferydice*.

meadow-campion (med'ō kām'pī-on), *n.* See *campion*.

meadow-clapper (med'ō klap'er), *n.* The salt-water marsh-lily.

meadow-clover (med'ō klō'vēr), *n.* See *clover*.

meadow-crake (med'ō krāk), *n.* The corn-crake or land-rail, *Crex pratensis*.

meadow-cress (med'ō kres), *n.* The cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*.

meadow-drake (med'ō drāk), *n.* The corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*. [Prov. Eng.]

meadower (med'ō ēr), *n.* One who waters meadow-lands to increase or preserve their verdure.

meadow-fern (med'ō fēr), *n.* See *fern*¹.

meadow-fescue (med'ō fes'kū), *n.* See *Festuca*.

meadow-foxtail (med'ō foks'tāl), *n.* See *foxtail*.

meadow-gallinule (med'ō gal'i-nūl), *n.* Same as *meadow-crake*.

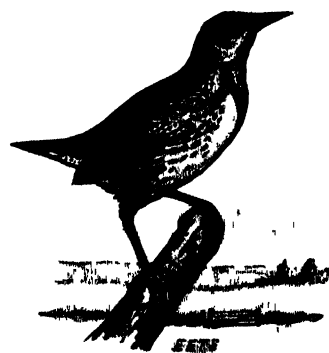
meadow-gowan (med'ō gou'n), *n.* See *gowan*.

meadow-grass (med'ō grās), *n.* A general name for grasses of the genus *Poa*, chiefly, however, the larger and more useful species. See *spear-grass*. The most important is *P. pratensis*, the common meadow grass of England and the June grass Kentucky blue grass, etc., of the United States. This is the smooth stalked meadow grass, as contrasted with *P. trivialis*, the rough or rough stalked meadow grass. The fowl meadow grass or fowl grass is *P. serotina* but the name is also applied to the similar appearing *Glyceria nervata*.—**Reed** or **tall meadow-grass**, *Glyceria arundinacea*.

meadow-hen (med'ō hen), *n.* The American coot, *Fulica americana*. [New Eng.]

meadowink (med'ō wīngk), *n.* The bobolink. *Coues*.

meadow-land (med'ō land), *n.* [*< ME. *med-weland* (f), *< AS mætweland*, also *mædland*, *<*



Meadow lark (*Sturnella magna*)

madue, meadow, + land, land. Land used as a meadow; also, meadows collectively.

meadow-lark (med'ô-lärk'), *n* 1 A well-known bird of the family *Icteria*, or American starlings, the field-lark, *Sturnella magna*. The upper parts are mottled gray, brown, and black, the under are bright yellow with a black horseshoe-shaped mark on the breast. The meadow lark inhabits most of the United States. It nests on the ground, lays from 4 to 6 white eggs with reddish speckles and is a sweet songster. The name is inaccurate, the bird having no resemblance to a lark. See cut on preceding page.

Is this more pleasant to you than the whirr
Of meadow lark and her sweet roundelay?

Longfellow, Birds of Killingworth

2 The meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis* [Local, Eng.]

meadow-mouse (med'ô-mous), *n* A field-mouse or vole of North America, any member of the subfamily *Arvicolinae*. The commonest one in the United States is *Arvicola riparius*. See cut under *Arvicola*.

meadow-mussel (med'ô-mus'), *n* A kind of mussel found on tide-flats or salt meadows. *Modiola plicatula* [New York]

meadow-ore (med'ô-ör), *n* In mineral, bog-iron ore, or limonite. See *limonite*.

meadow-paranip (med'ô-par'änp), *n* 1 A coarse umbelliferous plant, *Hieracium Sphondylium* [Great Britain]—2 Any plant of the genus *Thapsium* [U.S.]

meadow-pea (med'ô-pē), *n* A perennial leguminous plant, *Lathyrus pratensis*, of Europe and Asia, available as a pasture-herb for sheep.

meadow-pine (med'ô-pīn), *n* Same as *slash-pine*.

meadow-pink (med'ô-pīnk), *n* 1 The ragged-robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*—2 The maiden-pink, *Dianthus dilatatus*.

meadow-pipit (med'ô-pīp'it), *n* A European pipit or titlark, *Anthus pratensis*.

meadow-queen (med'ô-kwēn), *n* Same as *meadow-sweet*.

meadow-rue (med'ô-rū), *n* Any plant of the genus *Thalictrum*, especially the Old World species *T. flavum*. The latter is an annual herb 2 or 3 feet high, with compound leaves, the petiole twice or thrice divided, in this regard resembling the true rue. The root

Gallinago wilsoni or *dehaatula*. B. S. Barton, 1799. See cut under *Gallinago* [Local, U.S.]

meadow-sweet (med'ô-swēt), *n* Any plant of the genus *Spiraea*, primarily *S. Ulmaria* of the Old World, in the United States more especially *S. latifolia*.

meadow-titling (med'ô-tit'ling), *n* The meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*.

meadowwort (med'ô-wért), *n* The meadow-sweet *Spiraea Ulmaria*.

meadowy (med'ô-i), *a* [*< meadow + -y*] Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of meadow.

Thy full and youthful breasts, which, in their meadowy pride,
Are blanch'd with river veins meander-like that glide
Drayton, Polyolbion, x

meadowwort, *n* [*< ME meadowurt, < mead + wort*] A plant, probably the same as *meadowwort*.

meager, meagre (mē'gēr), *a* and *n* [Early mod. E. also *meigre*, *< ME meigre, < OF meigre, magre, magre, < magre* (see *maigre*) = *Pr magre, magre* = *Sp Pg It magro, < L macer* (*macer*), lean, thin, meager, cf. *AS. mager* = *D MLG mager* = *OHG mager, MHG mager* = *Icel mager* = *Sw Dan mager*, lean, thin, meager. The Teut. forms being prob. not derived, like the Rom. from the *L. macer* (the adoption into Teut., at so early a date (*AS. OHG*) of an untechnical word, esp. an adj., from the *L.*, being very improbable), but cognate with it, the *L. macer* (*macer*), thin, with the Teut., being prob. = *Gr μακρός, long* (see *mauron*), cf. *μακρὸς, length, μακρότης, tall*] 1. *a* 1 Lean, thin; having little flesh. Be none of good cheer, I thus that your cheeks meagre and lean be not the cause of your discouragement. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, li. 12. A stranger stepped on shore, a lofty, lordly kind of man, tall and dry, with a meagre face, furnished with huge moustaches. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 179. 2 Without richness or fertility, barren soil of land—3 Without moisture, dry and harsh soil of chalk, etc.—4 Without fullness, strength, substance, or value, deficient in quantity or quality, scanty, poor, mean.

But thou thou meagre lead,
Thy paleness moves me more than eloquence.

Shak., M. of V., li. 2. 104

As to their Meager Diet it is much against Nature and the improved Diet of Mankind. Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 19.

5 Lenten, adapted to a fast. See *maigre*. When Lent arrives they open their magazines, and take out of them the best meagre food in the world, for there is no dish of fish that they reckon comparable to a ragout of snails. Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn) i. 517.

Meager day, a fast-day. See def. 5. Also *maigre day*. When I arrived at the Inn, I called for supper, and, it being a meagre day, was fain to put up with eggs. Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, i. 2.

= *Syn.* 1 Spare, emaciated, lank, gaunt—2 and 4. Tame, barren, bald, jejune, dull, prosing.

II. *n* 1 A sickness. Meagre, a sickness see, [F.] *maigre* Palegrave.

2 Same as *maigre*, 2—3 A spent salmon, or kelt. [Canada.]

meager, meagre (mē'gēr), *r* t [*< mager, meigre, a*] To make lean.

His carelessness sorrow for th' unhappy maid
Meager'd his look and on his spirits prey'd.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xi.

meagerly, meagrely (mē'gēr-lī), *adv* Poorly, thinly, sparsely, feebly.

meagerness, meagreness (mē'gēr-nēs), *n* The condition or quality of being meager; leanness, poorness, scantiness; barrenness.

meagrim, *n* An obsolete form of *megrim*.

meak (mek), *n* [Also *meek*, var. of *make*] A hook with a long handle used in agriculture for pulling up plants.

A meake for the pease, and to swing up the brake.

Tusser, Husbandry.

meaker (mē'kēr), *n* A minnow [Prov. Eng.]

meaking-iron (mē'king-i'ēr), *n* Same as *making-iron*.

meal (mēl), *n* [*< ME. mēle, < AS. melu, molo, mēlo* (*mēlo*) = *OS. mel* = *OFries mel* = *D meel* = *MLG I G mel* = *OHG melo, MHG mel, G mehl* = *Icel mjöl* = *Sw. mjöl* = *Dan. meel*, flour, meal, lit. 'what is ground' from a verb not recorded in *AS.* (**malan*), but found in other tongues, namely, *OS. malan* = *D. malen* = *MLG. malen* = *OHG malan, malen, MHG. maln, G mahlen* = *Icel mala* = *Sw. mala* = *Dan. male* = *Goth. malan*, grind, = *Ir. melm* = *OBulg. mēlja, mēte* = *Lith. malū, malis* = *L. molere*,

grind,] ult. *E. mēl, molar*, etc.: see *mēl*. Cf. *malm*, from the same verb, and *mellow*, from the same ult. root.] 1. The edible part of any kind of grain or pulse ground to a powder or flour; flour as, oatmeal, bean-meal.

Meal and bran together
He throws without distinction.

Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 322.

"Jenny, what meal is in the girdle?" "Four bows o' oatmeal, two bows o' bear, and two bows o' pease."

Scott, Old Mortality, xx.

Specifically—(a) In the United States, ground maize more fully called *Indian meal* and *corn-meal*. (b) In Scotland and Ireland, oatmeal.

Blest w/ content, and milk and meal.

Burns, The Contented Cottager.

2. Any substance resembling the meal of grain or pulse, especially, any coarsely ground substance.

In the Lond. grown Trees, that beren *Melo*, whereof men maken gode Bird and white and of gode savour.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 189.

Auriculas enriched
With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves.

Thomson, Spring, l. 587.

3. A sand-heap. Halliwell [Prov. Eng.]

The cows, during the hot weather when they are attacked by the fly, get over the meales, the name given to the sand-banks. Freeman, Life of W. Kirby, p. 147 (Davies).

A cat in the meal. See *cat*—*Indian meal*. See def. 1 (a).—Round meal, meal granulated in the milling rather than powdered or pulverized.

meal (mēl), *v* [*< meal¹, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To grind into meal or the state of meal; pulverize as, meal'd powder—2. To sprinkle with meal, or mix meal with. [Rare.]

II. *intrans.* To yield or produce meal; be productive in meal applied to grain as, the barley does not meal well this year. Jamieson [Scotch.]

meal (mēl), *n* [*< ME. mele, meel, mēl, < (a) AS. mēl, a fixed time, season, occasion, a time for eating, a meal, = OS. māl = OFries. mel, mal = MD. mal, D. maal, time, a meal, = MLG. māl = OHG. mal, MHG. mal, a time, G. -mal, as a suffix, -times, = MHG. also māl, a time for eating, a meal, (I. mahl, a meal, = Icel. māl, time, meal, = Sw. māl = Dan. maal, meal, = Goth. mēl, a time the word in these senses being appar. identical with (b) AS. mēl, mēl, a measure, also a mark, sign (Crates mēl, 'Christ's sign,' a cross, crucifix, fūr-mēl, grög-mēl, etc.), a diff. word from māl, a spot, E. mole. see *mole*], = *OS. *māla comp. hōhhdūmāl*, head on a coin) = *OHG. *māl* (in comp. *anamāl*, a spot), *MHG. G. māl*, a spot, = *Icel. māl*, a measure, the markings or inland ornaments of weapons, = *Sw. māl* = *Dan. maal*, measure, appar. ult. *< √ mā*, measure, as in *metan*, *mete*, measure see *met¹*, *measure*, etc.] 1. The supply of food taken at one time for the relief of hunger, a provision of food (formerly of drink also) for one or more persons or animals for a single occasion, as at a customary time of eating, the substance of a repast, a breakfast, dinner, or supper with reference to domestic animals, more commonly called a *feed*.*

That thei laze sholden feele,
Of wyne let all full a meale.

And drunken till so was befall,
That thei her strengthes losen all.

Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

Give them great meals of beef, they will eat like wolves. Shak., Hen. V., iii. 7. 161.

A rude and haasty meal was set before the numerous guests. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiii.

2 The taking or ingestion of a supply of food; an eating, a refection or repast.

Unquiet meals make ill digestions.

Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 74.

Whatever he be that sitting in the company of any others at meals he will give occasion of offence.

Coryat's Crudities, l. 104.

3 The milk which a cow yields at one milking. Also called *melth*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Each shepherd's daughter with her cleanly pail
Was come a field to milk the morning's meal.

Brown, Pastoral, l. 4 (Nares.)

A meal's meat, meat or food for a meal.

You ne'er yet had
A meal's meat from my table, as I remember.

Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii.

A meal's victuals, a meal of victuals, food enough for a meal. [Colloq.]—A square meal, a full or plentiful meal or repast. [Slang, U.S.]—Meal pennant, meal pendant, in the United States navy, a red pennant displayed on ships of war during the time that the crew are at meals.—To make a meal, to take a hearty or sufficient supply of food. [Colloq.]—To mend one's meal. See *mend*.

meal (mēl), *v. t.* [*< meal, n.*] To apportion food to, provide with meals or food; feed, fodder.



1 flowering branch of the Male Plant of the Meadow rue (*Thalictrum cornuti*)

a male flower b female flower with young fruit c, parts of the leaf

is said to have aperient and stomachic properties, like rhubarb. There are several American species, as the early meadow rue *T. dioicum*, the purplish meadow rue *T. purpurascens*, and the tall meadow rue, *T. cornuti*. The purplish flowers are without petals, but are marked in the males by conspicuous clusters of stamens.

meadow-saffron (med'ô-saf'ron), *n* Most properly, the plant *Colchicum autumnale*, from its resemblance to the true saffron, *Crocus sativus*. The name is extended, however, to the whole genus, some times to other closely allied plants. See *Colchicum*.

meadow-sage (med'ô-sāj), *n* See *sage*.

meadow-saxifrage (med'ô-sak'si-frāj), *n* 1 An umbelliferous plant, *Silene pratensis*, its leaves resembling those of the burnet-saxifrage. Also called *pepper-saxifrage*—2 Sometimes, a plant of the genus *Scroph.* of the same family.

meadow-snipe (med'ô-snip), *n* 1 The grass-bird or pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa (Actodromas) maculata* J. P. Giraud, 1844 [Long Island]—2 The common American or Wilson's snipe,

Some more cows would be brought, especially two new milch, which must be well mealed and milked by the way *Winstrop, Hist. New England, l. 484.*

meal² (mēl), *n.* [A var. of *mole¹*, < AS *māl*, a spot. see *mole¹*] A speck or spot. *Hallwell* [Prov. Eng.]

meal³ (mēl), *v. t.* [Appar. < *meal²*, *n.*, but the word in the passage quoted is dubious.] Apparently, to defile or taint

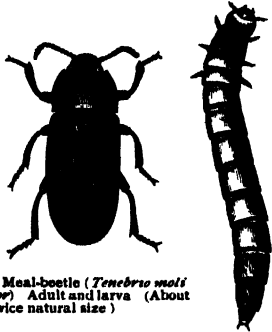
Were he meal'd with that
Which he corrects, then were he tyrannous.

Shak, M for M, iv 2 86

meal-ark (mēl'ark), *n.* A large chest for holding meal. [Scotch]

There was not a bow [of meal] left in the meal-ark
Scott, Heart of Mid Lothian, ix.

meal-beetle (mēl'bē'tl), *n.* A coleopterous insect belonging to the genus *Tenebrio*, the larva of which is the meal-worm. The name may be extended to any of the *Tenebrionidae*



mealberry (mēl'ber'i), *n.* The bearberry, *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*

meal-bread (mēl'bred), *n.* Bread made of good wheat, ground and not sifted *Hallwell* [Prov. Eng.]

meal-cooler (mēl'kū'lēr), *n.* In *milling*, a device for freeing meal from the heat generated by grinding. The meal, as it comes from the stones, is passed through a passage under the influence of a light blast of cool air

meal¹ (mē'lēr), *n.* [< *meal¹* + *-er¹*] A wooden rubber with which gunpowder is mealled

meal² (mē'lēr), *n.* [< *meal²* + *-er¹*] One who takes his meals at one place and lodges at another [Colloq.]

One of those cheap boarding houses where humanity is resolved into two classes only — roomers and mealers

Christian Union, Aug 11, 1887

mealie (mē'h), *n.* [S. African.] An ear of maize or Indian corn, specifically, in the plural, maize as, a sack of mealies [South Africa and Australia]

Among the exhibits in the Natal section, the maize (locally mealies), owing to its splendid size, is especially striking *Westminster Rev, CXXVI 48*

mealie-field (mē'h-fēld), *n.* A field of mealies or maize, a maize-field. Also called *matlagaarden* [South Africa]

A bivouac was made near a deserted kraal, there being a mealie field hard by. A volley was fired from the adjacent mealie garden. *Cape Argus, June 5, 1879*

mealiness (mē'h-nes), *n.* 1 The quality of being mealie, softness or smoothness, with friableness and dryness to the touch or taste — 2 The quality of being mealie-mouthed.

mealie-stone (mē'ling-stōn), *n.* A stone of a hand-mill for grinding

The grain is roasted and ground between two stones, one lying on the ground, the other held in the hands — two mealie stones *Amer Anthropologist, I 306*

mealman (mēl'man), *n., pl mealmen* (-men). One who deals in meal.

mealmonger (mēl'mung'gēr), *n.* One who deals in meal

meal-moth (mēl'mōth), *n.* A pyralid moth, *Asopia farinalis*, the larva of which feed upon meal

meal-mouthed (mēl'mou'hd), *a* Same as mealie-mouthed

That same devout meal-mouth'd precisian

Marston, Satires, II. (Nares.)

meal-offering (mēl'of'er-ing), *n.* See *meal-offering*

meal-pock, meal-poke (mēl'pok, -pōk), *n.* A meal-bag; a bag carried by beggars to hold the meal received in charity.

His meal pock hang about his neck,

Into a leathern fang

Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V 188)

meal-tide (mēl'tid), *n.* [< ME *meelēthde*, < *meal¹* + *tide*.] Meal-time; the hour for a meal

The mowen oom and nyghen gan the tyme

Of meal-tide.

Chaucer, Troilus, II. 1556.

meal-time (mēl'tim), *n.* The usual time for eating a meal.

meal-tub (mēl'tub), *n.* A large tub or barrel for holding meal or flour.

meal-worm (mēl'wērm), *n.* The grub or larva of a meal-beetle, as *Tenebrio molitor*, which infests granaries, corn-mills, bakehouses, etc., and is very injurious to flour and meal. See *meal-beetle*

mealie (mē'h), *a* [< *meal¹* + *-y¹*] 1 Of the nature of meal; resembling or having the qualities of meal, pulverulent as, a mealie powder, a mealie potato; a mealie apple

The very brightest Sunday Autumn saw,

With all its mealie clusters of ripe nuts

Could never keep those boys away from church

Wordsworth, The Brothers

2. Covered or overspread with meal or with some powdery substance resembling meal

There are two distinct species of bug [coffee bug] found in Ceylon, and called respectively "black," or "scaly," and "white," or "mealie" *Spence Enycy Manuf, I 389*

3 Specifically — (a) In *ornith.*, having the plumage whitened as if dusted over with flour, hoary, canescent (b) In *entom.*, mealie-winged (c) In *bot.*, same as *farinose*. — 4 Pale-colored, light or white in hue, like meal as, a mealie complexion

The mealie Mountains (late vnsen)

Change their white garments into lustrous green

Sylvestor, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, I 4

His complexion, which was pale or mealie

Dickens, David Copperfield, xi

5. Mealie-mouthed [Slang]

I didn't mince the matter with him I'm never mealie with 'em *Dickens, Hard Times*

Mealie amazon, a South American parrot, *Chrysotis farinosa*. See *Chrysotis*

Mealie bug See *bug²* — **Mealie**

Mealie-bird (mē'h-bērd), *n.* The young of the long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis* *Rer* (Swanson) See *cut* under *Harelda* [Prov. Eng. (Norfolk)]

mealie-mouth (mē'h-mouth), *n.* The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus* [Local, Eng.]

mealie-mouthed (mē'h-mou'hd), *a* Speaking cautiously or warily, not saying plainly what is meant, using too much caution or reserve in speech, as from timidity or hypocrisy, hence, soft-spoken, given to the use of soft or honeyed words, hypocritical

So were more meek for mealie mouthed men

Gaouyne, Fruits of War

She was a fool to be mealie mouthed where nature speaks so plain

Sir R. L'Estrange

Angry men hotly in earnest are not usually mealie mouthed

Edinburgh Rev, CLXIII 425

mealie-mouthedness (mē'h-mou'hd-nes), *n.* The quality of being mealie-mouthed

mealie-tree (mē'h-trē), *n.* The wayfaring-tree, *Litburnum laurana* so called on account of the mealie surface of the young shoots and leaves [Great Britain]

mealie-winged (mē'h-wingd), *a* 1 Having the wings covered with minute scales, lepidopterous, as an insect. The mealie-winged scale-insects are the *Aleurodidae*. [Rare]

All farinaceous or mealie winged animals as butterflies and moths. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg Err, III 15*

2 Covered with whitish powder like meal specifically applied to the neuropterous insects of the family *Conopterygidae*

mean¹ (mēn), *v., pret and pp meant, ppr meaning* [< ME *menen*, < AS *mēnan* (also *gemēnan*), mean, intend, declare, tell, relate, = OS *mēnan*, mean, intend, make known, = OFries *mēna* = D *mennen* = MLG *menen*, LG *mennen* = OHG *menan*, MHG *G menen*, mean, intend, signify, think, etc., = Icel *meina* = Sw *mēna* = Dan *mene* = Goth. **mainjan* (not recorded), intend, signify, mean, cf OHG *meina*, thought, *minni*, memory, Goth *munan*, think, intend, mean, akin to OEng *menya*, *mentle*, mean, = Bohem *mněti*, think, ult. < √ *man* (Skt *man*, etc.), think; see *mind¹*, *mind²*, *mental¹*, *mention*, etc. Cf *mean⁴*] I. *trans* 1. To have in mind view, or contemplation; intend, hence, to purpose or design

We fayne and forge and father such thinges of Tullie, as he neuer ment in deed *Acham, The Scholemaster, p 123*

No man means evil but the devil

Shak, M W of W, v 2 15

Alas, poor creature! he meant no man harm,

That I am sure of *Ford 'Tis Pity, III 0*

Sir Peter, I know, means to call there about this time *Sheridan School for Scandal, IV 2*

I wish I knew what my father meant us to do

E S Sheppard, The Children's Cities

2. To signify, or be intended to signify, indicate; import, denote

What meaneth the noise of this great shout in the camp of the Hebrews? *I Sam IV 6*

If aught else great bards beside
In sage and solemn tunes have sung,
Where more is meant than meets the ear

Milton, Il Penseroso, l 130

When Tully owns himself ignorant whether lessus, in the twelve tables means a funeral song, or mourning garment and Aristotle doubts whether *ορεως*, in the Iliad, signifies a mule, or muletter, I may surely, without shame, leave some obscurities to happier industry, or future information *Johnson, Diet, Pref p III*

3† To mention, tell, express

[They] present him to Priam, that was price lord

There meant that thalic message & with mouthes told

Destruction of Troy (l. 1 1 8.) I 78.38.

To mean business See *business* = Syn 2 Intend, design, contemplate (with present participle)

II. *intrans* 1 To be minded or disposed, have intentions of some kind usually joined with an adverb as, he means well

Godd well helps Hys servants that mean truly

Paston, Letters, II 361

Evans His meaning is good

Shal Ay, I think my cousin meant well

Shak, M W of W, I 1 265.

2 To have thought or ideas have meaning [Rare]

And he who, now to sense now nonsense leaning

Means not, but blunders round about a meaning

Pope, Prolog to Satires, I 186.

3† To speak, talk *Hallwell*

Leve we stytle at the quene,

And of the greyhound we wyllie mene

That we before of tolde

MS Cantab Pt II 38 f 74 (Hallwell)

Than Calcas, the clerke, came fro his tent,
tongit hir false, and with fyne chere
Tok hir into tent, talket with hir fast,
And ment of hir maters, as that in mynd had

Destruction of Troy (k. E T S) I 8100

mean² (mēn), *a* [< ME *meene*, *meene*, earlier *meene*, < AS *gemene* (very rarely and prob by mere error without the prefix, *mēne*) = OS *gemēni* = OFries *mēni* = MD *gemēni*, D *gemēni* = MLG *gemēni*, *gemēni*, *gemēni*, LG *gemēni* = OHG *gemēni*, MHG *gemēni*, G *gemein* = Sw *gemein* = Dan *gemein* = Goth *gemains*, common, general, perhaps akin to L *communis*, common, general see *common*. From this word in the orig. sense 'common,' 'general' has developed the sense 'low' in rank or quality hence 'base' (cf similar senses of *common*), but this development has prob been assisted by the confluence of the word with one orig distinct, namely, AS *mān*, false, wicked (*mān* *āth*, a false oath) (= OHG *MIH mein*, false, = Icel *meinn*, harmful, etc.), < *mān*, false, also a noun, falsehood, wickedness, evil see *maunswear*] 1† Common, general

Then of merviled the mene people what it myght mene

Milton (k. E T S) I 145

2 Of a common or low origin, grade, quality, etc., common, humble as, a man of mean parentage, mean birth or origin, a mean abode

Alle manere of men, the mene and the ryche

Piers Plowman (C), l. 20

So my meaneer ministris

Their severall kluds have done

Shak, Tempst, III 1 87

Meaner things, whom instinct leads

Are rarely known to stray *Chapman, Doves*

3 Characteristic of or commonly pertaining to persons or things of low degree, common, inferior, poor, shabby as, a mean appearance, mean dress

He chanc'd to meet his depowd Brother, wandering in mean condition

Milton, Hist Eng, I

I know not what entertainment they [other seamen] had but mine was like to be but mean, and therefore I presently left it *Dampier Voyages II 1 55*

4 Without dignity of mind, destitute of honor, low-minded, spiritless, base

The mean man's actions, be they good or evil, they reach not far

Harker, Eccles Polity, VII 18

Thill I well could weep for a time so sordid and mean

Tennyson, Maud v 2

5 Niggardly, penurious, miserly, stingy — 6 Of little value or account, low in worth or estimation, worthy of little or no regard, contemptible, despicable

The meter and verse of Plantus and Terence be verie meane

Acham, The Scholemaster, p 144

But Paul said, I am a low of Tarsus a city in Cilicia, a citizen of no mean city

Acts xxi 39

The French entom him [the chub] so mean as to call him Un Villain *Wallon, Complete Angler, p 66*

7 Disobedient, pettily offensive or unaccommodating. "small" [Colloq.] — To feel mean, to feel that one has been guilty of some petty act, feel that one has not been generous, honorable, etc. [Colloq.] = Syn 2 *Vulgar*, etc. (see *common*), humble, poor, servile — 4. *Adject* Low etc. (see *adject*), paltry See list under *low* — 5. *Niggardly*, *stingy*, etc. (see *penurious*), sordid, selfish, close

mean³ (mēn), *a* and *n.* [*ME. moene, mēne, < OF. meyn, mōen, F. moyen = Pr. meian = Sp. Pg. mediano = It. mezzano, mean, < L. medianus, that is in the middle, middle, < medius, middle. see medium and mid¹. Cf. median and mizen, doublets of mean³.] **I. a** 1 Occupying a middle position, midway between two extremes, median now chiefly in certain technical uses. See phrases below.*

In their ears (the women) were care rings of the forme

Chaucer, *Anelida and Arcite*, l. 296

2 Of medium size, extent, etc., medium, middling, or moderate.

In their ears (the women) were care rings of the forme and bigness of a meane hand.

Purchase, *Pilgrimage*, p. 837.

These fauns are of a meane price. For a man may buy one of the fairest of them for so much money as counter vaileth our English groats.

Coryat, *Cruddles*, l. 135.

The first tidings of Vicary (who was probably born between 1490 and 1500) are, that he was "a meane practiser (had a moderate practice) at Maldstone, and was not a trained surgeon." Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI 42.

3 Coming between two events or points of time, intervening; intermediate only in the phrase in the mean time or while.

In the meane while late vageroure kyn and ourefrendes and sowerdes out of alle londes, and late vs yove hem ba telle as soone as we may be assembled.

Morris (R. E. T. S.), II. 174.

In the mean while his disciples prayed him, saying, Master, eat.

John iv. 31.

4 Intermediate in a number of greater and less values, quantities, or amounts, forming an average between two or more terms of any kind, average, specifically, in *math.*, having a value which is a symmetrical function of other values of the same sort, such that, were all those other values to be equal, the value of the function would be equal to them all (compare II, 4), as, the mean breadth of a country, the mean distance of the earth from the sun.

Those constitutions which can bear in open day the rough dealing of the world must be of that mean and average stature — such as iron and salt, atmospheric air and water.

Emerson, *Society and Solitude*.

Center of mean distances. See *center*! — **Focus of mean motion.** See *focus*. — **Mean anomaly.** See *anomaly*, 2. — **Mean apogee.** See *apogee*, 1. — **Mean cleft.** In *musical notation*, the cleft, because once specially used for the mean or middle voices. — **Mean distance, ecliptic, effort.** See the nouns. — **Mean error.** See *error*, 5. — **Mean line.** In *crystal*, a bisectrix; the first mean line is the acute, the second mean line the obtuse bisectrix. — **Mean longitude** of the sun, moon, or a planet, in *astron.*, the celestial longitude which the body would have at any moment if starting from perihelion, it moved in its orbit with a uniform angular velocity, completing its revolution in the same time it actually employs in making the circuit. The mean and true longitudes agree therefore at perihelion and aphelion. — **Mean moon**, an imaginary moon, supposed to move with an equable motion in the ecliptic, and in the same period as that which the real moon takes to perform a revolution with an unequal motion. — **Mean noon**, the moment when the mean sun passes the meridian. — **Mean place**, in *logic*, a place which partly agrees with the nature of the things to be proved, and partly differs from the same. The mean places are conjugates, cases, and divisions. — **Mean position**, in *geology*, a position of the wrist midway between pronation and supination, with the thumb above the fingers. — **Mean ratio** (old *horology*) — **Mean proportional**, the second of any three quantities in continued proportion. — **Mean solar day.** See *day*, 3. — **Mean space**, meanwhile.

Mean space entreats our friends not to be too hussie in answering matters before they know them.

Cushman, quoted in Bradford's *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 55. — **Mean sun**, in *astron.*, an imaginary or fictitious sun, moving uniformly in the celestial equator, and having its right ascension always equal to the sun's mean longitude. Its hour angle at any moment defines the mean time or clock time, just as the hour angle of the actual sun defines the apparent or sun dial time. The use of the mean sun in time reckoning is necessitated by the fact that, owing to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit and the inclination of the equator to the ecliptic, the sun's real motion in right ascension is seasonally variable, and the days, hours, etc., of apparent solar time have, therefore, no fixed length. See *day*, 3. — **Mean term**, in *logic*, same as *middle term* (which see, under *middle*). — **Mean time**, a system of reckoning time, such that all the days and their like subdivisions are of equal length, its day being the mean interval between the two successive passages of the sun over the meridian of any place. The mean time at any moment may be defined as the hour angle of the mean sun at that moment. (See *mean sun*.) Mean time is the time usually employed for civil and scientific purposes and is the time indicated by an ordinary clock or watch, properly regulated. Apparent time is that indicated by a correctly adjusted sun dial, the difference between the mean and the apparent time at any moment is called the *equation of time* and sometimes slightly exceeds a quarter of an hour. — **Mean voice**, in *music*, a voice or voice part intermediate between the highest and the lowest, as a tenor or an alto. — **Mean way**, mean time.

In the meane way they [Lerius and his fellows] passed by the Tapeinry Parable Outcastes, all which, howsoever they exercise hostilities and mutual disagreements, yet agree in like barbarous and rightlesse Rites.

Purchase, *Pilgrimage*, p. 837.

To cut a line in extreme and mean ratio. See *extreme* = *Syn.* See II.

II. n. 1. The middle point, place, or state between two extremes, a middle path or course; a middle or intermediate kind, quality, rate, or degree; hence, the avoidance of extremes; absence of excess, moderation.

Occupy the meane by steadfast strengthes, for al that ever is undir the meene or elles al that overpasseth the meene despieth welefutnesse.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, iv. prose 7.

There is no mean, either we depart from God and stick to the devil, or depart from the devil and stick to God.

Bradford, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1858), II. 52.

'Tis a sin against The state of princes to exceed a mean In mourning for the dead.

Ford, *Love's Sacrifice*, l. 1.

We shall hold the immutable mean that lies between insensibility and anguish.

Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, vii.

The happy mean between these two extremes.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

2 Intervening time, interval of time, interim, meantime.

Reserve her cause to her eternal dooms, And, in the meane, vouchsafe her honorable toombs.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. l. 58.

3 In *music*. (a) A middle voice or voice-part, as the tenor or alto.

The organs so hille begynne to syng ther meane, With treble meane and tenor discordyng as I gesse.

Lydgate, *Minor Poems*, p. 54. (Halliwell.)

Your change of notes, the flat, the mean, the sharp.

B. Jonson, *Underwoods*, xcvi.

(b) The second of a set of viols, an alto.

Their chiefe instruments are Rattles made of small gouds, or Pumpions shels. Of these they haue Base, Tenor, Countertenor, Meane and Treble.

Capt. John Smith, *Works*, I. 136.

(c) Either the second or the third string of a viol, the former being the *small mean*, and the latter the *great mean*. — **4** A quantity having a value intermediate between the values of other quantities, specifically, in *math.*, the average, or *arithmetical mean*, obtained by adding several quantities together and dividing the sum by their number. In general a mean is a quantity which depends upon certain other quantities according to any law which conforms to these two conditions: first, that if the quantities which determine the mean should all be equal the mean would be equal to any one of them; and second, that no transposition of the values of the determining quantities among themselves can alter the value of the mean. (See *geometrical mean*, below.) The ancients recognized ten kinds of mean (*arithmetic, geometric, harmonic, logarithmic, subduplicate, triplicate, quadruplicate, quintuplicate, sextuplicate*), distinguished by ordinal numbers, to which Jordanus Nemorarius added an eleventh. Only the first four, the arithmetical, geometrical, harmonic, and contraharmonical, are true means.

5 In *logic*, the middle term in a syllogism. — **6** A mediator, an intermediary, an agent, a broker, a go-between.

Plough that our hertes sterne ben and stoute, Thow to thy Rone canst be swich a meane That alle our gyltes he forgyveth cleane.

Chaucer, *Mother of God*, l. 88.

For the am I becomen Bytwyxen game and ernest, swich a meane As makn women unto men to comen.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, III. 264.

7 A subsidiary agency or instrumentality, that which confers ability or opportunity to attain an end now rare in the singular, the plural form being used with both singular and plural meanings, as, *means* of travel or of subsistence, by this *means* you will succeed.

Be that meane the cite for to wyne.

Geoffrey Chaucer, *F. Q.*, I. 952.

Let me have open means to come to them.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, iv. 2. 77.

An outward and visible sign [a sacrament] of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us, ordained as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof.

Book of Common Prayer, (Catechism).

What person trusted chiefly with your guard, You think is aptest for me to corrupt. In making him a mean for our safe meeting.

Chapman, *Gentleman Usher*, II. 1.

The end must justify the means. — *Prior*, Hans Carvel.

8 Causative agency or instrumentality, contributory aid or assistance; help, support only in the plural form, in the phrase *by means of*, or *by* (or *through*) . . . means, as, we live by means of food, it came about through their means.

That by means of death they which are called might receive the promise of eternal inheritance.

Heb. ix. 15.

Our brother is imprison'd by your means.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, l. 3. 78.

Specifically — **9. pl.** Disposable resources; elements of ability or opportunity; especially, pecuniary resources, possessions, revenue; income.

The widow and the fatherless

He would send meane unto.

True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 357).

He has never sullied his honour, which, with his title, has outlived his means.

Sheridan, *The Duenna*, II. 2.

Arithmetical mean. See def. 4 — **Arithmetico-geometrical mean.** See *arithmetico-geometrical*. — **By all means**, certainly, on every consideration, without fail, as, go, by all means.

Yes, yes, the epigram, by all means.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, II. 2.

By any means (or) **By all means**.

Tell her

She must by any means address some present To the cunning man.

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, v. 2.

(b) In any way, possibly, at all.

I have always defended you, and said I didn't think you so ugly by any means.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, III. 1.

By no manner of means, in no possible way, not in the least — **By no means**, not at all, certainly not, not in any degree — **Center of the harmonic mean.** See *harmonic*. — **Contraharmonical mean and proportion.** See *contraharmonical*. — **Geometrical mean**, the mean obtained by multiplying two quantities together and extracting the square root of the product. In general, the geometrical mean of a quantities is the *n*th root of their product. — **Golden mean**, in *morals*, moderation, the avoidance of extremes in either of two contrary ways. — **Harmonic mean.** See *harmonic*. — **Means of grace.** See *grace*. — **Quadratic mean**, the square root of the arithmetical mean of the squares of the given quantities. — **To make means**, to take steps, find one's way.

We haue made meane for our speedie flight, as we were issuing forth we were bewrayed by ye barking of a dog.

Webbe, *Travels*, p. 28 (ed. Arber).

After she had been in prison three or four days, she made means to the governor, and submitted herself, and acknowledged her fault in disturbing the church.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 339.

=Syn. 1. Mean, Medium, Average, Medocrity. Mean and medium represent the middle point or degree. Mean is much used in mathematics. (See *arithmetical mean*, *geometrical mean*, etc., above.) Mean is also much used in morals, as, in conduct we are to observe the golden mean, Aristotle held that each virtue was a mean between vice of defect and a vice of excess. Medium has this latter sense, but is used chiefly in matters of practical life, as, goods that are a medium between the best and the poorest, a color that is a medium between two others. In this sense medium is much used as an adjective, as, a medium grade, color, price. Means is the form of mean that corresponds to medium when it stands for that which by being between others, is the agency for communication, etc. As mean and medium generally imply simply two extremes, but may imply several quantities of different amounts or degrees, so average may imply simply two extremes, but generally implies several quantities of different amounts or degrees, as, the average of 3, 5, 7, and 9 is 6. The latter word has similar figurative uses, as, the man's education was better than the average. Medocrity is now used only in an unfavorable sense, implying blame or contempt, as, talents not above medocrity — that is, very moderate. — **7.** Instrument, method, mode, way, expedient, resource, appliance.

mean⁴ (mēn), *v.* [*ME. meuen, < AS. mēnan*, lament, moan. See *moan*, the present E form. The AS. is often identified with *mēnan*, mean, but the difference of meaning makes it necessary to treat it as a distinct word.] **I. intrans.** To moan, lament, mourn, complain.

Dem. And thus she meane, velleit. Thus Asclepe, my Loue? What, dead, my Doue? O Piramus, arise! Shak., *M. N. D.*, v. 1. 380 (folio 162b).

II. trans. To bemoan, lament used reflexively.

Whanne I had al me mēned no more nold he sele But "sertainly, swete damiselle, that me sore rewees."

William of Palerne (F. E. T. S.), I. 561.

mean⁵ (mēn), *v. t.* [An aphetic form of *demean*.] To demean, carry, conduct.

As good a gentleman born as thou art nay, and better meaned.

Marston, *Jonson*, and *Chapman*, *Eastward Ho*, I. 1.

Oh, wives, hereafter, mean your hearts to them.

You give your holy vows.

Shirley, *Love's Cruelty*, v. 2.

meander (mē-an'dēr), *n.* [Formerly also *meander*, = *F. meandre* = *Sp. Pg. It. meandro*, < *L. mæander*, < *Gr. mæandros*, a winding stream or canal, any winding pattern, so called from the river Meander, *L. Mæander*, *Mæandrus*, *Mæandros*, < *Gr. Mæandros*, a river, now called *Mendere*, which flows with many windings into the Aegean Sea near Miletus.] **1** A winding course; a winding or turning in a passage; a maze, a labyrinth.

Here's a maze trod, indeed, Through forth-rights and meanders!

Shak., *Tempest*, III. 3. 3.

There is another way, full of meanders and labyrinth.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, l. 17.

In the garden are many stately fountains, walks, terraces, meanders, fruit-trees, and a most goodly prospect.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Jan. 18, 1665.

2. An ornament composed of lines, neither representing nor suggesting any definite ob-



Meander

jeet, forming right or oblique angles with one another, or even curved with interlacings, etc. The name is used especially for the fret- or key-ornament.

In a small fragment of similar drapery a minute meander pattern is painted in black on a red ground
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, I 113

3 A path on which the directions, distances, and elevations are noted, as a part of a survey of a country.

meander (mē-an'dér), *v.* [*< meander, n*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To wind, turn, or flow round. [*Rare.*]

A waving glow the bloomy beds display,
With silver-quivering rills meander'd o'er
Pope, Moral Essays, iv 85

2 To form into meanders, cause to twist about [*Rare*]

Those arms of sea that thrust into the tinny strand,
By their meand'ring creeks indenting of that land
Drayton, Polyolbion, l 158

II. intrans. 1. To proceed by winding and turning; make frequent changes of course, move or flow intricately as, a meandering river, to meander from point to point in a walk

Pierce my vein,
Take of the crimson stream meandering there,
And catechise it well
Cowper, Task, iii 202

2 To make a rough survey of a country by going over it, measuring the bearings, distances, and changes of elevation of the path pursued, and noting the positions of neighboring topographical features

meander-line (mē-an'dér-līn), *n* A line forming a part or the whole of a meander in sense 3
meandrian (mē-an'drī-an), *a.* [*< meander + -an*, after *L. Meandrianus*, pertaining to the river Meander] Winding, having many turns.

This serpent, surpient generation with their meand'ring turnings and windings, their mental reservations
Dean King, Sermon, Nov 5, 1608, p 27 (Latham)

meandrically (mē-an'drī-kal-ē), *adv* In a meandering way, in an irregular course *Amer Naturalist, XXI, 936*

meandrine (mē-an'drīn), *a.* [*< meander + -ine*] 1 Meandrous, winding, characterized by windings and turnings—2. Gyrate, as a brain-coral, specifically, of or pertaining to the genus *Meandrina* Also spelled *meandrine*

By this serial growth the corallum becomes gyrate or meandrine
Encyc Brit, VI 378

Meandrinidae (mē-an'drīn-ī-dē), *n pl* See *Meandrinidae*

meandrous (mē-an'drus), *a* [Formerly also *meandrous*, *< meander + -ous*] Winding, flexuous; meandering

With virtuous rectitude meandrous falsehood is inconsistent
Lovely, Letters (1602), p 208 (Latham)

(Use it self in this shire more meandrous than Meander
Fuller, Worthies, Bedfordshire

meandry (mē-an'drī), *a* [*< meander + -y*] Same as *meandrous*

The river Styx with crooked and meandry turnings, encircleth the palace of the infernal Dis.
Bacon

meanet. An obsolete form of *mean¹*, *mean²*, *mean³*, and *mean*

meaner¹, *n* One who means or expresses a meaning or thought

This room was built for honest meaners, that deliver themselves hastily and plainly, and are gone
Beau and Fl, Scornful Lady, l 1

meaning (mē'ning), *n* [*< ME menyng (= OFries meninge = D meaning = MLG mēnunge = OHG meinnunga, MHG meinnunge, G meinung = Icel meining = Sw Dan mening, opinion), verbal n of mean¹, v.*] 1 That which exists in the mind, view, or contemplation as an aim or purpose, that which is meant or intended to be done; intent; purpose, aim, object

And apores thaim andly [ask them soberly] of the same,
So shall ze stably vnderstande
Ther mynde and ther menyng
York Plays, p 181

I am no honest man if there be any good meaning towards you.
Shak, Lear, I 2 190

2. That which is intended to be or actually is expressed or indicated in any way, the sense or purport of anything, as a word or an allegory, a sign, symbol, act, event, etc; signification, significance; import

What is your will? for nothing you can ask,
So full of goodness are your words and meanings,
Must be denied speak boldly
Fletcher, Double Marriage iv 8

He that hath names without ideas wants meaning in his words, and speaks only empty sounds.
Locke, Human Understanding, III x. 81

Old events have modern meanings. *Lovell, Mahmood*
Well known things did seem
But pictures now or figures in a dream,
With all their meaning lost.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II 311

3†. Understanding; knowledge; remembrance
"Ich have no kynde knowyng," quath ich, "ze mote kenne me bettere,
By what wey hit wexith and wheder out of my menyng"
Piers Plowman (C), ll 188

In menyng of maneres mere,
This burne now sohal wys byryng
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. 8), l 924

= **Syn.** 1 Design—2. Sense explanation, interpretation purport, acception See *significance*

meaning (mē'ning), *p. a* Significant; expressing thought or purpose as, a meaning look

meaningful (mē'ning-ful), *a* [*< meaning, n, + -ful*] Full of meaning, significant

The meaningful adjuncts to root words—in substantive, verbal, and other terminations
Science, VII 292

meaningless (mē'ning-less), *a* [*< meaning + -less*] Having no meaning; destitute of sense or significance

He bored me with his meaningless conversation
T Hook, Jack Brag (Latham)

The process of loading a gun is meaningless until the subsequent actions performed with the gun are known
H Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 1

The term "ought" is meaningless without the conception of duty
Mearl, Nature and Thought, p 207

meaninglessly (mē'ning-less-ly), *adv* Without meaning or significance [*Rare*]

A fact inexplorable on the theory that the tenses are used *meaningly*, by fixed habit
Amer Jour Philol, IX 160

meaninglessness (mē'ning-less-ness), *n* The character of being meaningless, or without significance or import. [*Rare*]

meaningly (mē'ning-ly), *adv* In a meaning manner, significantly, with intention as, to look at a person *meaningly*

meaningness (mē'ning-ness), *n* The character of being meaning, significance

She looked so lovely, so silly, and so full of unmeaning *meanings*
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI 341

meanless¹ (mē'n-less), *a.* [*< mean³ + -less*] Performed without the aid of means or second causes

Since his ascension into heaven *meanless* miracles are ceased
Nash, Christ's Cases

meanly¹ (mēn'ly), *adv* [*< ME *meneliche, < AS gemēnelic, commonly, generally, < gemānlic, common see meanly¹, a*] 1 In a mean, low, or humble degree, basely

His daughter *meanly* have I match'd in marriage
Shak, Rich III, iv 3 47

She was much censur'd for marrying so *meanly*, being herself allied to the Royal family
Foelty, Diary, July 22, 1674

2 With a low estimate, disrespectfully, contemptuously as, to think or speak *meanly* of a person

meanly², *a* [*ME menelich, menelich, < AS gemēnelic, common, general, < gemānlic, common see mean², a, and -ly*] 1 Common, general—2 Moderate, mild

Lyhte and *meneliche* remedies
Chaucer, Boethius, l prose 6

meanly³ (mēn'ly), *adv* [*< mean³ + -ly*] In a mean or middling manner or degree (a) Moderately

The Husbandman was *meanly* well content
Triall to make of his endeavourment.
Spenser, Mother Hub Tale, l 207

My wife, not *meanly* proud of two such boys,
Made daily motions for our home return
Shak, C of E, I 1 50

In the reign of Domitian, poetry was but *meanly* cultivated
Dryden, tr of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting

(b) Indifferently poorly

He was a person but *meanly* qualified for the station he was in
Danper, Voyages, II 1 102

meanness (mēn'ness), *n* [*< ME *menenes, < AS gemēnness, < gemēnlic, common see mean², a*] 1 The state of being mean in grade or quality, want of dignity or distinction, commonness, poorness; rudeness

Worship ye sages of the east,
The king of Gods in *meanness* drest
By Hall, Anthems, For Christmas Day

Rough diamonds are sometimes mistaken for pebbles and *meanness* may be rich in accomplishments which riches in vain desire
St R Browne, Christ Mor, l 27

This wonderful Almighty person had not so much in the same world as where to lay his head, by reason of the *meanness* of his condition
South, Sermons, IV x

2 Want of mental elevation or dignity, destitution of spirit or honor; contemptibleness, baseness.

Lives there a man so dead to fame, who dares
To think such *meanness*, or the thought declares?
Pope, Iliad, xiv 108

3. Sordid illiberality, stinginess; over-selfish economy in small things, niggardiness

All this performed with a careful economy that never descends to *meanness*
Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster

Meanness, however, has a wider sphere than *Liberality*, and refers not merely to the taking or refusing of money, but to taking advantages generally In this wider sense the opposite virtue is *Generosity*

H Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p 302.

= **Syn.** 1 Abjectness, lowliness, lowliness scantiness, sordidness See *abject*—2 and 3 *Littleness* *Meanness* illiberality, sordidness, penuriousness, closeness, miserliness. *Littleness* applies to more than *meanness* applies to, as the understanding and the affections It is the opposite of all largeness of nature and especially of magnanimity *Meanness* is directly sordid, but in a sordid, groveling, pinching fashion It is the opposite of nobleness and generosity See *penuriousness*

meanor¹, *n* [By aphoresis from *demeanor*] Behavior, demeanor, conduct

As if his *meanor* were not a little culpable
By Hackett, Alp Williams, l 108 (Davies)

means (mēnz), *n pl* See *mean³, n, 7, 8, 9*

mean-spirited (mēn spū'z-ted), *a* Having a mean spirit, spiritless, groveling

He [Preston] was at best a *mean spirited* coward
Macaulay, Hist Eng, xvii

meant (ment) Present and past participle of *mean¹*

meantime (mēn'tim'), *adv* [An ellipsis of *in the mean time* see *mean³, a, 3*] During the interval, in the interval between one specified period and another

Meantime in shades of night *Aeneas* lies
Dryden

meantime (mēn'tim'), *n* The interval between one specified period and another only in the phrase *in the meantime*, formerly also *the meantime* properly two words (in the *mean time*), conventionally written as one after the adverb

In the *meantime* that they intended a bout this matter, come Melyn to Blase
Melton (E. E. T. 8), l 23

The *mean time* lady,
I'll raise the preparation of a war
Shak, A and C, iii 4 25

meanwhile (mēn'hwīl), *adv* [An ellipsis of *in the mean while* see *mean³, a, 3*] Same as *meantime*

The enemy *meanwhile* had made his way up the pass
Macaulay, Hist Eng, xlii

meanwhile (mēn'hwīl), *n* Same as *meantime* only in the phrase *in the meanwhile* two words, written as one

meanly¹, *n* See *menyng*

meanly², *n* An obsolete form of *mean¹*

meanly³, *n* and *v* See *mean³*

mean¹, *n* An obsolete or dialectal form of *mean¹*

measman¹, *n* An obsolete form of *measman*

mease¹, *n* [Also *meese, mese, < ME *meise, messe, < OF meise, maise, mase, mase, mase, f and m, also mase, mase, m, a message, dwelling, garden, < ML mansa, f, mansus, m, a dwelling see mean², and cf message*] A dwelling or a message

And richly clad in thy fair Golden Fleece,
Doo at hold the First House of Heav'n's spacious Meese
Sylvestre, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, l 1

mease² (mēs or mēz), *n* [*< OF meise, mase, mase, mase, mase, mase (ML mase, mase), a barrel (of herring, etc.)*] 1 A tale of 500 herrings Also *mase* [Prov Eng]—2† A measure or allowance

I want my *mease* of milk when I go to my work
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lord and Eng

measle (mē'z), *n* [Also *mase¹*, the rare singular of *measles*, *q v*] 1 A spot or an excrescence on a tree See *measles, 3*

A *measle* or bilater growing on trees
Florio

2 An individual *Cysticercus cellulosa*, the larval or scoleiform stage of the pork-tapeworm, *Taenia solium*, producing the disease called measles in swine (but not human measles), hence, any similar larva

measled (mē'zld), *a* [*< ME measled < measle + -d*] Affected with measles or larval tapeworms, measly

Steward, you are an ass, a *measled* mongrel
Beau and Fl, Scornful Lady, ll 8

Thou victim wretched
As e'er in *measled* pork was hatched
S Butler, Hudibras, I ll 688

measles (mē'zls), *n* [Early mod E also *measels, meazls, maezls, meazls, mayzls, mayzles* rarely and erroneously in sing (in sense 1), early mod E *mesyll, masul, mazel, < ME measles, maseles, memle, mesyle, measles* (glossing ML *marbillus, serpido, variola, OF rugerules*), < MD *maselen, masselen, also mueren, mueren* = G *masern, measles*, lit 'little spots' (cf. *smallpox*, orig *small pox*, 'little pustules'), pl of MD **masel, marchel* = ML *maselo, masseler*, a spot, eruption, pustule, = OHG *masala*, a bloody tu

mor, G. *maser*, a spot, speckle, as on wood or on the skin, dim of MD **mase* = MLG. *mase* = OIIG *māsa*, MHG *māse*, G. *mase*, a spot, the mark of a wound, whence also ult. *maser*, a bowl or of spotted wood see *macer*. The word *measles*, ME *measles*, *masalus*, is entirely distinct from ME *mevel*, a leper, whence *mevelly*, leprosy, but has been more or less confused with it, as in MD *masel-sucht*, MLG *masel-massel*, *meisel-sucht*, *suker*, defined as "the measles-sickness" (Hexam), or measles, but prop. the 'leper-sickness,' or leprosy. The words *meisel*, *mevelly* became nearly obsolete before the 17th century, in ME the words were pronounced differently. Hence the equiv *measlings*, q v. The singular *measle* (def 1, above) appears to have been developed from the plural (which is now used as singular), in the sense 'a spot like those of measles,' and not in the orig. lit. sense (in MD, etc.) of 'a little spot.' 1 A contagious disease of man, with an incubation period of about nine or ten days, and a period of invasion of about three or four days, in which there are pyrexia and rapid pulse, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eyes and upper air-passages, and bronchitis, followed by an eruption of small rose-colored papules, which arrange themselves in curvilinear forms. The period of eruption usually lasts about four days. The eruption is succeeded by a bran like desquamation. The poison is conveyed directly from the patient through the air and by fomites. It is given off in the period of invasion as well as in later periods. Also called *rubeola* and *morbilli*.

So shall my lungs
Coin words till their decoy against those measles
Which we disdain should tell us, yet sought
The very way to catch them. *Shak*, *Cor*, III 1 78
Petechiae [It], the disease we call the *Meazels* or Gods
marks. *Florio*

From whence they start up chosen vessels,
Made by contact, as men get measles.
Buller, *Hudibras*, I III 1248.

2 An old name for several diseases of swine or sheep, caused by the sceler or measles of a tape-worm, and characterized by reddish watery pustules on the skin, cough, feverishness, and discharge at the nostrils. — 3 A disease of plants; any blight of leaves appearing in spots, whether due to the attacks of insects or to the action of weather. See *measle*, 1.

Fruit bears are often infected with the measles, by being scorched with the sun. *Mortimer*, *Ilusbandy*

4 See *measle*, 2 — False, French, German, or hybrid measles, rubella — Black measles, a malignant form of measles formerly of not infrequent occurrence, perhaps the result of the method of treatment adopted. *Syl* *Sci* *Lex*

measle-worm (mē'z-l-worm), *n* The scolex of a tapeworm, a measles

measlings (mēz'lingz), *n* [= Sw *masling*, *masling* = Dan *mæsling* (pl), as *measle-s* + -ing] The measles. *Hallwell* [Prov Eng] *measly* (mēz'li), *a* [*measle-s* + -y] 1 Infected with measles or the measles, as an animal or its flesh, especially pork

Last trotted forth the gentle swine,
To ease her itch against the stump,
And dismally was heard to whine,
All as she scrubbed her measly rump.

Swift, On Cutting down the Old Thorn at Market Hill

2 Good-for-nothing, miserable, wretched, contemptible. [Low]

measndue, *n* [See also *measndew*, *masson-dew*, < ME *mesondue*, *mesondue*, *maisondeue*, *maisondeue*, etc., < OF *maison dieu*, orig *maison de Dieu*, a hospital, lit (like mod F *hôtel-dieu*, a hospital) 'house of God' *maison*, < L *mansio(n)*, a dwelling, a house, *de*, < L *de*, of; *Deu*, < L *Deus*, God] A monastery, a religious house or hospital

And saue the wynnynge
And make *meoson deuz* ther with meynse to helpe,
And wikkede wones whilly to amende
Piers Plowman (A), VIII 28.

Mysteria and *measndue* malle to the erthe

Morte Arthur (b. F. T. S.), I 3038.

Measndue is an appellation of divers Hospitals in this kingdom, and it comes of the French (*Maison de Dieu*), and is no more but Gods house in English. *Les Termes de la Ley* (1641), fol 302

measurable (mez'h'ūr-a-bl), *a* [*<* ME *measurable*, *mesurabel*, < OF and F *mesurable* = Pr *mezurabile* = Sp. *measurable* = Pr *mezuravel* = It *misurabile*, < L *mensurabilis*, that may be measured, < *mensurare*, measure see *measure*, r. Cf *measurable*] 1. Capable of being measured; susceptible of mensuration or computation

God's eternal duration is permanent and inviolable, not measurable by time and motion. *Bentley* Sermons.

A measurable function. *Maudsley*, *Mind*, XII 507

2. Moderate; temperate, limited, of small quantity or extent; as, to meet with *measurable* success

Be meke & *measurabul* nougt of many wordes,
Be no tellere of talis but trewe to thil lord.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I 383

O, wiste a man how many maladyes
Folwen of exccesse and of glotonyes,
He wolde been the more *measurabul*
Of his diete, sittinge at his table.
Chaucer, *Pardoner's Tale*, I 53

Measurable or mensurable music. See *mensurable*, 2. *measurableness* (mez'h'ūr-a-bl-nes), *n* The property of being measurable or admitting of mensuration

measurably (mez'h'ūr-a-bl), *adv* 1 In a measurable manner — 2 Moderately; in a limited degree.

She yafe answere fulle softe and demurely,
With oute of chaungyng of colour or corage
Now thyng in hart: but *measurably*
Political Poems, etc (ed Fumivall), p 60

Wine *measurably* drunk and in season bringeth gladness
of the heart. *Ecclesi* xxxi. 28

measure (mez'h'ūr), *n* [*<* ME *mesure*, *mesur*, < OF and F. *mesure* = Pr *mesura*, *mensura* = Sp *mesura* = Pg *mesura*, *mensura* = It *misura*, < L *mensura*, a measuring, measure, a thing to measure by, < *metri*, pp *metens*, measure see *metr*] 1 A unit or standard adopted to determine the linear dimensions, volume, or other quantity of other objects, by the comparison of them with it, a standard for the determination of a unit of reckoning. Measures of length are either line measures or end measures. Line measures are objects having lines marked upon them, between which it is intended that the measurement shall be made and end measures are objects (bars) between the ends of which it is intended that the measurement shall be made

A perfect and just measure shalt thou have. *Deut* xxv 15

Who hath comprehended the dust of the earth in
a measure? *Isa* xl 12

A tailor
With his shears and measure in his hand
Shak, *K John*, iv 2 196

Nothing then could serve well for a convenient measure
of time but what has divided the whole length of its duration
into apparently equal portions by constantly re-
peated periods. *Locke*, *Human Understanding*, II xiv 18.

2 Hence, any standard of comparison, estimation, or judgment

But money may maken *measur* of the payne,
(After [according to] that his power is to payen) his pen-
ance schal falle.
Piers Plowman's Creed (E. E. T. S.), I 671

The natural measure whereby to judge our doings is
the sentence of Reason. *Hooker*, *Eccles Polity*, I 8

Some, valuing those of their own side or mind,
Still make themselves the measure of mankind.
Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, I 463

3 A system of measurement, a scheme of denominations or units of length, surface, volume, or the like as, weights and measures, long measure, square measure, etc

That he himself was skilled in weights and measures
there is no reason to doubt. *Arbuthnot*, *Ancient Coins*

4 The dimensions or extent of a thing as determined or determinable by comparison with a unit or standard, size, extent; capacity (literal or figurative), volume, duration, quantity in general

Both the cherubims were of one measure and one size. *I Ki* vi 25

Lord, make me to know mine end, and the measure of my days. *P's* xxxix. 4

If else thou seekst
Aught, not surpassing human measure, say
Milton, *P L*, vii 640

The elder Mirabeau clearly enounced the doctrine
that "the measure of subsistence is the measure of popu-
lation." *Amer Anthropologist*, I 1

It is possible to determine the forms of the planetary
orbits their positions, and their dimensions, in terms of
the earth's mean distance from the sun as the unit of mea-
sure, with great precision.
Newcomb and Holden *Astronomy*, p 214

5 An act of measurement or comparison with a standard of quantity, or a series of such acts as, to make clothes to measure

Even now a tailor call'd me in his shop,
And therewithal took measure of my body.
Shak, *C of E*, iv 2. 9

6. A definite quantity measured off or meted out as, a measure of wine or meal. In some places, as applied to certain things, a measure is a known quantity, the word being used specifically. Thus in England a measure of corn is a Winchester bushel, in Connecticut, a measure of oysters is five quarts.

To-morrow about this time shall a measure of fine flour
be sold for a shekel, and two measures of barley for a shekel.
2 Ki vii. 1

Be large in mirth, anon we'll drink a measure
The table round. *Shak*, *Macbeth*, III. 4. 11.

7. Used absolutely, a full or sufficient quantity. [Rare]

I'll never pause again, never stand still,
Till either death hath closed these eyes of mine,
Or fortune given me measure of revenge.
Shak, *3 Hen VI*, II. 2. 32

8 Quantity, amount, extent, or any dimension, as measured or meted out; the result of any mensural determination or rule, as, the measure of or for the beams is 10 feet 4 inches; full or short measure. In many technical uses *measure* has specific applications, according to the particular case involved. Thus in printing, the measure of a line, page, or column is its width stated in ems

(Good measure pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom. *Luke* vi. 38

9 Moderation; just degree or proportion, reasonable bounds or limits as, beyond measure, within measure

We should keep a measure in all things. *Latimer*, *Misc Ser*

Measure is a merry mean, as this doth shew,
Not too high for the pye, nor too low for the crow.
Heywood's *Primer* (ed 1562). (*Hazlitt*)

There is a measure in everything. *Shak*, *Much Ado*, II 1 74

10 Degree, proportion, indefinite quantity. Thou feedest them with the bread of tears, and givest them tears to drink in great measure. *P's* lxxx 5

If you will fish for a Carp, you must put on a very large measure of patience. *I Walton*, *Complete Angler*, p 145

There is a great measure of discretion to be used in the performance of confession. *Jer Taylor*

It is not in human nature to deceive others for any long time without in a measure deceiving ourselves also. *J H Newman*, *Parochial Sermons*, I 125

11 In *pros* (a) Determination of rhythm by division into times or groups of times, rhythm, as so determined, meter. In ancient prosody the unit of measure is the primary time or mora. See *mora*. (b) A group of times or syllables used to determine the length of a

colon, period, or meter. In ancient prosody the measure was sometimes a single foot (monopody), and sometimes a pair of feet (dipody). Iambic, trochaic, and anapaestic rhythms were as a rule measured by dipodies, other meters by monopodies. The measure was marked as such by beating time, the secondary locus of a dipody not relieving the beat. According to the number of measures contained in it, a meter was designated as *monometer*, *dimeter*, *trimeter*, etc., and these terms are still in use for modern poetry, some writers, however, counting every foot a measure

Meeter and measure is all one, for what the Greeks call *μετρον*, the Latins call *Mensura* and is but the quantity of a verse, either long or short.

Pattenham, *Arts of Eng Poets*, p 55

(c) A rhythmical period or meter, especially as determined by division into such groups, a rhythm, line, or verse

Long, stately, and swelling measures, whose graver movement accords with a serious and elevated purpose. *R C Steadman*, *Vict. Poets*, p. 98

12 In music (a) One of the groups of tones or of accents included between any two primary or heavy accents or beats. A measure always begins with such a primary accent, and includes one or two (or even more) secondary accents with various possible lesser accents. Most rhythms may be reduced to measures having either one primary and one secondary accent or one primary and two secondary accents, the former rhythm being called *duple* and the latter *triple*. Measures are indicated in printed music by bars, one of which is placed before each primary accent. All the notes between two bars are said to belong to the same measure or bar. The essential structure of the measures in a given piece of music is indicated at the beginning by the rhythmical signature. See *signature*. (b) Same as *tempo*. [Rare] — 13 Any regulated or graceful motion, especially, motion adjusted to musical time.

Hath not my gait in it the measure of the court? *Shak*, *W T*, iv 4 757

14. A slow, stately dance or dance-movement

Wooing wedding, and repenting is as a Scotch jig, a measure, and a cinque pace. The first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical, the wedding, mannerly modest, as a measure, full of state and an clementy. *Shak*, *Much Ado*, II 1 77

My dancing — well I know what our usher said to me last time I was at the school. Would I might have led Philautia in the measures.

B Jonson, *Cynthia a Revels*, iv 1

He took her soft hand, ere her mother could bar —
"Now tread we a measure!" said young Lochinvar.
Scott, *Marmion*, v 12

15. A determinate action or procedure, intended as means to an end; anything devised or done with a view to the accomplishment of a purpose; specifically, in later use, any course of action proposed or adopted by a government, or a bill introduced into a legislature as, measures (that is, a bill or bills) for the relief of the poor; a wise measure, rash measures.

That pride which many who presume to boast of their generous sentiments allow to regulate their measures has nothing nobler in view than the approbation of men

Johnson, Rambler.

Measures, not men, have always been my mark.

Goldsmith, Good natured Man, II

16. *pl. In geol.*, a set or series of beds, as in *coal-measures*, the assemblage of strata in which the coal of any particular region occurs—17 *In fencing*, the distance of one fence from another at which the one can just reach the other by lunging *To come into measure* is to approach an opponent near enough to reach him with the sword tip by thrusting and lunging—*Above or beyond measure*, to an indefinitely great degree or extent, exceedingly

Martin having rejoiced above measure in the abundance of light
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, II 4

Beyond measure I persecuted the church of God

Gal. I. 13.

Absolute measure. See *absolute*—**Angular measure**, the system of units employed for measuring angles. It is based on the measurement of the circumference of a circle described with the vertex of the angle as its center. The circumference is regarded as divided into 360 equal parts called *degrees*, a right angle is thus the angle subtended at the center by the fourth part of the circumference, or is 90 degrees. The table is

60 seconds (60")	= 1 minute (1')
60 minutes	= 1 degree (1°)
360 degrees	= 1 circle or circumference

Apothecaries' measure, the system of units employed by apothecaries in compounding and dispensing liquid drugs. The table in use in the United States is

Gallon	Pints	Fluidounces	Fluidrachms	Minims
1	= 8	= 128	= 1024	= 61440
	1	= 16	= 128	= 7680
		1	= 8	= 480
			1	= 60

The capacity of the gallon is 231 cubic inches. The pint of the British Pharmacop. (i.e. being the eighth part of the gallon of 277.274 cubic inches) is divided into 20 fluidounces, with the fluidrachm and minim constituting the same subdivisions of the fluidounce as in the above table. The cubic capacity of the gallon can, however, be stated only approximately. The standards are made to contain a certain weight of water at a certain temperature. See *gallon*.

Barren measures. See *barren*—**Binary measure** See *binary*—**Cartesian measure of force.** See *Cartesian*—**Circular measure.** (a) A system of measurement used in trigonometry, in which the unit is the angle subtended by an arc equal in length to the radius—namely, 57.17448°. (b) Same as *angular measure*—**Cloth-measure**, the standard system of linear units employed in measuring cloth. The table is

Yard	Quarters	Nails	Inches
1	= 4	= 16	= 36
	1	= 4	= 9
		1	= 2½

The English ell is 5 quarters, and the Flemish ell about 3 quarters. See *ell*—**Common measure.** See *common*—**Compound measure.** See *compound*—**Cubic measure**, the system of units employed for measuring volume, formed from long measure by taking the cubes of the linear dimensions. The table is

Cubic yard	Cubic feet	Cubic inches
1	= 27	= 46656
	1	= 1728

Decimal measure. See *decimal*—**Dry measure**, the system of units ordinarily used in measuring dry commodities, such as grain, fruit, etc. The table is

Quarter	Bushels	Pecks	Gallons	Quarts	Pints
1	= 8	= 32	= 64	= 256	= 512
	1	= 4	= 8	= 32	= 64
		1	= 2	= 8	= 16
			1	= 4	= 8
				1	= 2

A pottle is 2 quarts, a load of grain is 5 quarters and a last 10 quarters. The approximate capacity of the imperial (British legal) bushel is 2 215 192 cubic inches, of the Winchester (United States legal) bushel, 2 150 42 cubic inches (See *apothecaries' measure*). The United States bushel is thus equivalent to 98946 British bushel—**Gravitation measure of force.** See *gravitation*—**Greatest common measure** of two or more numbers or quantities, the greatest number or quantity which divides each of them without a remainder—**Heaped measure.** See *heap*, v. t.—**Imperfect measure.** See *imperfect*—**In a measure**, to some extent—**Linear or linear measure.** See *long measure*, below—**Liquid measure**, the system of units ordinarily used in measuring liquids. The table is

Gallon	Quarts	Pints	Gills
1	= 4	= 8	= 32
	1	= 2	= 8
		1	= 4

For the capacity of the gallon, see *apothecaries' measure*—**Long measure, linear or linear measure**, the system of units ordinarily used in measuring length. The table is

Mile	Furlongs	Poles, Rods, or Perches	Yards	Feet	Inches
1	= 8	= 40	= 1760	= 5280	= 63360
	1	= 40	= 220	= 660	= 7920
		1	= 5½	= 16½	= 198
			1	= 3	= 36
				1	= 12

Other units considered as belonging to long measure are the pace, 5 feet, the fathom, 6 feet, the span, 9 inches, the hand (used in measuring the height of horses), 4 inches, the surveyors' chain or Gunter's chain, of 100 links, 66 feet, the engineers' chain, of 100 links (United States), 100 feet (see *link*). See also *cloth measure*, above—**Measure of a number or quantity**, in *math.*, a number which is exactly contained in another two or more times—**Measure of a ratio**, its logarithm in any system of logarithms, or the exponent of the power to which the ratio is equal, the ex-

ponent of some given ratio being assumed as unity. See *ratio*—**Measure of capacity**, dry or liquid measure—**Measure of curvature.** See *curvature*—**Measure of solidity.** Same as *cubic measure*—**Metric measures.** See *metric system*, under *metric*—**Net measure.** See *net*—**Out of measure**, out of proportion, disproportionately, immoderately, excessively

And his Lond durethe in very brede 4 Monethes for neyes and in lengthe out of measure
Mandeville, Travels, p. 277

He saith they [Brasilians] live 150 years, and that their women are out of measure luxurious

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 836

Small measure, in some parts of the United States a measure containing a quarter of a peck, used especially in marketing for dry vegetables.—**Square measure**, the ordinary system of units for measuring and expressing areas, including the acre and rood and the squares of the units of the ordinary long measure (See *land measure*). The acre is 10 square chains or 100,000 square links—**To take the measure of**, to observe narrowly so as to form a judgment concerning—**Winchester measure.** See *bushel*, I, 1—**Within measure**, within bounds.—**With measure**, fully

He cannot but with measure fit the honours
Which we devise him
Shak., Cor., II 2 127

measure (mez'h'ūn), *v.*, pret and pp *measured*, ppr *measuring* [*< ME measure, < OF (and F) mesurer = Pr Sp, mesurar = Pg mensurar, mesura = It misurare, < L mensurare, measure, < mensura, measure. See measure, n* (4) *mensuration*] *I. trans* 1 To ascertain the length, extent, dimensions, quantity, or capacity of by comparison with a standard, ascertain or determine a quantity by exact observation. To measure a length a standard of length is employed. This is laid down so that its beginning coincides with the beginning of the length to be measured, and its other end is marked, it is then laid down again in the same way, with its first end where its last end previously came, and so on, counting the number of times it is laid down. Finally, if there remains a length less than that of the standard, this is measured by subdividing the length of the standard into a sufficient number of equal parts, and using one of these as a secondary standard. Measurements are also effected by reference to units of area or of capacity, as well as by means of weighing, etc.

In lands measuring yll crates are
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. T. S.), p. 47

Suppose that we take two stations situated north and south of each other, determining the latitude of each, and measure the distance between them

Newcomb and Holden, Astronomy, p. 201

2 To serve as the measure of; be adequate to express the size of often used figuratively

An ell and three quarters will not measure her from hip to hip
Shak., I, i, III 2 118

3 To estimate or determine the relative extent, greatness, or value of, appraise by comparison with something else with *by* before the standard of comparison

In all which the king measured and valued things amiss, as afterwards appeared
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII, p. 46

Who is the almost that measures wisdom by simplicity strength by suffering, dignity by lowliness

Milton, Church Government, II 1

Measuring merit by adventitious circumstances of great ness
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2

4 To bring into comparison or competition, oppose or set against as equal or as a test of equality with *with*

Their pleasant tunes they sweetly thus apply'd.
With that the rolling sea then fully answered,
And on the rocks the waves breaking aloft
A solemn Meant [tenor] unto them measured
Spenser, F. Q., II xii 38

All start at once (Oleus led the race
The next I lyssu, measuring pace with pace
Pope, Iliad, xliii 888

He was compelled to measure his genius with that of the greatest captain of the age
Prescott, Ferd. and Is., II 14

5 To pass over or through

I thou hast measured much ground,
And wand'ring, I went about the world round
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September

We must measure twenty miles to day
Shak., M. of V., III 4 84

6 To adjust, proportion, suit, accommodate

To secure a content'd spirit, measure your desires by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your desires
Jer. Taylor

7† To control, regulate

The philosopher him betecheth
The lore, how that he shall measure
His bodie, so that no measure
Of fleshly lust he shulde exceede
Gower, Conf. Amant, vii

8 To allot or distribute by measure, apportion, mete often with *out*

With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again
Mat. vii 2

Of Eight great Hours, Time measures out the Hands,
And Europe's Fate in doubtful Balance stands.
Prior, Letter to Boffeau Despreaux, 1704

What thou seest is that portion of eternity called time, measured out by the sun
Addison, Spectator, No. 159.

To measure one's length, to fall or be thrown down at full length, lie or be laid prostrate.

If you will measure your lubber's length again, tarry but away!
Shak., Lear, I 4 100

To measure strength, to ascertain by trial which of two parties is the stronger, specifically to engage in a contest.—To measure swords, to fight with swords.

Miss Tattle who was by, affirmed that Sir H. Boquet and Tom Saunter were to measure swords on a similar provocation
Sheridan, School for Scandal, I 1

II. intrans 1 To take a measurement or measurements—2 To be of a (specified) measure, give a specified result on being compared with a standard as, a board *measures* ten feet **Measuring east.** See *east*

measured (mez'h'ūrd), *p. a* 1 Definitely ascertained or determined by measurement or rule, set off or laid down by measurement, adjusted or proportioned by rule

A positive and measured truth
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I

The rest, no portion left

That may disgrace his art, or disappoint
Large expectation, he disposes neat
At measured distance
Couper, Task, III 24

2 Characterized by uniformity of movement or rhythm, rhythmical, stately, formal, deliberate as, to walk with *measured* tread

His voice was clear, but not agreeable, his enunciation measured and precise
Prescott, Ferd. and Is., II 25

3 Limited or restricted, within bounds, moderate as, to speak in no *measured* terms—**Measured music.** See *measurable*, 2

measuredly (mez'h'ūrd-ly), *adv.* Deliberately [Rare]

Measuredly came the words from her lips
R. Broughton (emph. as a Flower), xli

measureless (mez'h'ūr-less), *a* [*< measure + -less*] Without measure, unlimited, immeasurable

What air, not yet at rest? The king's a bed and shut up
Shak. Macbeth, II 1 17

measurelessness (mez'h'ūr-less-ness), *n* The state or quality of being unmeasured, or incapable of being measured, immoderateness
George Eliot

measurely (mez'h'ūr-ly), *adv.* [*< measure + -ly*] Moderately

Yet measurely feasting, with neighbours among,
Shall make thee beloved, and live the more long
Tupper, Good Husbandly Lessons, x

measurement (mez'h'ūr-ment), *n* [*< measure + -ment*] 1 The act of measuring, measurement

The exact length of any aliquot part of it [the circle], such as 1 is not beyond the limits of very exact measurement
Herschel, Outlines of Astron. (1838), § 209

All must determine the distance of the moon as well as that of the sun to be able to complete our map on a known scale of measurement
Newcomb and Holden, Astronomy, p. 216

2 A system of measuring or measures as, builders' measurement—3 An ascertained dimension, the length, breadth, thickness, depth, extent, quantity, capacity, etc., of a thing as determined or determinable by measuring, size, bulk, area, or contents. **Builders' measurement**, a method of computing the tonnage of merchant vessels in use among shipbuilders. Its results are nearly double the legal or registered tonnage. **Measurement goods**, light goods which are charged for carrying by the bulk of the packages, as distinguished from heavy goods, which are charged by weight. **New measurement**, a more accurate method than that formerly in use of arriving at the cubical capacity of a ship available for stowing cargo. The model of the ship affects the comparison of tonnage with the old measurement, it varying very largely. The new measurement superseded the old by act of Congress about 1884. See *tonnage*—**Units of measurement.** See *unit*

measure-moth (mez'h'ūr-mōth), *n* A geometrid or looper. See *looper*, 2

measurer (mez'h'ūr-er), *n* One who or that which measures

The world's bright eye. First a measurer, begun
Through watery capricious his course to run
Hawell, Poem Royal to His Majesty Jan. 1641

Specifically (a) One whose occupation or duty it is to measure land commodities in market etc. (b) One who measures work on a building as a basis for contractors' prices (c) Formerly, an officer in the city of London who measured woolen cloths, coats, etc. Also called a *meter*. See *alnager* (d) An instrument or apparatus used in measuring (e) In *entom.*, a measuring worm

measuring-chain (mez'h'ūr-ing-chān), *n* The surveyors' chain, containing 100 links of 7.92 inches each (Gunter's chain), or 100 links of 1 foot each. See *chain* and *link*

measuring-faucet (mez'h'ūr-ing-fā'set), *n* A faucet, or a contrivance performing the func-

tions of a faucet, designed to measure the amount of a liquid passing through it. Such faucets are used in delivering liquids in bulk, in putting them up in cans, etc.

measuring-funnel (mez'h'ür-ing-fun'el), *n.* A funnel with a valve to close the nozzle, fitted with a graduated scale indicating the quantity of liquid contained in it.

measuring-glass (mez'h'ür-ing-glās), *n.* A graduated glass vessel used by chemists, pharmacists, and others for measuring fluids.

measuring-line (mez'h'ür-ing-līn), *n.* A line used for measuring lengths.

measuring-machine (mez'h'ür-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A device for the exact determination of length or end-measurement. Such instruments usually consist of a metallic bed piece with a head stock at each end, of sliding bars which in shape are true rectangular parallelepipeds, and of a combination of two or more accurate micrometer screws, attached to the head-stocks, and driven by graduated wheels so as to advance or retract the bars, which slide in a groove between the head stocks.

measuring-pump (mez'h'ür-ing-pump), *n.* A pump used for measuring liquids. Each stroke delivers the same volume, and the strokes are counted, or the pump rod is connected with registering mechanism adjusted to indicate the number of strokes or the total volume discharged.

measuring-tape (mez'h'ür-ing-tāp), *n.* A tape-measure or tape-line.

measuring-wheel (mez'h'ür-ing-hwēl), *n.* A small wheel of known circumference, fitted by its axis to a handle, used to measure the circumference of round bodies, as that of a carriage-wheel when the tire is to be fitted, a circumference or tire-measurer.

measuring-worm (mez'h'ür-ing-wērm), *n.* The larva of any geometrid moth, a looper, so called from its mode of progression, same as *geometer*, 3. See cut under *Cidaria*.

meat¹ (mēt), *n.* [*ME* *mete*, < *AS* *mete* = *OS* *meti*, *mut* = *OFries* *mete*, *met*, *met* = *MD* *met*, *D* *met* = *MLG* *met*, *L* *met*, *met* = *OHG* *MHG* *maz*, *G* *mass*, in comp. *massoid*, aversion to food, = *Ice* *matr*, also *mata* = *Sw* *mat* = *Dan* *mat* = *Goth* *mat*, food, root uncertain, perhaps orig. 'a portion dealt out,' < *AS* *metan* (pret. *met*), etc., measure, see *metr*¹. Otherwise, perhaps cognate with *L* *manducare*, chew, see *manducate*, *mange*¹.] 1 Food in general, nourishment of any kind. [Obsolete, archaic, or local.]

The Canaylle fynt alle wey *Mete* in Trees and on Bushes, that he fodethe him with. *Mandreville*, *Travels*, p. 68.

Ryafal was the fyrst age of men, they heldyn hem apayed with the *metes* that the trowe feedes browthen forth. *Chaucer*, *Boethius*, II meter 5.

And the same John had his raiment of camel's hair, and his *meat* was locusts and wild honey. *Mat.* III 4.

The ants are a people not strong, yet they prepare their *meat* in the summer. *Prov.* xxx 25.

2 Solid food of any kind, *as*, *meat* and drink.

With abstynence of drynk and litel *mete*.

After this fewte as fede hem daies three.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 163.

I have fed you with milk, and not with *meat*, for hitherto ye were not able to bear it. 1 Cor. III 2.

Shall I not take care of all that I think,
Yea, ev'n of wretched *meat* and drink?
Tennyson, *Maud*, xv.

3 The flesh of warm-blooded animals ordinarily killed for food, butchered-meat; flesh-meat, as, to abstain from *meat* but eat fish on Friday, in a narrower sense, the flesh of mammals used for food, as, to prefer *meat* to fowl or fish, bear-meat, deer-meat.

I smell the smell of roasting *meat*,
I hear the hissing fry. *O. W. Holmes*.

4 The edible part of something, as, the *meat* of an egg, of a nut, or of a shell-fish, sometimes with a plural, as, the *meats* of nuts or of oysters.

After I have cut the egg I the middle, and eat up the *meat*. *Shak*, *Lear*, I 4 174.

5 The taking of food or a meal, the act of eating meat, in the original sense of the word, as, grace before *meat*.

Till it come to the *meat* tyme that the kyng made the Duke of Tintagel to be set before hym self.

Morley (E. E. T. S.), I 64.

He 's within at *meat*, sir

The knave is hungry. *Fletcher*, *Pilgrim*, II 2.

The ingenious English tourists who visit the United States from time to time find us silent over our *meat*.

Houelle, *Venetian Life*, vi.

6 Dinner.

After the sondry seasons of the year
So chaunged he his *mete* and his soper.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog* to C. T., I 348.

The kyng Arthur hym asked when that was don, and he seide, "Seth yesterday after *mete*."

Morley (E. E. T. S.), III 622.

7. An animal or animals collectively, as used or hunted for food, as, to kill *meat* for an exploring party. [Local.] — *A* *meal's* *meat*. See *meal*². — *Broken meat*. See *broken*. — *Butcher's meat*. See *butcher*. — *Dark meat*, that part of the flesh of some fowls which when cooked is not white or light, particularly the thighs and legs of turkeys. — *Light meat*, the flesh of the breast and wings of various fowls which when cooked is of a whitish color. Fowls which have light meat are the varieties of the domestic hen, the turkey, various grouse, as the ruffed, many partridges, as the bobwhite, etc. It is perhaps confined to the gallinaceous order of birds. Also called *white meat*. — *Red meat*, meat which is ordinarily served underdone, or preferred to be eaten rare, as beef mutton, venison, canvasback, etc. — To be *meat* for one's master, to be too good for one.

Away, you mouldy rogue, away! I am *meat* for your master. *Shak*, 2 Hen IV, II 4 136.

To hang up *meat*. See *hang*. — *Whitemeat* (a) Same as *light meat*. (b) Meat which must be well cooked, leaving no trace of bloodiness, as veal.

*meat*¹ (mēt), *v. t.* [*i* Goth. *matjan*, eat, devour, from the noun, see *meat*¹, *n.*] To supply with food, feed. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Strong oxen and horses, wel shod and wel clad,
Wel *meated* and used. *Tusser*, *September's Husbandry*.

Haste then, and *meate* your men though I must still say
My command would lead them fasting forth. *Chapman*, *Illad*, xix. 196.

*meat*², *v.* An obsolete spelling of *meat*¹.

meatal (mē-ā'tal), *a*. [*ME* *meatus* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to a *meatus*, having the character of a *meatus*.

In the hare the *meatal* part of the tympanic is long, and ascends obliquely backward from the frame of the drum membrane. *Owen*, *Anat.*

meat-chopper (mēt'chop'ēr), *n.* Any device for chopping or mincing meats.

meat-earth (mēt'ērth), *n.* Soil. [Prov. Eng.]

The upper part of this [overburden] consists of soil or *meat earth*. *Spence*, *Enquiry*, *Manus*, I 688.

meated (mē'tēd), *a*. Having meat or a fleshy part (of a specified kind) used in composition, as, a sweet-*meated* nut, light-*meated* or dark-*meated* towels.

meat-fly (mēt'fī), *n.* A flesh-fly or blow-fly, a dipterous insect which lays its eggs on meat, on which the larvae feed, applied to various species, especially *Calliphora vomitoria* and *Sarcophaga carnaria*. See cut under *flesh-fly*. — *meat-form*¹, *n.* [*ME* *meto-forme*, < *meat*¹ + *form*] A form or long seat on which to sit at table.

And whenn he swerde brokene was,
A *meto forme* he gatt percas,
And therewith he ganne hym were.
MS. Lincoln A 1 17, f 105 (*Hallwell*).

*meath*¹ (meth), *n.* Same as *meat*¹.

meat-hunter (mēt'hun'tēr), *n.* Same as *pothunter*, 1.

The *meat hunters* are still devoting their attention to the killing of larger game, but, as it decreases, the deer's turn will surely come. *Harper's Mag*, LXXVIII 878.

meatiness (mē'ti-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being meaty, in any sense, fleshiness, pithiness; as, the *meatiness* of an ox, or of a discourse.

meatless (mē'tles), *a*. [*ME* *meteles*, < *AS* *meteleas* (= *Ice* *metlauss*), without food, < *mete*, food, + *-less*, E. *-less* see *meat*¹ and *-less*] Destitute of meat, without food.

Three dawes and three nygt *meteles* hil wunsto hem so,
That hil nuste hou on take, no wat vor hunger do.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 170.

Growling over his unenvied virtue as a cur growls over a *meatless* bone. *G. H. Lewes*, *Hist. Philos.*, I 194.

meat-maggot (mēt'ma'got), *n.* The larva of the flesh-fly, *Calliphora vomitoria*, found in meat.

meat-offering (mēt'of'ēr-ing), *n.* A Jewish sacrificial offering, constituting a part of the daily service of the altar or of special services, consisting of fine flour either raw or baked without leaven but with salt, or of dried or parched and pounded corn of the first-fruits, etc., with fine oil and frankincense. See *Lev* I and vi 14-23, etc. In the revised version rendered *meal-offering*.

meatometer (mē-ā-tom'e-tēr), *n.* [*L.* *meatus* (see *meatus*) + *Gr.* *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the *meatus urinarius*.

meat-pie (mēt'pī), *n.* 1 A pie made of meat or flesh. — 2 A mince-pie. [Local, New Eng.]

meatlife (mēt'rif), *a*. [*meat*¹ + *life*] Abounding with food, plentifully supplied with food. [Scotch.]

The mill it is a *meatly* place.
Robin Hood and the Begger (Child's Ballads, V. 202).

meat-safe (mēt'sāf), *n.* A cupboard or chest in which to keep meat, made with walls of wire gauze or perforated zinc.

meat-saw (mēt'sā), *n.* A saw used by butchers, having a thin, narrow blade fastened in an iron frame or bow, which gives it rigidity.

meat-tea (mēt'tē), *n.* A tea at which flesh-meat is furnished, a high tea (which see, under *high*) [Vulgar.]

A good hearty *meat tea* being the usual premier pas in amatory matters. *G. A. Sala*, *Baddington Peorage*, I 130.

meatus (mē-ā'tus), *n.*, pl. *meatus*, sometimes, as English, *meatuses*. [*L.* *meatus*, a passage, < *meare*, go. Cf. *conge*¹, *permeate*.] In *anat.*, a passage: applied to various ducts of the body. — *Inferior meatus* (of the nose), the passage in the nose between the inferior turbinate bone and the floor of the nasal cavity. Also called *meatus ventralis*. — *Meatus acusticus*. See *meatus auditorius*. — *Meatus auditorius externus*, the external opening of the ear, closed at the bottom by the membrana tympani. Also called *meatus acusticus externus*. — *Meatus auditorius internus*, the passage in the petrous bone by which the auditory and facial nerves leave the cranial cavity. Also called *meatus acusticus internus*. — *Meatus cysticus*, the gall-duct. — *Meatus urinarius*, the external orifice of the urethra. — *Meatus venosus*, the short trunk formed by the union of the right and left vitelline or omphalomesenteric veins in the fetus. — *Meatus ventralis*, the inferior nasal meatus. — *Middle meatus* (of the nose), the passage in the nose between the inferior turbinate part of the ethmoid bone and the inferior turbinate bone. — *Nasal meatus* (pl.), the nasal passages between and below the turbinated parts of the ethmoid and the inferior turbinate bones. — *Superior meatus* (of the nose), the passage in the nose between the turbinated parts (superior and inferior) of the ethmoid bone.

meaty (mē'tī), *a*. [*meat*¹ + *-y*¹] 1 Abounding in meat; fleshy, as, *meaty* cattle. — 2. Resembling meat, or characteristic of it, as, a *meaty* flavor. — 3. Figuratively, pithy, full of meaning or significance, condensed, as, a treatise giving much information in small compass.

I think any discussion of it [practice and theory in esthetics] would be likely to be rather more *meaty* than the inane speculations about the nature of the Beautiful and Sublime which fill so many pages of text books on esthetics. *G. S. Hall*, *German Culture*, p. 105.

meawt. An obsolete spelling of *meat*¹, *meat*².

meazel, *n.* See *measle*.

meazlet, *v.* See *mistle*, *mizzle*¹.

mebbe (mēb'ē), *adv.* A dialectal form of *maybe*.

meblet, *a* and *n.* See *mobile*¹.

mebate (mē-kā'tē), *n.* [Mex.] 1, A Mexican square measure, equal to about one tenth of an acre. — 2 A rope made of hair or of the fiber of the maguay. [Southwestern U. S.]

Mecca balsam. Same as *balm of Gilead*.

Meccan (mek'an), *a* and *n.* [*ME* *Mecca* (see *def*) + *-an*] 1. A Pertaining or relating to Mecca, a city of Arabia, the birthplace of Mohammed, and the chief holy city and pilgrim resort of the Mohammedan world.

Only about one third of the *Meccan* pilgrims proceed thither [to the tomb of Mohammed at Medina]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX 88.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Mecca.

mech. An abbreviation of *mechanics* and *mechanical*.

*mechal*¹ (mē'kal), *a*. [Early mod. E. *mechall*, *mechall*, < *L.* *machus*, < *Gr.* *μαίχός*, an adulterer.] Wicked; adulterous.

That done straight murder

One of thy basest Groomes, and lay you both

Grasp'd arme in arme on thy adulterate bed,

Then call in witness of that *mechal* sinne.

T. Heywood, *Rape of Lucrece*.

mecha-meck (mēch'h-mek), *n.* The wild potato-vine. See *Ipomœa*.

mechanic (mē-kan'ik), *a* and *n.* [*ME* *mechanike*, *mechanic art*, < *OF* *mechanique*, *F* *mécanique* = *Pr.* *mechanic* = *Sp.* *mecánico* = *Pg.* *mechanico* = *It.* *meccanico* (cf. *D. G.* *mechanisch* = *Sw.* *Dan.* *mekansk*), < *L.* *mechanicus*, of or belonging to machines or mechanics, inventive; as a noun, *mechanicus*, *m.*, a mechanic, *mechanica*, *f.*, mechanics; < *Gr.* *μηχανικός*, pertaining to machines or contrivance, *mechanic*, ingenious, inventive, as a noun, *μηχανικός*, an engineer, *μηχανική*, *f.* sing., *μηχανικά*, neut. pl., mechanics, < *μηχανή* (> *L.* *machina*), a machine, contrivance. See *machine*. *Mechanic* is thus ult. the adj. to *machine*, but the words came into E. at different times and under different circumstances.] I. *a.* 1. Same as *mechanical*. now used chiefly in the phrase *the mechanic arts*.

Thrust some *mechanic* cause into his [God's] place,

Or blind in matter, or diffuse in space.

Pope, *Dunciad*, iv. 471.

But he [Pope] (his musical sense was such,
So nice his ear, so delicate his touch)
Made poetry a mere mechanic art.

Cowper, Table-Talk, I, 684.

Must sleepy bards the flattering dream prolong,
Mechanic echoes of the Mantuan song?

Crabbe, Works, I, 4

2† Belonging to or characteristic of the class
of mechanics; common; vulgar; mean

The poor mechanic porters crowding in
Their heavy burdens at his narrow gate
Shak, Hen V, I, 2, 200

3 Supporting the atomistic philosophy

These mechanic philosophers being no way able to give
an account thereof [of the formation and organization of
the bodies of animals] from the necessary motion of mat-
ter
Ray, Works of Creation, I

II. n 1†. Mechanic art; mechanics

Of him that ben artificers,
Whiche vseu crafts and misters,
Whose arte is cleped mechanic
Gower, Conf Amant, vii

2† Mechanism, structure

The fault being in the very frame and mechanic of the
part.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II, 194.

3 A maker of machines or machinery, hence,
any skilled worker with tools; one who has
learned a trade, a workman whose occupation
consists in the systematic manipulation and
constructive shaping or application of mate-
rials, an artificer, artisan, or craftsman. To
many persons whose business is partly mechanical the
term *mechanic* is inapplicable, as farmers, surgeons, and
artists. It implies special training, and is therefore in
applicable to unskilled laborers, though they may be en-
gaged in constructive work.

An art quite lost with our *mechanicks*, a work not to be
made out, but like the walls of Thebes, and such an artifi-
cer as Amphion
Sir T. Browne, Vulg Err, vii, 18.

Some plain mechanic, who, without pretence
To birth or wit, nor gives nor takes offence
Cowper, Retirement, I, 449

4. One who works mechanically, one who fol-
lows routine or rule in an occupation requir-
ing careful thought or study used opprobri-
ously as, a mere literary *mechanic*, the picture
shows the artist to be only a *mechanic* — *Mechanics*
institute, an institution for the instruction and recre-
ation of artisans and others of similar grade, by means of
lectures, a library museum, courses of lessons, etc. —
Mechanics' Men. See *Men*.

mechanical (mek-kān'ī-kal), *a* and *n* [*mechane*
+ *-al*] 1. *a* 1† Pertaining to or exhibiting con-
structive power, or of pertaining to mechanism
or machinery, also, dependent upon the use of
mechanism, of the nature or character of a
machine or machinery as, *mechanical* inven-
tions or contrivances, to do something by *me-
chanical* means

Arts *mechanical* contract brotherhoods in commonal
ties.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II, 116.

2 Machine-like, acting or actuated by or as
if by machinery, or by fixed routine, lacking
spontaneity, spirit, individuality, etc., as ap-
plied to actions, automatic, instinctive, uncon-
scious, etc. as, the *mechanical* action of the
heart, a *mechanical* musician

Any man with eyes and hands may be taught to take a
likeness. The process, up to a certain point, is merely
mechanical
Macaulay, History

I call that part of mental and bodily life *mechanical*
which is independent of our volition
O W Holmes, Old Vol of Life, p 261

Human action is either *mechanical* or intelligent, either
conventional or rational
J R Seeley, Nat. Religion, p 166.

3 Having the characteristics of that which is
produced by machinery or is artificially con-
trived, artificial, not spontaneous, not genu-
ine or of natural growth, lacking life or spirit,
humdrum.

None of these men of *mechanical* courage have ever
made any great figure in the profession of arms
Steele, Spectator, No 152.

Lalways thought fit to keep up some *mechanical* forms
of good breeding, without which freedom ever destroys
friendship
Goldsmith, Vicar, iv

It is the limitation to rigid instruments already pre-
pared, and to an external connection between them, that
gives *mechanical* work that uncanny appearance which
causes us to feel most repugnance to a comparison of it
with life
Lotze, Microcosmus (trans.), I, 72.

He would not tolerate a *mechanical* lesson, and took de-
light in puzzling his pupils and breaking up all routine
business by startling and unexpected questions and asser-
tions.
H B Store, Oldtown, p 425

4 Of or pertaining to the material forces of
nature acting on inanimate bodies or masses;
specifically, pertaining to the principles or laws
of mechanics as, the *mechanical* effects of frost;
the *mechanical* powers

The tumult in the parts of solid bodies when they are
compressed, which is the cause of all flight of bodies
through the air, and of other *mechanical* motions, is
not seen at all
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 98.

5 Effected by material force or forces; con-
sisting in the play of material forces as, *me-
chanical* pressure.

I doubt, however, if a view which recognizes only a *me-
chanical* course of Nature can logically do anything with
such ideas as those of reverence, and so forth, but reckon
them among the morbid productions of imagination to
which nothing real corresponds, and of which it has al-
ready learnt to reject so many
Lotze, Microcosmus (trans.), II, 109

6 Exalting the material forces of the universe
above the spiritual; subordinating the spiri-
tual to the material, materialistic as, the *me-
chanical* philosophy (specifically, atomism), a
mechanical view of life.—7. Belonging to or
characteristic of mechanics or artisans, or their
class, *mechanic*-like; having the character or
status of an artisan, hence (chiefly in old writ-
ings), mean, low, or vulgar

Hang him, *mechanical* salt butter rogue
Shak, M W of W, II, 2, 280.

The lower part [containeth] the houses of artificers and
mechanical men that keepe their shops there
Coryat, Crudities, I, 217

8 Engaged in operating machines or machin-
ery, or in superintending their operation as, a
mechanical engineer.—9. Exhibiting or indi-
cating skill in contrivance, invention, or the
use of tools and machines as, a *mechanical*
genius, a *mechanical* turn of mind.—10. Ef-
fected or controlled by physical forces that are
not chemical as, a *mechanical* mixture (that
is, one in which the several ingredients still re-
tain their identity, and are held together by
no special force whether of cohesion or chemi-
cal attraction), *mechanical* decomposition —

Mechanical construction of a curve, a construction
performed by means of a *mechanical* contrivance — **Me-
chanical curve** See *curve* — **Mechanical drawing**

Same as *geometrical drawing* (which see, under *drawing*)

— **Mechanical engineering**, *finger, ring* See the
nouns. — **Mechanical equivalent of heat**. See *equiva-*

lent — **Mechanical imperfector**, *involution*, *leech*.
See the nouns. — **Mechanical lamp** Same as *arc lamp*

— **Mechanical line** See *line* — **Mechanical manov-**

ers (*mist*), the mounting, dismounting, and transpor-
tation of cannon and gun carriages — **Mechanical mix-**

ture. See *chemical combination* under *chemical* — **Me-
chanical philosophy**, physics considered as affording a
basis for philosophy or the explanation of the universe —

Mechanical pigeon See *pigeon* — **Mechanical pow-**

ers, the simple machines. See *machine*, 2 — **Mechanical**

solution of a problem, a solution by any art or
contrivance not strictly geometrical, as by means of the
ruler and compasses or other instruments — **Mechanical**

stage, in *micro* See *microscope* — **Mechanical tele-**

graph, an automatic telegraph in which a message rep-
resented by a series or succession of dots on a paper ribbon
is passed under a key or stylus, the circuit being made or
broken by the simple mechanical passing through of the
ribbon — **Mechanical theory in mind**, an ancient theory

that all diseases were principally caused by lentor, or mor-
bid viscosity of the blood — **Mechanical work**, work con-
sisting in the moving of a body through space, generally in
opposition to gravity — **Rocks of mechanical origin**, in
geol. rocks composed of sand, pebbles, fragments, and the
like — a term used by some (not aptly) as the equivalent of
clastic or *fragmental* — **Syn. Mechanical, Physical, Chemi-**

cal. These epithets are thus distinguished. Those changes
endured by bodies which concern their masses without
altering their constitution, i. e. losing their identity —

such as changes of place, of figure, etc., are *mechanical*,
those which concern the position of the molecules — i. e.
which change the molecular state of bodies, as when
iron is melted — are *physical*, those which concern the
number or arrangement of atoms within the molecule
and cause a change of constitution are *chemical*, as when
iron rusts — i. e. oxidizes — or gunpowder explodes

II.† *n* A mechanic

A crew of patchers, rude *mechanicals*,
That work for bread upon Athenian stalls
Shak, M N D, III, II, 9

mechanicalize (mek-kān'ī-kal-iz), *v* *t*, pret and
pp *mechanicalized*, ppr *mechanicalizing* [For-
merly *mechanicalize*, < *mechanical* + *-ize*] To
render mechanical, reduce to a mechanical

level or status (*otigram*) [Rare]

mechanically (mek-kān'ī-kal-ī), *adv* 1 In
agreement with mechanical principles, accord-
ing to the laws of mechanism or good workman-
ship as, the machine is *mechanically* perfect

The chick with all its parts is not a *mechanically* con-
trived engine
Boyle, Works, III, 68

2 By mechanical force or means; by physical
power: as, water *mechanically* raised — 3 In a
manner resembling a machine; without care
or reflection, by the mere force of habit, auto-
matically, not spontaneously as, to play on
an instrument *mechanically*

Guards, *mechanically* formed in ranks
Cowper, Table-Talk, I, 136

4 Without loss of the constitution or identity
of elements, in a manner involving change of
place or figure without change of structure or
constitution, without the aid of chemical at-
traction: as, elements *mechanically* united in
air; a body *mechanically* decomposed

mechanicalness (mek-kān'ī-kal-ness), *n*. The
state of being mechanical, or governed by or as
if by mechanism

mechanician (mek-a-nish'an), *n* [= *F. méca-*
nicien, as *mechanic* + *-ian*] 1 One who is
skilled in mechanics or in machinery, one who
is versed in the principles of machines or of
mechanical construction

Even a *mechanician* if he has never looked into a piano,
will, if shown a damper, be unable to conceive its function
or relative value
H Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 1

2 A mechanic, an artisan

A *mechanician* or mechanical workman is he whose
skill is without knowledge of mathematical demonstra-
tion
Dee, Preface to Euclid (1870).

The engraver was considered in the light of a *mechanician*,
and except in a very few instances, his name was
not displayed
Ure, Dict., II, 298

mechanicize (mek-kān'ī-siz), *v* *t*, pret and pp
mechanicized, ppr *mechanicizing* [*< mechanic*
+ *-ize*] To render mechanical [Rare]

Because no branch of the race was more *mechanicized*
by Lockianism than the American
The American, X, 39

mechanicochemical (mek-kān'ī-kō-kem'ī-kal),
a [*< mechanic* + *chemical*] Pertaining to or
dependent on both mechanics and chemistry
applied specifically to the sciences of galvan-
ism, electricity, and magnetism which exhibit
phenomena that require for their explanation
an application of the laws of mechanics and
chemistry

mechanics (mek-kān'īks), *n* [Pl of *mechane*
see *-ics*] 1 The theory of machines. This is
the old meaning of the word especially before the devel-
opment of the modern doctrine of force

I do not here take the term *Mechanics* in that stricter
and more proper sense wherein it is wont to be taken
when it is used only to signify the doctrine about the
moving powers (as the beam, the lever, the screws, and the
wedge), and of framing engines to multiply force, but I
here understand the word *Mechanics* in a larger sense,
for those disciplines that consist of the applications of
the pure mathematics to produce or modify motion in
inferior bodies
Boyle, Works, III, 436

2 The mathematical doctrine of the motions
and tendencies to motion of particles and sys-
tems under the influence of forces and con-
straints, in a narrower sense, this doctrine as
applied to systems of rigid bodies. *Mechanics*
is now commonly divided into *kinematics* and *dynamics*,
and the latter into *statics* and *kinetics*. *Mechanics* treated
by means of the infinitesimal calculus is called *analytical*
mechanics. The fundamental principles of *mechanics*
are stated under *energy* and *force*, but the science is char-
acterized by the great number of derived principles made
use of. See *principle*

Newton defined the laws, rules, or observed order of the
phenomena of motion which come under our daily obser-
vation with greater precision than had been before at-
tained, and, by following out with marvellous power and
subtlety the mathematical consequences of these rules,
he almost created the modern science of pure *mechanics*.
Huxley in Nineteenth Century, XXI, 489

mechanism (mek-a-niz-m), *n* [= *fr. mécanisme*
= Sp. *mecanismo* = Pg. *mechanismo* = It. *me-*
canismo, < ML. **mechanismus*, LL. *mechanisma*,
< Gr. **μηχανισμός*, contrivance, < **μηχανίζω*, con-
trive, < **μηχανή*, contrivance. See *machine*, *me-*
chane] 1 The structure of a machine, engine,
or other contrivance for controlling or utilizing
natural forces, the arrangement and relation of
parts, or the parts collectively, in any machine,
tool, or other contrivance, means of *mechanical*
action, machinery, hence, the structure of
anything that is conceived to resemble a ma-
chine

The *mechanism* — that is, the bulk and figure of the bone
and muscles, and the insertion of the muscle into the bone
N Greer, Cosmologia Sacra, II, 6

Although many authors have spoken of the wonderful
mechanism of speech, none has hitherto attended to the
far more wonderful *mechanism* which it puts into action
behind the scene
D Stewart, Human Mind, II, 12

It will not do therefore to say that light is propagated
through air in one way, by one sort of *mechanism*, when
the air is very rare, and by another when the air is very
dense
Stokes, Light, p 79

The mind is not content to have conceptions of ideas im-
posed on it by the *mechanism* of perception and memory
Lotze, Microcosmus (trans.), I, 232

2 A mechanical contrivance or agency of any
kind, in general, the apparatus, means, or mode
by which particular effects are produced or pur-
poses accomplished as, the *mechanism* of a
musical instrument (the apparatus by means of
which the performer acts upon it), the *mecha-*
nism of a play or of a poem, the *mechanism* of
government — 3† Action according to the laws
of mechanics, mechanical action

After the chyle has passed through the lungs, nature
continues her usual *mechanism* to convert it into animal
substances
Arbuthnot, Alimenta.

mechanist (mek'-a-nist), *n* [*< mechan(ic) + -ist*] 1 A maker of machines, or one skilled in machinery or in mechanical work, a mechanician

The *mechanist* will be afraid to assert before hardy contradiction the possibility of tearing down bulwarks with a silk worm's thread
Johnson, Rambler, No. 117

What titles will he keep? will he remain
Musician, gardener, builder, *mechanist*,
A planter, and a care for the seed?
Wordsworth, Excursion, vii

2 One of a school of philosophers who refer all the changes in the universe to the effect of merely mechanical forces.

mechanistic (mek-a-nis'tik), *a* [*< mechanist + -ic*] Of or pertaining to mechanism or to mechanists as, "mechanistic combination," *Nature*, XXX 383

mechanize (mek'-a-niz), *v* *t*, pret and pp. *mechanized*, ppr *mechanizing* [= OF *mechanser*, *mechanizer*, < Gr **μηχανίζω*, contrive, < *μηχανή*, a contrivance: see *machine*, *mechanic*] To render mechanical, bring into the form of mechanism, form mechanically, bring into a mechanical state or condition

The human frame a *mechanized* automaton
Shelley

mechanizer (mek'-a-ni-zér), *n* One who mechanizes, a believer in mechanical order or system; a utilitarian or formalist

Our European *Mechanizers* are a sect of boundless diffusion, activity and cooperative spirit: has not Utilitarianism flourished within the last fifty years?
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, III 5

mechanograph (mē-kān'ō-gráf), *n* [*< Gr μηχανή*, a machine, + *γραφειν*, write] A machine-made copy, as of a writing, a work of art, etc

mechanographic (mek'-a-nō-gráf'ik), *a* [*< mechanograph + -ic*] 1 Treating of mechanography [Rare]—2. Pertaining to mechanography

mechanographist (mek-a-nog'ra-fist), *n* [*< mechanograph + -ist*] One who by mechanical means multiplies copies of any work of art, writing, or the like

mechanography (mek-a-nog'ra-fi), *n* [*< Gr μηχανή*, a machine, + *γραφειν*, write] The art of multiplying copies of a writing or a work of art by the use of a machine

mechanology (mek-a-nol'ō-jī), *n* [*< Gr μηχανή*, a machine, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*] The knowledge of, or a treatise on, mechanics or mechanism [Rare]

The science of style, considered as a machine, in which words act upon words, and through a particular grammar, might be called the *mechanology* of style
De Quincey, *Style*, 1

mechanurgy (mek'-a-nér-jī), *n* [*< Gr μηχανουργία*, < *μηχανουργός*, an engineer, < *μηχανή*, a machine, + *ἐργάζω*, work] That branch of mechanics which treats of moving machines [Rare]

meche¹, **mechelt**, *a* Middle English variants of *muck*

meche², *n* An obsolete form of *match*²

Mechitarist, *n* See *Mekhitarist*

Mechlin (mek'lin), *a* and *n* 1. *a* Pertaining to or produced at Mechlin or Malines in Belgium—*Mechlin embroidery*, an old name for Mechlin lace because its peculiar manufacture gives it somewhat the look of embroidery *Diet Needlework—Mechlin lace* See *lace*

II. *n* Same as *Mechlin lace*

Mechosacan root See *root*

Mecistops (mē-sis'tops), *n* [NL, < Gr *μηκιστος*, *μήκιστος*, superl of *μήκος*, long, + *ωψ*, face.]

A genus of African gavials of the family *Gavialidae*, founded by J. E. Gray in 1862 They have the hind feet webbed, the plates of the back and neck connected, and the jaws slender, not enlarged at the end *M. bennethi* or *cataphractus* is an example

Meckelian (mek-kē'lian), *a* [*< Meckel* (see def) + *-ian*] Pertaining to J. F. Meckel (1781-1833), a German anatomist—*Meckelian ganglion*, *rod*, etc See the nouns

Mecocerac (mē-kos'e-ras), *n*. [NL (Guenée, 1857), < *μήκος*, length, + *κέρας*, horn] A genus of geometrid moths, typical of the subfamily *Mecocerinae*, comprising a single beautiful species from South America

Mecocerinae (mē-kos-e-rī'nē), *n*. pl [NL, < *Mecocerac* + *-ina*] A subfamily of geometrid moths, typified by the genus *Mecocerac* Also raised to family rank as *Mecoceridae*

mecocet, *n* See *mecocet*

mecometer (mek-kom'ē-tēr), *n* [*< Gr μήκος*, length (cf *μήκος*, long: see *macron*), + *μέτρον*, a measure] A kind of graduated compass used at the Maternity Hospital in Paris for measuring new-born infants

meconarceine (mek-ō-nār'sē-in), *n* [*< mecon(ic) + narc(otic) + -ine*] An alkaloid obtained from opium: said to be a useful hypnotic

meconate (mek'ō-nāt), *n* [*< mecon(ic) + -ate*¹.]

A salt of meconic acid

meconic (mē-kon'ik), *a* [*< Gr μηχανικός*, pertaining to a poppy, < *μηκων* (> *L mecon*), a poppy, poppy-seed, poppy-juice, opium, = OBulg *māku* = OHG **māhan*, MHG **māhen*, *mān*, & *mohn*, also OHG *muogo*, MHG *māge* = OSw. (*val*) *mu-gli*, Sw (*vall*) *mo* = Dan (*val*) *mue*, poppy; the Teut forms prob not of native origin.] Pertaining to or derived from the poppy.—**Meconic acid**, *C₁₁H₁₀O₇*, the peculiar acid with which morphine is combined in opium When pure, it forms small white crystals Its aqueous solution shows a deep-red color with the persalts of iron, which therefore are good tests for it It is a tribasic acid, but most of its salts contain but two equivalents of the base

meconidine, *n* Plural of *meconidium*.

meconidine (mē-kon'ī-din), *n* [*< mecon(ic) + -id- + -ine*²] One of the alkaloids contained in opium

meconidium (mek-ō-nid'ī-um), *n*, pl. *mecconidia* (-ā) [NL, < (*hi*) *μηκων*, part of the intestines of testaceous animals, also the ink-bag of a cuttlefish, lit poppy, poppy-seed (see *meconic*), + dim *-idium*] The fixed generative medusoid of some calyptoblastic hydroids, as of the genus *Gonothryca*, in which the sexual elements are matured and from which the embryos are discharged in the form of ciliated planulae These generative buds or zooids develop upon the gonotheca, several in succession from above downward, retaining their direct communication with the blastostyle, when fully matured they are sacs hanging to the gonotheca by a narrow stalk or peduncle, having an opening or mouth at the far end surrounded by a circle of tentacles, through which mouth the ova escape the cavity of the hollow meconidium communicates with that of the blastostyle and the medusoid, after performing its function, decays upon its stem, never becoming detached as a free zooid

meconin (mek'ō-nin), *n* [*< mecon(ic) + -in*²] A neutral substance (*C₁₀H₁₀O₄*) existing in opium It is white, fusible, and crystalline

meconoid (mē-kō'nō-id), *a* [*< meconium + -oid*] Resembling meconium

meconiorrhoea (mē-kō'nī-ō-rō-ē), *n*. [NL, < Gr *μηκωνιον*, poppy-juice, the first feces of infants, + *ῥοια*, a flow, < *ῥέω*, flow.] A morbidly increased discharge of meconium

meconium (mē-kō'nī-um), *n* [*< L meconium*, < Gr *μηκωνιον*, poppy-juice, the first feces of infants, < *μήκων*, the poppy: see *meconic*] 1. Poppy-juice—2. The feces of a new-born infant—3. In *entom*, the feces of an adult insect just transformed from the pupa

meconology (mek-ō-nol'ō-jī), *n* [*< Gr μηχανή*, the poppy, opium, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*] A treatise on the poppy, or on opium

meconophagism (mek-ō-nof'a-jizm), *n* [As *meconophagist* + *-ism*] Opium-eating, the opium habit

The death of the patient being attributed to causes which are supposed to be disconnected from the *meconophagism*.
Allen and Neurol, VII 463

meconophagist (mek-ō-nof'a-jist), *n* [*< Gr μηχανή*, the poppy, opium, + *φαγεῖν*, eat, + *-ist*] An opium-eater, one who has contracted the opium or morphine habit

If they happen to find solace in opium readily, they become *meconophagists*.
Allen and Neurol, VII 471

Meconopsis (mek-ō-nop'sis), *n* [NL (Vigier, 1821), < Gr *μηκων*, the poppy, + *ὄψις*, appearance] A genus of plants of the natural order *Papaveracea*, the poppy family, and the tribe *Eupapaveraceae*, characterized by a capsule which splits open for a short distance, and by a club-shaped style bearing from four to six radiate-deflexed stigma-lobes They are herbs, having a yellow juice entire or lobed leaves, and showy yellow, purple, or blue flowers which droop in the bud, and are borne on long peduncles Nine species are known, natives of western Europe, the central part of Asia, and northern North America *M. cambrica* the Welsh poppy a plant of rocky and woody places in parts of western Europe, has bright-green hairy pinnate leaves, slender stems, and large terminal sulphur yellow flowers. This and several other species are cultivated for ornament.

Mecoptera (mē-kop'te-rā), *n*. pl. [NL, < Gr *μήκος*, length, + *πτερόν*, a wing, = *E feather*] In some systems, an order of neuropterous insects corresponding to the *Panorptera* or scorpion-flies, proposed for uniformity of nomenclature instead of Brauer's term *Panorptae* Also, incorrectly, *Mecoptera* Packard, 1888

med. An abbreviation of *medicine*, *medical*
Meda (mē'dā), *a*. [NL (Girard, 1856); a made word] A genus of cyprinoid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Medninae*, containing such as *M. fulgida* of the Gila river in Arizona.

medal (med'al), *n*. [*< OF. médaille, F. médaille* (> D. G. *medaille* = Dan. *medalje* = Sw. *medalj*) = Sp. *medalla* = Pg. *medalha* = It. *medaglia*, ML reflex *medallia*, *medalia*, *medalea*, *medalla*, *medale* (> OHG. *medilla*, *medila*, MHG. *medele*), a medal, < LL as if **metalleu*, < L *metallum*, metal: see *metal*.] A piece of metal, usually circular in form, bearing devices (types) and inscriptions, struck or cast to commemorate a person, an institution, or an event, and distinguished from a coin by not being intended to serve as a medium of exchange The word is also sometimes used to designate coins, particularly ancient coins in the precious metals, or fine medieval or Renaissance coins, in collections Some of the Greek and Roman coin-types are commemorative, and the Roman medallions were of a quasi-medallic character Strictly speaking, however, the medal is a creation of modern times. The earliest and in point of portraiture the finest, medals were produced in Italy about the middle of the fifteenth century by Vittore Pisano of Verona Fine medals were also executed in Italy, Germany, and France during the sixteenth century English medals begin practically with the reign of Henry VIII The earliest specimens are cast, but in the reign of James I the process of striking began to be employed Thomas Rawlins, Thomas Simon, and Abraham Simon (seventeenth century) are the principal medalists who were natives of England, but some of the best English medals were the productions of foreign artists, as Trezzo (time of Philip and Mary), Simon Passo (James I), N. Briot (Charles I), the Roettier family (Charles II), and J. Croker (Anne)

An antique medal, half consumed with rust.

Boyle, Works, V 46

Italian and French writers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries use *medaglie* and *medalloni* to signify coins which, being no longer in circulation, were preserved in the cabinets of collectors as curiosities Even in the last century our own word *medal* was so employed The *medals* of the Roman Emperors to which Gibbon often alludes in his notes to the "Decline and Fall" are, of course, what are now known as coins, and Addison's "Dialogue upon the Usefulness of Medals" is, for the most part, a treatise on Roman imperial coins

W. Wroth, in *Coins and Medals* (1885), p. 236.

Counterfeit Medals Act. See *counterfeit—Madonna*

medal. See *medallion*

medal (med'al), *v*. *t*, pret and pp *medaled* or *medalled*, ppr *medaling* or *medalling* [*< medal, n*] To decorate with a medal, confer a medal upon; present with a medal as a mark of honor [Rare]

Irving went home, *medalled* by the king, diplomated by the university, crowned, and honoured, and admired
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Nil nisi Bonum

medal-cup (med'al-kup), *n* A drinking-vessel of metal, usually silver, in which coins or medallions are incrustated and form a part of the decoration Usually these coins are so inset that both sides can be seen, the interior of the cup as well as the exterior being in this way made ornamental In some cases a series of coins of a single sovereign or of a succession of sovereigns is used

medalet (med'al-et), *n* [*< medal + -et*] Any medal of small size When not larger than, for example, the English florin or half crown, or United States half dollar, medals are generally called by this name but numismatists do not make any rigid distinction between medals and medallions

I shall beg leave to give this class the appellation of *medalet* as the genius of our language admits of this diminutive in ringlet, bracelet and the like.
Pinkerton, Essay on Medals, I § 13.

medalist, **medallist** (med'al-ist), *n* [*< F. médailiste* = Sp. *medallista*, as *medal* + *-ist*] 1 An engraver, stamper, or molder of medals

Sculptors, painters, and *medallists* exerted their utmost skill in the work of transmitting his features to posterity
Macaulay, Hist Eng, vii.

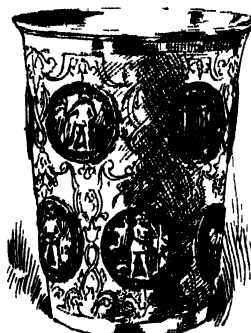
2 One who is skilled in medals
Nothing could be more civil and franc than this Gentleman, whom I believe to be the best *Medalist* in Europe
Littér, Journey to Paris, p. 98.

As a *medallist*, you are not to look upon a cabinet of medals as a treasure of money, but of knowledge.
Addison, Ancient Medals, I.

3. One who has gained a medal as a reward of merit.

I backed my man to be not only Senior Classic, but First Chancellor's *Medalist*, and to be a *Medalist* at all he must be a Senior Optime in Mathematics
C. A. Bristol, English University, p. 215

medallic (mē-dal'ik), *a*. [*< medal + -ic*] Pertaining to, of the character of, or represented on a medal or medals as, the *medallic* art; a *medallic* coin or portrait.



Silver Medal-cup (The medals are all of the Dukes of Brunswick Wolfenbützel)

I have lately seen, says Eugenius, a *medallio* history of the present King of France. *Addison*, *Ancient Medals*, III

If it is possible to conceive literature destroyed, and modern cities and their monuments in ruin and decay, *medallio* coins would become the most durable memorials. *Jenons*, *Money and Mech of Exchange*, p 68

medallion (mē-dal'yōn), *n*. [*F medallion* (= *Sp medallion*), a large medal, a medallion, lock-et, etc., < *medaille*, a medal see *medal*] 1 A medal of large size. Some Greek coins of unusually large module are popularly, though incorrectly, so called as, the Syracusan *medallions*. The pieces called by numis-



Obverse Reverse
Medallion of Maximus I (Size of the original)

matists the *Roman medallions* are generally struck in copper, though sometimes in the precious metals, and bear a general resemblance to the sestertii or large bronze coins of the earlier Roman emperors, but they are often of finer workmanship than the coins and are not inscribed with the letters S C (for *senatus consulto*). These medallions (the ancient name of which is not known) did not circulate as money but were given by the emperors as presents to state officials and others. Their types are of a more or less commemorative character.

Medallions [were] in respect of the other coins, the same as modern medals in respect of modern money. They were exempted from all commerce, and had no other value but what was set upon them by the fancy of the owner. They are supposed to have been struck by emperors for presents to their friends, foreign princes, or ambassadors. *Addison*, *Ancient Medals*, III 2 Anything resembling the classical medallion (a) A circular or oval disk decorated with figures as a portrait with legends and cast in metal. Medallions of this sort were common at the epoch of the Renaissance and are among the most interesting specimens of the sculptures of that time. (b) In *arch*, a tablet, circular, oval, square, or of any other form, bearing on it objects represented in relief, as figures, heads, animals, flowers, etc., and applied to an exterior or interior wall, a frieze, or other architectural member, a cartouche. (c) A member in a decorative design resembling a panel, a space reserved for some special work of art, as a landscape, a portrait, etc., or merely filled with ornamentation different from the surface around it, as, a *medallion* in a carpet, on a painted vase, etc.

medallion-carpet (mē-dal'yōn-kār'pet), *n*. A carpet woven in one piece, with a large central figure, surrounded by a plainer surface, and usually a border.

medallioned (mē-dal'yōnd), *a*. [*< medallum + -ed*] Ornamented with a medallion or medallions.

medallion-pattern (mē-dal'yōn-pat'ēr'n), *n*. In *decorative art*, a design for the ornamentation of a surface of which a medallion or medallions form an important part.

medallist, *n*. See *medallist*.

medallurgy (med'al-ēr-j), *n*. [*< medal + Gr *τέχνη, work Cf metallurgy*] The art of designing and striking medals. [Obsolescent]

medal-machine (med'al-ma-shēn'), *n*. A machine for copying medals and similar works in relief or in intaglio, on a scale larger or smaller than the originals. It is an adaptation of the carving-machine.

medal-play (med'al-plā), *n*. In *golf*, play in which the score is reckoned by counting the total number of strokes taken to complete the game.

medal-tankard (med'al-tang'kard), *n*. Same as *medal-cup*.

meddle (med'l), *v*, pret and pp *meddled*, ppr. *meddling* [Early mod *E* also *medle*, < *ME medlen*, *medlen*, < *OF medler*, *mester*, assimilated *medler*, *moller*, *F meler*=*Fr meslar*=*Sp mesclar*=*Pg mesclar*=*It mischiare*, *mescolare*, *mix*, < *ML* as if **misculare*, < *L miscere*, *mix* see *miz*. Cf *medl*, *medley*, *intermeddle*, etc.] *Lt trans* To mix; mingle.

Wordly [worldly] solennesse,
Which clerks callen false felicesse,
Ymedled is with many a bitterness.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, III 816.

Six sexter with a pounce
Of honey meddel thal, and save it sounde.
Palladius, *Hubondrie* (E. E. T. S.), p 118.

A meddled estate of the orders of the Gospel and the ceremonies of popery is not the best way to banish popery.
Quoted in *Hooker's Eccles Polity*, IV 8.

He tok his seurd in hand, the croyce let he falle,
And meddled him in the pree, among the barons alle.
Rob of Brunne, p 18.

II. intrans 14. To be mixed or mingled, mix.

More to know

Did never meddle with my thoughts

Shak, *Tempest*, I 2 28

24 To mingle in association or interest; concern one's self, take part, deal generally requiring with in construction.

When these Iij kynges saugh that these were a-mong hem *meddelinge*, thei departed her peple in tweyne, and lefto vijij fighting stille. *Morin* (E. E. T. S.), II 207.

Study to be quiet, and to meddle with your own business. *Tyndale*, 1 *Thes* IV 11.

Meddle not with them that are given to change.

Prov XXIV 21

The shoemaker should meddle with his yard and the tailor with his last.

Shak, *R. and J.*, I 2 40

3 To interfere or take part inappropriately, improperly, or impertinently, concern or busy one's self with or about something without necessity or warrant, act in a matter with which one has no business used absolutely, or followed by *in* or *with*.

Why shouldst thou meddle to thy hurt? 2 *Kl* xiv 10.

In those days nobody meddled with concerns above his comprehension.

Iroling, *Knickerbocker* p 168

Miss Alethin was a lady of excellent sense, and did not meddle with him any more.

J. E. Cooke, *Virginia Comedians*, I xxx

To meddle or make, to have to do, take part, interfere [Colloq].

For such kind of men the less you meddle or make with them, why, the more is for your honesty.

Shak, *Much Ado*, III 3 55

meddler (med'lēr), *n*. One who meddles, one who interferes or busies himself with things in which he has no personal or proper concern, an officious person, a busybody.

Do not drive away such as bring thee information as *meddlers*, but accept of them in good part.

Bacon, *Of Great Place*

Layer-overs for meddlers See *layer over*.

meddlesome (med'l-sūm), *a*. [*< meddle + -some*] Given to meddling, apt to interpose in the affairs of others, inclined to be officiously intrusive.

Honour, that *meddlesome*, officious III.

Pursues thee to death. *Blair*, *The Grave*

meddlesomeness (med'l-sūm-nēs), *n*. Officious interference in or with the affairs of others.

I shall propound some general rules according to which such *meddlesomeness* is commonly blameable.

Barron, *Sermons*, I xxi

meddling¹ (med'ling), *n*. [*< ME medlyng, meddelynge*, verbal *n* of *meddle*, *v*] 1 The act or habit of interfering in matters not of one's proper concern.

Most of the vices of Frederic's administration resolve themselves into one vice, the spirit of meddling. *Macaulay*, *Frederic the Great*.

24 Contentment in battle, fighting.

When Agravaun hadde the horse, he lepte vp as sone as he myght and than he gan the *meddelynge* amonge hem full crewell and fell. *Merlin* (F. J. T. S.), II 190.

meddling² (med'ling), *p a*. Officious, unwarrantably busy or officiously interposing in other men's affairs, as, a *meddling neighbor*.

A *medding* man is one that has nothing to do with his business, and yet no man busier than he, and his business is most in his face.

By Earle, *Micro cosmographie*, A *Medding Man*

meddlingly (med'ling-ly), *adv*. In a meddling manner, officiously.

meddlet, **meddlet**, *n*. Middle English forms of *medd* and *med*.

Mede³ (mēd), *n*. [= *F Mede*, < *L Medus*, pl *Mede*, < *Gr Mēdos*, usually in pl *Mēdos*, the *Medes*, = *Heb Mādai*, the *Medes*, *Media*, *Madhi*, a *Mede*, < *OPers* and *Zend Māda*, a *Mede*] A native or an inhabitant of *Media*, an ancient kingdom of Asia, south of the Caspian Sea, and later a part of the Persian empire.

The thing is true, according to the law of the *Medes* and *Persians*, which altereth not. *Dan* VI 12.

medefult, *a*. A Middle English form of *meddful*.

Medecola (mē-dē-ō-lā), *n*. [*NL* (Lan-

nus, 1737), < *L. Medea*, *Medea*, < *Gr. Mēdeia*, *Medea*, famed as a sorceress.] A genus of lilaceous plants of the tribe *Medecolae*. It is characterized by a whorl of leaves at the middle of the stem, and by the flowers being in a terminal umbel, surrounded by three involucre leaves. There is but a single species, *M. lrymnea*, the Indian cucumber root, which is common in warm, rich woods in North America. See *cucumber root*.

Medeoles (mē-dē-ō-lē-ā), *n pl* [*NL* (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Medecola* + *-ea*] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Umbellales*. It is characterized by a bulbous stem (the few leaves radical, or whorled on the stem) terminal solitary or umbelled flowers extrorse, anthers and an indehiscent fleshy fruit. It contains 5 genera and about 25 species, natives of North America and the northern and temperate parts of Europe and Asia.

media¹ (mē'di-ā), *n*. [*L*, fem of *medius*, middle see *medium*] In *anat*, the middle tube of an artery or a lymphatic vessel. *Leidy*, *Anat.* (1880).

media², *n*. Plural of *medium*.

mediacy (mē'di-ā-si), *n*. [*< media* (see *media*) + *-cy*] 1 The state of being mediate, the state or fact of being a medium or mean cause — 2 Mediation.

Were there in these syllogisms no occult conversion of an undeclared consequent no *mediacy* from the antecedent they could not in their ostensible conclusion reverse the quantities of Breadth and Depth. *Sir W Hamilton*

mediad (mē'di-ād), *adv*. [*< media* + *-ad*] In *anat* and *zool*, to or toward the meson or middle line or plane in situation or direction, mesiad.

Almost all the lamellibranchiata have two pairs of these gills on either side, an inner pair which have placed *mediad*, and an outer pair at the sides of these.

Gegenbaur, *Comp Anat* (trans), p 386.

mediaeval, mediavalism, etc. See *mediaeval*, etc.

medial (mē'di-āl), *a* and *n*. [*< L. medialis*, of the middle, < *L. medius*, middle see *medium*] 1 A pertaining to the middle, situated or existing between two extremes or extremes; intermediate in situation, rank, or degree, as, the *medial* letters of a word, a *medial* mark on an insect's wing.

The inherent use of all *medial* knowledge, all truths, cognitions, books, appearances, and teachings, is that they bring us in to know God by an immediate knowledge. *Bushnell*, *Sermons on Living Subjects*, p 123.

Among the Dipnoi, Protopterus retains the *medial* row of rays only, which have the form of fine rods of cartilage. *Gegenbaur*, *Comp Anat* (trans), p 477.

2 Mean, pertaining to a mean or average — 3 In *modern spiritualism*, pertaining to a medium or to mediumship, mediumistic, as, *medial* faculties, *medial* phenomena — 4 In *zool* and *anat*, same as *median*¹ and *mesal* — 5 In *bot*, same as *median*¹.

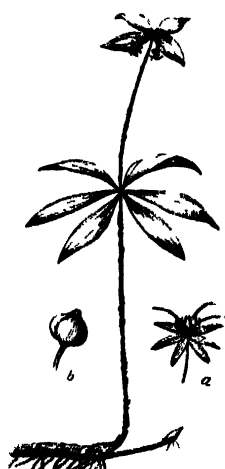
Alligation medial See *alligation*. **Medial cadence** (a) In *Gregorian music*, a cadence closing with the chord of the mediant of any mode. (b) In *modern music*, a cadence, final or not, in which the next to the last chord is inverted, an inverted cadence — **Medial cells**, basal cells of an insect's wing between the subcostal, median, and submedian veins, distinguished in the *Hymenoptera*. Also called *median* and *brachial cells* — **Medial consonances**, in *music* a term used by Helmholtz for the major third and minor sixth, as distinguished from the minor third and minor sixth. **Medial eyes**, eyes equally distant from the base of the head and the apex or end of the labrum. **Medial line**, a line whose length is a mean proportional between those of two other lines. **Medial moraine**, *stress*, etc. See the nouns.

II n In *Gr gram*, one of the mutes β, γ, δ, as it intervenes in sound between the sord mutes π, κ, τ and the aspirates φ, χ, θ. The term *medial* (Latin *medialis*) translates the technical Greek μέσος, as *adposon* middle mute.

medially (mē'di-āl-ly), *adv*. In or along the middle, as regards the middle, midway, as, *medially* situated.

medialuna (mē'di-ā-lū-nā), *n*. A pinnateptero-roid fish of the Pacific coast, *Cassiusoma californica*. It has an ovate form, vertical fins not fanlike, color bluish above with bluish and lighter tints below the fins blackish. It is about one foot long, is common along the coast from Point Conception in California southward, and is an esteemed food fish.

median¹ (mē'di-ān), *a*. [= *F median* = *Sp Pg* It *mediano* < *L medianus*, that is in the middle, < *medius*, middle see *medium* Cf *mean*³ and *mizen*, ult doublets of *median*¹] Pertaining to or situated in the middle, specifically, in *anat* and *zool*, intermediate as dividing the body by a longitudinal and vertical plane, medial; mesal, as, the linea alba is the *median* line of the abdomen, in *bot*, situated in or along, or belonging to, the middle of a structure having a right side and a left. See below **Median area**, in *entom*, a large space occupying the center of the wing from base to end, lying between the median and submedian or internal veins. In *Orthoptera* it is often marked by a different structure from the rest of the wing — **Median artery**, a branch usually of the anterior interosseous, accompanying the median nerve. It is sometimes of large size, and may arise from the ulnar or the brachial — **Median basilic vein**. See *basilic* — **Median cells**. Same



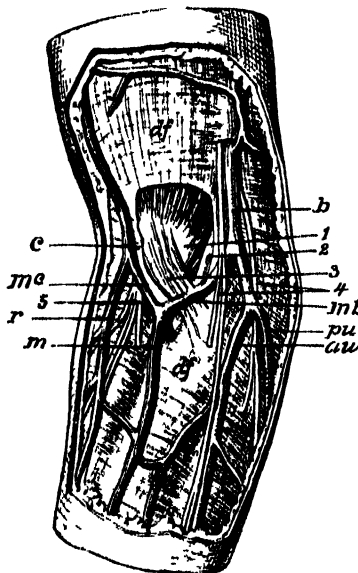
Flowering Plant of Indian Cucurbit (*Medela Virginica*) a flower, b, fruit

as *medial cells*. See *medial*. — **Median cephalic vein**, the vein of the arm which connects the median and the cephalic vein. Also called *mediocephalic vein*. It is one of the veins commonly selected for venesection. — **Median coverts**, in *ornith*, those coverts of the secondaries which intervene between the greater and lesser coverts. See *cut under covert*. — **Median foveola**. See *Joveola*. — **Median line**, a line passing or supposed to pass exactly through the middle of something specified. Specifically: (a) In *anat*, the periphery of the median plane, the dorsomeson or ventrimeson or both of these, dividing the surface of the body into equal right and left halves, also, any line which lies in the meson or median plane. (b) In *crystal*, same as *mean line* and *bisectrix*. See *bisectrix*, 1. (c) In *climatology*, the average central course of a trade-wind.

The mean position of the median line lies at least six or seven degrees north of the equator.

Croll, Climate and Time, p. 231.

Median nerve (a) The principal nerve of the front of the arm, situated between the musculocutaneous and the ulnar, arising from the upper and lower cords of the brachial plexus by two heads which embrace the axillary artery and prolonged to the hand. (b) In *bot*, a nerve traversing the middle of a leaf or leaf-like expansion. — **Median plane** (a) In *anat* and *zool*, an imaginary vertical plane supposed to divide the body longitudinally into two equal parts right and left, the meson. (b) In *bot*, of a flower or other lateral structure of a plant, a vertical plane which bisects the anterior and posterior sides, and which, if prolonged, would pass through the center of the parent axis. Goebel. Also called *anteroposterior plane*. — **Median shade**, in *entom*, a more or less distinct shaded band or mark running transversely across the middle of the anterior wing, found in most noctuid moths. — **Median stress**. See *stress*. — **Median vein**. (a) In *anat*, the middle superficial vein of the front of the forearm, dividing at or near the bend of the elbow into the median basilic and median cephalic. The former of these soon joins one of the brachial veins which accompany the bra-



Median and other Veins of Arm.

1, tendon of biceps, 2, brachial artery, 3, bicipital fascia, 4, internal cutaneous nerves, 5, external cutaneous nerves, m, median vein, mb, median basilic, mc, median cephalic, b, basilic, c, cephalic, r, radial; a, axillary, pu, posterior ulnar veins. Several unnamed veins are also shown. All these veins are superficial to the deep fascia of the parts, mb or mc is usually selected for venesection.

ohial artery, the latter soon unites with the radial to form the cephalic, which continues superficial up the arm to join the axillary or subclavian. (b) In *entom*, the third main longitudinal vein or rib of an insect's wing, counting from the anterior border. — **Median wall**, in archegoniate plants, a wall in a plane at right angles to the basal wall, dividing the pro-embryo into lateral halves. Goebel. — **Median zone**. See *zone*.

Median² (mē'di-an), a and n. [*L. Media*, < *Gr. Mēdia*, *Media*, < *Mēdōs*, the Medes see *Medes*.] 1. a. Of or pertaining to Media, an ancient kingdom of Asia. Also *Medic*.

Ev'ry day did change attire,

In costly Median silk

Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, VII, 297)

II. n. Same as *Medes*. [Rare.]

medianimic (mē'di-a-nim'ik), a. Same as *mediunistic*.

medianly (mē'di-an-li), adv. [*< median + -ly²*] In or along the middle.

The laryngeal sac opens medianly into the front of the larynx. *Brucy Brit.*, II, 151.

mediant (mē'di-ant), n. [*< L. mediantē*, < *L.L. mediantē* (t-s), ppr of *mediare*, divide in the middle. see *mediate*.] 1. In *Gregorian music*, one of the principal tones of a mode, situated as nearly as possible midway between the dominant and the final, and ranking next in importance to them. It may be used as the first tone of any phrase of a plain song melody except the first and the last. The mediant of the several modes are: I, F; II, E; III, G; IV, G; V, A; VI, D; VII, C; VIII, F; IX, C; X, B; XI, D; XII, D; XIII, E; XIV, A.

2. In *modern music*, the third tone of the scale. The scale is major or minor according as the mediant is a major or a minor third above the key-note.

median-ventral (mē'di-an-ven'tral), a. Same as *medioventral*. *Huxley and Martin*.

mediastina, n. Plural of *mediastinum*.

mediastinal (mē-di-as-ti-nal), a. [*< mediastinum + -al*.] Of or pertaining to a mediastinum or middle septum or partition, particularly that of the thorax.

mediastine (mē-di-as-tin), n. [*< NL. mediastinum, q. v.*] Same as *mediastinum*.

mediastinitis (mē-di-as-ti-ni'tis), n. [*< mediastinum + -itis*.] Inflammation of the proper tissue of the mediastinum.

mediastinum (mē'di-as-ti-num), n; pl *mediastina* (-na) [*NL*, neut of *L. mediastinus*, lit being in the middle or midst (used only in the sense of 'a helper, assistant'), < *medius*, middle see *medium*.] In *anat*, a median septum or partition between two parts of an organ, or between two paired cavities of the body, especially, the membranous partition separating the right and left thoracic cavities, formed of the two inner pleural walls. Since in man these pleural folds do not meet, the term *mediastinum* is extended to the space between them. — **Anterior mediastinum**, the space between the sternum and the pericardium, containing the triangular sterni muscle, parts of other muscles, areolar tissue, lymphatic glands, etc. — **Mediastinum testis**, the septum of the testicle, or corpus Highmoreanum, an incomplete vertical partition formed by an infolding of the tunica albuginea. — **Middle mediastinum**, nearly the same as the pericardiac cavity, containing the heart, ascending aorta, pulmonary artery, and superior vena cava which are within the pericardium, and the phrenic nerves, roots of the lungs, and lymphatic glands. — **Posterior mediastinum**, the space between the spine and the pericardium, containing the descending aorta, azygos veins, thoracic duct, esophagus, and pneumogastric and splanchnic nerves. — **Superior mediastinum**, the space corresponding to the upper part of the sternum extending from the manubrium in front to the spine behind. It contains the trachea, esophagus, thoracic duct, the arch of the aorta and the origin of the large arteries, the large veins, phrenic and pneumogastric nerves, thymus gland, etc.

mediate (mē'di-āt), r, pret and pp *mediated*, ppr *mediating*. [*< L.L. mediatu*, pp of *mediare*, divide in the middle (ML also be in the middle, be or come between, mediate), < *medius*, middle see *medium*.] I. *intrans* 1. To occupy an intermediate place or position, be interposed, have the position of a mean.

By being crowded they exclude all other bodies that be fore mediated between the parts of their body.

See *K. Dupuy*.

Evernia vulpina must be admitted to mediate as well in general habit as in an important detail of thalline structure, between the other northern species and *Usnea*.

E. Tuckerm., Genera Lichenum, p. 112.

2. To have the function of a mean or means, effect a connection between other things, or a transition from one to the other.

Lotze, so to speak, turns the flank of the sceptical doctrine, by insisting that, after all, knowledge can be nothing but a mediating process. *Mind*, X, 110.

Prof. Leib has, it is true, not augmented the number of previous theories as to the origin of the Illad by any the ory distinctly original, yet he has opened up a mediating view which is of interest and may commend itself to many. *Amer Jour Philol.*, VIII, 476.

3. To intervene for the purpose of reconciliation, act as an intermediary for the settlement of a disagreement or discord, intercede.

What man is able to mediate, and stand in the gap, between God and man?

Donne, Sermons, I.

Bacon attempted to mediate between his friend and the Queen.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

4. To take an intermediate stand, act moderately, avoid extremes.

The law doth sometimes mediate, thinks it good

Not ever to steep violent sins in blood.

Webster, White Devil, I, 1.

5. In *spiritualism*, specifically, to act as a medium = *syn*. 1. See *interposition*.

II. *trans* 1. To effect by intervention, interposition, or any intermediary action.

Employed to mediate

A present marriage, to be had between

Him and the sister of the young French queen

Daniel, Civil Wars, viii.

It is singular that the last act of his political life should have been to mediate a peace between the dominions of two monarchs who had united to strip him of his own.

Prescott, Ferd and Isa., II, 13.

2. To effect a relation between or a transition from, as between two things, or from one thing to another, bring into relation by some intervening means or process.

What we have is always a positive mediated by a negative; and if we could absolutely sever either from the other, we should come in both cases to the same result.

See *Carré, Hegel*, p. 315.

3. To harmonize; reconcile; settle, as a dispute, by intervention.

No friends

Could mediate their discords.

Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, II, 2.

4. To further by interceding, or by acting as a mediator. [Rare.]

Remember me by this, and in your prayers,

When your strong heart melts, mediate my poor fortunes.

Fletcher, Pilgrim, I, 2.

5. To divide into two equal or approximately equal parts.

They styled a double step, the space from the elevation of one foot to the same foot set down again, mediated by a step of the other foot, a pace, equal to five feet. *Holder*.

mediate (mē'di-āt), a. [*< L.L. mediatu*, pp. see the verb. Cf *immediate*, *intermediate*.] 1. Situated between two extremes, lying in the middle; intermediate; intervening.

Anxious we hover in a mediate state,

Between infinity and nothing.

Prior, Solomon, III.

2. Acting as a means or medium; not direct or immediate in operation, not final or ultimate.

It is certain that the immediate cause of death is the resolution or extinguishment of the spirits, and that the destruction or corruption of the organs is but the mediate cause.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 399.

3. Effected by or due to the intervention of a mean or medium, derived from or dependent upon some intervening thing or act, not primary, direct, or independent.

We may, accordingly, doubt the reality of any object of mediate knowledge, without denying the reality of the immediate knowledge on which the mediate knowledge rests.

See *W. Hamilton*, Metaphysics, IX.

As a lecturer he [Christison] was perfect, full of immediate knowledge as distinguished from mediate.

Dr J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 302.

Mediate agglutination. See *agglutination*. — **Mediate auscultation** or *percussion*. In *pathol*. See *auscultation*.

Mediate certainty, certainty founded on inference or reasoning, opposed to *immediate* or *intuitive certainty*.

Mediate contraries. See *contrary*. — **Mediate evidence**, or *mediate testimony*, in *law*, a phrase not having any technical meaning, but used by theoretic writers to indicate (a) evidence or testimony which does not go directly to demonstrate the fact sought to be proved, but to establish some intermediate fact from which an inference or further evidence may deduce that sought to be proved and (b) secondary evidence as distinguished from primary.

Mediate good, something useful or good as adding to the attainment of an ultimate good. — **Mediate imputation**. See *imputation*. — **Mediate inference**, an inference from two or more premises. — **Mediate knowledge**, representative knowledge, the knowledge of something through something else which is immediately perceived. — **Mediate mode**. See *immediate mode* under *mode*. — **Mediate object**, anything which is an object through something else which is the immediate object.

The sensible qualities are the immediate objects of the senses, a substance invested with those qualities the mediate.

Burgetadictus, tr by a Gentleman.

Remote mediate mark. See *mark*.

mediately (mē'di-āt-li), adv. In a mediate manner, by the intervention of a mean or medium, indirectly, by mediation.

She hath a superior above her, by whom she ought to be ruled and ordered, for she is not immediately under God but *mediately*. *Latimer*, Sermon bef Edw VI, 1550.

If the king granted a manor to A, and he granted a portion of the land to B, B held his lands immediately of A, but *mediately* of the king. *Blackstone*, Com., II, v.

mediateness (mē'di-āt-nēs), n. The state of being mediate, in any sense of that word.

mediation (mē-di-ā'shon), n. [*< ME. meduacion*, *meduacion*, < *OF. mediation*, *F. médiation* = *Sp. mediacion* = *Pg. mediação* = *It. mediazione*, < *ML. *mediatio* (n-), < *L.L. mediare*, divide in the middle, ML also mediate. see *mediate*.] 1. The act of mediating; intervention, interposition.

But by *mediation* of the lordes it was agreed that Robert shulde have euery yere during his life III M. markes.

Robt of Brunne, p. 102, note.

It being the undeniable prerogative of the first cause that whatsoever it does by the mediation of second causes it can do immediately by itself without them.

South, Works, IV, xi.

2. Agency between parties with a view to reconcile them or to effect some arrangement between them, entreaty for another; intercession.

And noble offices thou mayst effect

Of mediation, after I am dead,

Between his greatness and thy other brethren.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv, 4, 25.

By *Mediation* of Cardinals sent by the Pope, a Truce for two Years is concluded between the two Kingdoms of England and France.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 124.

It is the Christian's unspeakable privilege, and his alone, that he has at all times free access to the throne of grace through the mediation of his Lord and Saviour.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I, 245.

3. The state of being mediate, or of serving as a medium or means, intermediate relation; a coming between.—4. Means; aid; help.

By *mediation* of this lital tress I purpose to teche the
a certain nombre of conclusions.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Astrolabe.

5. In *music* (a) In Gregorian music, that part of a melody which lies between the intonation and the ending—that is, the main part of the melody. The various "tones" or melodies properly have but one mediation, which usually appears under three forms, according to the nature of the text to which the melody is sung. (b) In an Anglican chant, the rhythmical conclusion of the first half—that is, the two measures after the first reciting-note, ending frequently in a half-close, the first cadence = *syn. 1 and 2. Interference, Intervention, etc. See Interposition.*

mediative (mē'di-ā-tiv), *a* [*< mediate + -ive*] Having a mediating function, acting as a mean, medium, or mediator, mediatorial

The commerce of sincerest virtue needs
No mediative signs of selfishness

Shelley, Queen Mab, v

mediatization (mē'di-ā-ti-zā'shon), *n* [*< mediatize + -ation*] The act of mediatizing, or the state of being mediatized. *See mediatize.*

mediatize (mē'di-ā-tiz), *v. t.*; pret and pp *mediatized* ppr *mediatizing* [*< mediate + -ize*] 1. To make mediate; reduce from an immediate or direct to a mediate or indirect relation through the interposition of a secondary superior or controlling agency. Applied specifically to the process of converting one of the minor German states or princely families of the old empire from the semi-independent condition of having a direct share in the imperial government, and responsibility to it to that of subordination to an intervening power by being annexed to it while retaining all local possessory and governmental rights.

By this process, especially under the Westphalian treaties of 1648, and the changes leading to the dissolution of the old empire and the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806, the number of mediatized states and princely families became very large.

The same peace [that of Unéville] declared that all the secular princes who had lost territory by this cession were to be indemnified by the Empire. This was done at Regensburg in 1803. The indemnifying material was obtained by *mediatizing* all the free cities but six, and all the spiritual estates but two. *Loew, Bismarck, Int. p. vi.*

"Your Highness," I said (it is a title appertaining to him as sprung from a mediatized family)

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII 860

2 To mediate [*Rare*]

A creed of reconciliation which attempts to *mediate* between two opposite parties. *Unitarian Rev., Aug., 1885*

mediator (mē'di-ā-tor), *n* [= *It. mediatore*] *Pr. mediator* = *Sp. Pg. medador* = *Fr. médiateur*, *< LL. mediator*, *< mediare*, mediate. *See mediate.* 1 One who mediates, one who interposes between parties, especially, one who interposes for the purpose of effecting reconciliation.

In this Distracted of Christendom, many Princes, the Kings of Spain, Denmark, and Hungary, became *Mediators* for a Peace between the two Kings of England and France. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 187.*

Charles came back, not as a mediator between his people and a victorious enemy, but as a mediator between internal factions. *Maccubay, Sir J. Mackintosh.*

2 A go-between, an agent.

By which *mediators* or which messengers

Chaucer, Parson's Tale

The Mediator, a title of Jesus Christ, given with reference to his agency in reconciling God and men.

For there is one God and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus. *1 Tim. II 5*

= *Syn. Intercessor, interceder, propitiator*

mediatorial (mē'di-ā-tō-ri-āl), *a* [*< mediatory + -al*] Of or pertaining to a mediator; having or pertaining to the functions of a mediator.

His mediatorial character and office was meant to be represented as a perpetual character and office.

Paley, Sermons, xxii

mediatorially (mē'di-ā-tō-ri-āl-i), *adv.* In the manner of a mediator; as a mediator.

mediatorship (mē'di-ā-tor-ship), *n.* [*< mediator + -ship*] The office, position, or function of a mediator.

The infinitely perfect mediatorship and intercession of Christ. *South, Works, VI 1*

mediatory (mē'di-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< LL. mediatus*, intermediate (cf. *mediator*, mediator), *< mediare*, mediate. *See mediate.*] Pertaining to mediation, mediatorial.

The mediatory office which he was to be intrusted with

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, II

mediatress (mē'di-ā-tres), *n* [*< mediator + -ess*. Cf. *mediatrix*.] Same as *mediatrix*.

Why didst thou not, O gentle mother-queen!
As judge and mediatress stand between?

Lewis, tr. of Statius, vii

mediatrix (mē'di-ā-triks), *n* [*< LL. mediatricis*, fem. of *mediator*, a mediator. *See mediator.*] A female mediator.

The good countess spoke somewhat of your desire of letters, but I am afraid she is not a proper *mediatrix* to those persons, but I counsel in the dark.

Donne, Letters, xvi

medibasilic (mē'di-ba-sil'ik), *a.* [*< medus(an) + basilic*.] Connecting the median and the basilic vein of the arm. Specifically said of the median basilic vein. (*Quies*, 1887)

medic (mē'dik), *a* and *n* [= *OF. medicus* = *Sp. medico* = *Pg. It. medico*, *< L. medicus*, of or belonging to healing, curative, medical, as a noun, *medicus*, *m*, a physician, doctor, surgeon, *L.L. medica*, *f.*, a female physician, midwife, *< mēdēre*, heal, = *Zend. madh*, treat medically. Hence *medical*, *medicine*, *remedy*.] 1. *a* Same as *medical*. [*Rare*]

Should untun'd Nature crave the *medic* art,
What health can that contentious tribe impart?

Pomfret, Poems

II. *n* A physician or doctor, a medical student. [*Colloq.*]

Medic is the legitimate paronym of *medicus*, but is commonly regarded as slang.

B & G. Walder, Jour. Nervous Diseases (1885), xii

Medic (mē'dik), *a* [*< L. Medicus*, *< Gr. Mēdikos*, pertaining to the Medes, *< Mēdōi*, Medes. *See Medic*.] Same as *Medicus*.

The *Medic* language is not the same as the Akkadian

Jour. Anthropol. Ind., XII 81

medic¹, **medick**² (mē'dik), *n* [*< ME. medike*, *< OF. medicus*, *< L. medica*, *< Gr. mēdikos*, *se. ποιη*, 'Median grass,' a kind of clover, fem. of *Mēdikos*, of the Medes or of Media. *See Medic*².] A kind of clover, *Medicago sativa*, Burdun clover, lucerne. The black medic or nonesuch, is *M. lupulina*. Its pods are black when ripe. The spotted medic is *M. maculata* whose leaflets bear a purple spot. Purple medic is a name sometimes used for lucerne.

At Auerl *Medike* is tortoise

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. K. 18), p. 140

medicable (mē'di-kā-bl), *a.* [= *OF. medicabilis*, *medicabilis* = *Sp. medicable* = *It. medicabile*, *< L. medicabilis*, that can be healed, *< meditari*, heal, cure. *See medicate*.] Capable of medication, that may be cured or healed.

Songs of victory and praise,

For them who bravely stood unhurt, or bled

With medicinal wounds. *Wordsworth, Ode 1815*

Medicago (mē'di-kā'gō), *n* [*NL. Tournefort, 1700*], *< L. medica*, medic, + term *-ago*, as in *lunago*, etc.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Leguminosae* and the tribe *Trifoliceae*, the clovers. It is characterized by an obtuse keel and a scythe-shaped legume which is more or less spirally curved or twisted. There are about 40 species, natives of Europe, Asia, and Africa, but now naturalized in other parts of the world. They are herbs, or rarely shrubs, with pinnately trifoliate leaves and axillary stamens, and usually small papilionaceous flowers, which are yellow, rarely purple, and grow in axillary racemes or heads, or sometimes almost solitary. The common name of plants of the genus is *medic*, sometimes *medic clover*. *M. sativa* with purple flowers, is an important fodder plant cultivated under the names of *alfalfa* and *lucerne* (which see). *M. lupulina*, the black medic or nonesuch, closely resembles the hop clover, and also shares their name but is distinguished by its black pods. It is of some agricultural value when growing with other herbage. *M. maculata*, the spotted medic (heart-clover), has a peculiar, sprightly, oiled prickly pod. These species are all naturalized in the United States. *M. arborea* is a shrubby species (tree medic, moon trefoil) of southern Europe, said to promote the secretion of milk. *M. sativata* of the Mediterranean region is also a good forage plant, resisting drought well. *M. falcata* is the yellow or sickle podded medic.

medic (mē'di-kal), *a* and *n* [*< F. médical* = *Sp. Pg. medical*, *< ML. medicus*, pertaining to a physician or to medicine, *< L. medicus*, of healing; as a noun, a physician. *See medic*¹.] 1. *a* Pertaining or relating to the profession or practice of medicine, engaged in or connected with the study or treatment of disease as, the medical profession, a medical man, book, or college, medical services, medical science. — 2. Curative, medicinal, therapeutic as, the medicinal properties of a plant, the medical effects of bathing.

Abbreviated *med*

Medical department, geography, etc. *See the nouns.* **Medical director**, a medical officer of the highest grade in the United States navy, having the relative rank of captain. — **Medical finger**¹ [*It. digitus medicus* or *medicus*, *nahr*.] The third finger so called because that finger was supposed to have a nerve connecting it with the heart, and therefore to be medically important.

At last he, with a low courtesy, put on her medical finger a pretty han some golden ring.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, III 17 (Dames)

Medical inspector, a medical officer of the second grade in the United States navy, having the relative rank of commander. — **Medical jurisprudence**, forensic medicine. *See forensic.*

Medical jurisprudence or, as it is sometimes called, **Forensic, Legal, or State Medicine**—may be defined to be

that science which teaches the application of every branch of medical knowledge to the purposes of the law.

A. S. Taylor, Med. Jurisprudence, p. 1

Medical man, a medical practitioner, a physician or surgeon, sometimes, in England, one who has the medical charge of a patient or a family, who may be a licensed apothecary, as distinguished from a physician or doctor.

Messengers went off for her physician and medical man. They came, consulted, prescribed, vanished.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xiv

II. *n* 1 A student or a practitioner of medicine. [*Colloq.*]

The London medicals were quite as popular as the Edinburgh students. *Lancet*, No. 3497, p. 96

2. A small bottle or vial made from glass tubing. The vial maker cuts the tubes into lengths suitable to make two vials, and on each end of the piece, with the aid of a blowpipe forms a neck. He then heats the middle of the tube, parts it centrally, and closes the openings at the separated ends, shaping them properly for the bottoms.

medically (med'ī-kul-i), *adv.* In a medical manner, for medical purposes, with reference to medicine or medical science.

medicament (med'ī-ka-ment), *n* [= *F. médicament* = *Sp. Pg. It. medicamento*, *< L. medicamentum*, a remedy, medicine, drug, *< medicari*, heal. *See medicate*.] 1 A healing substance—anything used as a curative, a medicine or remedy, now, more especially, a healing substance applied externally.

Not with any *medicament* of a contrary temper, as the Galenists use to cure *contraria contrariis* but as the Paracelsians, who cure *similia similibus* making one do four to expell another.

Pultenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 39

I sent more chirurgions, linen, *medicaments* &c, to the several ports in my district. *Fretlyn, Diary, June 7, 1666*

The lump of sugar which pothick as put into the whole some but bitter *medicaments* to please a froward child.

Scott, Abbot, xxii

2 Medicinal effect, curative power, the property of healing or remedying disease or disorder.

The stricken soldier was gathering strength and vitality by the unconscious *medicament* of the soft sunshine and balmy breezes. *Tourget, A Fool's Brand, p. 98*

medicamental (med'ī-ka-men'tul), *a* [*< medicament + -al*] Relating or pertaining to medicaments, having the character of a medicament.

medicamentally (med'ī-ka-men'tul-i), *adv.* In a medicinal way, as a medicament.

The fish [codling] is not a young cod, being more wholesome *medicamentally*, but not so toothsome. *N. and Q., 6th ser., IX 210*

medicamentous (med'ī-ka-men'tus), *a* [*< medicament + -ous*] Pertaining to or produced by drugs. *Med. News*, LIII 414

medicaster (med'ī-ka-s'ter), *n* [= *It. medicastro*, *< L. medicus*, a physician, + *dim. -aster*.] A pretender to medical knowledge or skill, an ignorant doctor.

Many *medicasters*, pretenders to physick, buy the degree of doctor abroad.

Whitlock, Manners of the English (1654), p. 107 (Latham)

medicate (med'ī-kāt), *v. t.*, pret and pp *medicated*, ppr *medicating* [*< L. medicatus*, pp of *medicari* (> *It. medicare* = *Sp. Pg. medicar* = *OF. mēdier*), heal, cure, *< medicus*, a physician, surgeon. *See medic*¹.] 1 To make medicinal, tincture or imbue with a remedial substance or principle.

To this may be ascribed the great effects of *medicated waters*.

Arbuthnot, Aliments

2 To treat with medicine, ply with or as if with drugs.

Did over Siren warble so dulcet a song to ears already prepossessed and *medicated* with spells of treason's offensiveness? *De Quincey, Philok. of Rom. Hist.*

Medicated ale, bath, etc. *See the nouns.*

medication (med'ī-kā'shon), *n* [= *F. médication* = *Pr. medicatio* = *Pg. medicatio* = *It. medicazione*, *< L. as if *medicatio(n-)*, *< medicari*, heal, cure. *See medicate*.] 1 The act or process of medicating or imbuing with medicinal substances, the infusion of medicinal virtues. — 2 The use or application of medicine, specifically, the administration of a therapeutic agent in order to produce some specific modification in the structure or function of the organism, as in producing diuresis, perspiration, etc.

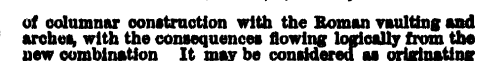
He advised to observe the times of notable mutations, as the equinoxes and the solstices, and to decline *medication* ten days before and after.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv 13

medicative (med'ī-kā-tiv), *a* [*< medicate + -ive*] Having medicinal properties, curing, tending to cure.

Medicean (med'ī-sē'an), *a* [*< It. Medici* (see def.), a surname (orig. pl. of *medico*, a physician).

Hallam, Middle Ages
Medieval architecture, the most important branch of medieval art, including a great number of varied styles. This architecture embodies a union of the Greek system



about A. D. 300, in the palace of the Emperor Diocletian at Spalato, in which arcades were introduced supported on free-standing shafts instead of the Roman piers with engaged columns, and in which the profile of the architrave was continued around the archivolt, which had usurped the architrave's function, and now sprang directly from the capital, abandoning the meaningless Roman interposition between archivolt and column of a small section of a mock entablature. Despite local differences, medieval architecture represents a continuous development from the classical Roman to the modifications wrought by the Renaissance. At its origin, copying Roman models, it was poor and rude, owing to the lack of skill and of resources in its builders. Every succeeding generation sought to perfect the system of vaulted ceilings to which the characteristic forms of this architecture are due. The application of the Roman groin vault was extended and brought into new combinations, the pointed arch and vault were evolved, as possessing more stability and elasticity than the old round arched forms, and finally the use of ribs to strengthen and support the vault was elaborated. By about 1225 medieval architecture could solve with the utmost economy and artistic excellence any problem that could be presented to masonry construction. From about 1250 architects, embarrassed no longer by inherent difficulties, began to lose the simple beauty of their style in unnecessary elaboration of details as in complicated window-traceries and in distorted profiles of moldings, and architecture progressively declined, so that the simplification of external forms effected by the Renaissance was a gain. But the sound and scientific medieval methods of construction remained in great part beneath the Renaissance exterior, and indeed are not yet wholly abandoned, especially in France. Many fanciful theories have been formed as to the origin of medieval architecture, especially that deriving its groin vaulting from an imitation of the lines of interlacing branches in an avenue of trees. It was, however, in fact a thoroughly logical growth from classical models, and the result of consistent efforts to adapt means to the ends sought. Thus, the problem in a great church or hall was to cover in securely a large space with as few interruptions as possible to sight and sound, hence the tendency to widen the arches and to reduce the thickness of the pillars. The great height of such buildings was not induced by a desire to "soar heavenward," but by the necessity to secure light for the nave by windows pierced above the roofs of the aisles. The typical decoration of this architecture is of the highest beauty and fitness, ornamenting but not masking the construction, and, while based chiefly on natural forms, it always, until the decline of the style, conventionalized these appropriately to their architectural function. This architecture attained its best development in France. See *Byzantine, Romanesque, Pointed, etc.* — **Medieval art**, the art of the entire middle ages in Europe beginning in the gradual transformation of classical forms and ideals, and extending to the Renaissance, or, roughly, to the year 1500, though in Italy it actually became merged earlier in the new current of modern art, and in the north, as in England and Germany, it continued later. It embraces a countless number of regional and local styles and schools, yet all animated by a kindred spirit. It is second in importance in art-history only to the art of Greece, and, while in many ways it fell far short of Greek art, the course of its development from rude beginnings was very similar, and, like the Greek, presents a consecutive and sincere effort on the part of succeeding craftsmen and artists constantly to do better. Its ideal of beauty was less high than that of the Greeks, it was more of a didactic art, seeking, in its illuminations and painting and sculpture, to illustrate and enforce the teachings of the Bible and the inherent imperfection of man. Yet the general similarity of methods of observation and work was so close that in France especially, after the close of the archaic period in the thirteenth century, much figure sculpture was produced, as that in the portals of the cathedral of Rheims and on the north transept of that of Rouen, which is in spirit thoroughly Greek, and is equal to all but the best Greek draped work. In decoration medieval art was predominant. Like Greek art, it was understood and appreciated not by a small cultivated class, but by the whole people. It consistently sought to give to the commonest tools and utensils beautiful forms and characteristic ornament, while the architectural sculpture and decorative combinations of forms have never been surpassed in their variety, in their beauty of execution, and in their fitness to the ends which it was sought to attain. To the general artistic sentiment, religious fervor, and emulative spirit of the period most of the great cathedrals, embodying, like a Greek temple, the best architecture and sculpture and the best decoration of the day, owe their origin. — **Medieval history**, Latin, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n* One belonging to the middle ages. This view of landscape differs from that of the *medievalists*. *Ruskin*

medievalism, medisevalism (mē-di-ē-val-izm), *n*. [*< medieval + -ism*] 1 That which is characteristic of the middle ages, the medieval spirit, practice, or methods in regard to anything, a peculiarity or characteristic of the middle ages. Again, I say, it is a pity to have our language interlarded with Orientalisms and *Medievalisms*. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX 666.

2 Devotion to or adoption of the spirit or practice of the middle ages; medieval tendency in thought or action, as with respect to religion or politics.

Even Abbotford despite its cherished associations, jarred upon me a little, because I knew its *medievalism* was all carbon piece. *Mrs Braddon, Hostages to Fortune*, p. 12.

medievalist, medisevalist (mē-di-ē-val-ist), *n*. [*< medieval + -ist*] 1. One who is versed in the history of the middle ages. — 2. One who sympathizes with the spirit and principles of

the middle ages: often with the sense of one who is antiquated or behind the times. — 3. One who lived in the middle ages.

You have but to walk aside, however, into the Palazzo Pubblico, to feel yourself very much like a thrifty old *medievalist*. *H. James, Jr., Trans Sketches*, p. 264

medievalize, medisevalize (mē-di-ē-val-iz), *v* *t*; pret and pp. *medievalized, medisevalized*, ppr. *medievalizing, medisevalizing* [*< medieval + -ize*] To render medieval.

Mr. Fellows, the painter, had helped with the costumes, supplying some from his own artistic properties, and *medievalizing* others. *Hawells, Annie Kilburn*, xvi

medievally, medisevally (mē-di-ē-val-i), *adv* In a medieval manner, in accord with the spirit or method of the middle ages

medifixed (mē-di-fikst), *a* [*< L medius, middle, + fixus, fixed, + -i-iz*] In bot., attached by the middle, as an anther upon its filament. Compare *basifixed*

medifurca (mē-di-fēr-kā), *n*, pl. *medifurcae* (-sē). [*NL, < L medius, middle, + furca, fork*] In entom., the middle forked or double apodema which projects from the sternal wall into the cavity of a thoracic somite of an insect

medifurcal (mē-di-fēr-kal), *a* [*< medifurca + -al*] Pertaining to the medifurca, or having its character as a medifurcal process

medillt, *a* and *n* A Middle English form of *middle*

Medina (mē-di-nē), *n*, pl. [*< Meda + -ina*] A subfamily of *Cyprinidae*, typified by the genus *Meda*. It is characterized by a short posterior dorsal fin armed with two spines, the posterior of which closes into a groove in the other, and by the adherence of the ventral fins to the abdomen by their inner margins. Few species are known, all confined to streams of the southwestern part of the United States

Medina sandstone. See *sandstone*

medine (mē-din), *n* [*Also medino, < F mehin (Cotgrave), appar of Ar origin*] A small coin and money of account in Egypt, the fortieth part of a piaster

47 medines pass in value as the dukat of gold of Venice. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II 271

Medinilla (mē-di-nil-lā), *n* [*NL (Gaudichaud, 1826), named after D J de Medinilla y Pineda, governor of the Marianne Islands*] A genus of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceae*, type of the tribe *Medinilleae*. It is characterized by eight, ten, or twelve nearly equal stamens, the connective of the anthers two lobed or spurred in front and with two lobes or one spur at the back, and a calyx tube scarcely longer than the ovary. About 75 species are known, natives of the East Indies, the Malay archipelago, Madagascar, and the islands off the west coast of Africa. They are erect or climbing shrubs generally quite smooth, with opposite or whorled entire fleshy leaves, and clusters of white or rose colored flowers. Several of the species are very ornamental. The most common greenhouse species is perhaps *M. magnifica*, a beautiful plant with pink flowers.

Medinilleae (mē-di-nil-lē-ē), *n*, pl. [*NL (Benthams and Hooker, 1867), < Medinilla + -ae*] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceae*, typified by the genus *Medinilla*. It is distinguished by a berry like or coriaceous fruit, which breaks open irregularly, by having the stamens usually equal and recurved with a connective lobed or spurred both at the back and in front, or only posteriorly, and by leaves which are not stipulate between the primary nerves. The tribe includes 12 genera and about 145 species, all natives of the Old World

medinot, *n* Same as *medine*

mediocral (mē-di-ō-kral), *a* [*< mediocres + -al*] 1 Being of a middle quality, mediocre as, *mediocral intellect Addison* — 2 In entom., being of middle length — **Mediocral antennae**, in entom., those antennae which have the same length as the insect's body, or which, being turned backward on the body, attain the posterior extremity. *Kirby*

mediocre (mē-di-ō-kēr), *a* and *n* [= *F médiocre* = *Sp Pg It mediocris, < L mediocris*, in a middle state, of middle size, middling, moderate, ordinary, *< medius, middle* see *medium*] **I.** *a* Of moderate degree or quality, middling, indifferent, ordinary

A very mediocre poet, one Drayton, is yet taken some notice of. *Pope To Dr Warburton*, Nov 27, 1742.

II. *n* 1 One of middling quality, talents, or merit. *Southey [Kare]* — 2. A monk between twenty-four and forty years of age, who was excused from the office of the chantry and from reading the epistle and gospel, but performed his duty in choir, cloister, and refectory. *Shipley*

mediocrist (mē-di-ō-krist), *n* [*< mediocris + -ist*] A person of middling abilities; a mediocre person. [Rare]

He [John Hughes] is too grave a poet for me, and, I think, among the *mediocristes* in prose as well as verse. *Swift, To Pope*, Sept. 2, 1735

mediocrity (mē-di-ō-k'ri-ti), *n*; pl. *mediocrities* (-tiz) [= *F mediocrité* = *Fr. mediocritat* = *Sp. mediocridad* = *Pg. mediocridade* = *It. mediocrità, < L. mediocritas*], a middle state, *< mediocris*, in a middle state see *mediocris*.] 1. The character or state of being mediocre; a middle state or degree; a moderate degree or rate, specifically, a moderate degree of mental ability

Albeit all bountye dwelleth in *mediocrity*, yet perfect felicity dwelleth in supremacy. *Spenser, Shep Cal*, July, Embleme

For modern Historians there are some few very worthy but the greater part beneath *mediocrity*. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, II 190

His humanity ingeniousness, and modesty, the *mediocrity* of his abilities. *Macaulay, Hist.* I, II, 1

2 *Moderation, temperance*

Mediocrity, or the holding of a middle course, has been highly extolled in morality. *Bacon, Physical Fables*, VI

Body and mind must be exercised, not one, but both, and that in a *mediocrity*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel*, p. 324

3 A mediocre person, one of moderate capacity or ability, hence, a person of little note or repute, one who is little more than a nobody

They proclaim, with a striking unanimity of bitterness, that their managers are nearly all *mediocrities*, with no training for the duties they venture to assume, without influence on the destinies of the country they pretend to govern. *Nineteenth Century*, XLIV 475

= *Syn.* 1 *Medium, Average, etc.* See *mean*, *n*

mediodorsal (mē-di-ō-dōr'sal), *a* [*< L medius, middle, + dorsum, back* see *dorsal*] Median and dorsal, situated in the middle line of the back, dorsomedial. *Huxley and Martin*

mediopalatine (mē-di-ō-pal'ā-tin), *a* and *n* [*< L medius, middle, + palatum, palate* see *palate*] **I.** *a* Situated in the median line of the palate, as a suture, uniting the right and left palate bones

II. *n* A mediopalatine bone

Other formations which, like the *mediopalatine*, serve to bind the palate halves together

Coues, Key to N A Birds, p. 173

mediopectus (mē-di-ō-pēk'tus), *n*, pl. *mediopecta* (-tō-rā) [*NL*] Same as *medipectus*

mediosubmedian (mē-di-ō-sūb mē-di-an), *a* [*< medi(an) + submedian*] In entom., common to or intervening between the median and submedian nervures of an insect's wing as, the *mediosubmedian interspace*

mediotarsal (mē-di-ō-tār'sal), *a* [*< L medius, middle, + NL tarsus tarsus* see *tarsal*] Situated in the middle of the tarsus, especially, formed between the proximal and distal rows of tarsal bones as, a *mediotarsal* ankle-joint. See *thiotarsal*

Mediotarsal articulation, the kind of ankle joint which is characteristic of all those vertebrates below mammals which have a tarsus the joint being formed between the proximal and distal, of tarsal bones, not between the proximal row and the leg as in mammals. It occurs in all birds and in those reptiles which have tarsal

mediotransverse (mē-di-ō-trāns-vēr's), *a* [*< medi(an) + transverse*] Same as *transmedian*

medioventral (mē-di-ō-ven'tral), *a* [*< medi(an) + ventral*] In anat and zool., median and ventral, situated in the middle line of the ventral or under side of an animal, ventrimedial. Also *median-ventral*

medioximous (mē-di-ōk'sū-mus), *a* [*< L medioximus, mediorimus*, that is in the middle, superl., *< F medior, in medioris*, in a middle state, *< medius, middle* see *mediocris* and *medium*.] Middlemost, intermediary

The whole order of the *medioximous* or Internum order. *Dr H. Morre, Mystery of Iniquity*, I xii § 6

medipectoral (mē-di-pek'tō-ral), *a* [*< medipectus (-pector-) + -al*] Of or pertaining to the medipectus — **Medipectoral legs**, in entom., the intermediate or second pair of legs of a hexapod

medipectus (mē-di-pek'tus), *n*, pl. *medipecta* (-tō-rā) [*NL, < L medius, middle, + pectus, breast*] In entom., the middle breast, the under side of the mesothorax, the central portion of the sternum of an insect more frequently called *mesosternum*. Also *mediopectus*

medipeduncle (mē-di-pē-dung'kū), *n* Same as *medipedunculus*

medipeduncular (mē-di-pē-dung'kū-lar), *a* Of or pertaining to a medipedunculus

medipedunculus (mē-di-pē-dung'kū-lus), *n*, pl. *medipedunculi* (-li) [*< L medius, middle + pedunculus, peduncle* see *peduncle*] The middle peduncle of the cerebellum, the pontibacchium. *B G Wilder*

mediscalene (mē-di-skā-lēn), *a*. [*< mediscalanus*] Of or pertaining to the mediscalanus

mediscalanus (mē-di-skā-lē-nus), *n*; pl. *mediscaleni* (-ni) [*NL, < L medius, middle, + NL*

scalenus, *q v*] The middle scalene muscle of the neck; the scalenus medius. *Coues*.

medisect (mē-dī-sekt'), *v t*. [< *L. medius*, middle, + *secare*, pp *rectus*, cut] To cut through the middle; sever into equal right and left parts. *B G Wilder*.

medisection (mē-dī-sek'shon), *n*. [< *medisect* + *-ion*, after *section*] Hemisection dissection at the meson or median longitudinal line of the body. *B G Wilder*.

meditabundant (med'i-tā-bund'), *a*. [< *LL. meditabundus*, < *L. meditari*, meditate see *meditate*] Pensive, thoughtful. *Barley*, 1731.

meditance (med'i-tans), *n*. [< *medit(are)* + *-ance*] Meditation.

Your first thought is more
Than others' labour of *meditance*, your premeditating
More than their actions
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, I 1

meditant (med'i-tant), *a* and *n*. [< *L. meditant(-is)*, pp of *meditari*, meditate see *meditate*] 1. A Meditating.

A wise justice of peace *meditant*
B Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Ind

II. *n* One who meditates, one who gives himself up to meditation. [Rare]

Celestial *Meditant*! whose Ardours rise
Deep from the fountains and kiddle to the Skies
A Phycian, To James Hervey, on his Meditations among
(the fountains) (1748)

meditate (med'i-tāt), *v*, pret and pp *meditated*, pp *meditating*. [< *L. meditari*, pp of *meditari* (> *It meditare* = Sp *Pg meditar* = F *méditer*), think or reflect upon, consider, design, purpose, intend, in form as if frsq of *mederi*, heal, cure, in sense (and in form, allowing for the possible interchange of *d* and *t*) near to (*tr medetari*, care for attend to, study, practise, etc.)] I. *trans* 1 To think abstractedly, engage in mental contemplation, revolve a subject in the mind, cogitate, ruminate.

Isaac went out to *meditate* in the field at eventide
Gen xxiv 61

While I roved about the forest, long and bitterly *meditating*
Tennyson, Boscley.

2 To think out a plan or method, engage in planning or contriving, fix one's thoughts with reference to a result or conclusion followed by *on* or *upon*.

I will *meditate* the while upon some horrid message for
a challenge
Shak, T. N., III 4 219

= *Syn* To consider, reflect. See list under *contemplate*, *v*.

II. *trans* 1 To plan, design, intend.

Some affirmed that I *meditated* a war, God knows, I did
not then think of war
Bacon, Basilike

Resolved to win, he *meditates* the way
By force to ravish, or by fraud betray
Pope, R. of the L., II 81

Here the grim tyrant *meditates* his wrath
Thomson, Winter, 1 398.

2 To think on, revolve in the mind, consider.

Blessed is the man that doth *meditate* good things
Eccles xiv 20

Alas! what boots it with incessant care
To tend the homely slighted, shepherd's trade
And strictly *meditate* the thankless Muse?
Milton, Lycidas, l. 66

3. To observe thoughtfully or intently, contemplate vigilantly, watch. [Rare]

Crouch'd close he [a spaniel] lies, and *meditates* the prey
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 102

= *Syn* 1 To devise, concoct — 2 To contemplate, ruminate, revolve, study.

meditatio fugæ (med-i-tā'shī-ō fū'jā), [*L.*, contemplation of flight see *meditation* and *fugue*]. In *Scots law*, a phrase noting the position of a debtor who meditates an escape to avoid the payment of his debts. When a creditor can make oath that his debtor, whether native or foreigner, is in *meditatio fugæ*, or when he has reasonable ground of apprehension that the debtor has such an intention, he is entitled to a warrant to apprehend the debtor. The warrant may be obtained from any judge of the Court of Session, the sheriff, a magistrate of a burgh or a justice of the peace, and is termed a *meditatio fugæ warrant*. Under the Debtors ('& ofland) Act, 1881, which abolishes imprisonment for debt except in a few special cases, warrants of this kind are practically obsolete. *Imp Dict*.

meditation (med-i-tā'shon), *n*. [< *ME. meditacioun*, < *OF. meditacion*, F *méditation* = Sp *meditacion* = Pg *meditação* = It *meditazione*, < *L. meditatio(n-)*, < *meditari*, meditate. see *meditate*] 1 The act of meditating, close or continued thought, the turning or revolving of a subject in the mind, sustained reflection.

Let the words of my mouth and the *meditation* of my heart be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my redeemer
Ps xix 14.

And the imperial votaries passed on
In maiden *meditation*, fancy-free
Shak, M. N. D., II 1. 164.

It should be no interruption to your pleasures to hear me often say that I love you, and that you are as much my *meditations* as myself
Donne, Letters, IV

He, then, that neglects to actuate such discourses loses the benefit of his *meditation*.

Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1836), I 69

Deep and slow, exhausting thought
In *meditation* dwelt with learning wrought
Byron, Child Harold, III 107

2 Religious contemplation.

He is within, with two right reverend fathers,
Divinely bent to *meditation*
Shak, Rich III, III 7 62

Meditations in order to a good life let them be as exalted as the capacity of the person and subject will endure up to the height of contemplation, but if contemplation comes to be a distinct thing, and something besides or beyond a distinct degree of virtuous *meditation*, it is lost to all sense, and religion, and prudence.

Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1836), I 73.

3 In *theol.* (a) A private devotional act, consisting in deliberate reflection upon some spiritual truth or mystery, accompanied by mental prayer and by acts of the affections and of the will, especially formation of resolutions as to future conduct. Meditation differs from study in that its principal object is not to acquire knowledge but to advance in love of God and holiness of life. (b) A public act of devotion, in which a director leads a congregation in meditating upon some spiritual subject — 4. A short literary composition in which the subject (usually religious) is treated in a meditative manner as, a volume of hymns and *meditations*.

But nathless this *meditation*
I putte it ay under correction
Of clerkes for I am not textuel
Chaucer, Prologue to Parson's Tale, l. 55

meditationist (med-i-tā'shon-ist), *n*. [< *meditation* + *-ist*] A writer or composer of meditations. *Southey*, The Doctor, interchapter xxii.

meditativist (med'i-tā-tiv-ist), *n*. [< *meditative* + *-ist*] One given to meditation or thoughtfulness. [Rare] *Imp Dict*.

meditative (med'i-tā-tiv), *a*. [= F *méditatif* = Pr *meditativo* = Sp *Pg* It *meditativo*, < *LL. meditativus*, < *L. meditari*, meditate: see *meditate*] 1 Addicted to meditation.

Abellard was pious, reserved, and *meditative*
Berrington, Hist Abellard

2. Pertaining or inclining to or expressing meditation as, a *meditative* mood.

Inward self disparagement affords
To *meditative* spleen a grateful feast.
Wordsworth, Excursion, IV

meditatively (med'i-tā-tiv-ly), *adv*. In a meditative manner, with meditation.

meditativeness (med'i-tā-tiv-ness), *n*. The state or character of being meditative, thoughtfulness.

meditate (med'it), *v t*. [< *OF. mediter*, < *L. meditari*, meditate see *meditate*] To meditate upon, consider or study thoughtfully.

Meditating the sacred Temple's plot
Sylvester to of Du Bassas's Weeks, II, The Magnificence

mediterraneal (med'i-te-rān'), *a*. [= F *méditerrané* = Pr *mediterraneo* = Sp *Pg* It *mediterraneo*, < *L. mediterraneus*, midland, inland, remote from the sea (*LL. Mediterraneum mare*, the Mediterranean Sea, previously called *Mare magnum, nostrum, internum*); as a noun, the interior, < *medius*, middle, + *terra*, land (cf *mediterranean*)] Same as *mediterranean*.

They that have seen the *mediterranean* or inner parts of the kingdom of China, do report it to be a most amiable country
Hakluyt's Voyages, II II 91

And for our own ships, they went sundry voyages, as well to your streights, which you call the Pillars of Hercules, as to other parts in the Atlantic and *mediterranean* Seas
Bacon, New Atlantis

mediterranean (med'i-te-rā-nē-an), *a*. [< *mediterraneal* + *-an*] 1. In the midst of an expanse of land; away from the sea; inland.

Their buildings are for the most part of tumber, for the *mediterranean* countreys have almost no stone
The Kingdom of Japonia

These facts appear to be opposed to the theory that rock salt is due to the sinking of water charged with salt in *mediterranean* spaces of the ocean
Darwin, Geol Observations, p 580

2 Nearly or quite surrounded by land, existing in the midst of inclosing land; confined or cut off by a bordering of land used specifically [cap] as the name of the sea between Europe and Africa, the *Mediterranean* Sea, or (substantively) the *Mediterranean*, and rarely otherwise. — 3 [cap] Pertaining to, situated on or near, or dwelling about the Mediterranean Sea: as, the *Mediterranean* currents, the *Mediterranean*

countries or races. — *Mediterranean fan-palm*, *fan-fer*, etc. See the nouns. — *Mediterranean subregion*, in *zoogeog.*, the second of four subregions into which the Palearctic region is divided. As bounded by Wallace, it includes all the countries south of the Pyrenees, Alps, Balkans, and Caucasus mountains, all the southern shores of the Mediterranean to the Atlas range and beyond to the extratropical part of the Sahara and the Nile valley to the second cataract, while eastward it includes the northern half of Arabia, all Persia and Baluchistan, and perhaps Afghanistan to the Indus.

mediterraneous (med'i-te-rā-nē-us), *a*. [< *L. mediterraneus*, midland see *mediterranean*.] Inland, remote from the ocean or sea.

It is found in mountains and *mediterraneous* parts
Sir T. Browne, Vulg Err, II 4

meditullium (mē-dī-tul'i-um), *n*. [NL., < ML *meditullum*, *meditulum*, etc., the middle of a thing, a yolk, hub, etc., < *L. medius*, middle, + *-tullum*, *-tulum*, etc., apparently a mere termination] In bot., same as *diptloe*, 2. See cut under *diptloe*.

medium (mē'di-um), *n* and *a*. [= F. *medium* = Sp *medio* = Pg *meio* = It *medio*, *n*, a medium, middle course, < *L. medius*, neut. of *medius*, middle, = Gr. *μέσος*, middle see *middle*.] I. *n*; pl *media* or *mediums* (-ā, -umz) 1 That which holds a middle place or position, that which comes or stands between the extremes in a series, as of things, principles, ideas, circumstances, etc., a mean.

They love or hate, no *medium* amongst them
Burton, Anat of Mel, p 167

For there is no *medium* between living in sin and for
saking of it, and nothing deserves the name of Repen-
tance that is short of that
Stillington, Sermons, III

A generous friendship no cold *medium* knows,
Burns with one love, with one resentment glows
Pope, Illiad, II 725

The piece, however, has no *medium* all that is not ex-
cellent is intolerably bad
Gifford, Int to Ford's Plays, p 31

Technically — (a) In *math.*, a mean. See *mean*. (b) In *logic*, the mean or middle term of a syllogism. (c) A size of paper between demy and royal. American printing medium is 19 x 24 inches, American writing medium, 18 x 24 inches, English printing medium, 18 x 24 inches, English writing medium, 17½ x 22 inches, American double medium, 24 x 38 inches, and American medium and a half, 24 x 30 inches.

2 Anything which serves or acts intermediate-ly, something by means of which an action is performed or an effect produced, an intervening agency or instrumentality as, the atmosphere is a *medium* of sound.

Nothing comes to him not spalled by the sophisticating
medium of mortal uses
Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster

A negotiation was opened through the *medium* of the
ambassador
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xviii

The social *medium* has been created for man by human
ity
Maudsley, Body and Will, p 167

Specifically — (a) In *painting*, any liquid vehicle, as linseed-oil, poppy-oil, varnish, or water, with which dry pigments are ground, or with which pigments are mixed by the painter while at work in order to give them greater fluidity. (b) In *acoustics*, a ponderable elastic substance, as air or other gas, water, etc., which transmits the energy of the sound in waves of condensation and rarefaction to the ear. (c) In *heat* and *light*, that which transmits the energy of the heated or luminous body to a distance in undulatory waves, the ether. (d) In *biology*, the nutritive substance, either a liquid or a solid, in which or upon which the various forms of microscopical life are grown for study. The liquid media employed are infusions of yeast, extract of beer yeast, and broth of various kinds of meat. The solid media most used are eggs, slices of potatoes and carrots, agar-agar, and especially gelatin and the gelatinized serum of the blood of oxen. After being thoroughly sterilized by heat, they are usually placed in test-tubes, and inoculated with the form that it is desired to study, the cultures may then be observed through the glass.

3. A person through whom, or through whose agency, another acts; specifically, one who is supposed to be controlled in speech and action by the will of another person or a disembodied being, as in animal magnetism and spiritualism; an instrument for the manifestation of another personality. Many of the so-called spiritual mediums claim the power of acting upon and through matter, by means of the spirits controlling them, in a manner independent of ordinary material conditions and limitations. In this sense the plural *mediums* is preferred.

Although particular persons adopted the profession of *media* between men and Elohim there was no limitation of the power, in the view of ancient Israel, to any special class of the population
Buxley, in Nineteenth Century, XIX 384

4 Something of mean or medium weight, size, etc. [Colloq.]

The present classification of the cavalry of the line is as follows thirteen regiments of *Mediums*, comprising the seven regiments of Dragoon Guards, numbered 1 to 7, etc.
N and Q, 7th ser, VIII 111

The 4th Dragoon Guards are no longer "Heavies" but *Mediums*.
N and Q, 7th ser, VIII 111

Circulating medium, coin and bank notes, or paper convertible into money on demand, currency — *Medium* coin, in *astrology*, midheaven, the meridian of the place of

observation.—**Medium** of cognition, a cognition producing other cognition inferentially or quasi-inferentially. —**Medium** of form or of participation, in logic, something which partakes of the nature of both of two extremes.—**Syn.** 1. *Average, Mediocrity, etc.* See *means*.

II. a Middle; middling; mean. as, a man of medium size.—**Syn.** See *mean*.
mediumistic (mē'di-um-ist'ik), *a* Of or pertaining to spiritualistic mediums: as, mediumistic phenomena

Private and unpaid "mediums," or other persons in whose presence mediumistic phenomena occur
Amer Soc Psych. Research, I 286

mediumship (mē'di-um-ship), *n* [**<** *medium* + *-ship*] The state or condition of being a spiritualistic medium, the vocation or function of such a medium.

Animal magnetism clairvoyance mediumship, or mesmerism are antagonistic to this science
Quoted in *Contemporary Rev*, LI 303

medium-sized (mē'di-um-sizd), *a*. Of medium or middle size, of an intermediate or of an average size

medius (mē'di-us), *n* [**ML** and **NL** use of *L. medius*, middle—see *medium*] In music (*a*) In Gregorian music, an inflection, modulation, or deviation from monotone, used to mark a partial break in the text, as at the end of a clause It consists of a downward step of a minor third See *accent*, 8 (*b*) A tenor or alto voice or voice-part, a mean.

The superius, medius, tenor, and bassus parts of Byrd's Gradualia
Athenaeum, No 3190, p. 321

Medjidie (me-jid'-e), *n* [**Turk** *mejidi*, **<** *mejid*, lit glorious (*Abd-ul-mejid*, lit glorious servant of God), **<** *Ar mejid*, glorious, **<** *mejid*, glory] 1 A Turkish order of knighthood, instituted in 1852 by the sultan Abdul-Mejid, and conferred on many foreign officers who took part with Turkey in the Crimean war—2 A modern silver coin of Turkey, named from the sultan Abdul-Mejid who coined it in 1844 It is equivalent to 20 piasters, and worth, approximately, 85 cents

medjidite (me-jid'-it), *n* [**<** *Medjid* (see def.) + *-ite*] In mineral (named after the sultan Abdul-Mejid), a hydrous sulphate of uranium and calcium, occurring with uraninite

medlar (med'lār), *n* [Formerly also *medler*, **<** *ME medler*, *meddele*, **<** *OF medler*, *mesler*, *meslier* (*F néflier*), a medlar-tree, **<** *mesle*, *mesple*, *F dual mēl*, also (with change of orig *m* to *n*, as in *map*, *nape*, *napkin*, etc.) **OF** **neuple*, *neple*, *F néple* = *Sp néspira* = *Pg nespera* = *It nespola*, 1, the medlar (fruit), **<** *Sp nespero* = *It nespola*, medlar-tree, = *D M(G) mispel* = *OHG mespila*, *nespela*, *MHG mispel*, *nespil*, *G mispel* = *Sw Dan mispel* = *Bohem mishpule*, *nyshpule* = *Pol. mespil*, *mis-pul*, *meszpul* = *Hung nespolya*, *naspolya* = *Turk mushmula* (**>** *Serv mushmula*), **<** *L mespilus*, *f.*, a medlar, medlar-tree, **<** *Gr μέσπλον*, neut, a medlar, medlar-tree, *μεσπλίον*, the medlar-tree] 1 A small, generally bushy tree, *Mespilus Germanica*, related to the crab-apple, cultivated in gardens for its fruit It is wild in central and southern Europe, but was introduced from western Asia See *Mespilus*



Leaves and fruit of Medlar tree (*Mespilus Germanica*)

Meddellors in hoothe lande gladdest be,
So it be moist, that come also in cold
Palladius, Husbandrie (E F T 8), p. 121

Witwoud grows by the Knight, like a Medlar grafted on a Crab

2 The fruit of the above tree, resembling a small brown-skinned apple, but with a broad disk at the summit surrounded by the remains of the calyx-lobes. When first gathered, it is harsh and unpalatable, but in the early stages of decay it acquires an acid flavor much relished by some. There are several varieties

You'll be rotten ere you be half ripe, and that's the right virtue of the medlar
Shak, As you Like It, III 2 123

The stalk of the cotton wool plant, no bigger than that of wheat, but rough as the Beans the head round and bearded, in size and shape of a medlar
Sandys, Traveller, p. 12

Dutch medlar, the common variety of medlar.—**Japanese medlar** Same as *loquat*, 2.—**Neapolitan or Welsh medlar**. See *asorote*

medlar-tree (med'lār-trē), *n* [**Cf.** *ME. medle-tree*] Same as *medlar*, 1

medlar-wood (med'lār-wūd), *n*. Some hardwooded species of *Myrtus*, growing in Mauritius and adjacent islands, as *M. mespiloides*.

medle, *v* An obsolete form of *meddle*.

medle, *n* [**ME**, **<** *OF. mesle*, *mesple*, *medlar*—see *medlar*] A medlar—perhaps only in the compound *medle-tree*.

medleest, *n* and *a* An obsolete form of *medley*

medle-tree, *n* [**ME**] Same as *medlar-tree*

A sat and dined in a wedge,

Under a faire medle tre

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 52. (*Hallwell*)

medley (med'li), *n* and *a* [Formerly also *medly*, *medlie*, **<** *ME medlee*, *medli*, **<** *OF medlee*, *meslee*, *medlee*, *F mēlé* (**>** *E mēlec* and *mēlly*) = *Sp. mesela* = *Pg mesela*, a mixing, orig fem of *medle*, *mesle*, etc., pp of *medler*, *mesler*, mix see *meddle* and *medli*] 1 *n* 1 A mixture, a mingled and confused mass of elements, ingredients, or parts, a jumble, a hodgepodge

Love is a medley of endearments, jura,

Suspicious quarrels, reconciliements, wars

Then peace again

They will bear no more

This medley of philosophy and war

Addison, (*ato*

The ballet had been a favourite subject of court diversion since Beaujoyeux produced in 1581 *Le Ballet Comique de la Roynie*, a medley of dancing, choral singing and musical dialogue
Encyc Brit, XVII 87

2 A musical composition, song, or entertainment consisting of incongruous or disjointed scraps or parts selected from different sources, a mélange or potpourri—3 A fabric woven from yarn spun from wool which has been dyed of various colors

Every Wooden Weaver shall have for every yard of Medlee Id Qs Statute (1600), quoted in Ribton Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 441

As Medleys are most made in other shires, as good Whites are all woven in this county
Puller, Worthies, Wilts, II 435 (*Davies*)

4 A hand-to-hand fight, a melley or mēlée

As soon as the spears were spent, thei drough oute theire swordes, and be gonne the medle on foot, and on horschak
Mertin (E T 8), III 157

= **Syn** 1 *Mucellany*, *Jumble* etc See *marthure*

II. a 1 Mingled, confused

Quilms at my heart, convulsions in my nerves,

Within my little world make medley war

A medley air

Of cunning and of impudence

Wordsworth, Peter Bell

2 Mixed, of a mixed stuff or color

He rood but hoornly in a medlee cote

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog to C T, I 328

medley (med'li), *v* [**<** *medley*, *n*] To mix

His heer was grete and blakke, and foule medled

Mertin (E T 8), III 685

A medled cote of the orders of the temple and the cere monies of popery is not the best way to banish popery

Quoted in *Hooker's Eccles Polity*, IV 8

Médoc (me-dok'), *n* [From *Médoc*, a region in France, in the department of Gironde] A class of excellent French red Bordeaux wines, included under the English term of clarets, comprising the finest wines of the Bordeaux type, the Chateau Lafite, Chateau Margaux, and Chateau La Tour, as well as many other brands of desirable quality and more moderate cost All these wines have a delicate aroma, and a peculiar slightly bitterish flavor, and when pure are free from headiness

medrick, **madrick** (med'rik, mad'rik), *n* [Origin obscure] The term of a swallow

A medrick that makes you look overhead

With short, sharp screams as he sights his prey

Lowell, Applaudore

medrinack (med'ri-nak), *n* [Also *medrinague*, formerly in pl *medrinacks*, *medrinackes*, appar of native origin] A coarse fiber from the Philippines, obtained from the sago-palm, and used chiefly for stiffening dress-hings, etc *Maunder*.

medrissa (me-dri-sā), *n* Same as *madrasah*.

medulla (mē-dul'ā), *n* [= *F médulle* = *Sp medula* = *Pg medulla* = *It medolla*, *medolla*, **<** *L medulla*, marrow, pith, kernel, **<** *medius*, middle see *medium*.] 1 In anat and zool (*a*) Marrow. [Little used] (*b*) The so-called spinal marrow, the spinal cord, or central axis of the nervous system, the myelon more fully called *medulla spinalis* (*c*) The hindmost segment of the brain, continuous with the spinal cord, the afterbrain or metencephalon; the oblongata, more fully called *medulla oblongata* (*d*) The ventral ganglionic chain of the nervous system of some invertebrates, as *Vermes*, supposed to be analogous to the spinal cord of vertebrates (*e*) The pith of a hair (*f*) The myelin, or white and fatty covering of the axis-cylinder of a nerve—2 In bot, the pith of plants

(*a*) In exogens, the central column of parenchymatous tissue about which the wood is formed (*b*) In heteromorous lichens, the innermost stratum of colorless tissue composing the thallus. It exhibits three well marked forms (1) the woody composed of simple or branched entangled filaments (2) the crustaceous, which is tartareous in appearance (3) the cellulose, which consists of angular, rounded, or oblong cellulose—Columns of the *medulla oblongata*. See *column*.—*Medulla oblongata*. See def 1 (*c*), see also *brain*. *Medulla spinalis*. See def 1 (*b*).

medullar (mē-dul'ār), *a* [= *F médullaire* = *Sp medular* = *Pg medullar* = *It medollare*, **<** *L medullaris*, situated in the marrow, **<** *L medulla*, marrow see *medulla*] Same as *medullary* [Rare]

These little emissaries united together at the cortical part of the brain make the medullar part, being a bundle of very small, thin delicate channels of fibres

G Chene, Philosophical Principles

medullary (med'n-lā-rī), *a* [As *medullar*]

1 In anat and zool, pertaining to marrow or medulla, or resembling it in form or position; myelonal as, medullary substance, a medullary cavity, medullary cancer, a medullary foramen—2 In bot, composing or pertaining to the medulla or pith of plants See phrases below.

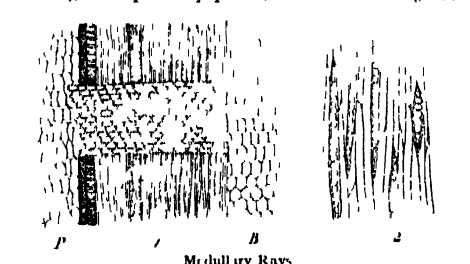
—**Medullary axis**, in lichens, same as medullary layer—**Medullary cancer** Same as *encephaloid cancer* (which see, under *encephaloid*)—**Medullary cavity**, in embryo (*a*) The hollow of the primitively tubular spinal cord

The primitive medullary cavity which persists as the central canal, remains open in the lumbar swelling of birds
Gegenbaur Comp Anat, p. 512

(*b*) The hollow of a bone which contains marrow **Medullary foramen** See *foramen* **Medullary furrow or groove**, in embryo the primitive trace of furrow of a vertebrate embryo, or a corresponding formation in an invertebrate so called from being the site of a future medulla

As the medullary groove deepens its edges become more sharply defined, and its inner border comes close down to the endoderm, thus forming around the two halves of the medulla
Buch's Handbook of Med Sciences, III 174

Medullary layer, in lichens See *medulla*, 2 (*b*) **Medullary plate**, in embryo one of the lips of the medullary groove—**Medullary rays** the radiating vertical bands or plates of parenchymatous tissue in the stems of exogenous plants popularly called the *silver grain*



Longitudinal and radial section through the wood of a branch of maple one year old. 1 Pith. 2 Bark. 3 Longitudinal and radial section of the same wood showing the ends of the medullary rays

There are two kinds—the primary, which extend from the pith (medulla) to the cortex, and the secondary, which are shorter than the primary. The rays may be simple, consisting of a single cell or a single layer of isodiametric cells as in many conifers, or compound, consisting of more than one layer of superimposed cells, as in most dicotyledons. **Medullary sheath**, in bot a narrow zone made up of the innermost layer of woody tissue immediately surrounding the pith in plants. **Medullary tube**, the spinal cord in the primitive tubular stage

medullated (med'n-lā-ted), *a* [**<** *L medulla*, marrow, + *-ate* + *-ed*] Having a medulla

The [spinal] cord will be seen to be mainly made up of medullated nerve fibres
Martin Human Body, p. 177

medullin (mē-dul'in), *n* [**<** *L medulla*, pith, + *-in*] A name given by Brucenot to the cellulose obtained from the pith or medulla of certain plants, as the sunflower and hick

medullispinal (mē-dul-i-spī'nal), *a* [**<** *L medulla*, marrow, pith, + *spina*, spine see *spinal*] Pertaining to the medulla spinalis, spinal marrow, or spinal cord

The medullispinal or proper veins of the spinal cord lie within the dura mater
Holden, Anat (1865), p. 794

medullitis (med-u-lī'tis), *n* [**NL**, **<** *medulla*, marrow, + *-itis*] In pathology same as *myelitis*.

medullose (med'u-lōs), *a* [= *F médulleux* = *Sp meduloso* = *Pg meduloso* = *It medoloso*, **<** *L medullinosus*, full of marrow, **<** *medulla*, marrow, pith see *medulla*] Having the texture of pith *Maunder*

Medusa (mē-dū'sā), *n* [*L Medusa*, **<** (*h*) *Mēdon-aa*, a fem name, orig fem of *mēdon*, a ruler, ppr of *mēdon*, rule] 1 In *Gr myth*, one of the three Gorgons, the only one of them who was mortal. She was slain by Perseus, with the aid of Athena and her serpent-entwined head was so awful that its sight turned all beholders to stone. It was after ward borne by Athena on her aegis or on her shield. The later artists beautified the grinning head of Medusa, retaining only the writhing serpents of the legend. See *Gorgon* and *capit*

2. Pl. medusa (-s) In *soil*: (a) [*l. c.*] A jelly-fish, sea-jelly, or sea-nettle; an aculeph, in a strict sense; a discophoran or discophorous hydrosolan; any member of the family *Medusidae* or order or subclass *Discophora*. A term very loosely used, and now chiefly as an English word. See *medusoid*, *n* (b) [*cap*] [*NL*] An old genus of jelly-fishes, used with great and varying latitude, more or less nearly equivalent to the order *Discophora* or family *Medusidae*, now greatly restricted or entirely discarded. In the latter case *Aurelia* is used instead. See cut under *aculeph*. [In this sense there is no plural.] (c) [*l. c.*] Some hydrosolan resembling or supposed to be one of the foregoing, a medusoid as, the naked-eyed medusa of Forbes, which are the reproductive zooids or gonophores of gymnoblastic hydroids.

medusa-bell (mē-dū'st-bel), *n*. The swimming-bell, gelatinous disk, or umbrella of a medusa.

medusa-bud (mē-dū'st-bud), *n*. A budding medusa, a rudimentary medusa, or one not detached from its stock, forming a generative bud or gonophore.

Medusae (mē-dū'sē), *n pl* [*NL*, pl. of *Medusa*] Jelly-fishes, aculephs proper, or discophorans, as a family or higher group of the *Hydrozoa*, equivalent to *Medusidae* or *Discophora*, 1.

medusal (mē-dū'sal), *a* [*NL* *Medusa* + *-al*] Same as *medusan*. *Nature*, XXXVIII 356

medusan (mē-dū'san), *a* and *n* [*NL* *Medusa* + *-an*] 1. *a* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a member of the family *Medusidae*.

II. n A hydrosolan of the family *Medusidae*.

Medusa's-head (mē-dū'skz-hed), *n* 1. A basket-fish, basket-urchin, or sea-basket; a euryalean ophiurian or branching sandstar of the family *Astrophytida*. Also *medusa-head* and *medusa-headstar*. See cut under *basket-fish*.

2. An extant erinoid of the genus *Pentacrinus*, *P. caput-medusae*—3 In bot, the plant *Euphorbia Caput-Medusae*—**Medusa's-head orchid**. See *orchid*.

medusian (mē-dū'si-an), *a* and *n* [*NL* *Medusa* + *-ian*] Same as *medusan*.

Medusidae (mē-dū'si-dē), *n pl* [*NL*, < *Medusa* + *-ida*] The medusae, aculephs, discophorans, or jelly-fishes, as a family of *Hydrozoa*, typified by the genus *Medusa* proper. The hydrosome is free and oceanic, consisting of a single nectocalyx or swimming bell, from the roof of which one or several polypites are suspended. The nectocalyx is furnished with a system of canals, and a number of tentacles depend from its margin. The reproductive organs appear as processes either of the sides of the polypite or of the nectocalyxine canals. The family as thus defined is coextensive with the order or subclass *Discophora*, and equivalent to *Medusae* 2 (b), but the term is often used in a much more restricted sense, as synonymous with *Aureliidae*.

medusidan (mē-dū'si-dan), *a* and *n* 1. *a* Of or pertaining to the *Medusidae*.

II. n One of the *Medusidae*.

medusiform (mē-dū'si-fōrm), *a* [*NL* *Medusa* + *L form*, form] Resembling a medusa in form; medusoid, in the form of a bell; campanulate. —**Medusiform bud**, a budding medusoid contained in the gonophore of some hydrosolans.

medusite (mē-dū'sit), *n* [*NL* *Medusa* + *-ite*, *E* -ite²] A fossil medusa or aculeph. Notwithstanding the softness of jelly fishes, fossil traces of some have been found in the lithographic slate of Solenhofen in Bavaria.

Medusites (med-ū-si'tēz), *n* [*NL* see *medusite*] A generic name of certain fossil medusae.

medusoid (mē-dū'soid), *a* and *n* [*NL* *Medusa* + *Gr* *eidōs*, form.] 1. *a*. Like a medusa; resembling a medusa in form or function; medusiform as, a medusoid bud; the medusoid organization. Sometimes *aculephoid*. —**Medusoid bud**, the generative bud or gonophore of a fixed or free hydrosolan.

II. n 1 The medusiform generative bud or receptacle of the reproductive elements of a hydrosolan, whether it becomes detached or not. Such an organism constitutes the middle stage in the process of metagenesis. The gonophore may present every stage of development and degree of complication until it becomes medusiform or bell-shaped, when it is called a medusoid from its resemblance to a medusa or jelly fish.

2 Loosely, any medusa, medusidan, or medusoid organism.

meel¹, *pron*. An obsolete spelling of *meel*.

meel² (mē), *n*. [*E. Ind*] An evergreen tree of India. See *Bassia*.

meelch, *meelching*. See *michel*, *miching*.

meed (mēd), *n*. [*< ME. meode, meode, < AS. mēd*, in older form *meord, meord, meorth* = *OS. meoda, meoda, mēda* = *OFries. mēde, mēde, mēde* = *D. mēde* = *MLG. mēde, mēde, LG. meode* = *OHG. mēta, mēta, mēta, MHG. mēte, G. mēte, mēte* = *Goth. mēdo, meed, reward, recompense*, = *OBulg. mēda* = *Bulg. mēda* = *Bohem. Russ. mēda* (Pol. *myto*, < *G*), reward, = *Gr. μωδός* = *Zend. mēdha*, pay, hire, = *Pers. masd* (> *Turk. mūd*), pay, recompense, reward.] 1. That which is bestowed or rendered in consideration of desert, good or bad (but usually the former); reward, recompense; award.

As much meed for a myte that he offreth
As the riche man for al his moneye and more, as by the
godspel *Piers Plowman* (C), xiv 97

The Laurell, meed of mightie Conquerours.
Spenser, F Q, I 19

Who cheers such actions with abundant meeds
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v 1.

A sordid soul,
Such as does murder for a meed
Scott, Marmion, II. 22

Here comes to-day,
Pallas and Apollodite, claiming each
This meed of fairest.
Tennyson, *Enone*.

2 A gift, also, a bribe.
For certes by no force ne by no meede
Hym thoughte he was nat able for to speede
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, I 183

They take meede with priuile violence,
Carpetts, and things of price and plesaunce
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 198

Plutus, the god of gold,
Is but his steward, no meed but he repays
Sevenfold above itself *Shak*, T of A, I 1 288

Gin ye'll gie me a worthy meed,
I'll tell ye whar to find him
Str James the Rose (Child's Ballads, III 75).

3t. Merit or desert
My meed hath got me fame *Shak*, 8 Hen VI, iv 8. 38

meedful (mēd'ful), *a* [*< ME. meoden* = *OS. mēlean*, *meoden* = *MLG. mēlen* = *OHG. mētan*, *metan*, *MHG. G. mecken*, reward, from the noun] 1

To reward, bribe
[&] he meded him so moche with alle maner thinges,
& bi het hem wel more than I zou telle kan
William of Palerne (E E T S), I 466.

2 To deserve or merit
Yet, yet thy body meeds a better grave
Heywood, Silver Age (ed. Collier), I

meedfuly (mēd'fūl-ī), *adv* [*ME. meedfuly*, < *meedful* + *-ly*²] According to meed or desert, suitably

A wight, without nedeful compulsion, ought meedfuly
to be rewarded
Testament of Love, III

meek (mēk), *a* [*< ME. meek, meke, meok, meoc*, < *Ice. mjúkr*, soft, mild, meek, = *Sw. mjuk*, soft, = *Dan. myg*, soft, pliant, supple, = *Goth. *múls*, in comp. *mukamōder*, gentleness.] 1 Gentle or mild of temper; self-controlled and gentle, not easily provoked or irritated; forbearing under injury or annoyance.

Full meke was the kynge a gein god and the peple, and
a-gein the mynistres of holy cherche, that alle thet hadde
grete pite *Martin* (E E T S), I 94

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me, for I am meek
and lowly in heart and ye shall find rest unto your souls
Mat, xi 29

He feels he has a flat, then folds his arms
Crosswise, and makes his mind up to be meek
Browning, Ring and Book, I 36.

2. Pliant, yielding, submissive
Heo had take the tonne that tristy was holde,
And made alle the menne meke to his wyl
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E E T S), I 953

He humbly louted in meeks lowliness
Spenser, F Q, I x 44

With tears
Watering the ground, and with their sighs the air
Frequenting sent from hearts contrite, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek
Milton, P L, x. 1104

3 Humble; unpretentious.
So we buried him quietly in the sloping little
church yard of Oare, as meek a place as need be.
R D Blackmore, Lorna Doone, v

= *Syn*. 1 *Mūd*, etc (see *gentle*), humble, lowly

meek¹ (mēk), *v*. [*< ME. meken* (= *Sw. mjuka*), from the adj.] 1 *trans*. To make meek; soften; render mild, pliant, or submissive, humble or bring low

For he that highth himself shal be meekid, and he that
mekth himself shal be enhaunsid. *Wyck*, Mat. xxiii. 12

II. intrans. To submit; become meek.
As Nede is next him, for anon he meekth,
And as low as a lombe, for lacking of that hym nedeth.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 35

meekent (mē'kn), *v. t*. [*< meek* + *-ent*] Same as *meek*.

Then with soft steps ensal'd the meeked valleys,
In quest of memory
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, II. 1.

Where meekened sense and amiable grace
And lively sweetness dwell. *Thomson*.

meek-eyed (mēk'īd), *a*. Having eyes that reveal meekness of character.

He, her fears to cease,
Sent down the meek-eyed Peace.
Milton, Nativity, I. 46

A patient, meek-eyed wife. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv 8

meekhead, *n*. [*< ME. mekehede*; < *meek* + *-head*] Meekness. *Halliwel*

meekly (mēk'li), *adv* [*< meek* + *-ly*²] In a meek manner; submissively; humbly; not proudly or roughly; mildly; gently.

meekness (mēk'nes), *n*. [*< ME. meekenes, meeknes*, < *meek* + *-ness*] The quality of being meek, softness of temper, mildness; gentleness, forbearance under injuries and provocations; unrepining submission = *Syn*. Lowliness, humility, self abasement. See comparison under *gentle*.

meert. An obsolete form of *meere*¹, *meere*², *meere*³.

meerkat (mēr'kat), *n*. 1. The African penneiled ichneumon, *Cynictus pennellath*. See cut under *Cynictus*.—2 The African suricate or zenzick, *Suricata tetradactyla*

meerschaum (mēr'shām or -shum, *G. pron.* mār'shōum), *n* [*< G. meerschaum*, lit. 'sea-foam,' < *meer*, the sea (= *E. mere*¹), + *schaum*, foam, froth, = *E. scum*] 1. A hydrated silicate of magnesium, occurring in fine white clay-like masses, which when dry will float on water; sepiolite. The name, from the German for 'sea foam,' alludes to the lightness and the snow white color. It is found in various regions, but occurs chiefly in Asia Minor, Livadia, and the island of Euboea.

When first taken out it is soft, and makes lather like soap. It is manufactured into tobacco pipes, which, after being carved or turned, are baked to dry them, then boiled in milk, polished, and finally boiled in oil or wax.

Artificial meerschaum is made from the chips and waste left from meerschaum-cutting, consolidated by pressure.

Meerschaum is imitated also in plaster of Paris, treated with paraffin and colored with gamboge and dragon's blood, and in other ways.

2 A pipe made from this substance. Such pipes are valued from their taking a rich brown color from the oil of tobacco gradually absorbed by the material.

meerswinet, *n*. See *meerswine*.

meeset, *n*. See *mease*¹.

Meesia (mē'si-ā), *n*. [*NL* (Hedwig, 1782), named after David Meese, a gardener of the University of Franeker, in the Netherlands.]

A genus of mosses typical of the tribe *Meesaceae*, having long, densely cespitose stems and linear or narrowly lanceolate leaves, with rectangular-hexagonal small areolation. The capsule is cernuous, clavate, and thick walled, the annulus simple or wanting. The species are distributed throughout the northern hemisphere, some occurring in North America.

Also spelled *Meesae*.

Meesiaceae (mē-si-ā-sē), *n pl* [*NL*, < *Meesia* + *-eae*] A tribe of mosses of the order *Bryaceae*, taking its name from the genus *Meesia*.

They are generally small plants, with 8- to 8-ranked lanceolate or linear-oblong leaves, and a long pedicelled long necked capsule, with a small convex or conical lid, and a double peristome of 16 teeth. Also spelled *Meesaceae*.

meet¹ (mēt), *v*; pret. and pp *met*, ppr *meeting*. [*< ME. meeten*, *meten*, < *AS. mētan* (pp. *mētte*, *mēted*), *gemētan* = *OS. mōgan* = *OFries. mēta* = *D. moeten*, *gemooten* = *MLG. moten*, *LG. moten*, *mōten* = *Ice. mēta* = *Sw. mōta* = *Dan. møde* = *Goth. gamōhan*), meet, encounter, < *mōt*, *gemōt*, a meeting; see *moot*¹, *n*] 1 *trans*. 1. To come into the same place with (another person or thing); come into the presence of; of persons, come face to face with

Prepare to meet thy God, O Israel *Amos* iv 12

That, in the official marks invested, you
Anon do meet the senate. *Shak*, Cor., II. 3. 149.

2. To come up to from a different direction; join by going toward; come to by approaching from the opposite direction, as distinguished from *overtake* as, to meet a person in the road.

And thus the conveyed hem vn-to the town, whereas
Gonnora, the daughter of kynge leodogan com hem for to
meten. *Martin* (E E T S), III. 448.

I would have overtaken, not have met my Game
Congreve, Old Bachelor, iv. 5.

3. To come into physical contact with; join by touching or uniting with; be or become contiguous to.

The broad seas swell'd to meet the keel.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

4. To come upon; encounter; attain to; reach the perception, possession, or experience of:

as, to meet one's fate calmly; his conduct meets the approbation of the public; you will meet your reward.

Let no whit thee dismay
The hard beguine that meets thee in the dore
And with sharpe fits thy tender hart oppresseth sore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 21

All sorts of cruelties they meet like pleasures.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

I have a little satisfaction in seeing a letter written to you upon my table, though I meet no opportunity of sending it.
Donne, Letters, xvii.

'Chariots and flaming arms, and fiery steeds,
Reflecting blase on blase, first met his view
Milton, P. L., vi. 18.

5. To come into collision with; encounter with force or opposition; come or move against: as, to meet the enemy in battle.

To meet the noise
Of his almighty engine he shall hear
Infernal thunder
Milton, P. L., II. 64.

I have heard of your tricks —
And you that smell of amber at my charge,
And triumph in your cheat — well, I may live
To meet thee
Beau and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, III. 3.

Some new device they have afoot again,
Some trick upon my credit, I shall meet it.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 3.

Like fire he meets the foe,
And strikes him dead for thine and thee.
Tennyson, Princess, iv. (song).

6 To come into conformity to; be or act in agreement with: as, conduct that meets one's expectations — 7. To discharge, satisfy: as, to meet a note at maturity

This day he requires a large sum to meet demands that cannot be denied
Bulwer, Lady of Lyons, v. 2. (Hoppe)

8 To answer, refute, as, to meet an opponent's objections. — To meet half-way, to approach from an equal distance and meet, figuratively, make mutual and equal concessions to, each party renouncing some claim, make a compromise with — To meet the eye, to arrest the sight, come into notice, become visible — Well met, a salutation of compliment. Compare *well met, well met, under hall fellow* Shakespeare has also *met* in the opposite sense

Well met, well met, now, Percy Reed
Death of Percy Reed (Child's Ballads, VI. 144).

=Syn. 1. To light or happen upon — 6 To comply with, fulfil

II. *intrans.* 1. To come together, come face to face, join company, assemble, or congregate
Also we *mette* with ij Galyes of Venys, whiche went owte of Venys a moneth afor vs
Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 18

And for the rest o' the fleet
Which I dispersed, they all have met again,
And are upon the Mediterranean floote
Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 238.

So hand in hand they pass'd, the loveliest pair
That ever yet in love's embraces met
Milton, P. L., iv. 322.

2 To come together in opposition or in contention, as in fight, competition, or play.

And therefore this mornke that we must shoot at, set vp wel in our sight, we shal now meet for ye shoot
Str. T. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1578), fol. 83

Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and worse our foe.
Milton, P. L., vi. 439

3 To come into contact; form a junction; unite, be contiguous or coalesce.

There Savoy and Piemont meets
Coryat, Crudities, I. 90

4 To combine.

How all things meet to make me this day happy
Beau and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, II. 1

Thou, the latest-left of all my knights,
In whom should meet the offices of all
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur

5. To come together exactly, agree, square or balance, as accounts.

The Courtly figure Allegoria, which is when we speake one thing and thinke another, and that our wordes and our meanings meets not.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 154

It is mighty pleasant at the end of the year to make all [our accounts] meet
Lamb, Old China.

To make both ends meet. See *end*. — To meet up with, to come upon, whether by encountering or by overtaking [Southern U. S.] — To meet with. (a) To join, unite in company

When Gabryell owre lady grette,
And Elyzabeth with here mette
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 17

Falstaff at that oak shall meet with us.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4. 42

(b) To light on, find, come to often said of an unexpected event.

We met with many things worthy of observation
Bacon.

(c) To suffer; be exposed to, experience

Royal Mistress,
Prepare to meet with more than brutal fury
From the fierce prince.
Rouse, Ambitious Step-Mother, II. 2.

(d) To obviate. [A Latinism.]

Before I proceed farther, it is good to meet with an objection, which if not removed, the conclusion of experience from the time past to the present will not be sound.
Bacon.

(e) To counteract, oppose.

We must prepare to meet with Caliban.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 168.

[*Meet* in the intransitive sense is sometimes conjugated with *to be* as an auxiliary as well as with *have*.] = *Syn. 1.* To collect, muster, gather

*meet*¹ (mēt), *n.* [*< meet*¹, *v.*] 1 A meeting of huntmen for fox-hunting or coursing, or of bicyclists for a ride; also, the company so met

The mantelpiece, in which is stuck a large card with the list of the *meets* for the week of the county hounds.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 4

2. The place appointed for such a meeting, the rendezvous

*meet*² (mēt) *a* and *n.* [*< ME meete, mete, < AS gemet*, fit, suitable (cf *mēte*, moderate, = *Iceel met*, meet), *< ge-*, a generalizing suffix, + *metan*, measure see *mete*¹] 1. *a* 1. Fit, suitable, proper, convenient; adapted; appropriate

The said Towne of Brymyncham ys a verey *mete* place, and yt is verey *mete* and necessarye that theare be a free Schoole erect theare
English Glosse (E. E. T. S.), p. 249

But for Adam there was not found an help meet for him
Gen. II. 20

It was *meet* that we should make merry
Luke xv. 32.

2† Proper, own

Menelay the mighty, that was his *mete* brother,
Come fro his kingdom with clene shippes sixti
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 4057

3† Equal

Lord of lordes both loud and still,
And none on melde [mold] *mete* him untill
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

4 Even [Now only prov. Eng.]

Niece, you tax Signior Benedick too much, but he'll be meet with you
Shak., Much Ado I. 1. 47

I'll be meet with 'em
Seven of their young pigs I've bewitch'd already
Middleton, The Witch, I. 2

=Syn. 1. Fitting, suitable, suited, congenial

II.† *n.* An equal, a companion

meetelest, *n.* See *metela*

*meeten*¹ (mēt'n), *v. t.* [*< meet*² + *-en*¹] To make meet or fit, adapt, prepare. *Ask* [Karo]

*meeter*¹ (mō'tēr), *n.* [*< meet*¹ + *-er*¹] One who meets or encounters; a participant in a meeting [Karo]

*meeter*², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *metes*²
*meeth*¹, *n.* [Also *meeth*, said to be a var. of *mete*¹, *v.*] A mark, a sign, a landmark or boundary as, *meeths* and marches.

*meeth*², *n.* See *mead*¹

meeting (mō'ting), *n.* [*< ME mētinge*, verbal *n.* of *meet*¹, *v.*] 1 A coming together, an interview as, a happy *meeting* of friends — 2 An assembly, a congregation; a collection of people; a convention as, a social, religious, or political *meeting*, the *meeting* adjourned till the next day applied in the United States, especially in rural districts, to any assemblage for religious worship, and in England and Ireland to one of dissenters from the established church; specifically, an assembly of Friends for religious purposes as, to go to *meeting*.

Many sober Baptists and professors came in, and abode in the *meeting* to the end
Penn., Travels in Holland, etc.

I seem to see again
Aunt, in her hood and train,
Glide with a sweet disdain,
(gravely to *Meeting*)
Locker, On an Old Muff

Your yellow dog was always on hand with a sober face to patter on his four solemn paws behind the farm wagon as it went to *meeting* of a Sunday morning
H. B. Stone, Oldtown, p. 20.

3 A conflux, as of rivers, a confluence; a joining, as of lines, junction, union.

Her face is like the Milky Way 't the sky,
A *meeting* of gentle lights without a name
Suckling, Brunswalt, III.

4. A hostile encounter, a duel.

At the first *meeting* there was a sore lust
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cccii

Basket-meeting. See the quotation [Western U. S.]

Basket Meetings — jolly religious picnics, where you could attend to your salvation and eat "roastin' ears" with old friends in the thronged recesses of the forests.

E. Eggleston, The Graysons, x.

Experience, family, indignation, etc. *meeting*. See the qualifying words. — *March meeting*, in New England towns, the principal town meeting, occurring annually in March.

I sh' em ready planted in *March-meetin'*,
Warm as a lyceum-audience in their greetin'
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Moses Biglow's Speech in March Meeting

meetinger (mō'ting-ēr), *n.* [Also dial. *meet-iner*, *meetner*, *< meeting* + *-er*¹.] In some parts of England, a habitual attendant of a dissenting meeting or chapel

The *Meetinger* keeps himself posted up with the last clerical escapade, and fires it off at us when he gets a chance
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 265

meeting-house (mō'ting-hous), *n.* A house of worship specifically employed by Friends to designate their houses of worship, in England by members of the established church to designate the houses of worship of dissenters, and in the United States, chiefly in the country, as a designation of any house for worship

The *meeting house* was much enlarged and there was a fresh enquiry among many people after the truth
Penn., Travels in Holland, etc.

His heart misgave him that the churches were so many *meeting houses*, but I soon made him easy
Addison
In the old days it would have been thought unphilosophic as well as offensive to wam the *meeting houses* artificially
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 27

meeting-post (mō'ting-post), *n.* The outer stile of a canal-lock gate, which meets, at the middle of the gateway, the corresponding stile of the companion gate. Also called *water-post*

meeting-seed (mō'ting-sēd), *n.* Fennel, caraway, dill, or other aromatic and pungent seed, eaten to prevent drowsiness in church [New Eng.]

She munched a sprig of *meetin' seed*
St. Nicholas, IV. 202

*meetly*¹ (mōt'h), *a.* [*< ME metely*, *< meet*² + *-ly*¹] Meet, becoming, appropriate, proportionable

Fetya he was and wel beseye,
With *metely* mouth and yon greye
Rum of the Rose, I. 822

Duers other, that were more *meetely* for your estate
Stow, Edw. V., an. 1482

*meetly*² (mōt'h), *adv.* [*< ME metely*, *metely*, *< meet*² + *-ly*²] 1 In a meet or fit manner, fitly, suitably; properly

So that the mete & the masse watr *metely* delynered
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1414

I account the Mirroure of Magistraten *meetely* furnished of beautiful parts.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie

2 Measurably, tolerably

And it is yet of a *metely* good strength, and it was called in olde tyme Effraim
Sir R. Gylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 35

meetness (mōt'new), *n.* [*< meet*² + *-ness*] The state or quality of being meet, fitness, suitability, propriety

meg-, *mega-*. [*< Gr μέγας*, great, large, big see *mickle*, *much*] In *physics*, a prefix to a unit of measurement to denote the unit taken a million times as, a megohm, a megavolt, etc

megabacteria (meg'a-bak-tē'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Gr μέγας*, great, large, + NL *bacteria*, *q. v.*] The largest kind of bacteria distinguished from *microbacteria* *Zuicker, Pathol. Anat., I. 185*

megabasite (meg-a-bā'sīt), *n.* [*< Gr μέγας*, great, + *βάσις*, basis, + *-ite*²] In *mineral*, a tungstate of iron and manganese, probably a variety of wolfram

megacephalic (meg'a-sef'al'ik or -sef'a-hk), *a.* [*< Gr μέγας*, great, large, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ic*] Large-headed specifically applied in craniometry to skulls whose cranial capacity exceeds 1450 cubic centimeters

Megacephalon (meg-a-sef'a-lon), *n.* [NL (*C. J. Temminck, 1844*), *< Gr μέγας*, great, large, + *κεφαλή*, head] A genus of mound-birds or brush-turkeys of Celebes, of the family *Megapodidae* and subfamily *Talegallina*, the male so called from the size of the head, which results from an expansion of the cranial walls into a kind of helmet. *M. maleo* is the only species

megacephalous (meg-a-sef'a-lus), *a.* [*< Gr μέγας*, great, large, + *κεφαλή*, head] Large-headed, megacephalic in general. Also *megalocephalous*

Megaceros (me-gas'e-ros), *n.* [NL, *< Gr μέγας*, great, large, + *κερας*, horn] The genus of large extinct *Cervidae* of which the Irish elk is the type, having immense palmated antlers. The animal formerly called *Cervus megaceros* or *C. hibernicus* is now known as *Megaceros hibernicus*. It is related to the elk of Europe and the moose of America, but is much larger. It remains abundant in the peat-bogs of England and Scotland

megacerous (me-gas'e-rus), *a.* [*< Gr μέγας*, great, large, + *κερας*, horn] Having very large horns, as the extinct Irish elk.

Megachile (meg-a-kī'lē), *n* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *χίλος*, lip] A genus of aculeate hymenopterous insects, or bees, of the family *Apidae* and group *Dasygaster*, the leaf-cutters. It is a large genus, of world wide distribution, containing many species of varied habits all furnish their cells with bits of leaves cut from trees and plants, which they stick together and roll into cases to form their larval cells in the trunks of dead trees and old rotting palings. The nest of *M. muraria* is composed of grains of sand glued together with its viscid saliva, and is so hard as not to be easily penetrated by a knife. About 50 European and as many North American species are known. *M. centuncularis* is one of the common species of Europe and North America.

Megachilidae (meg-a-kī'lē-dē), *n pl* [NL., < *Megachile* + *-idae*] The leaf-cutting bees regarded as a family.

Megachiroptera (meg-a-kī-rop'te-rā), *n pl* [NL., neut pl of *Megachiropterus* see *Megachiropterus*] Same as *Macrochiroptera* G. E. Dobson

Megachiropteran (meg-a-kī-rop'te-ran), *a* and *n* [*Megachiroptera* + *-an*] 1. *a* Pertaining to the *Megachiroptera*, or having their characters; being a fruit-bat.

II. *n* A member of the *Megachiroptera*, a fruit-bat

Megachiropterous (meg-a-kī-rop'te-rus), *a* [*NL. megachiropterus*, < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *χίλος*, hand, + *πτερόν*, a wing, = *E feather* see *chiropterous*] Same as *Megachiropteran*

Megacocci (meg-a-kōk'si), *n pl* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *κόκκος*, a berry see *coccus*] The largest kind of cocci distinguished from *micrococci*

Megacoem (meg-a-kōzm), *n* [*Gr μέγας*, great, + *κόσμος*, world] Same as *macrocosm*

I desire him to give me leave to set forth our microcosm, man, in some such deformed way as he doth the *megacoem*, or great world
Bp. Croft, *Animad. on Burnet's Theory* (1685), p. 138 (Latham.)

Megaderm (meg-a-dērm), *n* [*Gr NL. Megaderma*] A bat of the family *Megadermatidae*

Megaderma (meg-a-dēr-mā), *n* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *δέρμα*, the skin see *derma*.] The typical genus of the family *Megadermatidae* (or subfamily *Megadermatinae* of *Nycteridae*). *M. gigas* of Australia is the largest bat of the suborder *Microchiroptera*, the forearm measuring 4½ inches. *M. hyra* is a smaller species, common in India. There are several others

Megadermatidae (meg-a-dēr-mat'ī-dē), *n pl* [NL., < *Megaderma* + *-idae*] The *Megadermatinae* rated as a family.

Megadermatinae (meg-a-dēr-mat'ī-nē), *n pl* [NL., < *Megaderma* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of bats of the family *Nycteridae*, typified by the genus *Megaderma*, the megaderms.

Megadermus (meg-a-dēr-mus), *n* [NL. (Serville, 1834), < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *δέρμα*, neck, throat.] A genus of longicorn or cerambycids having the three sternal sclerites continuous. They exhale a strong, peculiar odor, though no odoriferous glands have been discovered. They are mostly tropical American, but *M. bifasciatus* occurs in Texas

Megadont (meg-a-dont), *a*. [Irreg < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *ὄδων* (dōon-) = *E tooth*] Having large teeth W. H. Flower

Megadyne (meg-a-dīn), *n* [*Gr μέγας*, great (see *mega*), + *E dyne*, q v] A unit equal to a million dynes

Megaerg (meg-a-ērg), *n* [*Gr μέγας*, great (see *mega*), + *E erg*, q v] A unit equal to a million ergs Also *megerg*, *megaleg*

Megafarad (meg-a-far-ad), *n* [*Gr μέγας*, great (see *mega*), + *E farad*, q v] In electro-metry, a unit equal to a million farads

Megalasma (meg-a-lō'mā), *n* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (μεγάλ-), great, large, + *λαίος*, throat (breast).] The typical genus of *Megalasmidae* or scansorial barbet. The species of *Megalasma* proper are Asiatic. *M. haemacephala*, the crimson breasted barbet, is a common Indian one known as the *tambagut* or *coppermouth*. Also *Megalasma*, as originally by G. R. Gray in 1842.

Megalasmidae (meg-a-lō'mā-dē), *n pl* [NL., < *Megalasma* + *-idae*] A family of chiefly Old World non-passerine pycnarian birds, formerly confused with the barbets proper or puff-birds (*Bucconidae*) of America, scansorial barbets. The technical characters are—the homologous and antipodous musculature of the zygodactylous feet a single carotid, no caeca, tufted lacinio-dactyl, acute mandible, bifurcate vomer and ten rectrices. The term is synonymous with *Caprimulgidae*. The megalasms are nearly related to the toucans and woodpeckers. They are of small to moderate size of stout form with large heads and heavy bills furnished with long bristles in the latter respect resembling the barbets of the family *Bucconidae*. The coloration is highly variegated and often brilliant. Some 80 species are described, chiefly Asiatic and African, only a few occurring in South America. The family is divided into *Pogonorrhynchinae*, *Megalasminae*, and *Caprimulginae*

megalame (meg-a-lēm), *n* A scansorial barbet of the genus *Megalama*, in a broad sense. Also *megalame*, *megalame*.

megalerg (meg-a-lērg), *n* [*Gr μέγας* (μεγάλ-), great (see *mega*), + *E erg*] Same as *megaerg*.

Megalesian, **Megalesian** (meg-a-lē'si-an, -lō'si-an), *a*. [*L Megalesia*, prop. *Megalesia* (< Gr. *Μεγάλη*, a festival in honor of the Magna Mater or Cybele), neut pl of *Megalesis*, pertaining to *Megale*, < Gr. *Μεγάλη*, 'the Great,' an epithet of the Magna Mater, fem. of *μέγας* (μεγάλ-), great see *main*, *nicht*, *much*] Of or belonging to Cybele, the Great Mother — **Megalesian games**, in *Rom. antiq.*, a magnificent festival, with a stately procession, feasting, and musical performances in the theaters, celebrated at Rome in the month of April, and lasting for six days, in honor of Cybele. The image of this goddess was brought to Rome from Pessinus in Galatia, about 209 B. C., and the games were instituted then or shortly afterward, in consequence of a silly ill omen promising continual victory to the Romans if due honors were paid to her.

megalasthete (meg-a-lēs'thēt), *n*. [*Gr μέγας* (μεγάλ-), great, large, + *αἰσθητής*, one who perceives. see *aesthetic*, *aesthetic*.] A supposed tactile organ of the elutons. Also written *megalasthete*. II *N Mosely*

Megalichthys (meg-a-līk'this), *n*. [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (μεγάλ-), great, large, + *ἰχθύς*, fish] A genus of large fossil ganoid fishes of Carboniferous age, established by Agassiz. Their remains occur in Devonian beds of Europe. By Günther the genus is referred to the family *Saurodactylidae*, suborder *Polydactylidae*, by others to families called *Saurodactylidae* or *Saurichthyidae*. It was characterized by large, smooth, but minutely punctured, enameled scales, some of which have been found 6 inches in diameter, indicating a fish of great size. The jaws were furnished with immense laniary teeth. Several species have been described from the Carboniferous strata of Scotland and England

megalith (meg-a-līth), *n*. [*Gr μέγας*, great, + *λίθος*, stone] A great stone, specifically, a stone of great size used in constructive work or as a monument, as in ancient Cyclopean and so-called Druidic or Celtic remains

Hundreds of our countrymen rush annually to the French *megaliths*
J. Ferguson, *Rude Stone Monuments*, p. 181, note

megalithic (meg-a-līth'ik), *a*. [*Gr megalith* + *-ic*.] Consisting of megaliths or very large stones as, *megalithic monuments*; the *megalithic architecture* (uro of Egypt). The word *megalithic*, however, as now almost exclusively used, has reference to a peculiar class of monuments or remains, of which the most essential feature is that the stones used in their construction in a vast majority of cases have nearly or quite their natural form. Hence these remains, in so far as they consist of stone, have been designated as "rude stone monuments." The stones used in them are frequently, but not always, of very large size. The menhir and dolmen are perhaps the most characteristic of the various forms of megalithic construction (see these words), but circles and avenues or alignments of standing stones, as well as tumuli or barrows of earth, either covering or inclosing dolmens, and frequently surrounded by one or more rows or circles of upright stones are almost equally common and characteristic. The region especially notable for the number and variety of its megalithic remains extends from northern Africa through France and Great Britain to Scandinavia. The most remarkable display of the various forms is in Algeria, in Brittany, in Cornwall and various districts in southwestern England and Wales, as well as in parts of Ireland and Scotland, also in northern Germany, Denmark, and southern Scandinavia. There are also great numbers of dolmens and tumuli in India, especially in the hills of Khasia, where such monuments as still being erected. To the same primitive period (the Neolithic) of rude savage life must be assigned the rudiments of architectural skill pertaining to the *Megalithic Age*. Everywhere we find traces, alike throughout the seats of oldest civilization and in earliest written records, including the historical books of the Old Testament Scriptures, of the erection of the simple monolith, or unshewn pillar of stone, as a record of events, a monumental memorial, or a landmark.
Encyc. Brit., II 338.

But it is in Egypt that megalithic architecture is seen in its most mature stage, with all the massiveness which so aptly symbolizes barbarian power.
Encyc. Brit., II 338.

The megalithic structures, menhirs, cromlechs, dolmens, and the like have been kept up as matters of modern construction and recognized purpose among the rude indigenous tribes of India.
E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, I 55

megallanoid (meg-a-lan'toid), *a*. [*Gr μέγας*, great, large, + *NL allantos*, q v] Having a large allantos

Megalobatrachus (meg-a-lō-bat'rā-kus), *n* [NL. (Tschudi), < Gr. *μέγας* (μεγάλ-), great, large, + *βάτραχος*, a frog see *batrachian*] An Asiatic genus of the family *Protonotridae* (or *Cryptobatrachidae*), having four small but well-formed feet, and no gill-slits; the giant salamanders. *M. maximus* is the largest living amphibian, attaining a length of three feet or more. It is found in Japan and some parts of continental Asia

megalocarpous (meg-a-lō-kār'pus), *a*. [*Gr μεγαλόκαρπος*, having large fruit, < *μέγας* (μεγάλ-), great, large, + *καρπός*, fruit] Having large fruit

megaloccephalous (meg-a-lō-sef'ā-lus), *a* Same as *megacephalic*

What Thurnam calls medium brains range in weight between 40 and 55½ ounces for men and 25 and 47½ ounces for women. All brains in size above this are called *megaloccephalous*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXI. 289.

megalocyte (meg-a-lō-sīt), *n*. [*Gr μέγας* (μεγάλ-), great, large, + *κύτος*, a cavity. see *cyte*.] A large blood-corpuscle, measuring from 12 to 15 micromillimeters in diameter, found in the human blood in cases of anemia, especially of pernicious anemia.

megalogonidium (meg-a-lō-gō-nid'ī-um), *n*; pl *megalogonidia* (-ā) [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (μεγάλ-), great, large, + *NL. gonidium*] Same as *macrogonidium*.

megalograph (meg-a-lō-gráf), *n*. [*Gr μέγας* (μεγάλ-), great, large, + *γράφειν*, write] A form of camera lucida used for microscopic drawing, or for industrial pattern-drawing, as from designs formed by the kaleidoscope. It admits of drawing directly from the microscopic or kaleidoscopic image

megalography (meg-a-lō-grā-fī), *n*. [*Gr μέγας* (μεγάλ-), great, large, + *-γραφία*, q *γράφειν*, write] A drawing of pictures to a large scale
Bavley, 1731

megalomania (meg-a-lō-mā'mā), *n* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (μεγάλ-), great, + *μανία*, madness. see *mania*] A form of insane delusion the subjects of which imagine themselves to be very great, exalted, or powerful personages, the delusion of grandeur

Megalonyx (meg-a-lō-nīks), *n*. [NL. (Thomas Jefferson, 1797), so called on the great size of its claw-bones; < Gr. *μέγας* (μεγάλ-), great, large, + *ὄνυξ*, a claw.] 1. A genus of gigantic extinct Pleistocene edentate quadrupeds related to the sloths, belonging to the family *Mylodontidae* (sometimes, however, referred to the *Megatheriidae*), having the foremost tooth in each jaw large and separated from the others by a wide diastema. *M. rudens* is one of the best-known species — 2. [*l. c.*] An individual or a species of this genus

megalopa (meg-a-lō-pā), *n* Same as *megalops*, 2
megalophonous (meg-a-lō-fō'nus), *a*. [*Gr μεγαλόφωνος*, having a loud voice, < *μέγας* (μεγάλ-), great, + *φωνή*, voice] 1. Having a loud voice; vociferous, clamorous [Rare.] — 2. Of grand or imposing sound [Rare.]

This is at once more descriptive and more megalophonous
Note on Shelley's *Peter Bell the Third*, *Prod.*

Megalophonous (meg-a-lō-fō'nus), *n*. [NL., < Gr. *μεγαλόφωνος*, having a loud voice. see *megalophonous*] A genus of larks, of the family *Alaudidae*, founded by G. R. Gray in 1841 upon certain African species which have naked nostrils and are colored like quails, as *M. apriatus* (or *clamosa*) so called from being megalophonous. Also called *Corypha*

megalopic (meg-a-lō-pī'k), *a*. [*Gr μεγαλόπις*, large-eyed, < *μέγας* (μεγάλ-), great, large, + *ὄψ*, eye. see *ops*. Cf. *Megalops*.] Having large eyes; specifically, of crustaceans, having the character of a megalops

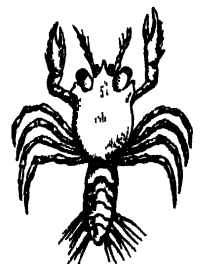
Megalopinae (meg-a-lō-pī'nē), *n pl* [NL., < *Megalops* (*Megalop*) + *-inae*] A subfamily of elopine fishes without pseudobranchies, and with large scales and a long anal fin, represented by the genus *Megalops*. They are known as *tarpons* (or *tarpons*) and *jaw-fish*

megalopine (meg-a-lō-pīn), *a* and *n* I. *a*. Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the *Megalopinae*

II. *n* A fish of the subfamily *Megalopinæ*.
megalopolis (meg-a-lōp'ō-lis), *n* [*Gr μεγαλόπολις*, a great city, metropolis (also the name of several cities), < *μέγας* (μεγάλ-), great, large, + *πόλις*, city. see *polis*] A chief city; a metropolis

Paul and his wife are back in the precincts of *megalopolis*
M. Collins, *The Ivory Gate*, II 211 (*Encyc. Diet*)

Megalops (meg-a-lōps), *n* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (μεγάλ-), great, large, + *ὄψ*, eye; see *megalops*] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of elopine fishes, representing the subfamily *Megalopinæ* of the family *Elopidae*, founded by Lacépède in 1808. *M. atlanticus* is a large species, known as the *tarpon* — 2. [*l. c.*] A spurious genus of decapod crustaceans, representing a stage in the development of crabs in



Megalops Stage of Shore-crab (*Callinectes*).

which the eyes are enormous. The term is retained as the designation of this condition, commonly known as the *megalops* or *megalops stage*. First called *megalops* (W. E. Leach, 1815).

In the higher Decapoda the eyes frequently give rise to a *Megalops*, with very large, stalked eyes, and the complete number of appendages, from which, by a series of molts, the adult form is produced. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II 11

3. A genus of rove-beetles or staphylinids, containing a few small species of America and Africa. *Dejean*, 1833—4. A genus of reptiles *megalopsia* (meg-a-lōp'si-ā), n. [NL., < Gr μέγας (mégas), great, large, + ὤψ, eye.] A pathological condition of the eyes in which objects appear enlarged

megalopsychy (meg-a-lōp-si'ki), n. [< Gr μεγαλοψυχία, greatness of soul, < μεγαλόψυχος, great-souled, high-souled, < μέγας (mégas), great, + ψυχή, soul.] Magnanimity; greatness of soul. *Coler.*, 1717. [Rare.]

Megaloptera (meg-a-lōp'te-rā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr μέγας (mégas), great, large, + πτερόν, wing, = E feather.] A tribe of Neuroptera, containing the families Myrmeleontidae, Hemerobiidae, and Mantispidae. *Latreille*, 1803

Megalopteris (meg-a-lōp'te-ris), n. [NL., < Gr μέγας (mégas), great, + πτερίς, a fern.] A genus of fossil ferns established by Dawson (1871), which is related to *Neuropteris* by its nervation, and to *Alethopteris* by the position of the leaflets. The fronds are very large and simply pinnate. This genus (according to Lesquereux not separable from *Dana*) except by the characters of the venation) is found in the Devonian of New Brunswick, in the Subcarboniferous of West Virginia, and also in the coal measures of Illinois and Ohio

The fragments (referred to *Megalopteris*) pertain to a group of ferns which, at the beginning of the Carboniferous epoch, represents this family by plants as remarkable by their magnitude as by the elegance and beauty of their forms. *Lesquereux*, Coal Flora of Pennsylvania, p. 152

Megalornis (meg-a-lōr'nis), n. [NL., < Gr μέγας (mégas), great, large, + ὄρνις, bird.] 1. Same as *Grus*. 1. G. R. Gray, 1840.—2. A genus of huge fossil birds founded by Seeley upon a fragmentary tibia from the Eocene of Shoppey, England. It was the same specimen that had been referred to *Lithornis* by Bowerbank, the true *Lithornis* of Owen, 1841, being regarded as different. A species has been called *M. emutinus*, from its supposed relationship to the emu.

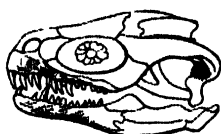
megalosaur (meg-a-lō-sār), n. [< NL *Megalosaurus*.] A dinosaur of the family *Megalosauridae*.

megalosaurian (meg-a-lō-sā'ri-an), a and n. [< NL *Megalosaurus* + -ian.] I. a Having the characters of a megalosaur II. n A megalosaur

Megalosauridae (meg-a-lō-sā'ri-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Megalosaurus* + -idae.] A family of dinosaurs with biconcave vertebrae, pubes slender and united distally, and tetradactyl feet, typified by the genus *Megalosaurus*.

megalosauroid (meg-a-lō-sā'roid), a. and n. [< NL *Megalosaurus* + Gr εἶδος, form.] Same as *megalosaurian*.

Megalosaurus (meg-a-lō-sā'rus), n. [NL., < Gr μέγας (mégas), great, large, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles, typical of the family *Megalosauridae*, established by Buckland upon remains indicating a gigantic terrestrial reptile of carnivorous habits. The size has been variously estimated at from 30 to 40 and even 50



Skull of *Megalosaurus*



1. *Megalosaurus* (restored) 2, tooth 3, part of jaw

feet in length. The femur and tibia were each about 3 feet long. The remains of megalosaurs have been found in abundance in the Oolite

megalosplen (meg-a-lō-splē'n-ā), n. [NL., < Gr μέγας (mégas), great, large, + σπλήν, the spleen.] In *pathol.*, enlargement of the spleen.

Megalotina (meg-a-lō-ti'nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Megalotis* + -ina.] A subfamily of *Camidae*, represented by the genus *Megalotis*, having enormously large ears, three true tubercular molars of upper jaw, and short sectorial teeth of both jaws

megalotine (meg-a-lō'tin), a. [< Gr μέγας (mégas), great, large, + ὤψ (ōps) = E ear.] Having large ears, as a fox; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Megalotina*

Megalotis (meg-a-lō'tis), n. [NL., < Gr μέγας (mégas), great, + ὤψ (ōps) = E ear.] 1. The typical genus of *Megalotina*, founded by Illiger in 1811. *M. lalandi* is the large-eared fox of Africa. The genus is also named *Agraudus* and *Otocyon*—2. A genus of African and Indian larks of the family *Alaudidae*, named by Swainson in 1827. See *Pyrrhuloxia*

Megamastictora (meg-a-mas-tik'tō-rā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr μέγας (mégas), great, + μαστίγας, a scourge, < μαστίξ (mastix), a whip, scourge.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, one of two main branches of the phylum *Paraspongia* or *Spongia*, characterized by the comparatively large size of the choanocytes, which are 0.005 to 0.009 millimeter in diameter, the chalk-sponges contrasted with *Micromastictora*

megamastictoral (meg-a-mas-tik'tō-rā), a. [< *Megamastictora* + -al.] Having large choanocytes, as a chalk-sponge, of or pertaining to the *Megamastictora*

Megamys (meg-a-mis), n. [NL., < Gr μέγας (mégas), great, large, + μῦς, mouse.] A genus of fossil hystriomorphous rodents from the Eocene of South America, of the family *Octodontidae*. *D'Orbigny*.

megaphone (meg-a-fōn), n. [< Gr μέγας (mégas), great, + φωνή, sound. Cf. *megalophonus*.] An instrument devised by Edison for assisting hearing, adapted for use by deaf persons or for the perception of ordinary sounds at great distances. It consists essentially of two large funnel shaped receivers for collecting the sound waves, which are conducted to the ear by flexible tubes

Megaphyton (me-gaf'i-ton), n. [NL. (Artis, 1825), < Gr μέγας (mégas), great, large, + φυτόν, plant.] A fossil fern-stem found in the coal-measures of Europe and America. This fossil belongs to the trunk of a tree fern, and is marked by large scars, which are sometimes nearly square in outline and sometimes transversely oval, and placed in opposite biserial rows. The internal disks of the scars often have horseshoe shaped vascular impressions. This fern occasionally grew to a very considerable size, having scars three inches wide

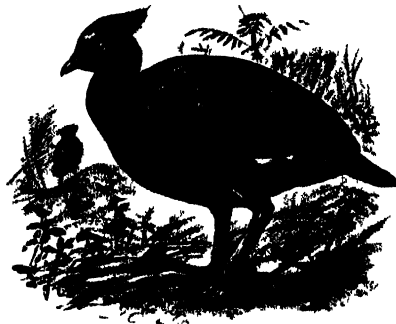
megapod (meg-a-pōd), a and n. [< Gr μέγας (mégas), great, large, + πούς (pod-) = E foot. Cf. Gr μεγαποδῶν, having large feet.] I. a Having large feet specifically applied to the *Megapodidae* II. n One of the *Megapodidae*

megapodan (me-gap'ō-dan), a and n. Same as *megapod*

megapode (meg-a-pōd), n. Same as *megapod*. A. Newton

Megapodidae (meg-a-pōd'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Megapodus* + -idae.] Same as *Megapodidae*

Megapodiidae (meg-a-pō-di'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Megapodidae* + -idae.] A family of poristeropodous alcedoromorphous birds of the order *Galinae*, typified by the genus *Megapodius*, the megapods or mound-birds, the jungle-fowls of Australia. They have relatively large feet, with four toes on a level, as in the American curassows or *Crauidae*, which latter the megapods represent in the Australasian region. They are known as mound birds from their singu-



Mound bird (*Megapodius tumulus*)

lar and characteristic habit of scraping up heaps of soil and decaying vegetable substances, in which the eggs are buried and left to be hatched by the heat of the decomposing mass. The eggs are buried to the depth of several feet. The chicks hatch feathered and able to fly. The birds inhabit brush and scrub, usually by the seaside, and go sometimes in pairs, sometimes in large companies. They are about the size of common fowl, and are generally of somber

color. The family is divided into *Megapodinae* and *Talegallinae*. See these words, and *Megapodius*. Usually *Megapodidae*.

Megapodinae (meg-a-pō-di'i-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Megapodius* + -inae.] A subfamily of *Megapodidae* contrasting with *Talegallinae*, containing two genera, *Megapodius* and *Tepoa*, mound-birds or megapods proper

Megapodius (meg-a-pō-di'us), n. [NL., < Gr μέγας (mégas), great, large, + πούς (pod-) = E foot.] The typical and principal genus of *Megapodidae*, established by Quoy and Gaimard in 1824. It contains all the *Megapodinae* excepting *Leopoldia ocellata*. In all upward of 20 species. The Australian *M. tumulus*, figured above, is a characteristic example

megapolis (me-gap'ō-lis), n. [< Gr μέγας (mégas), great, + πόλις, city. Cf. *megalopolis*.] A metropolis. Amadavad is at this present the *megapolis* of Iran. *Amadavad*. *Su T. Herbert*, travels in Africa p. 64

Megaptera (me-gap'te-rā), n. [NL., < Gr μέγας (mégas), great, + πτερόν, wing, = E feather. Cf. *Megaloptera*.] A genus of finned whalebone-whales, the humpbacks belonging to the family *Balaenopteridae*, and typical of the subfamily *Megapterinae* established by J. E. Gray in 1846. They have a low dorsal fin, folds of skin on the throat free cervical vertebrae, short broad baleen plates and very long narrow flippers with only four digits. Numerous species have been described, from all seas, such as the long finned whale *M. longimanus*

Megapterinae (me-gap'te-rī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Megaptera* + -inae.] A subfamily of *Balaenopteridae* or finner-whales, typified by the genus *Megaptera*, the humpbacks. The low dorsal fin forms a characteristic hump on the back. The long manus has the four digits composed of numerous phalanges, and the throat is plicated. The genera are three: *Megaptera*, *Poseocarpa*, and *Echirochima*

megapterine (me-gap'te-rīn), a and n. [As *Megaptera* + -ine.] I. a Having long fins, as a finner-whale, belonging to the *Megapterinae* II. n A member of the *Megapterinae*

Megarhynchus (meg-a-rīng'kus), n. [NL., < Gr μέγας (mégas), great, large, + ῥυγχος, snout, bill.] A genus of American tyrant flycatchers, of



Megarhynchus pitangus life size

the family *Tyrannidae*, of which *M. pitangus* of Brazil is the type, characterized by an enormous bill. *M. mexicanus* of Mexico and Central America and *M. chrysogaster* of Ecuador are other species. The genus was named by Humboldt in 1824, and is also called *Soaphorhynchus*, *Platyrhynchus*, and *Megastoma*

Megarian (me-gā'ri-an), a. [< L. *Megara*, < Gr Μέγαρα, pl. Megara (app. pl. of μέγας, hall, chamber, in pl. palace, caves (cells or chapel) of Demeter. See *megaron*), + -ian.] Of or belonging to Megara, a city of ancient Greece, or to Megaris, a territory between Attica and Corinth, of which it was the capital. Megarian — *Megarian school*, a school of philosophy founded at Megara about 400 B. C. by Euclid, a native of that city, and a disciple of Socrates. The philosophers of this school taught that the only reality is the incorporeal essence, that the material world has no real existence, that change is inconceivable, that only the actual is possible, that the good is the only real, and that virtue is the knowledge of the good. The school made much of sophisms, and cultivated a sort of logic of refutation, which gave it the name of the *eristic* or *dialectical school*

Megaric (me-gar'ik), a and n. [< L. *Megaricus*, < Gr Μεγαρικός, of Megara, < Μέγαρα, Megara.] I. a Same as *Megarian*

II. n A Megarian philosopher, or a follower of the Megarian school

megaron (meg-a-rion), n. pl. *megara* (-rā) [< Gr μέγας (mégas), a large room, a large building, a palace, < μέγας, great, large, spacious.] In the archaic, specifically, the great central hall of the Homeric house or palace. In large houses of this early time there was a megaron for the men and for the entertainment of guests, and another, more secluded, for the women of the household. The plan and disposition of such megarons, with the ceremonial family hearth in the middle, have been most clearly made out by the excavations of Schliemann and Dörpfeld at Mycenae in the Peloponnese in 1884—5

Megarrhiza (me-g-a-rī'zā), n. [NL., < Gr μέγας (mégas), great, + ῥίζα, root.] A former genus of plants now included under *Echinocystis*. The species so separated differ from the others in their large turgid seeds 15 to 30 millimeters long, and in the more pronounced development of their roots. See *Echinocystis* better root *chilli conje* (under *chilli*), and *man-root*

megasciere (meg'-a-ski-er), *n*. [*<* NL. *megasciurus*, *<* Gr *μῆγας*, great, large, + *σκιῶς*, hard.] A supporting spicule of a sponge, forming a part of the skeleton. Megascieres are generally of large size as indicated by the name, and usually contribute to the formation of a more or less consistent skeleton, while the microscieres or flesh spicules serve only for the support of single cells but the distinction is not possible in all cases.

megascierous (meg'-a-ski-er-us), *a*. [*<* *megasciurus* + *-ous*] Of or pertaining to a megasciere, having the character of a megasciere.

Megascialex (meg-a-ski-er-lex), *n*. [NL (Templeton, 1845), *<* (Gr *μῆγας*, great, large, + *σκῆλη*, a worm)] A genus of oligochaetous annelids or worms of large size. The Ceylonese *M. caerulea* is a yard long, and as thick as one's finger.

megascopic (meg'-a-ski-er), *n*. [*<* Gr *μῆγας*, great, + *σκοπεῖν*, view] 1 A modification of the solar microscope for the examination of bodies of considerable dimensions.—2 In *photog*, an enlarging camera.

megascopic (meg-a-ski-er-ik), *a*. [As *megascopic* + *-ic*] Perceptible through unaided vision; visible without the use of a powerful magnifying instrument, or with only the assistance of a pocket-lens used in contrast to *microscopic*, with reference to objects or investigations in regard to which the use of a microscope is not required as, the *megascopic* constituents of a rock; the *megascopic* structure of the brain; a *megascopic* examination of an object. Also *macroscopic*, *macroscopical*.

megascopical (meg-a-ski-er-ik-al), *a*. [*<* *megascopic* + *-al*] Same as *megascopic*.

megascopically (meg-a-ski-er-ik-al-i), *adv*. By the naked eye, by superficial inspection as distinguished from minute or microscopic inspection; without the use of magnifiers. Also *macroscopically*.

Megascops (meg'-a-ski-er), *n*. [NL, *<* Gr *μῆγας*, great, + *σκιῶς*, a small kind of owl] A genus of horned owls of the family *Strigidae*, established by J J Kaup in 1848. The name is now adopted for the group of American species of which the common red or mottled owl of North America, usually called *Scops asio*, is the type.

megaseme (meg'-a-si-em), *a* and *n*. [*<* Gr *μῆγας*, great, large, + *σημα*, sign] 1 *a*. In *craniom*, having a large index, specifically, having an orbital index over 89, not mesoseme.

If above 89, it [the orbital index] is *megaseme* Quain, *Anat.*, I 88.

2. *n*. A skull having a large index.

Megasoma (meg-a-si-er), *n*. [NL, *<* Gr *μῆγας*, great, large, + *σῶμα*, body] 1 A genus of large cetonian coleoptera, typical of the subfamily *Megasominae*, having the prosternal process glabrous, Hercules-beetles or elephant-beetles. *M. elaphus*, *M. typhon*, *M. actaeon*, and *M. theridion* are American species of these huge beetles. All these are North American except *M. theridion*, which is Californian. They are the largest coleoptera known. The genus was established by Kirby in 1825.

2 A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Boursula*, 1836.

Megasominae (meg'-a-si-er-mi-nē), *n*. pl [NL, *<* *Megasoma* + *-ina*] Swainson's name of the Hercules-beetles as a subfamily of *Cetoniidae*.

megaspore (meg'-a-si-er), *n*. [*<* Gr *μῆγας*, great, + *σπόρος*, a spore or seed, + *ἀγγος*, a vessel] Same as *macrosporangium*.

megaspore (meg'-a-si-er), *n*. [*<* Gr *μῆγας*, great, large, + *σπόρος*, seed] Same as *macrospore*.

Some of the best seams of coal appear to have been chiefly formed by the accumulation of these *Megaspores*. W B Carpenter, *Micros*, § 347.

megass, megasse (me-gas'), *n*. Same as *bagasse*.

Megasthena (me-gas'-the-nē), *n*. pl [NL, *<* Gr *μῆγας*, great, large, + *σθένος*, strength] In Dana's classification of mammals, the second order of *Mammalia*. Dana divided this class into four orders: *Archonta*, man alone, *Megasthena*, the quadrumanous, carnivorous, herbivorous, and cetacean mammals, *Microsthenia*, the chiroptera, insectivores, rodents, and edentates, *Othoidea*, the marsupials and monotremes. The arrangement is the same as Owen's *Archencéphala*, *Gyrocephala*, *Lycocéphala*, and *Lyncecephala*. *Megasthena* corresponds to *Gyrocephala*, also to *Edicabalia*, exclusive of man. Also *Megasthenia*.

megasthene (meg'-a-si-er-nē), *n*. One of the *Megasthena*, any quadrumanous, carnivorous, herbivorous, or cetacean mammal.

There is a close parallelism with the *Mutillidae*, the lowest of the *Megasthenes*. Amer Jour Sci., Jan., 1863, p. 71.

megasthenic (meg-a-si-er-nē-ik), *a*. [*<* *megasthene* + *-ic*] Having great strength of structural character; strongly organized; specifically, having the nature of or pertaining to the *Megasthena*.

This is in contrast with the fact among Crustaceans, the *megasthenic* and *microsthenic* divisions of which stand widely apart. J D Dana, *On Cephalopoda*, p. 8.

megasyntetic (meg'-a-sin-thet-ik), *a*. [*<* Gr *μῆγας*, great, + *σύνθεσις*, putting together. See *synthetic*] Same as *polyasyntetic*. [Rare.]

megathere (meg'-a-thēr), *n*. [*<* NL. *megatherium*] A mammal of the family *Megatheriidae*. **megatherian** (meg-a-thēr-i-an), *a*. and *n*. [*<* NL. *Megatherium* + *-an*] 1 *a*. Of or pertaining to the genus *Megatherium*.

2. *n*. A megathere.

Megatheriidae (meg-a-thēr-i-dē), *n*. pl Same as *Megatheriidae*.

Megatheriidae (meg-a-thēr-i-dē), *n*. pl [NL, *<* *Megatherium* + *-idae*] A family of extinct gigantic edentate animals of the order *Bruta*, related to the sloths and ant-eaters, the remains of which occur abundantly in Pleistocene deposits of North and South America, the ground-sloths. The teeth are usually 10 in the upper jaw and 8 in the lower, as in the sloths—in one genus 8 in the upper jaw and 6 in the lower. The typical and leading genera are *Megatherium* and *Colodon*, many others are sometimes referred to this family, sometimes to *Myodon*, etc.

megatherioid (meg-a-thēr-i-oid), *a* and *n*. [*<* *Megatherium* + *-oid*] 1 *a*. Resembling or having the characters of a megathere, belonging to the *Megatheriidae*.

2. *n*. A megathere or some similar mammal.

Megatherium (meg-a-thēr-i-um), *n*. [NL, *<* Gr *μῆγας*, great, large, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast] 1 The typical genus of the family *Megatheriidae*, containing huge extinct sloths larger than a rhinoceros.

They had 10 teeth in the upper jaw, and 8 in the lower, deeply implanted, persistently growing, prismatic, and with such an arrangement of the vasodentine dentine and cement that as they wore away the triturating surfaces continued to present a pair of transverse ridges. One of the best-known species is *M. americanum*, the skeleton of which measures 18 feet in length, including the tail, which is 5 feet.

2. [*<* c] An animal of this genus.

megatherm (meg'-a-thēr-m), *n*. [*<* Gr *μῆγας*, great, + *θερμ*, heat] In *bot.*, a term proposed by Alphonse de Candolle in 1874 to designate a plant of his first "physiological group," requiring great heat combined with much moisture. The plants of this group (*megatherms*) occur either within the tropics or not beyond the thirtieth degree of latitude, in warm moist valleys where the mean temperature does not fall below 30° C. See *Arctothemum*.

megatype (meg'-a-tīp), *n*. [*<* Gr *μῆγας*, great, large, + *τύπος*, impression.] In *photog*, an enlarged positive.

megaulic (me-gā'-lik), *a*. [*<* NL. *megaulicus*, *<* Gr *μῆγας*, great, + NL *aula*, aula, see *aula*, 2] Having the aula large; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Megaulon*.

Megaulica (me-gā'-li-kā), *n*. pl [NL, neut pl of *megaulicus*, see *megaulic*] Animals whose aula is large and whose cerebral hemispheres are extended horizontally or undifferentiated. They are the *Ichthyopoda* exclusive of amphibians, dipnoans, and *Branchiostoma*. *Wälder*, *Amer Nat.*, Oct., 1887, p. 914.

megavolt (meg'-a-vōlt), *n*. [*<* Gr *μῆγας*, great (see *meg-*), + *E volt*.] A unit equal to one million volts.

megaweber (meg'-a-vā-bēr), *n*. [*<* Gr *μῆγας*, great (see *meg-*), + *E. weber*.] A unit equal to a million webers.

megazoispor (meg-a-zō-ō-spōr), *n*. [*<* Gr *μῆγας*, great, + *ζῶον*, animal, + *σπόρος*, seed] Same as *macrozoispor*.

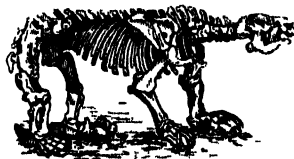
megerg (meg'-ērg), *n*. Same as *megarg*.

Megilla (mē-jil'-ā), *n*. [NL] 1 A genus of ladybirds, of the family *Coccinellidae*, founded by Mulsant in 1851. The larva of *M. maculata*, the spotted ladybird, is useful in devouring plant lice, chinch-bugs and eggs of the Colorado potato beetle, the adult beetle feeds upon pollen. See *cut out ladybird*.

2 A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Fabricius*, 1804.

megilp (mē-jil'-p), *n*. and *v*. See *magilp*.

Megistanes (mē-jis-tā-nēs), *n*. pl [NL, *<* Gr *μῆγας*, great, great, grande, *<* *μῆγας*, superl. of *μῆγας*, great, large.] A superfamily group, by Newton made an order, of extant ratite birds, containing the two families *Casuaridae* and *Dromadidae*, or the cassowaries and emus. Called *Casuari* by some authors.



Skeleton of *Megatherium*

megohm (meg'-ōm), *n*. [*<* Gr. *μῆγας*, great (see *meg-*), + *ohm*.] A unit equal to one million ohms.

megrim (mē'-grīm), *n*. [Early mod. E. also *meagrim*, *meagrom*, *<* ME. *migrim*, *migreyme*, *migreue*, *mygreyn*, a corruption of *migraine*, *mygraine*, *<* OF. *migraine*, *f* *migraine* (*>* G. Dan *migräne* = Sw. *migrän*) = Sp. *migrña* = It. *migrana*, *emigranta*, *<* L. *hemioranum*, *<* Gr. *ἡμι-κράνιον*, a pain in one side of the head, *<* *ἡμι-*, half, + *κράνιον*, head, cranium. See *hemioranum*.] 1. A form of headache usually confined to or beginning or predominating on one side of the head. It may be ushered in by malaise, languor, chilliness, or ocular or other sensory symptoms. The ocular symptoms are such as amblyopia, a glimmering appearance before the eyes, spectra of angular outline (fortification spectra), or hemianopsia. The headache, often being coming overpowering in its character and intensity, lasts from several hours to two or three days. At its height it is attended often with nausea and vomiting. The attacks return with a certain periodicity. Exhausting influences are apt to increase their frequency. The liability to megrim lasts for years, and is apt to disappear in middle life or later. Also called *migraine*, *hemioranum*, *nervous headache*, and *stuck headache*.

A fervent *mygreyn* was in the ryst syde of hurr hedde. *Chron. Vilodun*, p. 12 (*Hallwell*).

2 *pl* Lowness of spirits, as from headache or general physical disturbance; the "blues"; a morbid or whimsical state of feeling.

These are his *megrim*, fits, and melancholies. *Ford*.

3 *pl* In *farriery*, a sudden attack of sickness in a horse at work, when he reels, and either stands still for a minute dull and stupid, or falls to the ground insensible. These attacks are often periodical, but are most frequent in warm weather.

Meibomian (mī-bō'-mī-an), *a*. [*<* *Meibomius* (see *def*) + *-an*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to Meibomius (Heinrich Meibom, a German physician, 1638-1700) specifically applied to the sebaceous follicles of the eyelids, known as *Meibomian glands* or *follicles*. They secrete the unctuous substance which lubricates the eye. See *gland*.

meidán, *n*. Same as *maudan*.

Meidinger cell (mī'-ding-er-sel) A voltaic element in which the plates are zinc and copper and the liquids solutions of magnesium sulphate and copper sulphate. The copper plate and solution of copper sulphate are contained in a small jar which stands in the bottom of the cell, the supply of copper sulphate is kept up by means of a funnel or tube containing crystals of it and extending from the top of the cell down into the inner jar.

meikle, *a* and *n*. See *mickle*.

meiniet, *n*. See *meiny*.

meint, *n*. Past participle of *meiny*.

meiny (mō'-ni), *n*. [Early mod. E. also *meinyey*, *moany*, *meri*, *meny*, *meny*, *magne*, *Se menyey*, *menzie*, etc., *<* ME. *meiny*, *meny*, *meiny*, *mayny*, *meynce*, *maynce*, *meiny*, *mengi*, *meigne*, etc., *<* OF. *mesnee*, *mausnee*, *measne*, *mausnee*, *mausnade* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *mesrada*, *manuda* = It. *masnada* (ML. reflex *masnada*, *manada*, *mesnada*, *masnada*, etc.), *<* "mansionata", a household, *<* L. *mansio* (*n*); a dwelling, mansion. See *mansion*.] 1 Household; suite, attendants, retinue, train.

He wille senden after the Fram heuene adun of his meigne. *King Horn* (E. E. T. 8), p. 47.

He sawe the deull sytyng and all his meiny aboute hym. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. 8), p. 168.

Som man wolde out of his prisoun fayn, That in his hous is of his meynes slayn. *Chaucer*, *Knights Tale*, l. 400.

2 Company; army.

Let that she wolde hem with her houndes alen, Or with her meynes patten hem to flyghte. *Chaucer*, *Monk's Tale*, l. 852.

But the kynge Brandon and the kynge Pyncenars dide grete myrvelles bothe with thaire bodies and thaire meyne that were full bolde and hardy. *Martin* (E. E. T. 8), iii 588.

They summon'd up their meyny, straight took horse, Commanded me to follow and attend. *Shak*, *Lear*, ii. 4 35.

meio- For words beginning thus, see *mio-*.

meishead (mē-īp'-sē-ad), *n*. [*<* L. *me* (= *E. me*), acc. of *ego*, I, + *ipse*, self, + *-ad*.] An egotistical writing. [Rare.]

My letters to you are such pure meisheads. *Southey*, *Letters*, III 57.

meire, *n*. In *her*, a fur. same as *potent counter-potent*.

meirré, *a*. In *her*, divided like the fur potent counter-potent.

Meissner's corpuscles, *plexus*. See *corpuscle*, *plexus*.

meisterkinger, *meistersinger* (mī-s'-ter-seng'-er, -sing'-er), *n*. [G., *<* *meister*, master, + *singer* (= AS. *sangere*), singer (*<* *sang*, song), or *singer*.

meisterringer *n.* **meisterringer**; specifically, a member of one of the societies or guilds formed during a period ranging from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century in the principal cities of Germany (the most celebrated at Nuremberg) for the cultivation of poetry and music. These societies were composed mostly of workmen, and succeeded to the field occupied before their time by the Minnesinger, who had usually belonged to the aristocratic classes. They founded schools in which their art, called *Meistergesang*, was taught according to strict rules constituting a system called *tabulatur*. They practised chiefly lyrical poetry, generally on a biblical subject, sung with an accompaniment of some stringed instrument, as the harp, violin, etc. Before admission to the degree of *Meister* (master) it was necessary, as a rule, to pass through four preparatory degrees viz., *Schüler* (scholar), *Schulfreund* (schoolfellow), *Dichter* (poet), and *Singer* (singer). The candidate for admission to the guild had to present a poem and its musical accompaniment, which must receive the approval of four judges, called *Meister*, who examined the diction, grammatical construction, meter, rhyme, and melody. The *Meisteringer* claimed to trace their origin back to the middle of the tenth century, but their earliest school is alleged to have been founded at Mainz about 1312 by Frauenlob, one of the last of the Minnesingers, and schools were established afterward in all the principal cities of Germany. After the Reformation the guilds gradually became extinct, but the school at Ulm continued in existence until 1839.

meitht, *n.* See *meith*.

meiurus, *n.* See *meiurus*.

meizoseismal (mi-zō-sis'mal), *a.* and *n.* [*Irreg.* < Gr. *μεῖζων*, irreg. comp. of *μέγας*, great, + *σεισμός*, an earthquake, see *seismic*.] *1. a.* Connected with or relating to the greatest overturning power of an earthquake-shock. *Mallet*. — **Meizoseismal curve**, that curve which connects points upon the earth's surface in which the upsetting or overturning power of an earthquake-shock was a maximum.

Within the *meizoseismal* curve the shock has less overturning power, because then its direction is more vertical, without, because, though more horizontal, the power of the shock has become weakened by distance of transmission. *Mallet*, in *Admiralty Manual of Scientific Enquiry* (8d ed.), p. 351.

II. n. In seismological nomenclature, a curve uniting points of maximum disturbance or "overthrow" (*Mallet*), or those at which the effects of any earthquake-shock have been felt, with the greatest violence.

meizoseismic (mi-zō-sis'mik), *a.* [*As meizoseismal* + *-ic*.] Same as *meizoseismal*.

me judge (mē jū'di-sē), [*L. me*, abl. of *ego*, I; *judice*, abl. of *iudex*, judge, see *judge*, *n.*] I being the judge, in my opinion; according to my judgment.

meket, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *mek*. **Mekhtarist** (mek'tar-ist), *n.* [Named after *Mekhtar* da Pietro, a native of Sebaste, Armenia, who founded a religious society at Constantinople. see *def*.] A member of an order of Armenian monks in communion with the Church of Rome, under a rule resembling the Benedictine, founded by Peter Mekhtar (1676-1749) at Constantinople in 1701, confirmed by the Pope in 1712, and finally settled on the island of San Lazzaro near Venice in 1717. This is still their chief seat, while they have an independent monastery at Vienna and branches in Russia, France, Italy, Turkey, etc. The Mekhtarists are devoted to the religious and literary interests of the Armenian race wherever found, and have published many ancient Armenian manuscripts as well as original works, and their society is also organized as a literary academy, which confers honorary membership without regard to race or religion. Also *Mekhtarist*.

mekill, *a.* An old form of *mickle*.

melacomite (me-lak'ō-nit), *n.* [*(Gr. μέλας*, black, + *κόμης*, dust, + *-ite*.] A black or grayish-black, impure, earthy (also crystallized) oxid of copper, found in Vesuvian lava (there called *tenorite*) and abundantly at Keweenaw Point, Lake Superior. In the latter case it is the result of the decomposition of other ores.

melada (me-lā'dā), *n.* [*(Sp. melada*, prop fem. pp. of *melar*, candy, < *mel*, < *L. mel*, honey. see *meit*.] Crude or impure sugar as it comes from the pans, consisting of sugar and molasses together.

Melada shall be known and defined as an article made in the process of sugar making, being the cane juice boiled down to the sugar-point and containing all the sugar and molasses resulting from the boiling-process, and without any process of purging or clarification. *U. S. Statutes*, XVIII. 389, quoted in *Morgan's U. S. Tariff*.

melana (me-lā'nā), *n.* [*NL.* < Gr. *μέλαινα* (se *χολή*), black bile, fem. of *μέλας*, black.] *1.* Black vomit: a term adopted by Sauvages to denote the occurrence of dark-colored, grumous, and pitchy evacuations, generally accompanied by vomiting of black-colored bloody matter. The black vomit in yellow fever is a morbid secretion mixed with blood from the lining membrane of the stomach and small intestines.

2. The discharge from the anus of dark, tarry, and altered blood, the result of intestinal hemorrhage.

Melanornis (mel-ē-nōr'nis), *n.* [*NL.* < Gr. *μέλαινα*, fem. of *μέλας*, black, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of African drongo-shrikes established by G. R. Gray in 1840, containing such species as *M. edoloides*. Also called *Melasoma*.

melah (mē'lā), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] In the East Indies, a fair, or an assembly of pilgrims or devotees, partly for religious and partly for commercial purposes. *Imp. Dict*.

melainotype (me-lā'nō-tīp), *n.* An incorrect form for *melanotype*.

Melaenca (mel-a-lū'kē), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus), so called in allusion to the black trunk and white branches, < Gr. *μέλας*, black, + *λευκός*, white.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Myrtaceae*, the tribe *Leptospermeae*, and the subtribe *Euleptospermeae*. It is characterized by stamens united in bundles, and longer than the petals on which they are inserted (the bundles, however, not uniting to form a tube), and by numerous linear or wedge-shaped ovules arranged in the cells in an indefinite number of series. The plants are shrubs or trees, usually with alternate coriaceous leaves that are one, three, or several nerved. The flowers are white red, or yellow, generally in heads or spikes. See *haddock-tree*, *tea tree*, and *cayuput*.

Melambo bark. Same as *Malambo bark* (which see, under *bark*).

Melameris (mel-a-mer'i-dē), *n.* [*NL.* (Walker, 1855), < Gr. *μέλας*, black, + *μηρός*, thigh, + *-ia*.] A family of bombycid moths, said by its founder to have much affinity to the *Zygænidæ* and also to the *Pyrælidæ*, based upon no generic name. The wings are generally black some times with a metallic hue, often adorned with bright colors, or partly limpid. There are about 12 genera, mainly confined to tropical America.

melampe (me-lamp'), *n.* A shell of the genus *Melampus*.

melampodet (me-lamp'pōd), *n.* [*(Gr. μελαμπόδιον*, black hellebore, see *Melampodium*.] Black hellebore.

Here grows *Melampode* every where,
And Terribluth, good for Gotes
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, July

Melampodieae (me-lamp-pō-di'ē-sē), *n.* [*NL.* (A. P. de Candolle, 1836), < *Melampodium* + *-eae*.] A subtribe of *Helianthoidæ*, of the natural order *Compositæ*, characterized by the heterogamous flower-heads, the fertile pistillate ray-flowers, and the chaffy receptacle. It includes 21 genera and about 100 species, of which 20 belong to the genus *Melampodium*. The genera are widely dispersed over the world, and are mostly herbs.

melampodineous (me-lamp-pō-din'ē-us), *a.* [*(Gr. μελαμπόδιον*, black hellebore, see *Melampodium*.] Resembling or belonging to the genus *Melampodium*.

Melampodium (mel-am-pō-di-um), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus), < *L. melampodion*, < Gr. *μελαμπόδιον*, black hellebore, said to have been so called from *Μελαμπος*, *L. Melampus*, a legendary Greek physician, lit black-footed. see *Melampus*.] A genus of composite plants of the subtribe *Melampodieae*. The achenia are thick, the 4 or 5 exterior bracts of the involucre are herbaceous, while the inner ones surround the achenia, the leaves are opposite and entire, and the flower heads are peduncled. There are about 20 species, natives of tropical and subtropical America.

Melampus (me-lamp'pus), *n.* [*NL.* < Gr. *Μελαμπος*, *Melampus*, < *μέλας* (melan-), black, + *πόις* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] In *conch*, a genus of basomatophorous pulmonate gastropods of the family *Auriculidae*. They are of small size, with an ovate shell, short spire, and sharp outer lip. A species is known as *M. coffea*, from its resemblance to a grain of coffee. *M. bidentatus*, about half an inch long, is very common in salt marshes along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States.

melampyrin (mel-am-pi'rin), *n.* In *chem*, same as *dulcitol*. Also *melampyrin*.

Melampyrum (mel-am-pi'rum), *n.* [*NL.* (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *μελάμπυρον*, cow-wheat, lit 'black wheat,' < *μέλας* (melan-), black, + *πυρός*, wheat.] A genus of plants of the tribe *Euphrasieae*, natural order *Scrophulariaceae*, charac-

terized by having 4 stamens, 2 ovules in each cell of the ovary, and opposite leaves. There are 9 species, erect branching annuals, natives of extratropical Europe and Asia and of North America. See *cow-wheat* and *horas flower*.

Melanactes (mel-a-nak'tēs), *n.* [*NL.* < Gr. *μέλας* (melan-), black, + *ακτίς*, brightness.] A genus of click-beetles of the family *Elateridae*. *M. piceus* is a shining pitch black species, one inch long, inhabiting the Atlantic water shed of the United States. There are 7 species all North American. *Le Conte*, 1855.

melanæmia (mel-a-nē'mi-ā), *n.* [*NL.* < Gr. *μέλας* (melan-), black, + *αἷμα*, blood.] A condition in which the blood contains irregular-shaped particles of brown or black pigment, either swimming free in the plasma, or enveloped in leucocytes. *Melanæmia* is most frequently the result of severe forms of remittent or intermittent fever.

melanæmic (mel-a-nē'mik), *a.* [*(Gr. melanæmia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to *melanæmia*.

melanagoguel (me-lan'agōk), *n.* [*(Gr. μέλας* (melan-), black, + *αγωγή*, leading, drawing, < *αγω*, draw.] A medicine supposed to expel black bile or choler.

melancholia (mel-an-kō'h-i-a), *n.* [*L.* see *melancholy*.] *1.* In *pathol*, a mental condition characterized by great depression combined with a sluggishness and apparent painfulness of mental action. *Melancholia* may or may not exhibit paroxysms of violent behavior, and there may or may not be delusions.

2. Same as *melancholy*, *2.*
melancholiac (mel-an-kō'h-i-ak), *n.* [*(Gr. melancholia*, *melancholia*, + *-ac*.] A person affected with melancholia, a melancholy maniac.

He [Hamlet] is a reasoning *melancholiac*, morbidly changed from his former state of thought, feeling, and conduct.

Dr. Buckhill quoted in *Furness's Hamlet*, II. 210.

melancholiant (mel-an-kō'h-i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*MF. melancholien*, as *melancholy*, *melancholia*, + *-an*.] *1.* A *Melancholy*.

And he who is *melancholien*
Of patience hath not less
Whereof he made his wrath restraint
Gower, *Conf. Amant*, III.

II. n. A *melancholice*.

You may observe, in the modern states of our religious *melancholians*, that they commonly pass out of one passion into another, without any manner of reasoning.

Dr. J. Scott, *Works* (1715), II. 126. (*Latham*)

melancholic (mel-an-kol'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*Formerly also melancholice*, *malucolice*, = *F. melancolicus* = *Pr. melancolic*, *malencolic* = *Sp. melancolicus* = *It. melancolicus* = *It. melancolicus*, *malencolic* (cf. *D. G. melancolicus* = *Sw. melancolicus* = *Dan. melancolicus*, < *L. melancolicus*, < *(Gr. μελαγχολικός*, having black bile, < *μαλανχολία*, black bile, *melancholy* see *melancholy*.] *1. a.* Affected with melancholy, gloomy, hypochondriac.

She thus *melancholice* did ride,
Chawing the cud of grile and inward paine
Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. vi. 19.

Our *melancholic* friend, Propertius,
Hath closed himself up in his Cynthia's tomb
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, IV. 1.

2. Produced by *melancholy*, expressive or suggestive of melancholy, somber, gloomy, mournful as, *melancholic strains*.

To day you shall have her look as clear and fresh as the morning, and to-morrow as *melancholic* as midnight.
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, II. 1.

3. Producing *melancholy*, unfortunate, causing sorrow.

The sea roareth with a dreadful noise, the Windes blowe with a certaine course from thence, the people have a *melancholike* season, which they passe away with play.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 480.

Disperse these *melancholic* humours, and become your self again
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 124.

[Archaic in all uses. See *melancholy*, *a.*]

II. n. *1.* One who is affected with mental gloom, a hypochondriac, in *pathol*, one who suffers from melancholia, a *melancholice*.

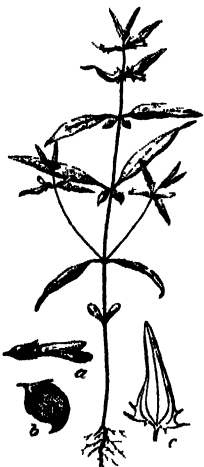
(As to the outward parts of their bodies, here brouches, chains, and rings may have good use, with such like ornament of jewel as agreeth with the ability and calling of the *melancholice*.
Bright, *Melancholy*, p. 420.

Four normal persons and four *melancholice*
Amer Jour Psychol, I. 359.

2. A gloomy state of mind.
My condition is much worse than yours, and will very well justify the *melancholic* that I confess to you, possesses me.
Clarendon, *Life*, II. (*Latham*)

melancholically (mel-an-kol'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a melancholy way.

The red town rises out of the red sand, its walls of rammed clay frittering away *melancholically* in the sun.
Harper's Mag, I. XXVIII. 767.



Flowering Plant of Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum Americanum*). *a.*, a flower, *b.* the fruit, *c.* a seed.

melancholly (mel'an-kol-i-li), *adv* [*< melancholy + -ly²*] In a melancholy manner, with melancholy [Rare]

On a pedestal is set the statue of this young lady, reposing herself in a curious wrought cedar chair, *melancholly* inclining her cheek to the right hand *Keats*, *Monuments of Westminster* (1863), p. 62

melancholiness (mel'an-kol-i-nēs), *n* The state of being melancholy, disposition to be melancholy or gloomy

When a boy, he [Hobbes] was playsome enough, but withall he had then a contemplative melancholiness *Aubrey*, *Anecdotes*, II 600

melancholious (mel'an-kō'li-us), *a*. [*< ME melancholous, melancholous, as melancholy + -ous*] 1 Melancholy; gloomy

Some man is to curious

In study, or melancholious *Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, l. 80

The melancholious, crazy croon

O tankle care

Burns, *Epistle to Major Logan*

2 Expressing melancholy or gloom

The Rector added, in a melancholious tone,

"there won't be above thirty to divide"

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, xi

melancholist (mel'an-kol-ist), *n* [*< melancholy + -ist*] One who is affected with melancholia, a melancholiac

The melancholist was afraid to sit down for fear of being broken, supposing himself of glass *Glanville*, *Essays*, iv

melancholizer (mel'an-kol-iz), *v* [*< melancholy + -ize*] 1 *intrans.* To be or become melancholy, indulge in gloomy musings

A most incomparable delight it is so to melancholize, and build castles in the air *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 164

II. *trans.* To make melancholy

That thick cloud you are now enveloped with, of *melancholized* old Age and undeserved Adversity

Dr H. More, *Philos. Poems*, *Epis. Ded.*

melancholy (mel'an-kol-i), *n* and *a* [*< ME. melancoli, melincoli, melencoli, < OF melancolu, mironolu, < mēlancolis = Pr melancolia = Sp melancolui = Pg melancolia = It melancolia, melancoma, malincoma = D melankolle = G melankolu = Dan Sw melankoli, < LL. melancholia, < (Gr μelaγχολία, the condition of having black bile (i.e. *atra bilis*), jaundice, melancholy, madness, < μelaγχολος, with black bile, < μela (melav-), black, + χολη, bile see cholol.* In the adj. use the word is later, standing for *melancholia*] I. *n* 1 Same as *melancholia*, in old use, insanity of any kind

Anone into *melancolie*,

As though it were a fransie,

He fell *Gower*, *Conf. Amant*, iii

Yf he bite her in his rage,

Let labouring his *melancholy* avenge

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (R. E. T. S.), p. 136

Moping *melancholy*,

And moon-struck madnes *Milton*, *P. L.*, xi, 485

2 A gloomy state of mind, particularly when habitual or of considerable duration, depression of spirits arising from grief or natural disposition, dejection, sadness Also, in technical use, *melancholia*

Melancholy, that cold, dry, wretched saturnine humor creepeth in with a loano, pale, or swartish colour, which reigneth upon solitary carefull-musing men *Bulwer*, quoted in *More's Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), ii 7, note.

Oh, what is his malady!

Can Nothing but sad and silent *melancholy*, Laden with griefs and thoughts, no man knows why nee thor

Fletcher, *Wife for a Month*, l. 2

Step Ay, truly sh, I am mightily given to *melancholy* *Mat* Oh, it's you only the humour sh, your true *melancholy* breeds your perfect fine wit sh I am *melancholy* myself, divers times, sh, and then do I no more but take pen and paper presently, and overflow you half a score or a dozen of sonnets at a sitting

B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, iii 1

3 Sober thoughtfulness, pensiveness [Rare]

Hail thou Goddess sage and holy,

Hail, divinest *Melancholy*!

Whose saintly visage is too bright

To hit the sense of human sight,

And therefore to our weaker view

O'erlaid with black, staid Wisdom's hue

Milton, *Il Penseroso*, l. 12

4† Bitterness of feeling, ill nature

And if that she be rich and of parage,

Thamso selstow it is a tormentrie

To soften hire pride and hire malice

Chaucer, *Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 252

Manly in his *melancholy* he metes another

Morte Arthure (L. E. T. S.), l. 2304

=Syn 2 Hypochondria, gloominess, despondency

II. *a* 1 Produced by melancholia or madness of any kind

Duke Byron

Flows with adust and *melancholy* choler

Chapman, *Byron's Conspiracy*, ii 1

I utter a conference with the devil might be, for aught I know, nothing but a *melancholy* dream

Chillingworth, *Religion of Protestants*, Pref

2 Affected by depression of spirits; depressed in spirits, dejected; gloomy

How now, sweet Frank! why art thou *melancholy*?

Shak, *M. W. of W.*, ii. 1 166

3 Given to contemplation, thoughtful; pensive. See I, 3 [Rare]

A certain music, never known before,

More soothed the pensive *melancholy* mind

Thompson, *Castle of Indolence*, l. 40

4 Producing or fitted to produce sadness or gloom, sad, mournful: as, a *melancholy* fact, a *melancholy* event

Their Songs are very *melancholy* and doleful, so is their Musick but whether it be natural to the Indians to be thus melancholy, or the effect of their Slavery, I am not certain

Dampier, *Voyages*, I 127

'Tis past, that *melancholy* dream!

Not will I quit thy shore

Wordsworth, *Poems of the Affections*, ix

5. Grave or gloomy in character; suggestive of melancholy, somber.

The house is moderne, and seems to be the seats of some gentleman, being in a very pleasant though *melancholy* place

Boetyn, *Diary*, Sept. 30, 1644

Old ocean's gray and *melancholy* waste

Bryant, *Thanatopsis*

Melancholy euryomia, *n* beetle, *Euryomia melancholica* — **Melancholy flycatcher**, *Tyrannus melancholicus* — **Syn** 2 Low spirited, dispirited unhappy, hypochondriac, disconsolate, doleful, dismal, sad, downcast

melancholy-thistle (mel'an-kol-i-this'li), *n* A European species of thistle, (*Cnicus heterophyllus*, once reputed to cure melancholy.

Melanchthonian (mel-an-ke-thō'n-i-an), *a* and *n* [*< Melanchthon* (see def.) + -ian. The name Melanchthon is a translation into classical form of the G surname *Schwanzerd*, lit. 'black earth']

< Gr μέλας (melas-), black, + χθών, earth] I. *a* Of or pertaining to Philipp Melanchthon (1497-1560), the German reformer

II. *n* A follower of Melanchthon in his use of the Aristotelian philosophy and in his theological views

The fanatical intolerance of the strict Lutheran party against the Calvinists and moderate Lutherans, called after their leader *Melanchthonians* or *Philippists*.

P. Schaff, *in Amer. Cyc.*, XIV 246

Melanconia (mel'an-ko-ni'ē-ē), *n*. *pl* [NL (*Berkley*, 1860), *< Melanconium + -ia*.] One of the principal divisions of *Fungi Imperfecti*, or fungi of which the complete life-history is unknown. Many are suspected of being asexual stages of *Ascomycetes*. The spores ooze out in tendrils, or form a dark mass. Also written *Melanconia*.

Melanconium (mel'an-kō'ni-um), *n*. [NL (*Link*, 1809), *< Gr μέλας (melas-), black, + κώνος, a cone*.] A genus of fungi, typical of the division *Melanconia*, in which the spores are simple, globular-oblong, brownish, oozing out in a dark mass. About 70 widely distributed species are known

Melandrya (me-lan'dri-ā), *n* [NL, so called as found chiefly under the bark of trees; *< Gr μέλας (melas-), black, + δρυς, tree, oak* see *dryad*] The typical genus of *Melandryidae*, founded by Fabricius in 1801. It is represented in northern Europe and North America. *M. caraboides* is a British species. *M. stricta* of Say is the only one known in the United States

Melandryidae (mel-an'dri-ā-dē), *n* *pl* [NL, *< Melandrya + -idae*] A family of tracheate heteromorous beetles, typified by the genus *Melandrya*. The anterior coxal cavities are open behind, the head is not strongly and suddenly constricted at base, the middle coxae are not very prominent, the antennae are free, the thorax is margined at the sides and the disk has basal impressions. They inhabit temperate regions of the northern hemisphere

melanemia, *n* See *melanemia*

Melanerpes (mel-a-ner'pēs), *n*. [NL, *< Gr μέλας (melas-), black, + επτεν, creep* see *repente*] A genus of woodpeckers of the family



Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*)

Picidae, giving name to a subfamily *Melanerpinæ*. *M. erythrocephalus*, a typical example, is the common red-headed woodpecker of the United States, steel blue black and white with crimson head, one of the most abundant, showy, and familiar of its tribe in most of the States. *M. formicivorus* is a related species of the south western parts of the United States, noted for its habit of storing acorns in holes which it drills in dead timber. Many others have been referred to this genus.

Melanerpinæ (mel'a-ner-pi'nē), *n* *pl*. [NL, *< Melanerpes + -inæ*.] A subfamily of *Picidae*, exemplified by the genus *Melanerpes*, of uncertain limits. The group includes many American woodpeckers, generally of spotted, striped, or otherwise variegated coloration, such as the species of *Melanerpes* and *Centurus*

Melanesian (mel-a-nē'shan), *a*, and *n* [*< Melanesia* (see def.), lit. 'the islands of the blacks,' *< Gr μέλας (melas-), black, + νῆσος, an island*.] I. *a* Of or belonging to Melanesia or a race inhabiting it

II. *n*. A native of Melanesia, a collection of islands in the western part of the Pacific, including New Caledonia, the Fiji Islands, Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, New Britain, etc. (some geographers include Papua and extend the term to comprise some of the lesser islands of the Malay archipelago), a member of one of the black or dark-brown races inhabiting the Melanesian islands. In race and language the Melanesians appear to have affinities with both the Papuans and the Polynesians

Melanetta (mel-a-net'ā), *n* [NL, *< Gr μέλας, black, + νῆσσα, duck* see *Anas*] A genus of marine ducks of the family *Anatidae* and subfamily *Fuligulinae*, the white-winged black scoters, surf-ducks, or sea-coots. The males are black or blackish, with a large white area on the wing and a bright party-colored bill. The common North American species is *M. melanotos* or *M. deglandi*, very closely related to *M. fusca* of Europe and Asia, it really distinct. Also written *Melanitta*, and more correctly *Melanonetta*

mélange (mā-lonzh'), *n* [F, a mixture, *< mēler, mix* see *mell*, *meddle*] 1 A mixture, a medley, usually, an uncombined mingling or association of elements, objects, or individuals; in lit., a miscellany — 2 A French dress-goods of cotton chain and woolen web. *E. H. Knight*

Melania (me-lā'ni-ā), *n* [NL, *< L. melania, < Gr μέλαινα, blackness, < μέλας (melas-), black*.] 1 In conch, the typical genus of fresh-water snails of the family *Melaniidae* and subfamily *Melaninae*, having a shell covered with thick and usually dark or blackish epidermis. The extent of the genus has varied much with different writers. There are about 400 species, mostly Asiatic and Polynesian

2 In entom, (a) A genus of dipterous insects

(b) A genus of lepidopterous insects.

Melanicea (me-lā-ni'ā-sē-ā), *n* *pl* [NL, *< Melania + -acea*] Same as *Melaniidae*

melaniacean (me-lā-ni-ā-sē-an), *a* Of or pertaining to the *Melanicea*.

melanian (me-lā'ni-an), *a* and *n* [*< Melania + -an*] I. *a* Pertaining to the *Melanidae*, or having their characters

II. *n* A member of the family *Melanidae*

melanic (me-lan'ik), *a* [*< Gr μέλας (melas-), black, + -ic*] 1 Black, dark, as, a *melanic* race. — 2. Of or pertaining to melanosis — **Melanotic cancer**, melanocarcinoma or melanocarcinoma — **Melanotic deposit**, a deposit of dark pigment in the tissues.

Melanotic variety of race, in zool., a variety or race characterized by a darker color, or a greater extension of the dark markings than in others of the species. Such varieties have frequently been described as distinct species

Melanitidae (mel-a-ni'ti-dē), *n* *pl*. [NL, *< Melania + -idae*.] A family of gastropods of the order *Prosobranchiata*, typified by the genus *Melania*. The shell is spiral, turreted and covered with dark epidermis the aperture is often channelled or notched in front the outer lip is acute and the operculum is horny and spiral. The very numerous species, referable to many genera, are mostly fluviatile and ovoviviparous. They are found in nearly all the warmer parts of the world. The family is divided, both on structural characters and on geographical distribution into two subfamilies, *Melaninae* and *Streptomantinae*. Also *Melanicea*, *Melanitidae*, *Melanidae*.

melaniform (me-lā-ni-tōrm), *a* [*< NL. Melania + L. forma, form*] Having the form of the melaniace; resembling a melanian

Melaninae (me-lā-ni-ti-nē), *n* *pl* [NL, *< Melania + -inae*.] One of two subfamilies of *Melanidae*, typified by the genus *Melania*, containing chiefly Asiatic and Polynesian species, only a few of which are found in America. distinguished from *Streptomantinae*. The aperture is usually rounded in front and not produced, though often notched, the mantle-margin is fringed. The species are ovoviviparous.

melanin (me-lā'ni-in), *a* and *n* I. *a*. Melanian in a strict sense, of or pertaining to the *Melaninae*.

II. *n* A member of the *Melaninae*

melaniline (me-lan'-i-lin), *n.* [*<* Gr μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *E. aniline*.] A basic substance ($C_{12}H_{10}N_2$) obtained from cyanogen chlorid and dry aniline.

melanin (mel'-a-nin), *n.* [*<* Gr μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *-in*.] The black pigment of the hair, choroid, retina, and epidermis of colored races, also, the dark pigment seen in melanæmia and in melanosarcoma and melanocarcinoma. The pigments in these cases may, however, be different.

We must be on our guard, however, not to confound the ordinary black pigment found in the human lungs with melanin. *Frey, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.)*, p. 58.

melanoid (me-lā'-noid), *a* and *n.* [*<* *Melania* + *-oid*.] Same as *melanian*.

Melanippe (mel'-a-nip'-ē), *n.* [NL (Duponchel, 1829), *<* Gr Μελανίππη, *f.* Μελανίππος, *m.* a mythical proper name, *<* μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *ἵππος*, horse.] A genus of geometrid moths of the subfamily *Larentinae*, of wide distribution, with over 40 species.

melanism (mel'-a-nizm), *n.* [*<* Gr μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *-ism*.] In *physiol.*, an undue development of coloring material in the skin and its appendages, the opposite of *albinism*, specifically, in *zool.*, the abnormal development of black or dark pigment in the pelage of a mammal or the plumage of a bird. It is not pathological like melanosis, interfering in no way with the health and vigor of the animal. It is very frequent in some groups, as squirrels and hawks, and sometimes becomes an inherited specific character, as in the case of the black rat, *Rattus rattus*, believed to be a permanent melanism of the white-bellied rat or roof-rat, *M. alexandrinus* or *M. tectorum*. Compare *albinism*, *leucism*, *erythrism*.

melanistic (mel'-a-nis'-tik), *a.* [*<* Gr μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *-istic*.] Affected with melanism; abnormally dark in color. Also *melanotic*.

The *Nasua vittata* was based on a *melanistic* specimen of *N. rufa*, collected by the traveler Schomburgk.

J. A. Allen

melanite (mel'-a-nit), *n.* [*<* Gr μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *-ite*.] 1 A variety of garnet of a deep-black color. It properly belongs to the lime iron division of the species, but some other kinds are also included. It is often associated with volcanic rocks as at Vesuvius. Some varieties are remarkable as containing a small percentage of titanium, and seem to be intermediate between garnet and schorlomite. See *garnet*. 2 In *conch.*, a fossil melanian.

melanitic (mel'-a-nit'-ik), *a.* [*<* *melanite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or containing melanite.

melanocarcinoma (mel'-a-nō-kār-si-nō'mā), *n.* [*<* Gr μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *καρκίνωμα*, cancer, see *carcinoma*.] In *pathol.*, a pigmented carcinoma, from gray to brown and black in color. The pigment lies partly in the epithelial tracts, and partly in the stroma. It is less frequent than melanotic sarcoma.

Melanocetinae (mel'-a-nō-se-ti-nē), *n. pl.* [NL, *<* *Melanocetus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Cetartida*, represented by the genus *Melanocetus*.

melanocetine (mel'-a-nō-sē'tin), *a* and *n.* I. *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Melanocetinae*.

II. *n.* A pediculate fish of the subfamily *Melanocetinae*.

Melanocetus (mel'-a-nō-sē'tus), *n.* [NL, *<* Gr μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *κῆτος*, a whale, see *Cetacea*.] A genus of deep-sea pediculate fishes,

a variety or class of mankind according to Huxley's classification. They are pale-complexioned people, with dark hair and eyes, and generally long but sometimes broad skulls, as the Iberians and black Celts of western Europe, and the dark complexioned white people of the shores of the Mediterranean, western Asia, and Persia.

I am disposed to think that the *Melanochroi* are not a distinct group but result from the mixture of Australoids and Xanthochroi. *Huxley, Anat. Vert.*, p. 421.

Hamilt. and Semitt. *Melanochroi*
W. H. Flower, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII, 117.

melanochroic (mel'-a-nō-krō'ik), *a.* [*<* *melanochroous* + *-ic*.] Dark-colored, of or pertaining to the *Melanochroi*, as, the *melanochroic* races.

The *melanochroic* or dark stock of Europe
Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 160.

melanochroite (mel'-a-nō-krō'it), *n.* [*<* Gr μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *χρῶμα*, *χρῶμα*, color, + *-ite*.] A basic chromate of lead found at Bevoysk in the Ural. Also called *pharmachroite*, since the color is red rather than black.

melanochroous (mel'-a-nō-krō'us), *a.* [*<* NL *melanochroous*, (*<* Gr μελανόχρους (also μελαχρῶς), black-skinned, *<* μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *χρῶμα*, *χρῶμα*, skin, color.] Dark-colored; having an unusually dark skin, as a person of white race. Also, improperly, *melanochrous*.

There seems good ground for the belief that, among Europeans, the *melanochrous* people are less obnoxious to its [yellow fever's] ravages than the *xanthochrous*. *Huxley, Critiques and Addresses*, p. 167.

melanocomus (mel'-a-nō-kō'mus), *a.* [*<* Gr μελακόμης, black-haired, *<* μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *κομή*, hair, see *coma*.] Black-haired, having black hair.

Melanocorypha (mel'-a-nō-kōr'-i-fā), *n.* [NL (Boie, 1828), *<* Gr μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *κορυφή*, head, top, see *coryphaea*.] One of the leading genera of the lark family, *Alaudidae*, containing such as the common *M. calandria*, the calandria lark of Europe and Africa, and *M. sibirica*, the white-winged lark.

Melanodendron (mel'-a-nō-den'dron), *n.* [NL (A. P. de Candolle, 1836), *<* Gr μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Compositae*, tribe *Asterotraceae*, and subtribe *Heterochromaeae*. They have copious bristly pappus, numerous narrow bracts of the involucre, which are arranged in an indefinite number of series, and as heads which are 3 or 5 ribbed and scarcely compressed. There is but a single species, *M. integrifolium*. See *black cabbage-tree*, under *cabbage-tree*.

melanoid (mel'-a-noid), *a.* [*<* Gr μελανοειδής, black-looking, *<* μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having a black or dark appearance — *Melanoid cancer*, in *pathol.*, melanocarcinoma.

melanoma (mel'-a-nō'mā), *n.* [NL, *<* Gr μελανωμα, blackness, *<* μέλανω, blacken, *<* μέλας (μελαν-), black.] A dark-pigmented tumor.

melanopathia (mel'-a-nō-path'-i-ā), *n.* [NL, see *melanopathy*.] An excess of the dark pigment of the skin, due to abnormal function of the rete mucosum. See *melasma*.

melanopathy (mel'-a-nōp'-i-ā), *n.* [*<* Gr μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *πάθος*, *<* πάθος, suffering.] Same as *melanopathia*.

Melanophila (mel'-a-nōf'-i-lā), *n.* [NL, *<* Gr μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *φιλος* (φίλος-), loving.] A genus of buprestid beetles founded by Eschscholtz. About 40 species are known, and the genus is proper to the cold and temperate regions of both hemispheres, but a few have been found in Brazil and the East Indies. Eleven occur in North America. *M. fulvopunctata* is a small brassy black species with three pairs of yellow spots, inhabiting pines in the northern United States.

melanophlogite (mel'-a-nōf'-lo-jit), *n.* [*<* Gr μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *φλογ* (φλογ-), a flame (see *phlog*), + *-ite*.] A mineral occurring in colorless cubic crystals, which turn black when heated (hence the name). It consists of almost pure silica, and is probably a pseudomorph. It is found associated with the crystals of sulphur of Girgenti, Sicily.

Melanophyceae (mel'-a-nōf'-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL (Rabenhorst, 1868), *<* Gr μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *φύκος*, a seaweed, + *-ae*.] One of the five great divisions of *Algae* according to the classification of Rabenhorst. It included the *Phaeosporae* and *Fucaeae*, and is the same, or nearly the same, as *Melanospermaceae*.

Melanopsidae (mel'-a-nōp'-si-dē), *n. pl.* [*<* *Melanopsis* + *-idae*.] An Old World family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Melanopsis*, related to and detached from *Melampus*. The spire is short and pointed, the body wholly lengthened, and the pillar lip thickened.

Melanopsis (mel'-a-nōp'-sīs), *n.* [NL, *<* *Melania* (a) + Gr *opsis*, appearance.] 1 The typical genus of *Melanopsidae*. *M. costata* is a Syrian species, said to be found in the Dead Sea —

2 [*<* *c.*, *pl.* *melanopides* (-si-dēz).] A member of this genus.

Melanorrhoea (mel'-a-nō-rō-ē), *n.* [NL (Wallich, 1830), *<* Gr μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *ῥοία*, a flowing, *<* ῥέω, flow.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Anacardiaceae* and the tribe *Mangiferae*; characterized by simple leaves, by the petals growing after the flower expands, and by the numerous stamens. They are large trees over a hundred feet in height, and have broad spreading heads bearing large entire coriaceous leaves and axillary panicles of perfect flowers. The fruit is a drupe and is surrounded by the five or six enlarged petals, which are spread out in a star like manner. There are 6 species, natives of eastern India and Borneo. *M. vitata* is the important black, Martaban or Burmese varnish tree.

melanosarcoma (mel'-a-nō-sār'-kō'mā), *n.* [*<* Gr μελανοσάρcoma (mel'-a-nō-sār'-kō'mā), black, + *σάρcoma*, sarcoma.] In *pathol.*, a form of sarcoma characterized by the presence of dark pigment. It most frequently occurs in the skin and choroid coat of the eye, is usually formed of spindle shaped cells, and is very malignant.

melanoscope (mel'-a-nō-skōp), *n.* [*<* Gr μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument devised by Lommel to distinguish between the flames of substances which in the spectroscopic exhibit red bands. It consists of a pair of spectacles made of glass of light violet color over dark red glass, a combination which admits only red rays, so that most greens, for example, would appear black.

melanose (mel'-a-nōs), *n.* [NL, *<* Gr μελάσσειν, a becoming black, see *melanosis*.] A fungous disease of grape-vines, caused by *Septoria ampelina*. The leaves are the parts attacked and are at first covered with brownish spots, these soon spread over and discolor the entire surface of the leaf, which then drops off. The fungus is probably a native of Europe, but also occurs in New York along the lakes, in Kansas, and in Missouri. See *Septoria*.

melanosiderite (mel'-a-nō-sid'-ē-rīt), *n.* [*<* Gr μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *σιδερίτης*, of iron, see *siderite*.] A mineral occurring in black masses with a vitreous or resinous luster. It consists of hydrated iron sesquioxide with 7 per cent. of silica. It is found at Mineral Hill, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

melanosis (mel'-a-nō'sis), *n.* [NL, *<* Gr μελάσσειν, a becoming black, *<* μέλας (μελαν-), blacken, see *melanoma*.] In *pathol.* (a) An abnormal deposition of pigmentary matter in various organs or parts of the body, as the spleen, liver, or bone-marrow, associated with melanæmia, malarial poisoning, etc. (b) The condition of the system associated with the presence of pigmented tumors. Specifically this is an organic affection (due to the softening of the tissue of the part from a pigmentary deposit, especially tubercles) in which tissue is converted into a black hard, homogeneous substance, near which ulcers or cavities may form.

melanosity (mel'-a-nōs'-i-ti), *n.* [*<* *melanosis* (-ose) + *-ity*.] Tendency toward blackness, darkness of color, as of the hair or eyes. *Beddoe, Science*, VII, 84.

melanosperm (mel'-a-nō-spērm), *n.* An alga belonging to the division *Melanospermata*.

Melanospermaceae (mel'-a-nō-spē'r-mā-ē), *n. pl.* [NL (Harvey, 1849), *<* Gr μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-ae*.] The olive-brown seaweeds, one of the three principal divisions into which the *Algae* were divided by Harvey. It included the *Fucaeae*, *Laminariaceae*, etc., but is now nearly obsolete.

melanospermous (mel'-a-nō-spē'r-mus), *a.* [*<* Gr μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-ous*.] Characterized by dark-colored seeds or spores, belonging to the *Melanospermata*.

The group of *melanospermous* or olive green sea weeds
W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 327.

melanotekite (mel'-a-nō-tē'kit), *n.* [*<* Gr μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *τεκίτης*, melt, + *-ite*.] A rare silicate of lead and iron from Långban, Sweden. It occurs in black or bluish gray crystalline masses with cleavage in two directions. It fuses easily to a black glass, whence the name.

melanothallite (mel'-a-nō-thal'-it), *n.* [*<* Gr μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *θαλλός*, a branch, + *-ite*.] In *mineral.*, a mineral occurring in black lamellæ, which upon exposure gradually change to a green color, and containing copper chlorid, copper oxid, and water. It was found as a sublimation-product at Vesuvius.

melanotic (mel'-a-nō'tik), *a.* [*<* *melanosis* (-ot-) + *-ic*.] 1 Properly, affected with melanosis, melanic, melanoid. 2 In *zool.*, same as *melanistic*. *Melanotic cancer*, melanocarcinoma or melanosarcoma.

Melanotus (mel'-a-nō'tus), *n.* [NL, *<* Gr μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *νῦκτος*, the black.] A genus of click beetles of the family *Elateridae*, founded by Eschscholtz in 1829. It is one of the largest and most important genera of *Elateridae* and is distributed all over the world. There are upward of 100 species, 44 of



Melanocetus johnsoni (the belly distended with another fish), about half natural size.

typical of the subfamily *Melanocetinae*, black in color, and with a mouth suggesting that of a whale. *M. johnsoni* is the only species. *Günther, 1864.*

Melanochroi (mel'-a-nō-krō'i), *n. pl.* [NL, *pl.* of *melanochroous*, black-skinned. see *melanochroous*.] In *anthropology*, the dark-white peoples,

which are North American. These beetles give rise to some of the most destructive wire worms. *M. communis* is a common brown pilose species of the United States, half an inch long.

melanotype (mel'-a-nō-tip), *n* [*< Gr. μέλας (melan-), black, + τύπος, type*] In *photog.*, a ferrotype. [Rare or obsolete.]

melanous (mel'-a-nus), *a* [*< Gr. μέλας (melan-), black, + ούς*] Dark-complexioned, brunette, the opposite of blond or xanthous. Pritchard.

The melanous, with black hair and dark brown or blackish skins. Huxley, (Ritiques and Addresses, p. 158)

Melanoxylon (mel-a-nok'-si-lon), *n*. [NL (Schott, 1827), *< Gr. μέλας (melan-), black, + ξύλον, wood*] A genus of leguminous plants of the suborder *Casalpiniæ* and the tribe *Sclerolobiæ*, characterized by a compressed partially woody legume with samara-like seeds, the outer integument expanding into a wing at the apex. There is but one species, *M. Brauma*. See *Brauma*.

melanterite (me-lan'te-rit), *n*. [*< Gr. μέλαντερος, compar. of μέλας (melan-), black, + -ίτης*] The native hydrous sulphate of iron.

Melanthium (me-lan'thi-um), *n* [NL (Linnaeus, 1753), so called in allusion to the darker color which the persistent perianth assumes after blossoming, *< Gr. μέλας, black, + άνθος, a flower*] A genus of liliaceous plants of the tribe *Veratrea*. They have flat broadly winged seeds, and the segments of the perianth have a distinct claw. They are herbs having an erect leafy stem springing from a short rootstock, and an open pyramidal panicle of polyanthus flowers, which are yellowish white or greenish. There are 3 species, all natives of North America, and sometimes cultivated for ornament. *M. Virginicum* of the United States is called *black flower* (which see).

melanuria (mel-a-nū'ri-ā), *n* [NL see *melanurin*] The presence of a dark pigment in the urine.

melanuric (mel-a-nū'rik), *a*. [As *melanurin* + -ic.] Pertaining to or characterized by the presence of very dark pigment in the urine — **Melanuric fever**. See *fever*.

melanurin (mel-a-nū'rin), *n* [*< Gr. μέλας (melan-), black, + ούρον, urine*] A dark pigment found in the urine.

melaphyre (mel-a-fir), *n* [*< Gr. μέλας, black, + (σπ)φύρον (typh), porphyry* see *porphyry*] A fine-grained greenish- or brownish-black aggregate of plagioclase, augite, olivin, magnetite, or titaniferous iron and some chloritic mineral, usually dolomite. The term *melaphyre*, as it has been formerly used by lithologists, includes a considerable variety of rocks, but, as now generally restricted, it is properly applied to such basalts as have undergone considerable alteration. Hence the melaphyres are, in point of fact, mostly of Paleozoic age, although some are Mesozoic, because the older a rock is, other things being equal, the more likely it is to have undergone chemical change.

mela-rosa, mella-rosa (mel'-a-rō-zā), *n*. [*< It. mela, an apple, + rosa, a rose*] The fruit of a tree of the genus *Citrus*, probably a variety of the lime, cultivated in Italy.

melasma (me-las'mā), *n* [NL, *< Gr. μέλασμα, a black color, < μέλαινα, blacken, < μέλας, black* see *melas*.] 1. An abnormal access of color of the skin, local or general, usually dependent upon constitutional disorder, local pigmentary stains of the skin. The morbid process is called *melanopathia*. Addison's disease is known as *suprarenal melasma* — 2 [cap.] In *zoöl* (a) A genus of melanian mollusks. Adams, 1858. (b) A genus of tenebrionine beetles, based on *M. lineatum* of the Canaries. Wollaston, 1864.

melasmic (me-las'mik), *a* and *n* [*< melasma + -ic*] 1. *a* Pertaining to melasma: as, *melasmic blotches*.

II. *n* Same as *melasma*, 1.

melassest, *n*. An obsolete form of *molasses*.

melassic (me-las'ik), *a* [*< F. melasse, molasses, + -ic*] Pertaining to or obtained from molasses as, *melassic acid*.

Melastoma (me-las'tō-mā), *n*. [NL (Burmann, 1737), so called because the fruit of some species, when eaten, stains the lips black; *< Gr. μέλας (melan-), black, + στόμα, mouth*.] An Old World genus of plants, type of the natural order *Melastomaceæ*, belonging to the tribe *Osbeckieæ*. They have from 10 to 14 unequal anthers, the connectives of the longer ones being produced anteriorly into two tubercles or spurs. They are hairy shrubs, almost always erect, with coriaceous entire leaves which are from 8- to 7-nerved, and showy purple or rose-colored flowers growing at the tips of the branches, either solitary or in clusters. About 44 species are known, natives of tropical and western Asia, Oceania, and the Seychelles. *M. Malabaricum*, a shrub common in India, is there known as *Indian rhododendron*. It is also called *Malabar laurel* or *gooseberry*.

Melastomaceæ (me-las-tō-mā'sē-ē), *n* pl [NL (Brown, 1818), *< Melastoma + -aceæ*.] A natu-

ral order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the cohort *Myrtales*. The ovules are attached to the interior angle of the cells, or to basal placentas, the anther usually opens at the top by two pores, the connective is thickened or variously appendaged, and the leaves have from 3 to 9 nerves. The order embraces 128 genera and about 2,600 species, which are almost entirely confined to the tropics, and are most abundant in South America.

melastomaceous (me-las-tō-mā'shius), *a*. Belonging or relating to the natural order *Melastomaceæ*.

Melastomes (mel-a-stō-mē-ē), *n* pl. [NL (Bentham and Hooker, 1867), *< Melastoma + -es*] A suborder of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the order *Melastomaceæ*. The cells have rather prominent placentas inserted in their internal angles, and many ovules, the embryo is very small, and slightly rounded or subglobose. The suborder embraces 9 tribes and 128 genera, of which *Melastoma* is the type. They are trees, or rarely herbs, and are found in both the Old and New Worlds.

Melchite (mel'kit), *n* and *a*. [*< MGr. Μελχίτης, < Syriac malkāyē, Ar. malekiya, mulkiya, lit. royal, < melch, king*] 1. *n* An orthodox Eastern Christian as distinguished from a Monophysite or Nestorian. The name was originally given to the Orthodox as belonging to the Imperial church, the title of *king* being that which was commonly given in Greek and in Oriental languages to the Roman and to the Byzantine emperor. Although the term *Melchite* is older than the Council of Chalcedon (A. D. 451), its wider use dates from its adoption after that council by the Monophysites who rejected the decrees of the council, and employed this name to represent the Orthodox as receiving them merely in submission to the edict of the emperor Marcian. The name *Melchite* is sometimes given also to members of communities of Christians in Syria and Egypt, formerly in communion with the Orthodox Greek Church, who have submitted to the Roman see.

Those Syrian Christians who, though not Greeks, followed the doctrines of the Greek Church as declared at the Council of Chalcedon, were called by their opponents, by way of reproach, *Melchites*, 'royalists' or 'imperialists,' because they submitted to the edict of Marcian in favour of the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon. Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 291.

II. *a* Of or pertaining to the Melchites as, the uncial *Melchite* alphabet. Isaac Taylor.

melder (mel'dēr), *n* [*< Icel. melder, flour or corn in the mill, < mala, grind* see *meal*.] The quantity of meal sent to a mill to be ground at one time [Scotch].

That lika melder wi' the miller

Thou sat as lang as thou had stiller

Burns, Tam o' Shanter

meldometer (mel-dom'e-tēr), *n* [Irreg. *< Gr. μέλδω, melt, + μέτρον, measure*] An apparatus devised by Joly for determining the melting-points of minerals. It involves the use of a platinum strip heated to the required degree by the passage of an electrical current, whose temperature is calculated by the ordinary methods.

meal¹, *n* A Middle English form of *meal*.

meal², *n* A Middle English form of *meal*.

meal³, *n* [*< AS. mæl (= Icel. mál = Dan. mæle), speech, talk, conversation*] Discourse, conversation.

O moul thou marres a myrry mele

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 23

meal⁴, *v* [ME. *melen*, *< AS. mælan* (= Icel. *mala* = Dan. *mæle*), speak, *< mæl*, speech, talk see *meal³*, *n*] I. *intrans.* 1. To speak, talk.

And when that Wit was I war how his wyf tolde,

He bi com so confoundet he couthe not mele,

And as doumbe as a dore droug him ayde

Piers Plowman (A), xi. 98.

2. To chatter, twitter, as birds.

Bothe the thrush & the thrustele bi xxiii of bothe,

Meloden ful merye in maner of here kinde.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1281.

II. *trans.* To call or bring together; assemble.

Themperour with moche merthe his men than meled

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1287

meal⁵, *n* [ME., origin obscure] A cup or bowl.

Also they had tool to dyke and delve with, as pikforkis,

spadus, and schovells, stakes and rakes, bokettis, meles,

and payles. Vegetius, MS. Douce 291, f. 47 (Halliwell).

Meleagridæ, Meleagridæ (mel-ē-ag'-rī-dē, mel'-ē-ag-rī-dē), *n* pl [NL, *< Meleagris (-id-) + -idæ*] A family of *Gallinæ* or gallinaceous birds, the turkeys. The name is sometimes restricted to the American turkeys, and sometimes includes the African guinea-fowls.

Meleagridinæ, Meleagridinæ (mel-ē-ag-rī-dī-nē, mel'-ē-ag-rī-nē), *n* pl. Turkeys as an American subfamily of *Phasianidæ*, typified by the genus *Meleagris*.

Meleagrina (mel'-ē-ag-rī-nā), *n* [NL, *< Meleagris*, 2, + -ina²] A genus of asiphonate bivalves of the family *Asioidæ* or *Pteridæ*, the wing-shells, having the wings reduced and no

cardinal teeth; the true pearl-oysters. The pearl-oyster is *M. margaritifera*, a species widely distributed in most parts of the world, in warm seas, it sometimes attains a length of 10 or 12 inches.

Meleagrins (mel-ē-ā-gris), *n*. [NL, *< L. meleagris, < Gr. μελαγρίς, a sort of guinea-fowl, named after Meleager, < Μελέαγρος, > L. Meleager, son of Eneus, and the hero of the hunt of the Calydonian boar.*] 1. In ornith. (a) [*l c*] A name of the common guinea-fowl, to which Linnaeus gave the technical specific name *Numida meleagris*. (b) An American genus of *Phasianidæ* or *Meleagridæ*, of large size with varied metallic plumage, naked tarsi spurred in the male, bare head with erectile fleshy caruncles, and a tuft of hair-like feathers on the breast; the turkeys. There are three kinds: *M. gallopavo* or *mexicana*, the supposed original of the domestic turkey, differing little from *M. sylvestris* or *amercana*, the common wild turkey of the United States, and the more beautiful and very distinct ocellated turkey of Honduras, *M. ocellata*. See *turkey*. 2. In conch., a genus of mollusks same as *Meleagrina*. Montfort, 1810.

mélée (mā-lā'), *n*. [F, *< OF. meslee, medlee, etc.*, a mixture, confusion, fight, *> E. medley and melody*, *q v*] A confused conflict, as a hand-to-hand fight among a number of persons, especially, in modern books, a tourney in which many combatants (not two only) take part.

"I shall tilt to-morrow" answered Athelstane, "in the melle, it is not worth while for me to arm myself to-day."

Scott, Ivanhoe, III.

=Syn. *Affray, Brawl*, etc. See *quarrel*, *n*.

melegueta pepper. Same as *grains of paradise* (which see, under *grain*).

Meles (mē-lēz), *n*. [NL, *< L. meles, also meles, melis, melus*, a badge or marten.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Melinæ*, family *Mustelidæ*. It formerly included all the *Melinæ*, but is now restricted to the European badger, *M. vulgaris* or *M. taxus*. See *Melinæ*, and cut under *badger*.

Meletian (me-lē'shan), *n*. [*< Gr. Μελετιανος, pl, < Μελέτιος, LL. Meletius* see *def*] 1. One of a sect of the fourth and fifth centuries, followers of Meletius, schismatic bishop of Lycopolis in Egypt. After his death they adopted Arian views — 2. A follower of Meletius, made bishop of Antioch about A. D. 360. He was supposed to be an Arian, but proceeded immediately to profess the Nicene faith, and the Arians appointed another bishop in his stead. Among the Orthodox some were adherents of Meletius, and therefore known as *Meletians*, others remained separate and were known (from the last canonically ordained bishop, Eustathius, then dead) as *Eustathians*. Further difficulty was occasioned by the two orthodox parties using the word *hypostases* (which see) in different senses. The schism between them continued till the end of the century.

mele-tidet, *n*. See *meal-tide*.

Melia (mē-li-ā), *n*. [NL (Linnaeus), so called from the resemblance of the leaves to those of the ash, *< Gr. μέλις, the ash*.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Melastomaceæ* and the tribe *Meliæ*, characterized by pinnate leaves, an elongated staminate tube, and from 10 to 12 anthers. They are trees, with alternate pinnate or bipinnate leaves, and large axil-



Flowering Branch of *Melia andersonii*
a, part of the inflorescence, b, a flower, c, a flower cut longitudinally; d, the fruits

lary panicles of medium-sized flowers, which are white or purple, and are either 5- or 6-parted. There are 12 species, found in eastern India, Australia, and Oceania. *M. andersonii*, variously known as *pride-of-India*, *bead-tree*, *foals acorn*, etc., is native in sub-Himalayan India, Persia, and China, and widely cultivated for ornament in warm countries. It is from 50 to 60 feet high, and has bipinnate leaves, and large clusters of fragrant lilac-colored blossoms, whence it is sometimes called *Indian lilac*. Its wood, hard and finely marked, is sometimes called *bastard cedar*. A decoction of its bark is cathartic and emetic, and sometimes used also as a vermifuge. (See *andersonii*, *bead-tree*,

chilus-tree, and *holy tree*, under *holy*. Also called *hill-margosa*. The tree long known as *M. Asiatrica*, but now classed as *Simarouba indica*, is the margosa or sim-tree, common in India, often planted there and elsewhere. (See *myrica*.) *M. Asiatrica*, var. *Asiatica*, is an elegant tree of India, the Malay archipelago, and Australia, called in the last-named country *white cedar*. *M. semperverna*, now considered to be the same as *M. Asiatrica*, has been called *leop-tree* in the West Indies.

Meliaceae (mē-lī-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1817), < *Melia* + *-aceae*] A natural order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the cohort *Geraniales*. The calyx is small, the stamens are almost always monadelphous, and the anthers are sessile on the tube or (usually) stalked. The order includes 37 genera and about 550 species, found throughout the warmer but rare in the temperate regions of the globe.

meliaceous (mē-lī-ā'shi-us), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Meliaceae*. Also *cedrelaceous*.

Meliad (mē-lī-ad), *n.* [*Gr. Μηλιάδες*, nymphs of fruit-trees (or of flocks), < *μήλον*, an apple or any tree-fruit (or *μήλον*, a sheep or goat)] In *Gr. myth.*, a nymph of fruit-trees or of flocks.

And from the grove
The *Meliads*, who here for lack of flocks
Must tend the fruit.

R. H. Stoddard, *The Search for Persephone*

Melanthaceae (mel'ī-an-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1888), < *Melanthus* + *-aceae*] A small order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the cohort *Sapindales*, characterized by irregular polygamodiceous flowers, stamens which are inserted at the base of the disk, albuminous seeds, and alternate stipulate leaves. *Melanthus* is the type genus.

Melanthus (mel-i-an'thus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < *Gr. μέλι*, honey, + *άνθος*, a flower.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, type of the order *Melanthaceae*, characterized by a calyx which is very oblique at the base, and by having from two to four ovules in each cell. They are shrubs with alternate odd pinnate leaves (the leaflets one-sided and decurrent on the stalk), and bear terminal or axillary racemes of curious irregular flowers, the lower ones sometimes imperfect. There are 5 species, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, one of which has been introduced into the Himalayas. The common name is (*Cape*) *honey flower*, or *honey plant*, the blossoms abounding in honey.

Melibeian, Melibeian (mel-i-bē'an), *a.* [*L. Melibæus*, name of a shepherd in Virgil's first eclogue (a dialogue), < *Gr. Μελίβοιος*, cf. fem. *Μελίβοια*, a personal name] In *rhet.* and *poetry*, alternate, alternately responsive; alternating; amœbean.

melic (mel'ik), *a.* [*Gr. μελικός*, pertaining to song, < *μέλος*, a song, strain, melody] Pertaining to song, intended to be sung. Applied especially to the more elaborate form of Greek lyric poetry, as distinguished from iambic and elegiac poetry.

The exact relation of *melic* poetry to the cantonal dialect.
Amer Jour Philol., VII 234

Melica (mel'ī-kā), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1787), < *It. melica*, the great millet, < *L. mel*, honey] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Festuceae*, type of the subtribe *Meliceae*. The upper glumes are empty, and the spikelets are often quite large and erect or spreading. They are erect perennial plants, often tall, with usually slender panicles, and flat or convolute leaves. About 30 species are known, having a wide range over the globe, but mostly natives of temperate climates. They are handsome grasses, but of no great agricultural value, though some serve the purpose of pasture. *Melica* grass is a general name for the species.

Meliceae (mē-lis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Melica* + *-eae*] A subtribe of grasses of the tribe *Festuceae*. It includes 4 genera, of which *Melica* is the type, and about 36 species.

melicericis (mel-i-sē-ris), *n.* [NL. < *L. meliceris*, < *Gr. μελικηρίς*, a tumor so called, < *μέλι*, honey, + *κηρίς*, wax] In *pathol.*, an encysted tumor containing matter like honey in color and consistence, usually a hygroma.

melicerosus (mel-i-sē-rus), *a.* [*Gr. μελικερός* + *-ous*] Of the nature of meliceris; affected with meliceris; as, a *melicerosus* tumor.



1. Flowering plant of Melic-grass (*Melica nutans*). 2. The panicle. 3. A spikelet; 4. the empty glume; 5. a flowering glume, side view; 6, the same, back view.

meliograss (mel'ik-grās), *n.* Any grass of the genus *Melica*.

Melicococa (mel-i-kok'ā), *n.* [NL. (Jacquin, 1763), < *Gr. μέλι*, honey, + *κόκκος*, a berry.] A genus of trees of the natural order *Sapindaceae*, type of the tribe *Melicocceae*. They are trees of considerable size, with alternate, abruptly pinnate leaves, and elongated, many flowered racemes or panicles of small whitish flowers. See *honeyberry*.

Melicocceae (mel-i-kok'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Radlkofer, 1887), < *Melicococa* + *-eae*] A tribe of the natural order *Sapindaceae*, the soapberry family. It embraces 9 genera, *Melicococa* being the type, and 48 species, found principally in the tropics.

melicotont, *n.* Same as *melocoton*.

Melidae (mel'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Meles* + *-ida*] A family of aretoid carnivorous mammals, composed of the badgers, rats, and skunks, corresponding to the three subfamilies *Melinae*, *Melivorinae*, and *Mephitisinae* of the family *Mustelidae*. See these words.

Melieae (mē-lī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Adr. Jussieu, 1830), < *Melia* + *-eae*] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Meliaceae*. The cells of the ovary contain two ovules, and the seeds have a fleshy albumen and plano convex or foliaceous cotyledons. *Melia* is the type genus.

Meliorax (me-lī'e-raks), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. μέλος*, a song, + *ἔραξ*, a hawk.] A genus of African diurnal birds of prey of the family *Falconidae*.



Chanting Hawk (*Melierax muscivora*)

founded by G. R. Gray in 1840; the chanting hawks. There are several species, the best-known of which are *M. canorus*, *cantans*, or *muscivorus* of South Africa and *M. poliozonus*.

Melifera, meliferous. See *Melifera*, *melliferous*.

Melithæes (mel-i-jē-thēz), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. μελιθήης*, Doric *μελιθήης*, honey-sweet, < *μέλι*, honey, + *θήη*, rejoice] A genus of pentamerous beetles of the family *Nitidulidae*. There are over 100 species, mostly of Europe, where they are sometimes called *glow beetles*; they feed on various flowers, eating the pollen and fruiting organs. In this way *M. æneus* injures cruciferous vegetables.

mellitæ, mellitæ (mel'ī-lit), *n.* [Prop. *mellitæ*, < *Gr. μέλι*, honey, + *λίθος*, stone] A mineral of a yellow or grayish yellow, found at Tivoli and Capo di Bove, near Rome. It occurs in very minute tetragonal crystals in the fissures and cavities of lava, also as an essential constituent of certain kinds of basalt, it is a silicate of aluminum, magnesium, and calcium.

mellilot (mel'ī-lot), *n.* [*OF. mellilot*, *mellilot*, *merilot*, *F. melilot* = *Sp. Fg. melilot* = *It. melilot*, *mellilot*, < *L. melilotos*, < *Gr. μελλιλωτον* or *μελιλωτος*, a kind of clover, < *μέλι*, honey, + *λωτός*, lotus; see *lotus*.] A plant of the genus *Melilotus*.

Melilotus (mel-i-lō'tus), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789). see *mellilot*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Leguminosae*, the pulse family, the suborder *Papilionaceae*, and the tribe *Trifoliceae*; the clovers. It is distinguished by a small, fleshy, subglobose or obovate legume which is indehiscent or at length two-valved. The plants are herbs, with pinnately trifoliate leaves having adnate stipules, and small white or yellow flowers, growing in loose racemes. About 10 species are known, which are found in the temperate and sub-tropical regions of the northern hemisphere. When dried, they have the peculiar fragrance of the Tonka bean or the vernal grass, owing to the presence of the principle called *coumarin* (which see). General names for the genus are *mellilot* and *sweet clover*. *M. alba*, the white mellilot or honey lotus, also called *Cabul clover*, is an excellent bee-plant, but of little value as forage, and in some places a troublesome weed. *M. officinalis*, the common or yellow mellilot, is, like the last, widely spread over Europe and Asia, and naturalized in America. It was formerly of medicinal repute, sold by the herbalists as *balzam-flovers*, but has disappeared from scientific medicine. See *hart's clover* and *king's-clover*.

Melinae (mē-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Meles* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Mustelidae*, typified by the genus *Meles*, the badgers. The form is stout and squat, the habits are terrestrial and fossorial. There are four leading forms of *Melinae*, the European *Meles*, the Asiatic *Arctonyx* and *Mydaus*, and the American *Tamias*. Also *Melina*.

meline (mē'lin), *a* and *n.* [*L. meles*, a badger (see *Miles*), + *-mel*] *I. a* Badger-like; of or pertaining to the *Melina*.

II. n. A badger of any kind, any member of the *Melina*.

melingt, *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *melt*, *v.*] Talk, conversation.

Will'tham to the window witteril might send
gilt Mellors with hire maydenen in melling there sete
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I 700

melinite (mā'lin-it), *n.* An explosive of French invention, said to be composed of picric acid, gun-cotton, and gum arabic. It has been successfully used in charging shells, and its explosive force has been variously presented as from three to eleven times that of gunpowder, the smaller figure being the most probable. [Recent.]

melinophane (mel'ī-no-fan), *n.* [Prop. **melinophane*, < *Gr. μέλι*, honey, + *-φανής*, appearing, clear, < *φαίνωμαι*, appear] In *mineral.*, a silicate of beryllium, calcium, and sodium, occurring in honey-yellow or sulphur-yellow plates in the zircon-xyenite of Norway. The name is changed, in Dana's system, to *mclphanite* (meliphane).

melliorate (mē'lyo-rāt), *v.*, *pret.* and *pp. melliorated*, *ppr. melliorating* [*L. mellioratus*, *pp.* of *melliorare* (> *It. meglio*, *are*, *migliorare* = *Pg. meliorar* = *Sp. mejorar* = (*OF. meliorer*, *melliorer*), make better, < *mellus*, better (compare of *bonus*, good), = *Gr. μέλλω*, adv., rather, compare of *μάλα*, adv., very much] *I. trans.* To make better, improve, ameliorate.

Grace does not give us new faculties and create another nature, but *melliorates* and improves our own.
Jrr Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II 269

Tragedy was found the most pleasing vehicle of conveying moral truths, of *melliorating* the heart, and extending the interests of humanity.

Goldsmith, *Origin of Poetry*

II. intrans. To grow better, be improved.

Yesterday not a bird peeped, the world was barren, peaked and pling to day 'tis inconceivably populous, creation swarms and *melliorates*.

Emerson, *Works and Days*

melliorator (mē'lyo-rā-tēr), *n.* Same as *melliorator*.

mellioration (mē'lyo-rā'shon), *n.* [= *OF. mellioration*, < *L. mellioratus* (n-), bettering, < *melliorare*, make better. see *melliorat*.] *I.* The act or process of making or becoming better; improvement; amelioration.

Digging yearly about the roots of trees, which is a great means both to the acceleration and *mellioration* of fruits, is practised in nothing but in vines.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 433

By an insight into chymistry one may be enabled to make some *melliorations* (I speak not of transmutations) of mineral and metalline bodies.
Boyle, Works, I 354

2. pl. In *Scots law*, improvements made by a tenant upon the property which he rents, and for which he is in certain cases entitled to compensation from the landlord.

melliorator (mē'lyo-rā-tōr), *n.* (One who or that which melliorates or makes better.)

The greatest *melliorator* of the world is selfish, huckstering Trade.
Emerson, *Works and Days*

melliorism (mē'lyo-rizm), *n.* [*L. mellior*, better (see *melliorate*), + *E. -ism*] *I.* The improvement of society by regulated practical means opposed to the passive principle of both pessimism and optimism.

Melliorism, instead of an ethical, is a dynamic principle. It implies the improvement of the social condition through cold calculation, through the adoption of indirect means. It is not content merely to alleviate present suffering, it aims to create conditions under which no suffering can exist.
L. F. Ward, *Dynam. Sociol.*, II 468

2. The doctrine that the world is neither the worst nor the best possible, but that it is capable of improvement, a mean between theoretical pessimism and optimism.

It may be thought, however, that, if neither optimism nor pessimism is the conclusion to which we are led, the modified doctrine of what is called *Melliorism* may be accepted.
W. R. Sorley, *Ethics of Naturalism*, p. 271.

The only good reason for referring to the source [of the word *melliorist*] is that you found it useful for the doctrine of *melliorism* to cite one unfashionable confessor of it in the face of the fashionable extreme.

George Eliot, *Letter to James Sully*, Jan. 19, 1877

melliorist (mē'lyo-rist), *n.* and *a.* [*L. mellior*, better, + *E. -ist*] *I. n.* One who accepts the practical or the theoretical doctrine of *melliorism*.

I am not, however, a pessimist—I am, I trust, a rational optimist, or at least a *mellorist*.

Dr J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 27

In her general attitude toward life, George Eliot was neither optimist nor pessimist. She held to the middle term, which she invented for herself, of *mellorist*. She was cheered by the hope and by the belief in gradual improvement of the mass.

Cross, Lit. of George Eliot, III, 309

I don't know that I ever heard anybody use the word *mellorist* except myself.

George Eliot, Letter to James Sully, Jan. 17, 1877

II. a Of or pertaining to mellorism or mellorists

If we adopt either the optimist view or the *mellorist* view—if we say that life on the whole brings more pleasure than pain, or that it is on the way to become such that it will yield more pleasure than pain, then these actions by which life is maintained are justified, and there results a warrant for the freedom to perform them.

II. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 96.

melloristic (mē-lyō-ris'tik), *a.* [*< mellorist + -ic*] Of or pertaining to mellorism correlated with *optimistic* and *pessimistic*.

Too scientifically *melloristic* for the common herd.

The Academy, March 3, 1888, p. 148

mellority (mē-lyōr'i-ti), *n.* [*< NL mellorita(-t)-s, < L mellor, better, see meliorate*] The state of being better, betterness. [Rare]

Aristotle ascribeth the cause of this *mellority* or betterness unto the air.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 613

This colour of *mellority* and preeminence is a signe of enervation and weakness.

Bacon, Colours of Good and Evil

Meliphaga (mē-lif'a-gā), *n.* [*NL, also, erroneously, Meliphaga, neut. pl. of *meliphagus, see meliphagous*] The typical genus of *Meliphagidae*. The term has been used with great latitude and little discrimination for all the family and some other birds, but is now restricted to a single species, *M. phrygia* of Australia, known as the *black and yellow honey eater*. See *honey eater*.

melliphan (mē-lif'a-n), *n.* A bird of the genus *Meliphaga* a honey-eater. Also, erroneously, *melliphan*.

Meliphagidae (mē-lī-faj'i-dō), *n. pl.* [*NL, also Meliphagida, < Meliphaga + -idae*] A family of tenonotial oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Meliphaga*, belonging to the group *Cinnamomorphae* of the order *Passeres*, the honey-eaters or honey-suckers. They are closely related to the *Neolariniidae*, with which they share the character of the protractile bill, and pointed tongue. The bill is of variable length and degree of slenderness, but is always curved, with a prominent culmen, the nostrils are basal, and situated in a large membranous nasal fossa never entirely covered with feathers, and they are linear or oval in shape with or without an operculum. The first primary (except in *Zosterops* and *Eutamias*) is about half as long as the second. The wings, tail, and feet vary in character with the genera, the anterior toes and their claws are short, the former much united at base and the hallux is large and strong. The plumage inclines to green and yellow colors. It is never blue, and is red only in one group, the *Myzomela*. Parts of the head and neck are often bare, and variously wattled or carunculate. The family is confined to the Old World, and is especially characteristic of the Australasian and Polynesian regions, though the range of the *Melithreptidae* is much more extensive. The species number nearly 200 referable to about 25 genera. The family is now usually divided into 3 subfamilies: *Meliphaginae*, *Myzomelinae*, and *Melithreptinae*.

melliphanidan (mē-lī-faj'i-dan), *a* and *n.* **I. a** Of or pertaining to the family *Meliphagidae*.

II. n A melliphan or honey-eater

Meliphaginae (mē-lī-faj'i-nē), *n. pl.* [*Also Meliphaginae, NL, < Meliphaga + -inae*] The typical subfamily of *Meliphagidae*. With few exceptions, the group is characteristic of the Australasian and Polynesian regions.

melliphagine (mē-lī-faj'i-jin), *a* and *n.* **I. a** Of or pertaining to the subfamily *Meliphaginae*, less strictly, same as *melliphanidan*.

II. n A melliphan or honey-eater of the subfamily *Meliphaginae*

melliphagous (mē-lī-faj'i-gus), *a.* [*Also melliphagous, < NL *meliphagus, < Gr μέλι, honey, + φαγεῖν, eat*] Feeding upon honey; molliorous.

melliphanite (mē-lī-faj'i-nit), *n.* [*< Gr μέλι, honey, + φανης, appearing, clear, + -ite²*] See *melliphanite*.

mellipult, *n.* [*< Gr μέλι, honey, + L pellere, pp. pulsus, drive out. Cf catapult*] A honey-extractor. *Phon.* Diet. Agriculture, p. 48.

melisma (mē-lis'mā), *n.* [*NL (> It), < Gr μέλισμα, a song, < μέλιζω, sing, warble, < μέλος, song*] In music (a) A song, melody, or air, as contrasted with a recitative or declamatory passage. (b) A melodic decoration, grace, flourish, or roulade. (c) A cadenza.

mellismatic (mē-lis-mat'ik), *a.* [= It *mellismatico*, as *mellismatico* (*-t*) + *-ic*] In music (a) Melodious. (b) Ornamented, adorned—*Mellismatic singing or playing*, a style of vocal or instrumental performance in which a great number of ornaments, as trills, mordents, runs, etc., are introduced—

Mellismatic song, vocal music in which there is more than one note to a syllable opposed to *syllabic song*, in which there is only one note to each syllable.

mellismatics (mē-lis-mat'iks), *n.* [*Pl of mellismatic see -ics*] In music, the art of florid or decorated vocalization.

Melissa (mē-lis'a), *n.* [*NL (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr μέλισσα, Attic μέλισσα, a bee, < μέλι (μέλιτ-), honey see mell²*] 1. A genus of plants of the natural order *Labiata*, the tribe *Satureineae*, and the subtribe *Melisseae*. It is distinguished by a calyx which is distinctly two lipped, by an exerted corolla tube, which is recurved ascending below the middle, and by the divergent anther cells. They are herbs, with dentate leaves and loose axillary clusters of white or yellowish flowers. Three or four species are known, from Europe and central and western Asia. *M. officinalis*, from southern Europe, is the common lemon-balm of the gardens. 2. In zoöl., same as *Andrena*.

melissa-oil (mē-lis'a-oil), *n.* A volatile oil obtained from balm, *Melissa officinalis*, which gives to the plant its aromatic, lemon-like odor—*Indian melissa-oil*, a fragrant oil distilled in India from a species of *Andropogon*. See *Andropogon* and *lemon grass*. Also called *verbena oil*.

Melisseae (mē-lis'e-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL (Lindley, 1846), < Melissa + -ae*] A subtribe of labiate plants of the tribe *Satureineae*. The calyx has almost always thirteen quite prominent nerves, the corolla is two lipped, with the tube usually exerted, and the stamens are ascending at the base and divergent above. It embraces 14 genera, *Melissa* being the type, and about 200 species. They are usually strong scented aromatic herbs. The genus *Andrena*, the American pennyroyal, belongs to this subtribe.

melissyl (mē-lis'il), *n.* [*< Gr μέλισσα, a bee, + υλη, matter*] A hypothetical radical (*C₃₀H₄₆*) which occurs in many compounds derived from wax. The more difficultly soluble part of beeswax consists of melissyl palmitate. Also called *myrcyl*.

Melissuga, Melisugae, etc. See *Melissuga*, etc.

Melitaea (mel-i-tē'a), *n.* [*NL, < Gr μέλιτ(-), honey*] 1. In entom., a genus of nymphalid butterflies allied to *Argynnis*, containing about 50 species, chiefly European and North American, checkered with brown, yellow, and white, and not silvered on the under side, which has bands of white and yellow. *M. phaedra* is a common and characteristic species of North America, its larvae feed on *Celtis*, and hibernates gregariously in a web. The British species like those of *Argynnis*, are known to English collectors as *fritharctes*.

2. A genus of alcyonarians or sea-fans of the family *Isalida*, or giving name to a family *Melithaeidae*. The polypary is branched as in the gorgonians or true sea fans and composed of alternating hard and soft or calcareous and coraceous joints, the latter much larger than the former, which form bead like nodes along the stem. *M. ochracea* is a yellowish coral from the Indian and Pacific oceans. Also *Melithaea*, *Melithaea*, *Melithaea*.

Melithaeidae (mel-i-tē'a-i-dō), *n. pl.* [*NL, < Melithaea + -idae*] A family of isidaceous alcyonarian corals, typified by the genus *Melithaea*, having porous or corky nodes. Also *Melithaeidae*.

melitæmia (mel-i-tē'mi-a), *n.* [*NL, irreg for *melithæmia, < Gr μέλιτ(-), honey, + αίμα, blood*] In *pathol.*, the presence of an abnormal quantity of sugar in the blood.

Melitophili (mel-i-tof'i-lī), *n. pl.* [*NL, < Gr μέλιτ(-), honey, + φίλος, loving*] In Latreille's system, the sixth and last section of *Scarabaeidae*, composed of the old genera *Trichius*, *Gohathus*, and *Cetonia*. It corresponds more or less exactly with the modern family *Cetoniidae*. Also, erroneously, *Melitophilii*.

mellitophiline (mel-i-tof'i-lin), *a* Pertaining to the *Melitophili*, or having their characters, cetoniian. Also *mellitophiline*.

melitose (mel-i-tōs), *n.* [*< Gr μέλιτ(-), honey, + -ose*] A sugar (*C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁*) obtained from the manna which falls in opaque drops from various species of *Eucalyptus* growing in Tasmania. It is a crystalline solid, dextrorotatory, and is directly fermentable. It is probably a compound of raffinose and sucrose.

Melitta (mē-lit'a), *n.* Same as *Andrena*.

Melitteae (mē-lit'e-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL (Endlicher, 1836), < Melittis + -ae*] A subtribe of labiate plants of the tribe *Stachydeae*, characterized by a broad calyx and a much-exserted corolla-tube, with the posterior lip broad and somewhat concave. It embraces 5 genera, *Melittis* being the type, and 3 species, found principally in the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere.

Melittis (mē-lit'is), *n.* [*NL (Linnaeus), < Gr μέλιττα, Attic form of μέλισσα, a bee see Melissa*] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Stachydeae*, type of the subtribe *Melitteae*, characterized by a three-lobed calyx, by having the cells of the anther divergent, and by the flower-cluster usually consisting of six flowers. *M.*

mellisophyllum is the only species. See *balm*, 7, and *honey-balm*.

mellituria (mel-i-tū'ri-a), *n.* [*NL, < Gr μέλιτ(-), honey, + ούρον, urine*] In *pathol.*, glucosuria. Also, erroneously, *mellituria*.

mellitric (mel-i-tū'rik), *a.* [*Also mellitric; < mellituria + -ic*] Glucosuric.

Melivora, Melivorinae, etc. Erroneous forms of *Melivora*, etc.

meliza (mē-lī'zā), *n.* [*NL, prop *melissea, < Gr μέλι, honey, + ζέα, spelt (NL zea, maize)*] Maize or Indian corn. See the quotation from Smollett under *hasty-pudding*.

Melizophilus (mel-i-zōf'i-lus), *n.* [*NL, < meliza + Gr φίλος, loving*] A genus of Old World oscine passerine birds of the family *Sylviidae*, founded by W. E. Leach in 1816 upon the Dartford warbler, *Motacilla undata* of Boddart, not



Dartford Warbler (*Melizophilus undatus*)

called *Melizophilus undatus*, provincialis, or *darfordensis*.

mell¹ (mel), *v.* [*< ME mellen, < OF meller, mesler, etc, mix see meddle, of which mell is a contracted form*] **I. trans** To mix, blend [Obsolete or provincial]

All her colours to ken were of clene yelow, Withouten more in the mere, or *mell* with other.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I, 5402

Th' aduerse Cloud, which first receiveth thus

Apollo's rales, the same direct repells

On the next Cloud and with his gold it *mells*

Her various colours

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I, 21

Of began wintry storms to swell,

As heaven and earth they would together *mell*

Thomson, 'Castle of Indolence, I, 43

II. intrans 1 To mix, mingle [Obsolete or archaic]

With men of myght can I not *mell*

York Plays, p. 167

Alas, our society

Mells not with piety

B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed

2† To meddle; intermeddle or interfere

Vn callyd go thou to no counselle,

That longes to the, with that thou *mells*

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 19

She would it eke, and make much worse by telling,

And take great joy to publish it to many,

That every matter worse was for her *melling*

Spenser, F. Q., V, xii, 35

3† To busy one's self used reflexively.

She *melled* hie Mellors ferat to greithe

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I, 1719

4. To contend in fight [Obsolete or prov Eng.]

Many fallyn were foy of the fell Grekes,

But mo of the mony, that *mellit* hom with

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I, 5243

5† To copulate

Like courtyn birdes called vultures,

Withouten *mellyng* conceyven by nature

Lydgate (Halliwell)

mell² (mel), *n.* [= F *mél* = Pr *mel* = Sp *mél* = Pg *mel* = It. *mele*, *miele*, < L *mel* (*mell*) = Gr μέλι (*μέλιτ-*) = Goth. *minth*, honey; not found elsewhere in Teut., except as in *mildew*, q. v. There is an accidentally similar Hawaiian *meli*, honey.]

That mouth of hirs, which seemde to flow with *mell*

Gascogne, Dan Bartholomew of Bath

mell³ (mel), *n.* [A var of *mell¹*] A mallet, hence, derisively, the head [Scotch]

Her teeth was a' like teather stakes,

Her nose like club or *mell*.

King Henry (Child's Ballads, I, 148)

There stood a fause lord him bein'

Who thrust him thro' body and *mell*, O

The Brues o' Farrowe (Child's Ballads, III, 70)

mell³ (mel), *v. t.* [A var. of **mell¹**, *v.*] To pound or bruise with or as with a mell or mallet; crush, maul. [Scotch.]

mell⁴ (mel), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of **mell¹**. *Chaucer*

mell⁵ (mel), *n.* [A var. of **mell³**, **mole¹**] A stain in linen. *Hallwell*. [North. Eng.]

mell⁶ (mel), *n.* [Origin obscure] A warming-pan. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

mellan (mel'an), *n.* In diamond-mining, same as *cascacho*.

mella-rosa, *n.* See **mela-rosa**.

mellay, *n.* See **mellay**.

mell-doll (mel'dol), *n.* An image of corn, dressed like a doll, carried in triumph amid much rejoicing on the last day of reaping, a kern-baby. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

mellet, *n.* An obsolete form of **merle¹**. *Hallwell*

melledt (meld), *a.* [**mell²** + **-ed²**] Honeyed, mingled with honey.

Which sugred mel or melled sugar yield
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, The Laws

melleous¹ (mel'e-us), *a.* [= F. *melleux*, < L. *melleus*, of or belonging to honey, < *mel* (mell-), honey see **mell²**] 1 Having the character of honey, similar to honey.

Which of the slow ways may be best employed to free wax from the yellow melleous parts *Boyle*, Works, V 712

2 In bot., having the taste or smell of honey
melly (mel'i), *n.* [Also **melly**, and archaically **mellay**, < OF *melée* (F *mélée*), earlier *meslée*, etc., a mixture, medley, contest see **medley** Cf. *mélée*, a mod F form] Same as **mélée**

Gawan, that sate bi the quene,
To the kyng he can enclie no,
"I be, seche now with sages sene,
This melly mut be myne"

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I 342

Here and everywhere
He rode the mellay, lord of the ringing lists
Tennyson, *Princen*, v

mellie (mel'ik), *a.* [**mell²** + **-ic**] Of or pertaining to honey

melliet (mel'i), *n.* [**mell²** (mell-), honey see **mell²**] The term is appar arbitrary, and not conformed to Gr *μελι*, honey] Honey

For from thy makings milk and mellie flows
Davies, *Idyls*, I 20 (*Danes*)

Mellifera (me-lif'e-ra), *n. pl.* [NL, neut pl of L. *mellifer*, honey-bearing see **melliferous**] In Latroille's system, the fourth family of aculeate *Hymenoptera*, the *Anthophila*, the honey-bees. It corresponded to the Linnean genus *Apis* and was divided by Latroille into *Andrena* and *Aparis*, equivalent to the modern families *Andrenidae* and *Apidae*

melliferous (me-lif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *mellifère* = Pg. *it mellifero*, < L. *mellifer*, honey-bearing, < *mel* (mell-), honey, + *ferre* = E bear¹] 1. Producing honey, as a plant, mellific

And [Canaan] being mountainous, could not but abound with melliferous plants of the best kind
N. Grew, *Cosmologia Sacra*, iv 2.

2 Bearing or preparing honey, as a bee; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Mellifera*

mellific (me-lif'ik), *a.* [= Sp. *mellífico* = Pg. *mellífico*, < L. *mellificus*, honey-making, < *mel* (mell-), honey, + *facere*, make] Making or producing honey; honey-making.

mellification (mel'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *mellification*, < L. as if **mellificatio* (n-), < *mellificare*, pp. *mellificatus*, make honey see **mellify**] The making or production of honey, honey-making

In judging of the air, many things besides the weather ought to be observed in some countries, the silence of grasshoppers, and the mellification of bees *Arbutnot*.

mellifluence (me-lif'ly-ens), *n.* [= OF *mellifluence*, as *mellifluen(t) + -ce*] A flow of sweetness; a smooth, honeyed flow.

He [Wotton] was rather struck with the pastoral mellifluence of its lyric measures, which he styles a certain Doric delicacy in the songs and odes
T. Warton, Pref. to Milton's Smaller Poems.

mellifluent (me-lif'ly-ent), *a.* [= OF *mellifluent*, < L. *mellifluens* (t-s), flowing with honey, < *mel* (mell-), honey, + *fluens* (t-s), ppr. of *fluere*, flow see **fluent**] Flowing like honey, smoothly or sweetly flowing

Grosset's clear pipe combines in one
Each former bard's mellifluent tone.
Cooper, *Apology of Aristippus*, Ep 8

mellifluently (me-lif'ly-ent-li), *adv.* Mellifluently.

mellifuous (me-lif'ly-us), *a.* [= OF *mellifluus*, also *mellifu*, *melliflu*, F. *melliflu* = Sp. *mellifluo* = Pg. *it mellifluo*, < L. *mellifluus*, flowing with honey, < L. *mel* (mell-), honey, + *fluere*, flow]

Flowing or dropping like honey; hence, sweetly or smoothly flowing, especially in sound

From off the boughs each morn
We brush mellifuous dew

Milton, P. L., v 429

The marvellous teachings of Socrates, as they come mended by the mellifuous words of Plato

Sumner, *Orations*, I 148

mellifuously (me-lif'ly-us-li), *adv.* In a mellifluous manner, with sweetly flowing sound

When amatory poets sing their loves
In liquid lines mellifuously bland *Byron*

mellify (mel'i-fi), *v. t.* [ME *mellifon*, < OF *mellifon* = Sp. *mellifear* = Pg. *mellifear*, < L. *mellificare*, make honey, < *mel* (mell-), honey, + *facere*, make] To make honey

Place apte is there swete herbes multiplie,
And bees the welles haunte and water cloche,
Utilitee is ther to mellifye

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p 145

melligo (me-li'gō), *n.* [L, a honey-like juice, < *mel* (mell-), honey] Honeydew

mellilite, *n.* See **mellilite**

melliloquent (me-lil'o-kwent), *a.* [**mell²** (mell-), honey, + *loquen* (t-s), ppr. of *loqui*, speak] Speaking sweetly or pleasantly [Rare]

Mellinidae (me-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Mellinus* + *-ida*] A family of digger-wasps or *Fossorores*, containing only the genus *Mellinus*, having the abdomen petiolate, and the submarginal cell of the fore wings receiving a recurrent nerve

Mellinus (me-li'nus), *n.* [NL (Fabricius, 1793), appar. < L. *mel* (mell-), honey see **mell²**] The typical genus of *Mellinidae*. It contains 2 European and 3 North American species. *M. arena*, a common digger wasp of Europe, burrows in sand and stores its tubes with flies upon which its larva feed

Melliphaga, **melliphagan**, etc. Erroneous forms of *Meliphaga*, etc.

mellisonant (me-lis'ō-nant), *a.* [**mell²** (mell-), honey, + *sonn* (t-s), ppr. of *sonare*, sound see **sonant**] Sweet-sounding [Rare]

Mop. Helweth's of knighthood, you shall bind me to you
To I have 't no more a sheep bell, I am knight
Of the mellisonant tingle-tangle

Randolph, *Amyntas* (1640) (*Nares*)

Mellisuga (mel-i-su'gū), *n.* [NL, < L. *mel* (mell-), honey, + *supere*, suck] A genus of humming-birds of the family *Trochilidae*, giving name to a subfamily *Mellisuginae*. It contains the smallest of its tribe and the very least of all birds, such as *M. minima* of the West Indies, which is scarcely 2 inches long, the upper parts showing golden green, the wings and tail dusky purplish. Also, erroneously, *Melanga*

Mellisuga (mel-i-su'gū), *n. pl.* [NL, pl of *Mellisuga*] In ornith. (a) In Merriam's classification (1813) a group of sundry (tennostrual birds, such as humming-birds and species referred to *Ceryle* and *I. pupa* (b) In Sundevall's system of classification, the humming-birds, family *Trochilidae*, considered as a cohort of *Amniotactyls* of an order *Volveres*. Also called *Longlingues*

mellisugent (mel-i-su'jent), *a.* [Also *mellisugent*, < L. *mel* (mell-), honey, + *sugen* (t-s), ppr. of *supere*, suck see **suck**] Honey-sucking said of various birds and insects

Mellisuginae (mel-i-sū-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Mellisuga* + *-ina*] A subfamily of humming-birds named from the genus *Mellisuga*

mellit (mel'it), *n.* [**mell²** (mell-), an electuary of honey, < L. *mellitus*, honeyed, sweetened with honey see **mellit¹**] In *farriery*, a dry scab on the heel of a horse's foot, cured by a mixture of honey and vinegar *Imp Diet*

Mellita (me-li'ta), *n.* [NL, < L. *mellita*, fem. of *mellitus*, honeyed, sweetened with honey (placenta *mellita*, a honey-cake) see **mellit¹**] A genus of clypeastroid sea-urchins of the family *Scutellidae*. The common sand dollar or cake-urchin of the Atlantic coast of the United States, whose dried test presents five ribs, is *M. quadrifora*. See cut under *cake-urchin*.

mellit¹ (mel'i-tāt), *n.* [**mell²** (mell-), honey, + *-ate¹*] A salt of mellitic acid

mellit², *a.* [ME, < L. *mellitus*, honeyed, < *mel* (mell-), honey see **mell²** Cf. **mellit¹**] Mixed with honey, sweetened

Wyne mellite, as saide is, save hem shall
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p 58

mellit³ (mel'it), *n.* [**mell²** (mell-), honey, + *-ite²*] A rare mineral, first observed in the beds of brown-coal in Thuringia. It occurs in tetragonal crystals and nodular masses of a honey yellow color, it is a mellitate of aluminum. Also called *honey stone*

mellit⁴ (me-lit'ik), *a.* [**mellit²** + *-ic*] Pertaining to or derived from mellite or honey-stone — **Mellit⁴ acid**, C₆(CO₂H)₃, the peculiar acid of

mellit⁵ It has a sour, bitter taste, is very soluble in water and also in alcohol, and crystallizes in colorless needles.

Mellitophil¹, **mellitophiline**. See **Melitophil¹**, **mellitophiline**

mellitous (me-lit'us), *a.* [**mell²** (mell-), honeyed see **mellit¹**] Mixed with honey

mellituria, **mellituristic** Erroneous forms of *mellituria*, *mellituru*

Mellivora (me-liv'ō-rā), *n.* [NL, < L. *mel* (mell-) honey, + *vorare*, devour] 1 The typical and only genus of *Mellitvorinae*, founded by Storr in 1780. There are two species, the Indian and the African honey-budger or ratel, *M. indica* and *M. capensis* — 2 A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Histwood*

Mellitvorinae (me-liv'ō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [Also *Mellitvorina*, NL < *Mellivora* + *-ina*] A subfamily of *Mustelidae* having but one true molar on each side of each jaw and the lower molar sectorial, the ratels or honey-budgers. There is but one genus, *Mellivora* of Asia and Africa. See **ratel**

mellivorous (me-liv'ō-rus), *a.* [Also, erroneously, *mellivorous*, < L. *mel* (mell-), honey, + *vorare*, devour] Eating honey, subsisting on honey, as many insects, both in the perfect state and as larva

mellont, *n.* An obsolete form of **mellon¹**

mellone (mel'on), *n.* [**mell²** (mell-), honey, + *-one*] A compound of carbon and nitrogen the exact composition of which is not certainly known, obtained by heating certain thiocyanates strongly. It is a yellow insoluble powder

mellow (mel'ō), *a.* [Early mod E. *melow* < ME *melle*, soft, perhaps a var. of *melle*, < AS *mearu* (*mearu*-), soft, tender (see **merron³**), the change of *r* to *l* being perhaps assisted by association with the ult. related D. *mollis* = Fries *mollig*, soft, = G. dial. *mollig*, also *moll*, soft, *mollch*, mellow, prob. akin to L. *mollis*, soft see **mell²**, **mollify**, etc.] 1 Soft, especially from ripeness, easily yielding to pressure as, a mellow peach

Your cheeks embolden like a mellow costard
Ballad ascribed to Chaucer

The full juiced apple waxing over mellow,
Drops in a silent autumn night
Tennyson, *Lotus-Eaters*, *Chorus* Song

Young cattle are at 18 months old already of great size, with open horns, mellow hids, etc. *Encyc. Brit*, I 890

2 Soft and friable, as earth, lumpy

Amomile sheweth mellow grounds fit for wheat *Racem*

In the North of England, when the earth turns up with a mellow and crumbly appearance, and smoke, the farmers say the earth is mellowing

A Hunter *Geographical Essays*, I 167

3 Soft, rich, or delicate to the touch, eye, ear, palate, etc., as color, sound, flavor, and the like

The mellow bullfinch answers from the grove
Thomson, *Spring*, I 606

A mellow voice Fitz Eustace had,
The air he chose was wild and mad
Scott, *Marion*, III 9

The mellow tints of the slinking sun
Grake, *Idyl* *Sketches*, II 19

4 Having the character or appearance of maturity, showing ripeness, of ripe age or quality, perfected, matured.

Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness!
Kratt, *To Autumn*

Matthew Arnold has the dignity of form of his classic models, Longfellow the graceful facility of a mellow literary culture
Encyc. Brit, I 489

Quebec is the mellowest nook of this new continent
Harper's May, I XXVI 166

5 Softened or matured by length of years; toned down by the lapse of time, kindly disposed, good-humored, genial, jovial

As merry and mellow an old bachelor as ever followed a hound
Irring

6 Rendered good-humored or genial by liquor, somewhat under the influence of liquor, half-tipsy

"Here, Hermes," says Jove who with nectar was mellow
Garrick, *Epitaph* on Goldsmith

7 Of sounds, soft and rich, characterized by many and well-balanced overtones. The quality is well illustrated by most of the tones of an orchestral horn when well played

mellow (mel'ō), *v.* [**mellow**, *a.*] I **trans** 1 To ripen, bring to maturity, soften by ripeness or age, give richness, flavor, or delicacy to

My ripen mellowed yceres beginne to follow on as fast
Gawwngne, *Gloze* upon a Text

The Syrian and the Sighian Pear
Mellow'd by Winter from their cruder Juice,
Light of Digestion now
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires xi

2. To soften; pulverize; make friable: as, earth is *mellowed* by frost

They plough in the wheat stubble in December, and if the weather prove frosty to *mellow* it, they do not plough it again till April
Mortimer, Husbandry

3 To soften in character; render more perfect or more agreeable, tone or smooth down, mature, improve

But *mellows* what we write, to the dull sweets of rhyme
Dryden, To the Memory of Mr. Oldham

For Time shall with his ready pencil stand,
Retouch your figures with his ripening hand,
Mellow your colours, and imbrown the taint
Dryden, To Sir Godfrey Kneller

II. intrans. 1 To become soft, be ripened, matured, or brought to perfection

Till us death lay
To ripe and *mellow* there (in the grave), we're stubborn
Donne, On Himself, l. 12

The apple *mellowed* or shriveled up, and then fell off
T. Parker, Historic Americans, Franklin

2 To soften in character, become toned down

This country, gradually softening towards the neighborhood of Mr. Brouderby's retreat, there *mellowed* into a rustic landscape
Dickens, Hard Times, II 7

mellowly (mel'ō-lī), *adv* [*< mellow + -ly*]

In a mellow manner; softly

mellowness (mel'ō-nēs), *n* [*< mellow + -ness*]

The state or quality of being mellow, in any sense of that word

mellowy (mel'ō-yī), *a* [*< mellow + -y*] Soft; mellow

Whose *mellowy* glebe doth bear
The yellow ripen'd sheaf
Drayton, Polyolbion, x 97

mell-pellit, *adv.* [See *pell-mell*, *adv*] Same as *pell-mell*

mell-supper (mel'sup'ēr), *n* In some parts of England, a supper and merry-making on the evening of the last day of reaping, a harvest-home.

At the *mell supper*, Bourne tells us "the servant and his master are alike and everything is done with equal freedom, they sit at the same table, converse freely together, and spend the remaining part of the night in dancing and singing, without any difference or distinction"
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 468

melluco (me-lō'kō), *n* [S Amer.] A chenopodiaceous plant of the Andes, *Ullucus tuberosus*, yielding edible tubers

Melo (mē'lō), *n* [NL, < LL *melo*, a melon see *meloni*]

A genus of rachioglossate gastropods of the family *Trochidae*, closely related to *Cymbium*, the melon-shells

Melobesia (mel'ō-bē'si-ā), *n* [NL] A small genus of coralline marine algae, giving its name to the former tribe *Melobesia*

The fronds are calcareous, horizontally expanded, orbicular or becoming confluent, and indefinite in outline. They were regarded as corals by the earlier writers.

Melobesiae (mel'ō-bē-si-ā), *n* pl [NL]

(Agardh, 1852), < *Melobesia* + *-ae*.] A former tribe of calcareous algae, taking its name from the genus *Melobesia*, which is now placed in the suborder *Corallinales* of the order *Florideae*. Sometimes called *Melobesaceae*

Melocactus (mel'ō-kak'tus), *n* [NL (Link and Otto, 1827), < LL *melo* (n), a melon, + *cactus*, cactus] A genus of plants of the natural order *Cactaceae*, the cactus family, and the tribe *Echinocactae*

The stem is flat at the base, and is crowned by a narrow cylindrical flower bearing head, which is covered with woolly hairs. There are about 30 species, which are found in the West Indies, Mexico, Brazil, and Colombia. The species in general are called *melon-cactus* or *melon-thistle*. The best-known is *M. coccineus*, the turk's-cap or pope's head. It has a height of a foot or a foot and a half. It grows profusely over barren tracts in parts of the West Indies and South America, and is common in cultivation

melocoton, melocotoon (mel'ō-kot-on, -kō-tōn), *n* [Formerly also *melocotone*, *melocotton*, and corruptly *malakatoon*, < Sp *melocoton*, a peach-tree grafted into a quince-tree, or the fruit of the tree, = It *melocotogno*, quince-tree, < ML *melum cotoneum*, *melum Cydonium*, < Gr *μήλον Κυδώνιον*, a quince, lit. apple of Cydonia: *μήλον*, apple; *Κυδώνιον*, of Cydonia, in Crete see *quince*, quince] 1 The quince-tree or its fruit.—2. A large kind of peach

In September come
melocotones, nectarines, cornelians
Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1837)

A strawberry breath, cherry lips, apricot cheeks, and a soft velvet head, like a *melocoton*.

E. Jenson, Bartholomew Fair, l. 1

Deuce-ace, the waver woman, that prigs abroad
With musk melons and *malakatoones*.

Webster, Devil's Law-Case, l. 2

melodeon (me-lō'dē-on), *n* [Also *melodium*, < L *melodia*, < Gr *μελωδία*, a singing see *melody*. Cf. *meloson*] A reed-organ or harmonium

melodia (me-lō'di-ā), *n* [NL use of LL *melodia*, melody see *melody*] In organ-building, a stop closely resembling the clarabella, a variety of stopped diapason.

melodic (me-lō'dik), *a* [= F *mélodique* = Sp. *melódico* = It *melodico*, < LL *melodiosus*, < Gr *μελωδικός*, of or for melody, melodious, < *μελῶς*, melody see *melody*.] In music (a) Melodious; pertaining to a pleasing succession of sounds. (b) Pertaining to melody as distinguished from harmony and rhythm—*Melodic interval*. See *interval*, 5

melodica (me-lō'di-kā), *n* [NL, fem of LL *melodiusus*, melodious see *melodic*] A small variety of pipe-organ, invented by J. A. Stein in 1770, which was intended to be set upon a harpsichord or similar instrument so that a melody could be played upon it while the accompaniment was played upon the harpsichord. Its compass was about 24 octaves. The tone produced was flute-like in quality, and crescendo and diminuendo effects were produced by simply altering the pressure of the fingers

melodically (me-lō'di-kal-ī), *adv* 1 Melodiously.—2. In a melodic manner; in a way involving a succession of tones. opposed to *harmonically* and *rhythmically*.

melodico (me-lō'di-kō), *a* [It. see *melodic*] In music, melodious, soft noting passages to be so rendered

melodicon (me-lō'di-kon), *n* [NL, < Gr *μελωδικόν*, neut of *μελωδικός*, of or for melody see *melodic*] A variety of pianoforte, invented by P. Riffelsen in 1803, in which the tone was produced from tuning-forks or steel bars instead of wires

melodics (me-lō'diks), *n* [Pl of *melodic* see *-ics*.] That branch of musical science that is concerned with the pitch and succession of tones—that is, with melody in the technical sense

melodiograph (me-lō'di-ō-grāf), *n* [*< Gr μελωδία*, melody, + *γράφειν*, write] Same as *melograph*

melodion (me-lō'di-on), *n* [*< LL melodia*, < Gr *μελωδία*, melody see *melody*. Cf. *melodicon*] A musical instrument invented in 1806 by J. C. Dietz, consisting of a graduated series of metal bars which could be sounded by being pressed against a rotating cylinder. It was played from a keyboard

melodious (me-lō'di-us), *a* [*< F mélodieux* = Sp *melódico*, < LL as if **melodiosus*, < *melodia*, melody see *melody*] 1 Containing or characterized by melody, musical, agreeable to the ear, characterized by a pleasant succession of sounds

Those who, in their course,
Melodious hymns about the sovran throne
Alternate all night long
Milton, P. L. v 656

Tone of silver instrument
Leaves on the wind melodious trace
Emerson, Forerunners.

2 Producing agreeable, especially musical, sounds

And then tempered all these knowledges and skills with the exercise of a dictable Musick by *melodious* instruments, which withal served them to delight their hearers.
Pattenham, Arte of Eng Poetrie, p. 6.

=Syn. Tuneful, sweet, dulcet See *euphony*

melodiously (me-lō'di-us-ly), *adv* In a melodious manner, sweetly; musically

melodiousness (me-lō'di-us-nēs), *n* The quality, in a sound or in music, of being pleasing to the ear; the character of having a flowing and beautiful melody.

melodize, *v* See *melodise*

melodist (mel'ō-dist), *n*. [= F. *mélodiste*, as *melody* + *-ist*.] 1. A composer or singer of songs and melodies. sometimes opposed to *harmonizer*

Happy *melodist*, unwearied,
For ever piping songs for ever new
Keats, Ode on a Grecian Urn

Milton was a harmonist rather than a *melodist*
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser, p. 284.

2. A collection of songs, melodies, tunes, etc.

melodium (me-lō'di-um), *n*. See *melodeon*

melodize (mel'ō-diz), *v*; pret. and pp. *melodized*, ppr. *melodizing* [*< melody + -ize*] 1.

trans To make melodic or melodious.

Whose murmurs *melodize* my song!

Langhorne, Ode to the River Eden

These repeated attempts of the learned English . . .

to *melodize* our orthoepy

D'Irwell, Amen of Lit., II. 80.

II. intrans. 1. To compose or sing melodies.

—2 To make melody, harmonize.

Such a strain, with all o'erpowering measure,
Might *melodize* with each tumultuous sound
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, Int.

Also spelled *melothise*
melodram (mel'ō-dram), *n*. [G. see *melodrama*.] Same as *melodrama*, 2

A romantic tragedy by Friedrich Duncker, for which Beethoven composed a soldiers' chorus, a romance, and a *melodram* with harmonica.
Grove, Dict. Music, II 132.

melodrama (mel'ō-drā'mā), *n*. [Also *melodrame*, < F *mélodrame* = Sp *melodrama* = It. *melodramma* = G. *melodram*, < NL *melodrama*, < Gr. *μελῶς*, song, + *δράμα*, action, a play see *drama*] 1 Properly, a dramatic composition in which music is used, or an opera in the broad sense.—2 A drama with incidental music, or an operetta with more or less spoken dialogue; a piece in which speech and song (or instrumental music) alternate. Also *melodram*.

—3 A form of the drama characterized by compositions in which the music is of but moderate importance or value, and the plot and scenes are of a decidedly romantic and sensational nature

melodramatic (mel'ō-dra-mat'ik), *a* [= F *mélodramatique* = Sp *melodramático*, as *melodrama* (t) + *-ic*] Pertaining to, suitable for, or having the character of melodrama

A set of highly coloured pictures, full of contortion and melodramatic postures, would captivate a larger multitude than a series of paintings by Raphael
Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, vi (Latham.)

The traveller in Sicily needs no gayer *melodramatic* exhibition than the table d'hôte of his inn will afford him in the conversation of the joyous guests
Emerson, Eloquence

melodramatic (mel'ō-dra-mat'ik), *a*. [*< melodramatic + -al*] Same as *melodramatic*

melodramatically (mel'ō-dra-mat'ik-ly), *adv* In a melodramatic manner, with exaggerated speech or action

melodramatist (mel'ō-dra-mat'ist), *n* [*< melodrama* (t) + *-ist*] A writer of melodramas, a melodramatic author

Perils greater than any which the most daring romance writer or *melodramatist* ever imagined
W. Matthews (getting on in the World, p. 26.

melodrame (mel'ō-dram), *n* [*< F mélodrame*, < NL *melodrama* see *melodrama*] Same as *melodrama*.

To perform a subordinate part in this splendid *melodrame* of the Elements
Lady Morgan, On France, II 345

Melodus (mel'ō-dūs), *n* pl [NL, < Gr *μελωδῶσα*, fem pl. of *μελωδῶν*, singing, ppr of *μελωδεῖν*, sing, < *μελῶς*, singing see *melody*.] In Gloger's arrangement of birds (1834), one of two suborders of passerine birds, including the singing *Passeres*, and nearly equivalent to the *Acromyidi* or *Oscines*.

melodusine (mel'ō-dūs'in), *a* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Melodus*, oscine or oscinine, acromyodine.

melody (mel'ō-di), *n*, pl *melodies* (-diz) [*< ME melody*, *melodyc* (= D *melodie* = G *melodie*, *melodi* = Dan Sw *melodi*), < OF *melodie*, F. *melodie* = Sp *melodia* = Pg *it melodia*, < LL *melodia*, < Gr *μελωδία*, a singing, a tune to which lyric poetry is set, < *μελῶς* (> LL *melodus*), singing, musical, < *μελῶς*, song, strain, melody, + *ωδή*, song, ode see *ode*. Cf. *comedy*] 1. In general, a succession of agreeable musical sounds; sweet sound; song; tune; music.

Thus endured the love and the *melody* all the meta while
Merlin (E. F. T. S.), III 454

The birds chant *melody* on every bush
Shak, Tit And, II 3 12.

Specifically.—2. In music: (a) A succession of tones, whether pleasing or not. In this sense *melody* is coordinate with *harmony* and *rhythm* as the three necessary constituents of all music. It depends essentially upon tones of relative pitch, successively arranged (b) A series of tones so related to one another as to produce a distinct musical phrase or idea. The underlying relationship may be variously established by any particular rhythmic arrangement, as in some popular dance-tunes, by the intervals of a single chord, as in arpeggiated phrases, by a diatonic order, as in scale passages; by the harmonic connections between successive chords of which the melody in question forms one of the voice-parts, as in simple choral writing, and by innumerable

modifications and combinations of these and similar principles. (c) The principal voice-part in a harmonic composition; usually, now, the soprano, but in older music the tenor; the cantus firmus; the air. (d) A song of clear and balanced form; an air, a tune. A melody is *authentic* when its compass extends about an octave upward from its key note or final, *playful* when its compass extends about a half octave above and below the key-note and final. It is *diatonic* when it uses only the proper tones of the scale in which it is written, *chromatic* when it uses other tones, foreign to that scale. It is *concrete* or *conjoint* when it proceeds by single degrees, upward or downward, *discrete* or *disjunct* when it proceeds by steps of more than a single degree. It is *syllabic* when but one tone is given to each syllable of the words, *sturred* when more than one tone is given to a syllable. A melody may be further described as *popular*, *national*, *artistic*, etc.

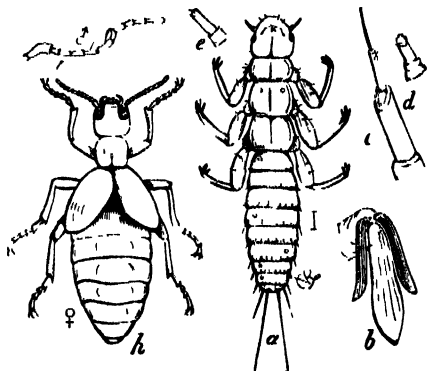
3 A melodious or tuneful poem, a poetical composition suitable for singing.

There are, no doubt, some exquisite melodies (like the "Salvina Fair") among his [Milton's] earlier poems, as could hardly fail to be the case in an age which produced or trained the authors of our best English glees.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 284

Imperfect melody, a melody which does not extend throughout the mode in which it is written. — **Leading melody**. See *leading*. — **Syn.** Harmony, Rhythm, etc. See *euphony*.

Meloid (mel'ō-ē), *n*. [NL. (Linnaeus, 1758), etym. uncertain.] The typical genus of *Meloidae*, the oil-beetles, usually referred to the *Cantharidae* or blister-beetles proper. It contains those apterous species which have the body large and distended, with the elytra short, oval, and lapping over each other at the base of the suture. When alarmed these insects emit from the joints of the legs a yellowish oily liquor. In some parts of Spain they are used instead of cantharides or are mixed with them. The larvae are parasitic in the nests of bees, and



Meloid barbarus
a first or third larva (line shows natural size). b claws. c antennae. d maxillary palpus. e labial palpus. f imago of female. g, imago of male.

are peculiar in undergoing two hypermetamorphoses, thus existing in three distinct larval forms (See *hypermetamorphosis*). The larvae attach themselves to bees, whose eggs they destroy, and live within the egg cells, being supported by the honey intended for the young bee; hence they are called *bee bees*. It is a very large genus, of wide distribution. Fourteen species inhabit North America.

Melograph (mel'ō-gráf), *n*. [*Gr* *μελῳγραφος*, writing songs, < *μέλος*, song, melody, + *γραφειν*, write.] An electrical apparatus for recording the order and duration of the notes of a piece of music played on a piano. The depression of the keys is made to close an electric circuit, and the record is made in the same way that a message is recorded by a Morse telegraph instrument. The strip of paper is after ward punctured along the marks of the record, and passed through another machine, which, by means of the perforation, closes the circuit of a small electromotor and works a perforator. The perforator is then made to reproduce a stiff paper stencil, which is an exact copy of the written record. The stencil may then be used in the melotrope for the reproduction of the music.

meloid (mē'lōid), *a* and *n*. I. *a* Pertaining to the *Meloidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n* Any member of the family *Meloidae*.

Meloidæ (me-lō'ī-dē), *n* pl. [NL., < *Meloe* + *-idæ*.] A family of beetles typified by the genus *Meloe*, or merged in *Cantharidae*. The larvae are parasitic upon other insects, especially *Hymenoptera*.

melologue (mel'ō-log), *n*. [*F* *mélologue* (see *quot*), < *Gr* *μέλος*, song, + *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*. Cf. *monologue*, etc.] A mixture of speech and song; a recitative, a melodrama. [Rare.]

During a stay in Italy Berlioz composed an overture to King Lear and Le Retour à la Vie, a sort of symphony, with intervening poetical declamation between the single movements, called by the composer a *melologue*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III 598.

Melolontha (mel'ō-lon'thā), *n*. [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < *Gr* *μηλολόνθη*, *μηλόλονθη*, a kind of beetle or cockchafer.] The typical genus of *Melolonthidae*. It is represented in the Old World exclusively, 233

with about 20 species, having the third antennal joint longer than the fourth, the antennal club of the male 7 jointed, that of the female 5 jointed. *M. vulgaris* is the common cockchafer or dor-bug of Europe, often very destructive.

Melolonthidae (mel'ō-lon'thi-dē), *n*. pl. [NL., < *Melolontha* + *-idae*.] A family of lamellicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Melolontha*, now generally reduced to a subfamily of *Scarabæidae*, cockchafers. The same group of beetles, variously rated in the system, is called *Melolonthidae*, *Melolonthæ*, *Melolonthida*, *Melolonthides*, *Melolonthætes*, *Melolonthinus*.

melolonthidan (mel'ō-lon'thi-dan), *n*. A member of the *Melolonthidae*.

melolonthine (mel'ō-lon'thin), *a*. [*Gr* *Μελολονθη* + *-ινος*.] Of or pertaining to the group of beetles typified by the genus *Melolontha*.

melomane (mel'ō-mān), *n*. [*F* *mélomane* = *Sp* *melomano*, < (*Gr* *μέλος*, song, melody, + *μανής*, < *μαρθεῖν*, be mad)] Same as *melomaniac*.

melomania (mel'ō-mā'nī-ā), *n*. [*F* *mélomanie* = *Sp* *melomania*, < NL. *melomania*, < *Gr* *μέλος*, song, melody, + *μανία*, madness, frenzy.] An inordinate passion for music. Compare *musicomania*.

melomaniac (mel'ō-mā'nī-ak), *n*. [*Gr* *melomania* + *-ακ*.] One who has an inordinate passion for music.

melomany (mel'ō-mu-nī), *n*. [*F* *mélomanie*, < NL. *melomania* see *melomania*.] Same as *melomania*.

melon¹ (mel'on), *n*. [Formerly also *mellon*, *mil-lon*, *millon* (the last still in dual use), < OF. *melon*, *mellon*, *millon*, *F* *melon* = *Sp* *melon* = *Pg* *mello* = It. *mellone*, a melon, < LL. *melo(n-)*, for L. *melo-pepo(n-)* (> OF. *melo-pepon*). < *Gr* *μηλοπέπων*, a melon, so called as being apple-shaped, < (*Gr* *μήλον* (L. *malum*), apple (including also pears, peaches, etc.), + *πέπων*, a melon see *pepo*.] 1 A herbaceous succulent trailing annual plant, *Cucumis Melo*, natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*, or its fruit, the muskmelon. The plant is not known in a wild state, but its origin was referred by De Candolle to the region of the southern Caspian. It has been cultivated from time immemorial in the hot countries of the East, the melons of Persia being specially celebrated, and is now planted wherever there is sufficient summer heat to mature its fruit. The latter at its best is very rich and highly flavored. It is an ellipsoid or globular pepo, the edible part of which is the inner layer of the pericarp, the stringy and watery placenta with the seeds being rejected. The melon is grown in numberless varieties, as the cantaloup, the nutmeg, etc. In the United States this fruit, in all its forms, is known as *muskmelon*—melon being applied indifferently to it and the watermelon, or even by preference to the latter. The melon of Numbers xi 5 is thought by some to have been the watermelon (see def. 2). See *cantaloup* and *Cucumis*.

Have millions at Mihelmas, paraneps in Lent. *Traser*, Husbandrie, March (Nares.)

Some grapes and millions from my Lord at Lislebon. *Pepys*, Diary, Sept. 27, 1661.

Stumbling on melons as I pass,
Insatiate with flowers, I fall on grass. *Marvell*, The Garden

2 The watermelon, *Citrullus vulgaris*.—3 A melon-shell.—4 A hemispherical mass of blubber taken from the top of the head of the blackfish, grampus, and related cetaceans; melon-blubber. The melon reaches from the snout-hole to the end of the nose, and from the top of the head down to the upper jaw.

The head was dissected on deck, first the melon was removed, then the throat, next the under jaw, and lastly the "head skin," which is the whelonian a term for the blubber on top of the head. *Fisheries of U. S.*, v. ii 230.

Gourd-melon, a pumpkin like fruit, used in India for curries. See *benignus*.—**Hairy melon**. Same as *abdulani*.—**Sweet-scented melon**, a variety of muskmelon sometimes regarded as a species, *Cucumis Dudaim*. Also called *apple-cucumber*.

melon² (mel'on), *n*. [Abbr. of *padmelon* or *paddy-melon*.] Same as *padmelon*.

melon-blubber (mel'on-blub'er), *n*. The melon of a cetacean. See *melon*¹.

melon-cactus (mel'on-kak'tus), *n*. See *Melocactus*.

melon-caterpillar (mel'on-kat'er-pil-ār), *n*. The larva of a pyralid moth, *Phacellura* (*Eudrioptis*) *hymenata*. It is yellowish-green, 1½ inches long, and is destructive to melons and other pepos or cucurbitaceous fruits.

Melongenidae (mel-on-jen'ī-dē), *n*. pl. [NL., < *Melongena* (< *Gr* *μήλον*, apple, + *γενος*, kind), the typical genus, + *-idae*.] A family of probosciferous rachioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Melongena*. The animal has the head elongated, narrow lateral teeth with an enlarged outer cusp, and the shell more or less pyriform. Also *Melongenæ*, as a subfamily.

melon-hole (mel'on-hōl), *n*. A hole made by the padmelon or padmelon, very dangerous for horsemen, often applied to other similar holes. [Australian.]

The plain is full of deep *melon holes*, and the ground is rotten and undermined with rats.

A. C. Grant, Bush life in Queensland, I 220

meloniform (mel'on-i-fōrm), *a*. Melon-shaped.

melon-oil (mel'on-oil), *n*. The oil of the melon of a cetacean. It is valuable for lubricating watches and other fine machinery, and is by some preferred to porpoise-oil.

melon-shaped (mel'on-shāpt), *a*. Having the form of a melon, oval with depressed lines running from end to end, the intervals between them being convex, so that a transverse section in any part has a scalloped outline. This form is found in many fruits, seeds, the eggs of insects, etc.

melon-shell (mel'on-shel), *n*. The shell of a mollusk of the genus *Melo*.

melon-thick (mel'on-thik), *n*. A West Indian name of the common melon-cactus, *Melocactus communis*.

melon-thistle (mel'on-this'tl), *n*. A melon-shaped cactus, as those of the genus *Melocactus*.

melon-tree (mel'on-tīō), *n*. The papaw, *Carica Papaya*.

melon-worm (mel'on-wērm), *n*. Same as *melon-caterpillar*.

Melopelia (mel'ō-pē'li-k), *n*. [NL., < *Gr* *μέλος*, song, + *πέλις*, a dove, rock-pigeon.] A genus of the family *Columbidae* and subfamily *Zenaidurina*, the white-winged doves. They have the outer primary normal, the tail rounded, shorter than the wing, and 12 feathered, the bill slender, black, and as



White-winged Dove (*Melopelia leucotis*)

long as the tarsus, a large bare (irradiated) space, the neck with metallic lustre, a blue black auricular spot, a large white mark on the wings, and the sexes alike in plumage. *M. leucotis* is a common dove of the southwestern parts of the United States, conspicuous by reason of the white on the wings.

Melophagus (mē-lof'a-gus), *n*. [NL., < (*Gr* *μήλον*, a sheep, + *φαγναι*, eat)] A genus of pupiparous parasitic insects of the dipterous family *Hippoboscidae*, founded by Latreille in 1802. *M. ovinus*, a well known wingless species, is the common sheep tick. The genus is also called *Melophita* and *Melophaga*.

melophone (mel'ō-fōn), *n*. [*Gr* *μέλος*, a song, + *φωνή*, voice.] A kind of concertina.

melophonic (mel'ō-fōn'ik), *a*. [*Gr* *μέλος*, song, + *φωνή*, voice, + *-α*.] Pertaining to music or its performance.

melophonist (mel'ō-fō-nist), *n*. [*Gr* *μέλος*, song, + *φωνή*, voice, + *-ιστής*.] A singer of melodies.

Here, as in the case of the Hebrew *melophonists* I would insinuate no wrong thought.

Thackeray, A Dinner in the City III

melopiano (mel'ō-pi-an'ō), *n*. [NL., < (*Gr* *μέλος*, song, + *It* *piano* see *piano*)] A form of pianoforte, invented by Caldara in 1870, on which a sustained tone, with a chance for crescendo and diminuendo effects, is made possible through an ingenious arrangement of little hammers that strike rapidly upon the strings and thus prolong and control their vibration. The quality of the tone produced is sweet and effective.

meloplast (mel'ō-plast), *n*. [*Gr* *μέλος*, song, + *πλάσσειν*, a mold, model, < *πλάσσειν*, form see *plastic*.] A system of teaching the rudiments of music, invented by P. Galin in 1817, by which many of the complications of the ordinary notation are avoided at first.

meloplasty (mel'ō-plas-tī), *n*. [*Gr* *μήλα*, pl., the cheeks (pl. of *μήλον*, apple), + *πλασσειν*, form see *plastic*.] In *surg.*, the transplantation of tissue to supply new material for the cheeks when a considerable part has been destroyed by disease or injury.

melopoeia (mel-ō-pō'yē), *n* [LL, < Gr. *melopodia*, a making of lyric poems, musical composition, < *melos*, song, + *poiein*, make: see *poet*] The art or science of constructing melodies, melodies

Melopsittacus (mel-op-sit'a-kus), *n* [NL, < Gr. *melos*, song, + *psittakos*, a parrot] An Australian genus of small long-tailed parrots, the grass-



Zebra Grass-parakeet (*Melopsittacus undulatus*)

parakeets. *M. undulatus* is one of the commonest and prettiest parrots of the avicularia, and one of the few which breed in confinement. The birds are amiable and sociable, with more melodious notes than is usual in this family.

Melospiza (mel-ō-spi-zā), *n* [NL, < Gr. *melos*, song, + *psitta*, a finch.] A genus of the finch family, *Fringillidae*, founded by Baird in 1858, containing a number of fully spotted and streaked species peculiar to North America; the song-sparrows. The best known is the common song sparrow, *M. melodia*, which abounds in most parts of the United States and runs into several varieties in the West. *M. cinerea* is a much larger and otherwise distinct species found in Alaska. Two common sparrows of eastern parts of the United States and of Canada are the swamp sparrow, *M. palustris*, and Lincoln's finch, *M. lincolni*.

Melothria (mē-loth'ri-ā), *n* [NL (Linnaeus, 1767), < (Gr. *mēlon*, an apple (L. *melo*, melon), + (*thron*, fig-leaf, leaf)] A genus of cucurbitaceous plants of the series *Plagiopermeae*, and the cucumber tribe *Cucumernaceae*. The male flowers are usually in racemes, the anthers subsessile, frequently with a lobed connective produced from the apex, and the fruit usually on a long and slender peduncle. It embraces about 58 species, inhabiting the warmer regions of both hemispheres. They are mostly graceful vines, either climbing or prostrate, with membranaceous palmately lobed or divided leaves, simple tendrils, and small yellow or white flowers. *M. pendula*, the creeping cucumber (which see, under *cucumber*), is the best-known species.

melotrope (mel'ō-trōp), *n* [< Gr. *mēlos*, song, + *trope*, a turn, turning, < *trépō*, turn.] A piano fitted with a mechanical device for automatically reproducing a piece of music by means of a melograph sten-

cil. The melotrope is merely mechanical in its operation, and is intended, as far as possible, to imitate the motion of the fingers in playing upon the keys of the instrument. See *Amer. N. S.*, [LIX] 374.

mel-pell, *adv* Same as *pell-mell*.

Without any examination had to know where the fault was, [a band of men] slew *mel pell* both guilty and innocent, to the number of 7,000. Hooker, *Eccles.* [Polity, viii] 9.

Melpomene (mel-pom'e-nē), *n*. [L.,



Statue of Melpomene, in the Louvre Museum.

< Gr. *Melpomēnē*, one of the Muses, prop. ppr. fem. of *μελπομαι*, sing] 1. In *class. myth.*, originally, the Muse of song and musical harmony, looked upon later as the especial patroness of tragedy. She is generally represented as a young woman, bearing the tragic mask and often the club of Hercules, and with her head wreathed with vine-leaves in token of her relation with the dramatic deity, Bacchus. 2. A planetoid, the eighteenth in order of discovery, first observed by Professor Hind at London in 1852.

meirose (mel'rōs), *n* [< NL *mel rose* L. *mel*, honey, *rosa*, gen. of *rosa*, rose] Honey of roses, a preparation consisting of powder of red rose, clarified honey, and diluted alcohol.

What I used was a mixture of *meirose* with sixteen drops of the muriatic acid. Sir W. Fordyce, On Muriatic Acid, p. 8.

melt¹ (melt), *v*, pret. *melted*, pp *melted* (or *molten*), ppr *melting* [< ME *melten* (pret *malt*, pp *molten*), < AS *meltan*, *mltan* (pret *mealt*, pp *molten*), melt, = Icel. *melta*, melt, digest, (Gr. *melēin*, liquefy, melt; cf. O Bulg. *mludā*, soft. Akin to *malt*¹, *mit*¹] I. *intrans* 1. To become liquid through heat, be changed from a fixed or solid to a flowing state by heat.

This Pandare that neyghes *melt* for wo and routhe. Chaucer, *Troilus*, l. 582.

These fellows commonly, which use such deceitfulness and guile, can speak so finely that a man would think butter should scant *melt* in their mouths. Latimer, Misc. Select.

O, that this too too solid flesh would *melt*, Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew! Shak., *Hamlet*, l. 2. 129.

2. To suffer dissolution or extinction, be dissipated or wasted.

All the inhabitants of Canaan shall *melt* away. Ex. xv. 15.

My heart *melted* away in secret raptures. Addison, *Vision of Mirza*.

3. To be softened to love, pity, tenderness, sympathy, or the like, become tender, mild, or gentle.

I should *melt* at an offender's tears. Shak., 2 *Hen. VI.*, l. 1. 126.

They say women have tender hearts, I know not, I am sure mine *melts*. Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, v. 3.

4. To be weakened or broken, be subdued, as by fear.

As soon as we had heard these things, our hearts did *melt*, neither did there remain any more courage in any man. Josh. ii. 11.

5. To pass, as one thing into another, so that the point of junction is imperceptible, pass by imperceptible degrees; blend, shade.

The twilight *melted* into morn. Tennyson, *Day-Dream*, The Departure.

II. *trans* 1. To reduce from a solid to a fluid state by means of heat, liquefy, fuse, as, to *melt* iron, lead, wax, or tallow, to *melt* ice.

When sun doth *melt* their snow. Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 1218.

Get me some drink, George. I am almost *molten* with fretting. Beau and Fl., *Knight of Burning Pestle*, l. 5.

Inscriptions, victories, buildings, and a thousand other pieces of antiquity (on coins) were *melted* down in these barbarous ages. Addison, *Ancient Medals*, l. 3.

2. Loosely, to make a solution of, liquefy by solution, dissolve, as, to *melt* sugar in water.

3. Figuratively, to soften, as by a warming and kindly influence, render gentle or susceptible to mild influences, as to love, pity, or tenderness.

For pity *melts* the mind to love. Dryden.

Her noble heart was *molten* in her breast. Tennyson, *Princess*, vi.

=Syn. To mollify, subdue. *Melt*, *Dissolve*, *Thaw*, *Fuse*. Two words, popularly confounded, though scientifically very distinct, are *melt* and *dissolve*. The former signifies to bring a substance from a solid to a liquid condition by the agency of heat alone, the latter signifies the bringing about of this result by distributing the particles of the substance acted on among the particles of another substance which is itself liquid, and this process is termed the *solution* of the solid substance. *Thaw* differs from *melt* in being applicable only to substances whose ordinary condition is that of a liquid, and which have become solid in consequence of the abstraction of heat, and therefore return to the liquid condition as if of themselves. (*Chambers's Journal*) *Dissolve* is much used as a synonym of either *melt* or *thaw*. *Fuse* is sometimes synonymous with *melt* (as, to *fuse* a wire by electricity), but it is more often used of melting together, as, bell metal is made by *fusing* copper and tin. See the definitions of these words.

melt¹ (melt), *n*. [< *melt*¹, *v*.] 1. The melting of metal, the running down of the metal in the act of fusion.—2. The charge of metals placed in a cupola or pot for melting.

12,867 *melts* of ingots were made for coinage during the year. Rep. of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, p. 175.

3. Any substance that is melted.

The *melt* is then allowed to cool, and is dissolved in a large quantity of water and neutralized with hydrochloric acid. Benedict, *Coal-tar Colours* (trans.), p. 216.

melt² (melt), *n*. Same as *melt*¹. **meltable** (mel'ta-bl), *a*. [< *melt*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being melted; fusible.

Iron is the most impure of all metals, hardly *meltable*. Fuller, *Worthies*, *Salop*, II. 238. (Davies.)

meltda (mel-tā'dā), *n*. [E. Ind.] A murine rodent found in Madras, *Golunda meltda*. J. E. Gray.

melter¹ (mel'tēr), *n* 1. One who melts; specifically, the official in a mint who superintends the melting of gold and silver for coining.

The *melter* *melts* in vayne, for the euell is not taken away from them. Bible of 1551, Jer. vi. 29.

Thou *melter* of strong minds. Beau and Fl., *False One*, II. 8.

The entire melting requires about sixteen hours, and is carefully watched by the master *melter*, who urges the furnaces to their utmost intensity. Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 250.

2. A furnace, pot, or crucible used for melting any substance; a melting-pot, as, a *melter* for combining the ingredients in the manufacture of sealing-wax. Workshop Receipts.

melter² (mel'tēr), *n* Same as *melter*.

melting (mel'ting), *a* 1. Disposed to melt or soften, feeling or showing tenderness, tender, compassionate.

To kindle onwards, and to steel with valour. The *melting* spirits of women. Shak., J. C., II. 1. 122.

One whose subdued eyes, Albeit unused to the *melting* mood, Drop tears. Shak., *Othello*, v. 2. 349.

2. Adapted to melt or soften; affecting, moving, as, a *melting* speech.

As the mind is pitched, the ear is pleased. With *melting* airs or martial. Cowper, *Task*, vi. 3.

melting-furnace (mel'ting-fēr'nās), *n* A glass-makers' furnace in which the frit for the glass is melted before it goes to the blowing-furnace. In some manufactories the glass is worked from the melting-furnace direct.

meltingly (mel'ting-li), *adv* [< *melting* + *-ly*.] In a melting manner, in a manner to melt or soften; by the process of melting. [Rare.]

Zelma lay upon a bank, that, her tears falling into the water, one might have thought she began *meltingly* to be metamorphosed to the running river. Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*.

meltingness (mel'ting-nēs), *n* [< *melting* + *-ness*.] The quality of melting, capability of being softened by some warming and kindly influence. [Rare.]

Give me, O thou Father of compassion, such a tender ness and *meltingness* of heart that I may be deeply affected with all the miseries and calamities, outward or inward, of my brethren. Whole Duty of Man, Collect for Charity.

melting-pan (mel'ting-pan), *n* A pan, usually in the lower part of a sugar-refinery, in which raw sugar is reduced to a syrup with water aided by heat and mechanical stirring, and from which the syrup is pumped to the blow-ups in the upper part of the refinery to be treated with lime for the precipitation of albuminous and other organic impurities.

melting-point (mel'ting-point), *n* The point or degree of temperature at which a solid body melts, the point of fusion or fusibility. See *fusion*.

melting-pot (mel'ting-pot), *n*. A crucible *melting* (mel'tith), *n*. [Probably a form of *meal-tide*.] A meal. [Scotch.]

melton (mel'ton), *n* [So called after the original manufacturer.] A stout kind of cloth for men's wear, the surface of which is without nap, and is neither pressed nor finished.

In the treatment of broad cloth, doeskins, *meltons*, and all nap finished cloth, the milling is carried so far that the fibres become densely matted. Envy Brit., XXIV. 661.

melungeon (me-lun'jon), *n* [Origin obscure; perhaps ult. < F. *mélange*, a mixture. see *mélange*.] One of a class of people living in eastern Tennessee, of peculiar appearance and uncertain origin.

They resented the appellation *Melungeon*, given to them by common consent by the whites, and proudly called themselves Portuguese. Boston Traveller, April 13, 1889.

Melurus (me-lér'us), *n*. [NL, irreg. < L. *mel*, honey, + *urus*, bear.] An Indian genus of *Ursida*, characterized by the shaggy hide, protrusile lips, and fewer and smaller teeth than those of *Ursus*, honey-bears or sloth-bears. *M. labiatus* is the aswall (which see). *Prochilus* is a synonym.

melvie (mel'vi), *v. t*; pret. and pp. *melvied*, ppr. *melvying*. [A dial. var. of *meal*¹, *v.*, < ME. *mole*,

< AS. *meiu* (*mei-*), meal: see *meal*.] To soil with meal. [Scotch.]

Sms' need has to say a grace,
Or *maive* his brow claiting

Burns, *Holy Fair*

Melyridæ (me-lir'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Melyris* + *-idæ*] A family of malacoadermatous beetles, corresponding to Latreille's *Melyridæ*, typified by the genus *Melyris*

Melyridæ (me-lir'i-dē), *n* pl. [NL, pl of *Melyris*] In Latreille's classification, the third tribe of *Malacoadermæ*, or soft pentamerous beetles. The palpi are generally filiform and short; the mandibles notched; the antennae mostly serrated, in some males pectinated, the joints of the tarsi entire, and the ungues unidentate or furnished with a membranous appendage. These beetles are mostly very agile, and are found upon flowers. *Malachius*, *Dasytes*, *Zygia*, *Polecorphus*, and *Diglobocerus* are named as leading genera

Melyris (me-lir'is), *n* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), origin obscure] The typical genus of *Melyridæ*. These insects are ordinarily found upon flowers, they are generally of small size and very gaily colored. Most of them are natives of Africa.

mem. An abbreviation of *memorandum*, placed before a note of something to be remembered

member (mem'ber), *n* [< ME *membre*, < OF (and F.) *membre* = Sp *miembro* = Pg *It. membro*, < L *membrum*, a limb, member of the body, a part, portion, or division] 1. An integral part of an animal body having a distinct function, a vital organ; particularly, in common use, one of the limbs or extremities, as a leg, an arm, or a wing

Even so the tongue is a little member, and boasteth great things
Jas iii 5

Where I was wont to feed you with my blood,
I'll lop a member off, and give it you
Shak, i Hen VI, v 3 15

2 Specifically, the private parts

Thel gon alle naked, saf a litylle Clout, that thei covenen
with here Knees and hire *Members*
Mandeville, *Travels*, p 197

3 Figuratively, anything likened to a part of the body

Baptism, wherein I was made a member of Christ
Book of Common Prayer, (atechism)
Know ye not that your bodies are the members of Christ?
1 Cor vi 15

The Body of the Law is no less encumbered with superfluous *Members*, that are like Virgil's Army, which he tells us was so crowded many of them had not Room to use their weapons
Addison, *Spectator*, No 21

4 A part of any aggregate or whole, one of a number of associated parts or entities; any unit or division that can be considered separately as part of a total

The figures and the *members* of thine Astrolable
Chaucer, *Prologue to Astrolabe*

They tax our policy, and call it cowardice,
Count wisdom as no member of the war
Shak, T and C, i 3 198

Specifically—(a) A person considered in relation to any aggregate of individuals to which he belongs, particularly, one who has united with or has been formally chosen as a corporate part of an association or public body of any kind, as a church or a society, often used elliptically in England for a member of Parliament, and in the United States for a member of Congress

There are not more useful *members* in a commonwealth than merchants
Addison, *The Royal Exchange*

He (Sir John Dalrymple) was strenuously supported by Sir James Montgomery, member for Ayrshire
Macaulay, *Hist Eng*, xiii

(b) A part of a discourse, or of a period or sentence, a clause, a part of a verse (c) In *arch*, any subordinate part of a building, order, or composition, as a frieze, cornice, or molding (d) In *alg*, either of the two parts or sides of an equation united by the sign of equality (=). (e) In *zool* and *bot*, a component of any higher classificatory group, thus, a species is a member of a genus, a genus is a member of a family, etc.—**Borough member**, in the British Parliament, a member of the House of Commons representing a borough—**County member**, in the British Parliament, a member of the House of Commons representing a county or a division of a county—**Divisive members**. See *divisive*—**Syn. 1. Member, Limb** *Limb* is a precise term, in the human body applying to the arms and legs. We speak of the *limb* of a tree, but rarely apply *limb* to the leg of an animal. The word has little figurative use, except in science (see definition), such expressions as "*limb* of the law," for a lawyer, and "*limb* of the devil" for a rogue, are obsolete, *limb* being used for member or part. *Member* is much freer in primary and in figurative uses for an integral or distinguishable part of a whole, as, a member of a sentence, of a family, of a society, of a state. "The tongue is a little member" (James iii 5), and so is the eye, and each of the toes, but none of them is a *limb*

membered (mem'berd), *a*. [< *member* + *-ed*] Having members; especially, having limbs used chiefly in composition, as *big-membered*, in *her.* (also *membré*), used when the limbs are of a different tincture from the body

memberless (mem'ber-less), *a* [< *member* + *-less*.] Destitute of members; simple or undivided.

membership (mem'ber-ship), *n*. [< *member* + *-ship*.] 1 The state of being a member, the office or position of a member, as of Parliament

No advantages from external church membership or profession of the true religion can of themselves give a man confidence towards God
South, *Sermons*, II xi

Jeffrey is perhaps on his way to Edinburgh to day. He is a candidate for the *Membership* there. *Carlyle*, in *Froude*.

2. The members of a body regarded collectively—*as*, the whole membership of the church

membra, *n*. Plural of *membrum*

Membracidae (mem-bras'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Membrax* (< Gr *μῆμραξ*, a kind of cicada) + *-idae*] A family of homopterous *Hemiptera* with three-jointed tarsi, typified by the genus *Membrax*. It is a large group of extraordinarily diversified and grotesque forms, the prothorax especially being the seat of remarkable modifications. The coloration is not less diversified. The antennae are short and setose, with thickened base beneath the expanded edge of the clypeus, below or a little before the eyes. The legs are short and stout, and the hind tibiae are furnished with a terminal circle of spines. The species, of which there are upward of 800, are all jumpers, and are generally known as *tree hoppers*. They abound in tropical and subtropical America, where more than half the known species are found; there are many in Africa, some in Australia and the East Indies, but scarcely any in Europe

membracine (mem'brā-sin), *a* and *n* I. *a* Of or pertaining to the *Membracidae*

II. *n* A member of the family *Membracidae*

Membracis (mem'brā-sis), *n* [NL. (Fabricius, 1776), < (Gr *μῆμραξ* (*μῆμραξ*), a kind of cicada)] A genus of tree-hoppers, typical of the family *Membracidae*, having the two forward pairs of tibiae broadly flattened and fitted very closely against the breast. It is very rich in species, among which are some of the most gaily colored and beautifully decorated members of the family

membral (mem'bral), *a* [< NL **membralis*, < L *membrum*, a limb, member, see *member*] In *anat* and *zool*, of or pertaining to the limbs of an animal, as distinguished from the body proper, appendicular, as distinguished from axial (parts of the whole body).—**Membral segment**, a natural morphological division of a limb between two principal joints, thus, the forearm, between the elbow and the wrist, is a *membral segment*. See *isomere*

membranaceous (mem-brā-nā'sh-us), *a* [< L *membranaceus*, of skin or membrane, < *membrana*, skin, membrane, see *membrane*] Pertaining to or of the nature of membrane, consisting of membrane, membranous

Birds of Prey that live upon Animal Substances have *membranaceous*, not muscular stomachs
Arbuthnot, *Aliments*, vi 8

membrane (mem'brān), *n* [< F. *membrane* = Sp Pg *It. membrana*, < L *membrana*, the skin or membrane that covers the several members of the body, the thin skin of plants, a skin parchment (< Gr *μῆμρανα*, parchment), cover, surface, < *membrum*, member, see *member*] 1 A thin pliable expansive structure of the body, an expansion of any soft tissue or part in the form of a sheet or layer, investing or lining some other structure or connecting two or more structures. The term is used in the widest sense, with little or no reference to the kind of tissue which may be concerned, the membranous quality depending upon thinness and pliability, not upon texture or fabric. No hard parts, as bone and cartilage, come within the definition of membrane. Most membranes are fibrous—that is, consist wholly or in part of some form of connective tissue, in or on which may be other and more special form-elements, as the layers of cells peculiar to the mucous, the serous, and other special membranes. In some cases a sheet of nerve tissue, or of muscle tissue, constitutes a membrane, with little admixture of other elements. Some membranes chiefly consist of a network of blood vessels, with little connective tissue. Most membranes are specified by qualifying terms. See phrases following

2 In *entom*, specifically, the membranous terminal part of a hemelytrium, the membrane of the fore wing of a hemipter. See cut under *clavus*—3 A skin prepared for being written on

They consist of three bundles, containing in all 649 skins or membranes. Of these membranes, the greater part are vellum and parchment
English Guilds (E E T S), Int, p xlv

Adipose, alveolar, atrial membrane. See the adjectives.—**Alimentary mucous membrane**. See *alimentary*.—**Arachnoid membrane, arachnoid membrane**. Same as *arachnoid*. 2.—**Basal membrane of the ligula**. In certain *Coleoptera*, a narrow membranous part between the mentum and the ligula. When more fully developed it is called the *hypopharynx*.—**Basement membrane**. See *basement*.—**Basilar membrane**. See *basilar*.—**Blastodermic membrane, the blastoderm**.—**Branchiostegal, bronchial, cellular membrane**. See the adjectives.—**Choroid membrane, the choroid**.—**Conjunctival membrane, the conjunctiva**.—**Costocoracoid membrane**. See *costocoracoid*.—**Cricothyroid membrane, the tough fibrous tissue which connects the cricoid and thyroid cartilages**.—**Deciduous membrane, the decidua**.—**Diphtheritic membrane, in pathol.**, the false membrane formed in diphtheria, composed of necrosed epithelium, or of an exudate of pus, fibrin, and epithelial scales, or of these with necrosed epithelium.—**False membrane, in pathol.**, an unorganized mem-

braniform layer, such as is produced in croupous inflammation, when it is formed of pus and fibrous and necrosed epithelium in varying amounts.—**Fenestrated membrane**. See *fenestrated*.—**Fibroserous membrane**. See *fibroserous*.—**Germinal, Henleian, Henleovian, hyaloid, hyoglossal membrane**. See the adjectives.—**Intercoracous membrane**, a tough sheet of fascia connecting two bones in their continuity, especially applied to such a tissue between the ulna and the radius, and between the tibia and the fibula.—**Investing membrane, the first layer of cells which assumes a distinctly membranous form upon the surface of the ectodermis of the ovum**. It was formerly called the *serous layer of the germinal membrane*.

—**Jacob's membrane, the bacillary layer, or layer of rods and cones of the retina of the eye**. See *bacillary*.—**Krause's membrane**, a membrane dividing the mucous fiber transversely, supposed to be indicated by the intermediate line in the light disk of striated muscle fiber. Also called *Doyle's line*, *Holtz's stripe*.—**Limiting membrane of the retina, external and internal**, the outer and inner boundaries of the fibers of Muller, preventing the appearance of continuous membranes, the outer lying between the outer nuclear layer and the layer of rods and cones, and the inner being next to the hyaloid membrane.—**Membrane of Bruch**, a structureless or finely fibrillated transparent membrane, lying between the choroid capillaries and the pigmented layer of the retina.—**Membrane of Corti**. Same as *tectorial membrane*.—**Membrane of Demours**, or *membrane of Descemet*, a transparent, glassy lamina, covering posteriorly the proper tissue of the cornea, itself lined with a single layer of epithelial cells. Also called *posterior elastic lamina*.—**Membrane of Henle**. Same as *Henleian membrane*.—**Membrane of Reissner**, the membrane which separates the scala vestibuli of the cochlea from the cochlear canal or scala media. It extends obliquely from the spiral lamina to the outer wall of the cochlea. It is a very delicate layer of connective tissue continuous with the periotium of the upper surface of the bony lamina, and lined with pavement epithelium on its lower side.—**Mucous membrane**, the general lining membrane of the alimentary canal and its annexes, including the respiratory and urogenital passages. It is one of the most extensive and the most complex of the membranes of the body, varying greatly in character in different cases, and in different parts of its own extent, and may include various special glandular structures, as mucous crypts, follicles, etc., as well as the appropriate nerves, blood vessels and lymphatics. Mucous membrane consists essentially of a basement membrane (see *basement*), which separates a free epithelium from a fibrovascular attached layer. The epithelium is a layer of cells of various kinds, as *squamous*, *columnar*, *cubical*, etc., the fibrovascular layer consists of connective tissue with vessels, lymphatics, nerves, and often muscular fibers. Embedded in this membrane may be also the glandular structures above mentioned, and the surface is often thrown up into various ridges, villi, and papillae. The structure is essentially a secreting one, giving rise to mucous as well as to various other special secretions. At the openings of the body the mucous membrane is directly continuous with the skin. The conjunctiva of the eye is also a mucous membrane.—**Nasmyth's membrane, the cuticula dentis, or cuticle of a tooth, the epithelial investment of the enamel of a young tooth, which persists for a while and then wears off.—**Nictitating membrane, the winking membrane or winker**, the third eyelid. It is very highly developed in some animals, as birds, in which it can be swept across the whole eye by means of appropriate muscles and tendons (see cut at *eye*), but in many others it is rudimentary or wanting. In essential character it is a fold of the conjunctival mucous membrane which when little developed, or when not in action, lies at the inner canthus of the eye.—**Obturator membrane**. (a) The membrane or ligament nearly closing the obturator foramen. (b) The occluding membrane of the fetal brain which closes the upper part of the fourth ventricle.—**Pituitary membrane, the mucous membrane of the nose**, the membrane lining the nasal passages, continuous with that of the pharynx, ear, eye and various sinuses of the skull. In a part of this membrane ramify the nerves of smell. Also called *Schneiderian membrane*.—**Pupillary membrane, a delicate transparent vascular membrane of the fetal eye which closes the pupil for a time, and divides the space in which the iris is suspended into two distinct chambers**. It is sometimes persistent, causing blindness.—**Schneiderian membrane, the pituitary membrane**, so called from the anatomist Schneider, who first showed the nasal mucus to be the product of this membrane, not of the brain, as had before been supposed.—**Semilunar membrane, in ornith.**, the membrane of the syrinx or lower larynx. It is a delicate, highly vibratile membrane, with a free concave upper margin ascending in the trachea from the pectus or cross bar of the syrinx, and constituting a part of the vocal organs, like a vocal cord of the larynx of a mammal.—**Serous membrane, a thin membrane of connective tissue, of mesoblastic origin, lined with a simple layer of flattened epithelial cells**. These cells are joined together along lines which are sometimes straight but usually sinuous or jagged. Between them here and there are openings (stomata) of lymphatic vessels. Membranes of this kind line certain cavities of the body, and are reflected over the contained viscera, forming in this way a shut sac, moistened with lymph and communicating with the lymphatic vessels through the stomata. The best examples of serous membranes are the pleurae, the pericardium, the peritoneum, and the tunica vaginalis.—**Subradular membrane, a membrane situated under the radula or lingual ribbon of the odontophore of a mollusk**.—**Synovial membrane, the membrane which lines the joints and serous cavities or synovial fluid, the glairy substance which lubricates the joint and facilitates its movements**. The membrane passes gradually into the articular cartilage. Such membranes consist chiefly of connective tissue with vessels and nerves, covered here and there with patches of epithelial cells.—**Tectorial membrane, in anat.**, a strong elastic membrane in the cochlear canal of the ear, lying above and parallel with the basilar membrane, extending outward from the limbus spiralis part way toward the outer wall of the cochlea, and covering the Cortian organ, upon the rods of which it rests. It is thin at its origin at the limbus spiralis, then thickens, and again tapers toward the free outer extremity. Also called *membrane of Corti*.—**Thyroid mem-****

brane, the fibrous membrane which connects the hyoid bone with the thyroid cartilage — **Tympanic membrane**, the membrane which occludes the external meatus of the ear and separates it from the middle ear — **Undulating membranes**, simple membranous bands, one margin attached, the other free, exhibiting undulatory motion. *Micrographic Diet* — **Vibratile membrane**, same as *semilunar membrane* — **Vitelline membrane**, the proper coat or wall of an ovum, including the vitellus or yolk. It corresponds to the cell wall of any other cell. Also called *zona pellucida*, from its pellucid appearance in some cases, as in the human ovum.

membrane-bone (mem'brān-bōn), *n.* An ossification in membrane of any kind, a bone which has any other origin than in cartilage. The bones of the skeleton of vertebrates are for the most part formed in cartilage, which is resorbed during the process of ossification, but some, as those of the face, of the top and sides of the skull, those found in tendons and other fibrous structures, as the bones of the eyeball, heart, penis, etc., of various animals, and all dermal bones, or those of the exoskeleton, are membrane bones.

membraneless (mem'brān-less), *a* [*< membrane + less*] Not provided with a membrane as, a *membraneless* cell.

membrana (mem-brā-nol'a), *n*, *pl* *membranae* (-ē) [NL, dim of *L. membrana*, membrane see *membrane*.] In *zool.*, same as *corium*, 2 (*v*).

membranaceous (mem-brā-nē-us), *a* [*< L. membranaceus*, of a membrane or parchment, *< L. membrana*, membrane see *membrane*] Same as *membranous*.

membrane-suture (mem'brān-sū'tūr), *n* In the hemelytrium of a heteropterous insect, the suture between the basal harder part or corium and the terminal part or membrane.

membrane-winged (mem'brān-wingd), *a* In *entom.*, hymenopterous.

membraniferous (mem-brā-nif'e-rus), *a* [*< L. membrana*, membrane, + *ferre* = *F. bear*] Having or producing membrane.

membraniform (mem'brā-ni-fōrm), *a* [*< L. membrana*, membrane, + *forma*, form] Having the characteristics of a membrane, membranous in form, lamellar, fascial.

membranocoriaceous (mem'brā-nō-kō-rī-ā-shus), *a* [*< L. membrana*, membrane, + *corium*, hide, + *-aceous* (*< coriaceous*)] Of a thick, tough, membranous texture or consistency, as a *polyron*.

membranology (mem-brā-nol'ō-jī), *n* [*< L. membrana*, membrane, + *logia*, *< λογία*, speak see *-ology*] The science of membranes, a treatise on membranes. [Rare.]

membranous (mem-brā-nō'sus), *n*, *pl.* *membranae* (-ā) [NL see *membrana*] A muscle of the thigh, the semimembranosus.

membranous (mem'bra-nus), *a* [= *F. membrana*, *< NL. membranaceus*, *< L. membrana*, membrane see *membrane*] 1 Having a membrane or membranes, membraniferous — 2 Consisting of membrane, having the texture or quality of a membrane, membranaceous — 3 Of or pertaining in any way to membrane, resembling membrane, membraniform — 4 In *bot.*, having the character or appearance of membrane, thin, rather soft and pliable, and often more or less translucent, as sometimes leaves, the walls of seed-vessels, the indusia in ferns, etc. See phrases below — **Membranous croup**, labyrinth, etc. See the nouns. **Membranous mycelium**, a mycelium in which the hyphae form a membranous layer by interweaving. See *mycelium* — **Membranous ossification**. See *membrane bone*.

membrule (mem'brā-nūl), *n* [= *F. membrula*, *< L. membrula*, dim of *membrana*, a membrane see *membrane*] 1 A little membrane — 2 In *entom.*, a small triangular flap or curved portion on the posterior part of the base of the wings, seen in certain dragon-flies.

membré (F' prōn mon-brā'), *a*. [*F.*, *< membre*, member see *member*] In *her.*, same as *membered*.

membrum (mem'brum), *n*, *pl.* *membra* (-brā) [*L.* see *member*] In *anat.*, a member technically distinguished from *truncus*.

Memecylea (mem-ē-sil'ē-ē), *n* *pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), *< Memecylon* + *-aea*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceae*, characterized by having a definite number of ovules, and a fruit containing from 1 to 5 seeds, the latter with large embryos. It embraces 3 genera, of which *Memecylon* is the type, and about 155 species, natives of the tropics.

Memecylon (me-mes'ī-lon), *n* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), *< L. mecyllon*, *< Gr. μεκυλλον, μεκυλλον*, *μεκυλλον*, the fruit of the arbutus or strawberry-tree] A genus of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceae*, and type of the tribe *Memecyleae*, characterized by having 8 anthers and a 1-celled ovary containing 1 seed. They are smooth trees or shrubs with entire coriaceous leaves, and axillary

clusters of small blue or white flowers. About 110 species have been described, natives of Asia, Africa, tropical Australia, and some of the islands in the Pacific.

memento (mē-men'to), *n* [= *F. memento*, a reminder, *< L. memento*, remember, 2d pers. sing. impv of *meminisse*, remember, a redupl. perf., *< V. men*, think see *mund*]. It should be noted that *memento* is not connected with *memory*, *remember*, etc.] A hint, suggestion, notice, or memorial to awaken memory, that which reminds; a reminder of what is past or of what is to come, specifically, a souvenir.

He is but a man, and seasonable mementos may be useful. Bacon.

Brother of death daily haunts us with dying mementos. Sir T. Browne, *Urn burial*, v.

At length she found herself decay, Death sent mementos every day. Cotton, *Fables*, v.

These [paralytic] speak a loud memento. Couper, *Task*, i 452.

= *Syn.* *Souvenir* etc. (see *memorial*), remembrance. **memento mori** (me-men'tō mō'rī), [*L.*, remember to die, i. e. that thou must die, usually translated, 'remember death'. *memento*, 2d pers. sing. impv of *meminisse*, remember (see *memento*), *mori*, die (see *mort*, *mort*)] A decorative object, usually an ornament for the person, containing emblems of death or of the passing away of life. common in the sixteenth century.

I make as good use of it as many a man doth of a Death's-head or a *memento mori*. Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, iii 3 35.

memina (me-mī'nā), *n* [*Singalese*] 1 The peesoreh, a deerlet of Ceylon, *Tragulus memina*. Also *memina* — 2 [*cap*] [*NL.*] A genus of such small deer, separated from *Moschus* by J. E. Gray.

Memnonian (mem-nō'nī-an), *a*. [*< L. Memnonius*, *< Gr. Μηνωνιος, Μηνωνιος*, of Memnon, *< Μηνων*, *L. Memnon*, Memnon see *def*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Memnon, an Oriental or Ethiopian hero in the Trojan war, slain by Achilles. He was a solar hero, son of the Dawn (Eos), or of Day (Hemera), symbolized as a youth of marvellous beauty and strength. The Greeks gave his name to one of the colossi of Amenophis III at Thebes in Egypt, the vocal Memnon, and called one of the temples there the Memnonium or temple of Memnon. See *Memnonium*.

XXIX, the liberty of Greece to yoke From Susa, his Memnonian palace high. Milton, *P. L.*, x 308.

Memnonium (mem-nō'nī-um), *n*, *pl.* *Memnonia* (-ī) [*< Gr. Μηνωνιον*, a temple of Memnon, neut of *Μηνωνιος*, of Memnon, *< Μηνων*, Memnon] 1 A temple of Memnon. The name was given by the Greeks to an ancient temple at Susa in Persia, and also to the temple still so called at Thebes in Egypt, properly the Ramesseum or temple of Rameses II. See *Memnonian*.

And thou hast walked about (how strange a story!) In Thebes's streets three thousand years ago, When the Memnonium was in all its glory. II Smith, *Address to the Mummy at Belzoni's Exhibition*.

2. [*F* or *cap*] The ancient Greek name for the settlement or suburb adjoining the cemetery of an Egyptian city, consisting of extensive establishments for the mummification of the dead, and of the dwellings of the numerous artisans employed in these establishments and in the various professions, arts, and trades connected therewith. Also *memnonium*.

Here stood, where the field of the colossi is now, the Memnonium. C. O. Müller, *Manual of Archaeol.* (trans.), § 218.

memoir (mem'wōr or mē'mōr), *n* [*< F. mémoir*, memoir, *< L. memoria*, memory see *memory*] 1 A note of something to be remembered, a memorandum.

He desired a *Memoir* of me, which I gave him, of what I would have him search for in the King's Cabinet, and promised me all the Satisfaction he could give me in that Affair. Lister, *Journey to Paris*, p. 87.

There is not in any author a computation of the revenues of the Roman empire, and hardly any *memoirs* from whence it might be collected. Arbuthnot, *Arithmetical*.

2. A notice or an essay relating to something within the writer's own memory or knowledge, a record of facts upon a subject personally known or investigated, a concise account of one's knowledge or information on any topic, especially, a communication to a society containing such information as the *Memoirs* of the Academy of Sciences — 3. *pl.* A narrative of the facts or events of some phase of history or in the life of a person, written from personal knowledge or observation; a history or narrative dwelling chiefly upon points about which the writer is specially informed, as an autobiography or a continuous record of observations.

Such narratives are generally limited to a special line of facts or series of events, as Guizot's *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de mon temps*, 'Memoirs to serve for the History of my Time'.

He told me he had studied the History of Books with the utmost application 18 years, and had brought his *Mémoires* into a good Method.

Lister, *Journey to Paris*, p. 100.

To write his own *Mémoires*, and leave his Heirs High Schemes of Government, and Plans of Wars. Prior, *Carmen Seculare*, st. 33.

4. In a restricted use, a biography, a memorial volume or work containing notices of the life and character of some one deceased, with extracts from his (or her) correspondence, etc. — *Syn.* 4. *Biography*, *Memoir*. See *biography*. **memoiret**, *n*. A Middle English form of *memory*.

mémôire (mā-mwōr'), *n*. [*F.*: see *memoir*] In *diplomacy*, same as *memorandum*, 4.

memoirism (mem'wōr-izim), *n* [*< memoir* + *-ism*] The act or art of writing memoirs.

Reducing that same *memoirism* of the eighteenth century into history. Carlyle, *Misc.*, ii 242 (Davies).

memoirist (mem'wōr-ist), *n* [*< memoir* + *-ist*. Cf. *memorist*] A writer of memoirs, a biographer.

Sir William Temple, the lively, agreeable, and well informed essayist and *memoirist*.

Craik, *Hist. Eng. Lit.*, ii 185.

'Carlo was beginning to swear "fit to raise the dead," writes the *memoirist*, at the tardiness of the Norman pair. G. W. Cable, *Stories of Louisiana*, ii.

memorabilia (mem'ō-ra-bil'i-ā), *n* *pl.* [*L.*, neut. pl of *memorabilis*, worthy to be remembered or noted see *memorable*.] 1 Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance or record.

All the *memorabilia* of the wonderful childhood. Bushnell, *Sermons on Living Subjects*, p. 28.

2. Things that serve to recall something to memory, things associated with some person, place, or thing that is held in remembrance.

memorability (mem'ō-ra-bil'i-ti), *n* [*< memorable* see *-bility*] Memorableness. [Rare.]

Many events of local *memorability*. Southey, *The Doctor*, xlvii (Davies).

memorable (mem'ō-ra-bl), *a* and *n* [= *F. mémorable* = *Sp. memorable* = *Pg. memoravel* = *It. memorabile*, *< L. memorabilis*, worthy to be remembered or noted, remarkable, *< memorare*, bring to remembrance, mention see *memorare*] 1. *a* 1. Worthy to be remembered, such as to be remembered, not to be forgotten, notable, remarkable as, the *memorable* names of history, *memorable* deeds, a *memorable* disaster.

I passed through part of that forest, which is called Fontaine Belean forest, which is very great and *memorable* for exceeding abundance of great massy stones. Coryat, *Cruities*, i 34 (sig. E).

Witness our too much *memorable* shame When Cressy battle fatally was struck. Shak., *Hen. V.*, ii 4 58.

Neither the praise of his wisdom or his virtue hath left him *memorable* to posterity. Milton, *Prelatical Episcopacy*.

On this *memorable* day (that of the battle of the Boyne) he was seen wherever the peril was greatest. Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xvi.

2. Keeping in remembrance, commemorative.

I wear it [the leek] for a *memorable* honour, For I am Welsh, you know, good countryman. Shak., *Hen. V.*, iv 7 100.

= *Syn.* 1. Signal, extraordinary, famous.

It is a *memorable* event worthy of being kept in memory, a noteworthy or remarkable thing.

He that will be thoroughly acquainted with the principal antiquities and *memorabilia* of this famous city, let him read a Latin Tract of one Symphorianus (anapagrus). Coryat, *Cruities*, i 74.

To record the *memorabilia* therein. Fuller, *Church Hist.*, x. vi 24.

memorableness (mem'ō-ra-bl-ness), *n*. The state or quality of being memorable.

memorably (mem'ō-ra-bl-ly), *adv*. In a manner not to be forgotten; so as to be worthy of remembrance.

memorandū, *a* [ME, = *Sp. Pg. memorando*, *< L. memorandum*, to be remembered see *memorandum*] Memorabile.

Are he were dead and shuld fro hem wende A *memorand* thyng to have yn mynde. MS. Harl 1701, f. 84 (Halliwell).

memorandum (mem'ō-ran'dum), *n*; *pl.* *memoranda* (-dā), less commonly *memorandums* (-dums) [= *F. memorandum*, *< L. memorandum*, neut. of *memorandus*, to be remembered, gerundive of *memorare*, bring to remembrance: see *memorate*.] 1. Something to be remembered used, originally as mere Latin, and usually abbreviated *mem.*, to introduce a note of a thing to be done. Hence — 2. A note to

help the memory; a record of something for future reference or consideration.

And over against this memorandum (of the King's own hand), "Otherwise satisfied"

Bacon, Hist. Henry VII, p. 212.

Stings, conscious stings, have made my heart their butt, Graving outrageous Memorandums there Of those snakes tongues which Aphrodisias shot Into my heedless breast J. Beaumont, Psychoe, II 147

I have never seen any work from nature of Millet's that was not memorandum-like in character, indicating by outline and shadow the principal contour

The Century, XXXVIII 97

Specifically—3. In law, a writing in which the terms of a transaction or some part of them are embodied. The statute of frauds requires a note or memorandum in writing to make a valid sale in certain cases, and under this statute a letter may be a sufficient memorandum. The term is often used in the caption memorandum of agreement, with which formal contracts are begun.

4. In diplomacy, a summary of the state of a question, or a justification of a decision agreed on. Also (as French) *mémoire*—Memorandum articles, in marine insurance, things referred to in the memorandum clause annexed to some policies, exempting the insurers from liability for the articles therein specified—Memorandum check, a bank check with "memorandum" or "mem" on the face of it. The legal effects of such an addition to the face of a check are that the drawer is liable upon it absolutely to the one to whom he gives it, and will not be exonerated by delay or omission to present it at the bank, and, on the other hand, it is not, like an ordinary check, a representation that the drawer has any funds in the bank. But the bank may pay it like any other check if presented. The object of a memorandum check is to serve as a formal due bill, usually with an understanding between the parties as to the desired delay in presentation for the convenience of the drawer, or that it shall never be presented at the bank, but to the drawer at a future time.—Memorandum of association, in Eng. law, a document signed by share holders, stating the name, object, etc., of a joint-stock company, upon the registration of which the company has a legal existence. It corresponds to the articles of association in the American law of corporations.—Memorandum sale, the sending of goods by an intending seller to a proposing buyer, subject to the approval of the latter, the title remaining in the seller until the buyer indicates his approval or acceptance of the goods. R. Miller, Law of Conditional Sales.—Syn. 2 Souvenir, Memento, etc. See memento.

memorandum-book (mem-ō-ran'dum-būk), *n*
A book in which memoranda are written, a note-book.

With memorandum-book for every town
Cowper, Frog of Err, I 373

memorandumer (mem-ō-ran'dum-ēr), *n*
One who makes memoranda, one who is given to taking notes or jotting down casual observations. [Rare]

I feel sorry to be named or remembered by that biographical anecdotal memorandumer (Boswell) till his book of poor Dr Johnson's life is finished and published
Madame D Arblay, Diary, III 335 (Dames)

memorater (mem'ō-rāt), *v* *t*. [*<* L *memoratus*, pp of *memorare* (*>* It *memorare* = Sp Pg *memorar* = OF *membrer*, *membre*, F *mémorer*), bring to remembrance, mention, recount, *<* *memor*, remembering see *memory*. Cf *commemorate* and *remember*.] To mention for remembrance, commemorate.

memorative (mem'ō-rā-tiv), *a*. [= F *mémoratif* = Sp Pg. It *memorativo*, as *memorate* + *-ive*.] 1 Of or pertaining to memory as, the *memorative* faculty or power.—2 Preserving or recalling the memory of something, aiding the memory. [Archaic and rare.]

The mind doth secretly frame to itself *memorative* heads, whereby it recalls easily the same conceits
By Hall, Holy Observations, No 87

Vernal weather to me most *memorative*
Carlyle, in Froude

memoria (mē-mō'ri-ā), *n*, pl. *memoriæ* (-ē)
[ML, *<* L *memoria*, memory see *memory*.]

1. A shrine or reliquary containing relics of some martyr or martyrs. In primitive times it was customary to carry the *memoria* in religious processions.—2 A church or chapel built in memory of a martyr or confessor, often over his tomb. Cath. Dict.

memorial (mē-mō'ri-al), *a* and *n*. [*<* ME *memorial*, *<* OF *memorial*, F *mémorial* = Sp. Pg. *memorial* = It *memoriale*, *<* L *memoriale*, of or belonging to memory or remembrance, *<* *memoria*, memory. see *memory*.] I. *a*. 1. Preservative of memory; serving for commemoration as, a *memorial* tablet, a *memorial* window in a church.

Thou Polymnya,
On Parnass that with thy sisters glade,
Syngest with voles *memorial* in the shade
Chaucer, Anelida and Arlite, I. 18.

Last o'er the urn the sacred earth they spread,
And raised the tomb, *memorial* of the dead
Pope Illad, xxiv 1008.

Where still the thorn's white branches wave,
Memorial o'er his rival's grave.

Scott, L. of L. M., iv 84

2 Contained in one's memory, within the memory of man: opposed to *immemorial*. [Rare.]

The case is with the *memorial* possessions of the great set part of mankind a few useful things mixed with many trifles fill up their memories. Watts

Memorial cross See *cross*, 2.—**Memorial day** a day observed in memory of something, specifically, in the United States, same as *Decoration day* (which see, under *decoration*).—**Memorial stone or tablet**, a stone or tablet set up, or placed on or in a wall, to commemorate some person or event.

II. *n* 1 That which preserves the memory of something, anything designed or adapted to serve as a reminder of a person, an event, or a fact or facts of any kind belonging to past time, as a record, a monument, an inscription, a custom, a periodical observance, etc. as, the "*Memorial* of St Helena," a book by Las Cases, the Martyrs' *Memorial* at Oxford.

These stones shall be for a *memorial* unto the children of Israel for ever Josh iv 7

Memorials are history unfinished, or the first or rough draughts of history

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II 126

There is a *memorial* for the dead, as well in giving thanks to God for them as in praying for them

J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1883), II 291

He lingered, pining on *memorials*

Of the world's youth Shelley, Alastor

Nations whose *memorials* go back to the highest antiquity

J. Milne, in Faiths of the World

2 In law (*a*) A short note or abstract, intended for registry, exhibiting the particulars of a deed, etc. (*b*) In Scots law, a statement of facts bearing upon a particular point, doubtful or disputed, in order to obtain counsel's opinion upon that point, a statement of facts or points in dispute for the use or advice of counsel, a brief.—3 A written representation of facts made to a legislative or other body as the ground of a petition, or a representation of facts accompanied with a petition.—4. In diplomacy, one of a class of informal state papers much used in negotiations, embracing such documents as circulars sent to foreign agents, answers to the communications of ambassadors, and notes to foreign cabinets and ambassadors.—5 *t* Memory, remembrance, that which is remembered (about a person or thing).

Their *memorial* is perished with them Ps ix 6

Precious is the *memorial* of the just. Psalms

6 *t* *Eccles* See *commemoration*, 2 (*b*) = Syn 1 *Memorial*, *Monument*, *Memento*, *Souvenir*, and *Memorandum* agree in meaning that which puts one in mind or helps one to remember all but *memorandum* are especially means of keeping a revered or endeared person, place, etc., in memory. A *memorandum* is simply a note made in order to prevent the forgetting of something important, especially something which might easily slip from the mind. *Memento* and *souvenir* differ very slightly, *souvenir* being a somewhat more elevated word. We give a book or a lock of hair as a *memento*, we prize a faded flower as a *souvenir* of a visit to Mount Vernon with friends now separated from us. *Memorial* and *monument* are some times the same as, the Martyrs' *Memorial* at Oxford is essentially a *monument*. A *monument* is often a single shaft or column, as the Washington *monument*, a *memorial* may be a commemorative structure, an illuminated window, a book, etc.

A *memorial* is the more affectionate, *monument*, the more laudatory

C. J. Smith, Synonyms Discriminated, p. 565

memorialise, *v* *t* See *memorialize*

memorialist (mē-mō'ri-al-ist), *n*. [= F *mémorialiste* = Sp. It *memorialista*, as *memorial* + *-ist*.] 1 One who writes a memorial or memorials.

They would have the commemoration of their actions be transmitted by the purest and most untainted *memorialists*

Steele, Spectator, No 188

2. One who presents a memorial to a legislative or any other body, or to a person.

memorialize (mē-mō'ri-al-iz), *v* *t*; pret and pp. *memorialized*, ppr. *memorializing* [*<* *memorial* + *-ize*.] 1 To present a memorial to, petition by memorial.

The Senate of Massachusetts refused to *memorialize* Congress for a female suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution

The American, VI 173

2 To commemorate

This latter work [the Annunciation] was executed for Bernardo Cavalcanti, one of the three commissioners who represented the Republic on the entrance of the Florentine army into Pisa, which event it was intended to *memorialize*

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 64

Also spelled *memorialise*

memorial-stone (mē-mō'ri-al-stōn), *n*. Same as *corner-stone*, 1

memoria technica (mē-mō'ri-ā tek'nī-kā) [*L* see *memory* and *technic*] Literally, technical

memory, artificial memory, a method of assisting the memory by certain contrivances, mnemonics

memorious (mē-mō'ri-us), *a*. [= OF *memoriosus* = Sp Pg It *memorioso*, *<* L *memoriosus*, that has a good memory, *<* L *memoria*, memory see *memory*.] 1 *t* That has a good memory. Bailey, 1731.—2 Worthy to be remembered.—3 Invested with memories

Shaggy (in a Moorish castle with its *memorious* convent and its Moorish castle R. F. Burton, Gold Coast, I 19

memorist (mem'ō-rist), *n*. [= Pg *memorista*, *memorista*, as *memor* + *-ist*. Cf *memorist*.]

1 One who remembers or brings to memory, a remembrancer

Conscience, the punctual *memorist* within us
Sir T. Browne, Christ Mor., I 21

2 One who has a retentive memory

memoriter (mē-mō'ri-ter), *adv*. [*L*, by memory, by heart, *<* *memor*, remembering see *memory*.] From memory, by heart as, to recite a poem *memoriter*

memorizable (mem'ō-rī-zā-bl), *a*. [*<* *memoriza* + *-able*.] Capable of being memorized, or committed to memory

And does not permit any good *memorizable* work
The American, VIII 380

memorization (mem'ō-rī-zā'shon), *n*. [*<* *memoriz* + *-ation*.] The act of memorizing or of committing to memory

In Baden the *memorization* of Latin words is disapproved of
Pop Sci Mo., XXVI 420

memorize (mem'ō-rīz), *v* *t*, pret and pp. *memorized*, ppr. *memorizing* [*<* *memor* + *-ize*.]

1 To cause to be remembered, make memorable, perpetuate the memory of, as by writing or inscription

In vain I think right honourable Lord,
By this rude rhyme to *memorize* thy name

Spenser, To Lord of Buckhurst, Verses prefixed to F. Q.

Except they meant to bathe in soaking wounds,
Or *memorize* another Golgotha

Shak., Macbeth I 2 40

2 To keep in memory, hold in lasting remembrance, have always in mind

Will fall some blessing to this land which shall
In it be *memorized* Shak., Hen. VIII, III 2 62

And would but *memorize* the shining half
Of his large nature that was turned to me

Lowell, Agassiz, I 4

3 To commit to memory, learn by heart

memorizer (mem'ō-rī-zēr), *n*. One who commits to memory

The examination system of England compels men to cram—to become mere *memorizers* of facts
Science, XIII 309

memory (mem'ō-ri), *n*, pl. *memories* (-riz). [*<* ME *memorie*, also *memorie*, *<* OF *memorie*, *memorie*, *memorie*, F *mémorie* = Sp Pg It *memoria*, *<* L *memoria*, the faculty of remembering, remembrance, memory, a historical account, *<* *memor*, mindful, remembering, cf (Gk *μνήμης*, anxious, *μνήμη*, cure, thought, Skt *√ mnr*, remember. From L *memor* are also ult. E *memorial*, *memorate*, *commemorate*, *remember*, etc.] 1 The mental capacity of retaining unconscious traces of conscious impressions or states, and of recalling these traces to consciousness with the attendant perception that they (or their objects) have a certain relation to the past, in a narrower sense, the power of such retention alone, the power or act of recalling being termed *recollection*. The application of the term is often extended, with more or less of figurativeness, to analogous physical processes.

The power to revive again in our minds those ideas which after imprinting have disappeared or have been as it were laid aside out of sight, is *memory*

Locke, Human Understanding, II x 2

In *memory* there is necessarily some contrast of past and present, in retentiveness nothing but the persistence of the old

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX 47

Every organ—indeed, every area and every element—of the nervous system has its own *memory*

G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 553

2 The fact of retaining such mental impressions, remembrance, mental hold on the past, retrospect, recollection

My throat, as I have now *memory*,
Seized a round tower of yovoye

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, I 945

Who so trusteth to this mercy
Is endless in this *memory*

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 252.

And when the kynge was come a gely in to his *memorie*, he arose and wente to cherche and was shryven

Morley (E. E. T. S.), III 415.

I'll note you in my book of *memory*
Shak, 1 Hen VI, II. 4 101.

A thousand fantasies
Begin to throng into my *memory*
Milton, Comus, l. 206.

Writing by *memory* only, as I do at present, I would
gladly keep within my depth
Swift, Improving the English Tongue

Men once world noised, now mere Oisian forms
Of misty *memory*
Lowell, Agassiz, IV 1

3 Length of time included in the conscious
experience or observation of an individual, a
community, or any succession of persons, the
period of time during which the acquisition of
knowledge is possible

How first this world and face of things began,
And what before thy *memory* was done
Milton, P. L., VII 687

The Gild of Stratford upon Avon, whose begin-
ning was from time whereunto the *memory* of man run
not
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxiii.

4 The state of being remembered, continued
presence in the minds or thoughts of men, re-
tained or perpetuated knowledge, posterior
note or reputation as, to celebrate the *memory*
of a great event

The *memory* of the just is blessed
Prov. x 7
Use the *memory* of thy predecessor fairly and tenderly
Bacon, Great Place

Lest, far dispersed
In foreign lands, their *memory* be lost
Milton, P. L., XII 46

5 That which is remembered, anything fixed
in or recalled to the mind, a mental impression,
a reminiscence as, pleasant *memories* of travel

Yet experience is no more than a mass of *memories* as-
sembled, that is, such trials as man hath made in time be-
fore
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 81

Well, let the *memory* of her fleet into air
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, I 1

I find no place that does not breathe
Some gracious *memory* of my friend
Tennyson, In Memoriam, c

The Edmund Burke we are all agreed in regarding as one
of the proudest *memories* of the House of Commons was
an Irishman
Contemporary Rev., L 28

6 That which brings to mind, a memento or
memorial, a remembrance

They went and fet out the brazen serpent, which Moses
commanded to be kept in the ark for a *memory*, and offered
before it.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1880), p. 67

O my sweet master! O you *memory*
Of old Sir Rowland!

Shak, As you Like it II 3 8

7. Commemoration, perpetuation of the knowl-
edge of anything, a recalling to mind as, a
monument erected in *memory* of a person.—8†.
An act or ceremony of remembrance, a service
for the dead same as *commemoration*, 2 (b)

Their Diriges their Trentals, and their shrifts,
Their *memories*, their singings, and their gifts
Spenser, Mother Hub Tale, l. 454

And I am told that there are women of title who boldly
demand *memories* to be celebrated when there are no com-
municants and that there are mass priests who celebrate
memories in the very time and place that the ordinary min-
isters are celebrating the Communion
Bauer, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xliii

Legal *memory*, in Eng. law, the period since the begin-
ning of the reign of Richard I.—Sound and disposing
mind and *memory*, the phrase usual in statutes pre-
scribing what persons may make wills and generally con-
strued to imply ability to collect and hold in mind the par-
ticulars both of the estate to be disposed of and of the
persons standing in such a relation as to have just expec-
tations.—To commit to *memory*. See *commit*—To
draw to *memory*†, to put on record

A noble storie,
And worthy for to drawen to *memorie*
Chaucer, Prologue to Miller's Tale, l. 4

—Syn. 1-4 *Memory*, *Recollection*, *Remembrance*, *Reminiscence*. *Memory* is the general word for the faculty or ca-
pacity itself, *recollection* and *remembrance* are different
kinds of exercise of the faculty, *reminiscence*, also, is used
for the exercise of the faculty but less commonly, and then
it stands for the least energetic use of it, the matter seem-
ing rather to be suggested to the mind. The correctness
of the use of *memory* for that which is remembered has
been disputed. The others are freely used for that which
is remembered. In either sense *recollection* implies more
effort, more detail, and more union of objects in wholes,
than *remembrance*. *Reminiscence* is used chiefly of past
events, rarely of thoughts, words, or scenes, while *recollec-
tion* is peculiarly appropriate for the act of recalling men-
tal operations. See *remember*

Memphian (mem'fī-an), *a* [*< Memphis + -an.*]
Same as *Memphite*

Bustis and his *Memphian* chivalry
Milton, P. L. I 307

Memphite (mem'fī), *n* and *a* [*< L. Mem-
phites, < Gr. Μενφίτης, < Egypt. Menf.*]
Memphis, an ancient capital of Egypt. I. *n*
A native or an inhabitant of ancient *Memphis*
in Egypt

II *a* Of or pertaining to ancient *Memphis*
or to its inhabitants or dialect, *Memphian* as,
the *Memphite* kingdom.

Memphitic (mem'fī'tīk), *a*. [*< L. Memphiticus,*
of *Memphis* or *Egypt*, *< Memphites*, *Memphite*:
see *Memphite*.] Same as *Memphite*

The *Memphitic* and Theban versions of the New Testa-
ment.
The Academy, March 17, 1888, p. 108.

mem-sahib (mem'sh'ib), *n* [*Hind.*, *< mem*, a
form of *E. ma'am*, *madam*, + *sahib*, master, esp
applied to a European gentleman see *sahib*.]
In India, a European lady, the mistress of a
household so called by native servants

A great assemblage of *Sahibs* and *Mem-sahibs* had been
held at Mr B—'s in order to eat and drink wine, and
dance together
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 149

men (men), *n* 1 Plural of *man*—2† A Mid-
dle English variant of *man* in indefinite use
menaccanite, **menaccanitic**. See *menacha-
nite*, *menachanistic*

menace (men'ās), *n* [*< ME. menace, manace,*
manas, *< OF. menace, menache, manache*, *f. me-
nace* = *Pr. menassa, menazu* = *OSp. menaza* (*Sp.*
a-menaza = *Pg. a-menca, a-maço*) = *It. minaccia,*
minaccio, threat, *menaceo*, *< L. minacia*, pl,
threats, *< minax*, threatening, projecting, *<*
mina, things projecting, hence threats, *men-
aces*, *< minere*, put out, project, whence also ult.
E. eminent, imminent, prominent, etc., and *miner*,
men, etc.] A threat or threatening; the de-
claration or indication of a hostile intention, or
of a probable evil to come.

The Trojans view the dusty cloud from far,
And the dark *menace* of the distant war
Dryden, Æneid, IX 37

No sound could have grated more unpleasantly on the
pontifical ear than the *menace* of a general council
Prescott, Ferd. and Is., I 6

Immensely strong, and able to draw in supplies con-
stantly from the sea. Acre was a standing *menace* to the
Eastern world
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 181

—Syn. See the verb
menace (men'ās), *v*, pret. and pp. *menaced*, ppr.
menacing [*< ME. menacen, manacen, manasen,*
< OF. menacer, f. menacer (= *Sp. a-menazar* =
Pg. a-maçar = *It. minacciare*), threaten, *< mi-
nace*, a threat see *menace*, *n*.] I. *trans* 1 To
threaten, hold out a threat against, express a
hostile intention toward, or indicate danger to
followed by *with* before the threatened evil
when expressed as, the storm *menaced* the ship
with destruction

When the will *menaced* any man, thanne thei seyn,
God knoweth the wel that I schalle do the suche a thing,
and telle the his *Menace*
Mandeville, Travels, p. 281

When Vortiger harde their *menacynge*, he was wroth
and angry, and selde yet they spake any more ther of he
sholde do the same with hem
Melton (E. E. T. S.), I 20

Thou art *menaced* by a thousand spears
Cowper, Elegies, IV (trans.)

2 To hold out threats of, indicate the danger
or risk of

He *menaced*
Revenge upon the cardinal.
Shak, Hen VIII, I 2 187

As to the vnbelleueers and erroneous, it *menaceth* truly
the greatest euill to come
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 261

Thus the singular misunderstanding which *menaced* an
open rupture at one time was happily adjusted
Prescott, Ferd. and Is., I 19

—Syn. *Menace*, *Threaten*. *Threaten* is of very general
application, in both great and little things as, to be
threatened with a cold, a threatening cloud, to threaten
an attack along the whole line. *Threaten* is used with
indefinites, especially of action, but *menace* is not as,
to threaten to come, to punish. *Menace* belongs to dignified
style and matters of moment.

II. *intrans*. To be threatening, indicate dan-
ger or coming harm; threaten

He that oft *menaceth*, he that threateth more than he
may performe full oft time
Chaucer, Parson's Tale

Who ever knew the heavens *menace* so?
Shak, J. C., I 3 44

menacement (men'ās-ment), *n*. [*< OF. menace-
ment*, as *menace* + *-ment*] Threat, menace.

It may be observed that wrongful *menacement* is in-
cluded as well in simple injurious restraintment as in sim-
ple injurious compulsion

Bentham, Intro. to Morals and Legislation, xvi 33, note
menacer (men'ās-er), *n*. One who menaces or
threatens

Hence *menacer*† nor tempt me into rage,
This roof protects thy rashness
Phelps

menachanite, **menaccanite** (mē-nak'an-ī), *n*.
[*< Menachan* or *Menaccan*, in Cornwall, Eng-
land, + *-ite*] Titanic iron ore same as *il-
menite*

menachanitic, **menaccanitic** (mē-nak-a-nī'tī-
ik), *a* [*< menachanite, menaccanite*, + *-ic*]
Pertaining to or resembling *menachanite*.

menacingly (men'ās-ing-lī), *adv*. [*< menacing*
+ *-ly*.] In a menacing or threatening man-
ner.

menad, **menadic**. See *manad*, *manadic*.

menage (me-nāsh'), *n*. [*< F. ménage*, *OF. mes-
nage*, a household, family, *< ML. mansio(n)um*,
a household, *< L. mansio(n)-*, a dwelling, house:
see *mansion*, and of *meny*.] 1. A household;
the company of persons living together in a
house

Then she tried keeping house with a female friend,
then the double *menage* began to quarrel and get into debt
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, Ixiv

2. Housekeeping, household management.—
3 (me-naj'). A kind of club or friendly soci-
ety common among the poorer of the working
classes of Scotland and the north of England.
—4†. A menagerie.

menage†, *n*. and *v* An obsolete variant of
manage

menagerie (me-naj'e-ri, me-nazh'e-ri), *n*
[Formerly also *menagery*, = *It. menageria*, *< F.*
menagerie, a menagerie, *< ménage*, a household,
family see *menage*†] 1 A yard or inclosure
in which wild animals are kept.

I can look at him [a national tiger] with an easy curios-
ity, as prisoner within bars, in the *menagerie* of the tower
Burke, A Regioide Peace, I

2. A collection of wild animals, specifically, a
collection of wild animals kept for exhibition
menagogue (men'a-gog), *n*. [*< Gr. μέν, a month*
(*> μέναια*, menses), + *αγωγός*, leading, *< ἄγειν*,
lead Cf *emmenagogue*.] A medicine that pro-
motes the menstrual flux

menalon (mē-nī'on), *n*; pl. *menala* (-ā) [*< LGr.*
μηναιον, *< Gr. μέν, a month* see *month*] In the
lir ('h, any one of the twelve volumes, each
volume answering to one month, which together
contain a methodical digest of all the offices to
be read in commemoration of the church saints.
A full set of the *menala* constitutes the complete
Greek breviary

menalty (men'al-tī), *n* [See *mesnalty*] The
middle class of people

Which was called the eyll parliamente for the nobilltie,
the worse for the *menalty*, but worse of all for the com-
monalty.
Hall's Union (1548) (*Hall's Union*)

mend (mend), *v* [*< ME. menden*, by apheresis
for *amenden*, amend see *amend*] I. *trans* 1
To repair, as something broken, defaced, de-
ranged, or worn; make whole or fit for use, re-
store to a sound or serviceable condition as, to
mend shoes or clothes, a wall or a road

He saw other two brethren in a ship with Zebedee
their father, *mending* their nets
Mat IV 21

Mend up the fire to me, brother,
Mend up the fire to me
Lady Mary (Child's Ballads, II 56).

2 To correct or reform, make or set right,
bring to a proper state or condition as, to *mend*
one's ways, health, or fortune, that will not
mend the matter

It is hal neuere groue a good man though the gifti be
meended
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 11

The gods preserve you, and *mend* you!

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, III 3.

To make the People fittest to chuse and the chosen fit-
test to govern, will be to *mend* our corrupt and faulty
Education
Milton, Free Commonwealth

3 To improve, make better in any way; help,
further, better, advance in value or considera-
tion, etc

Who never *mended* his pace no more
Nor [than if] he had done no ill
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V 190).

Tacitus observeth how rarely raising of the fortune
mendeth the disposition
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II 291

He [Christ] came to restore them who were delighted in
their ruins, and thought themselves too good to be *mended*
Stillingsfleet, Sermons, I VI.

My uncle, who is extremely *mended* by soap and the
hopes of a peerage, is come up
Walpole, Letters, II 185

4. To improve upon, add to, surpass or out-
do. as, to *mend* one's shot (that is, to make a
better one)

I'll *mend* the marriage wif ten thousand crowns
Lord Sallott and Auchanachie (Child's Ballads, II 160).

Over and beside
Signior Baptista's liberality,
I'll *mend* it with a largesse
Shak, T. of the S., I 2 151

To *mend* one's meal, to take something more (North.
Eng.)—Syn. 1-3. *Amend*, *Improve*, *Better*, etc. See *amend*
II. *intrans*. To grow or do better, improve;
act or behave better.

What think you of this fool, Malvollio? Doth he not
mend?
Shak, T. N., I 5 80

I hope the Times will *mend*
Howell, Letters, II 48.

But fare you weel, Auld Nickie ben.
Oh wad ye tak' a thought and *mend*!
Burns, Address to the De'il.

On the mending hand. See *mend*.

mend (mend), *v.* [*< mend, v. Cf. mends*] Amend-ment; improvement; course of improvement, way to recovery: as, to be on the *mend* (said especially of a person recovering from illness).
mendable (men-'dā-bl), *a.* [*< mend + -able Cf. amendable.*] Capable of being mended

The foundations and frame being good or *mendable* by the Architects now at work, there is good hope, when peace is settled, people shall dwell more wind tight and water-tight than formerly *N Ward, Simple Cocker, p. 26.*

mendacious (men-dā'shu), *a.* [= *It mendace*, *< L. mendax (mendaci-), lying, false, akin to mentiri, lie, commentum, a device, a falsehood, comminaci, devise, invent, design see com-ment¹, comment².*] 1 Given to lying; speaking falsely; falsifying

Finally these *mendacious* rogues circulated a report.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, viii

2 Having the character of a lie, false, untrue as, a *mendacious* report, *mendacious* legends
mendaciously (men-dā'shu-si), *adv.* [*< mendacious + -ly²*] In a false or lying manner, untruly, dishonestly

mendaciousness (men-dā'shu-si), *n.* The quality of being mendacious, a propensity to lie, the practice of lying, mendacity.

mendacity (men-dā'si-ti), *n.* pl *mendacities* (-ti) [*< L. mendacitas (-s), falsehood, < L. mendax (mendaci-), lying, false: see mendacious*] 1 The quality of being mendacious, a disposition to lie or deceive, habitual lying

And that we shall not deny, if we call to mind the *mendacity* of Greece, from whom we have received most relations.
Str T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i 6.

2 A falsehood, a lie

Now Eve upon the question of the serpent, returned the precept in different terms "You shall not eat of it, neither shall you touch it, lest perhaps you dye. In which delivery there were no less than two mistakes, or rather additional *mendacities* for the commandment forbade not the touch of the fruit, and positively said, ye shall surely dye
Str T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i 1

Mendæan, Mendæism. Same as *Mandæan, Mandæism*

Mendaité (men-'da-It), *n.* Same as *Mandæan*
mender (men-'der), *n.* One who or that which mends or repairs

A trade, sir, that, I hope, I may use with a safe conscience, which is, indeed, sir, a *mender* of bad soles.
Shak., J. C., i 1 15

mendiant, *n.* [*< OF mendiant, a beggar, < L. mendican(-t)s, begging see mendicant Cf. maund³*] A Middle English variant of *mendicant*

mendicancy (men-'di-kān-si), *n.* [*< mendicant(-t) + -cy.*] The condition of being a mendicant; the state of beggary, or the act of begging

It was often necessary for them to spend a part of every summer in vagrant *mendicancy*
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi

mendicant (men-'di-kant), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF mendiant, F. mendiant = Sp. Pg. It. mendicante, < L. mendican(-t)s, ppr. of mendicare, mendicare, beg see mendicare Cf. mendiant, mendicant*] 1. *a.* 1 Begging; reduced to a condition of beggary — 2 Practising beggary, living by alms or doles — as, a *mendicant* friar See *fruar*

Fields of maize, forming

Cloisters for mendicant crows
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii 4

Mendicant orders, those religious orders which originally depended for support on the alms they received. The principal mendicant orders are the Franciscans, the Dominicans, the Carmelites, and the Augustinians. Also called *begging friars*

II. n. A beggar, one who lives by asking alms, especially, a member of a begging order or fraternity; a begging friar.

Next are certain *Mendicants*, which live of Rice and Barley, which any man at the first asking giveth them
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 454.

And, but for that, whatever he may want,

Who now's a monk had been a *mendicant*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, v 1

She from her store of meal

Takes one unsparing handful for the scrip

Of this old *Mendicant*

Wordsworth, Old Cumberland Beggar

All the Buddhist priests are *mendicants*

J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, iv 1

mendicator (men-'di-kāt), *v.* i [*< L. mendicator, pp. of mendicare, mendicare (> It. mendicare = Pr. Sp. Pg. mendigar = F. mendier, > E. obs. maund³, q. v.), beg, < mendicus, poor, needy, beggarly; as a noun, a beggar; ulterior origin unknown*] To beg or practise begging.

mendication (men-di-kā'shon), *n.* [*< mendicator + -ion.*] The act or habitual practice of begging.

Two grave and punctual authors . . . omit the history of his [Bellarius's] *mendication*.
Str T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 17

mendicence, *n.* [*ME., equiv. to *mendicance see mendicancy.*] Mendicancy

There hath ben great discord
 Upon the estate of *mendicence*
Rom. of the Rose

mendicity (men-dis-'i-ti), *n.* [*< ME. mendicitee, < OF. mendicite, F. mendicité = Sp. mendicidad = Pg. mendicidade = It. mendicità, < L. mendicatus (-t)s, beggary, pauperism, < mendicus, beggarly see mendicare*] 1. The state or condition of a beggar; beggarliness.

For richness and *mendicitee*
 Ben cleped two extremytees.
Rom. of the Rose, l 6525

In the case of professional authors, *mendicity* often trails mendacity along with it *Whipple, Ess. and Rev., i 38.*

2 The practice of begging, beggary; mendicancy

mendinanti, *n.* [*ME., < OF. mendinant, ppr. of mendicare, mendicare, beg, < mendicare, mandien, mendiant, mendicant, begging see mendiant, mendicant*] A mendicant or begging friar

Therefore we *mendinants*, we seely freres,
 Ben wedded to poverty and continence
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l 108

mending (men-'ding), *n.* [*Verbal n. of mend, v.*] 1 A yarn composed of cotton and wool, and prepared for darning the so-called merino stockings made on the stocking-loom: used chiefly in the plural — 2 Articles collectively that require to be mended

mendipite (men-'di-pit), *n.* [*< Mendip (see def) + -ite²*] A rare oxychloride of lead, usually occurring in fibrous or columnar radiated masses, also crystallized, of a white color and pearly luster. It is found in the Mendip hills, Somerset, England

mendment (mend-'ment), *n.* [*< ME. mendment, by aphoresis from amendment*] 1 Amendment

Such a grace was hir lent

That she come to *mendment*
MS. Cantab. F. v 48, l 43 (Halliwell)

By that *mendment* nothing else he meant
 But to be king, to that mark he was bent
Mv. for Mags., p 355

2 Fertilizing, manuring [*Prov. Eng.*]

This writer's flood shall be for their *mendment* or fertility, not for their utter vastation and ruin
Bp. Gauden, Illeraplates (1658), Pref. (Latham)

mendoxite (men-dō'zit), *n.* [*< Mendoza (see def) + -ite²*] In mineral, soda alum, occurring in white fibrous masses near Mendoza, Argentine Republic

mends (mendz), *n.* pl [*By aphoresis from amends*] Amends, requital, remedy [Now chiefly *prov. Eng.*]

All wrongs have *mends*, but no amends of shame
Spenser, F. Q., II i 20

If she be fair, tis the better for her an she be not, she has the *mends* in her own hands
Shak., T. and C., l 1 68

mene¹, *v.* *n.* and *a.* A Middle English form of *mean¹, mean², etc.*

mene², *n.* A Middle English form of *meiny*
mene³ (mē'nē) A Chaldaic word, signifying 'numbered'

And this is the writing that was written, *MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN*. This is the interpretation of the thing. *MENE*, God hath numbered thy kingdom, and finished it.
Dan. v 25, 26.

Mene⁴ (mē'nē), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μῆν, the moon: see moon*] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes whose species have silvery hues like moonlight, typical of the family *Menidae*. *Lacépède, 1803.*

meneghinite (men-e-gē'nit), *n.* [After Prof. *Meneghini* (1811-89), a mineralogist, of Pisa University] A sulphid of antimony and lead having a lead-gray color and bright metallic luster, occurring in orthorhombic crystals, also in massive forms with fibrous structure.

menepernour, *n.* Same as *manepernor*.

menevairt, *n.* See *meniver*

men-folks (men-'fōks), *n.* pl The men of a household or community collectively. [*Colloq.*]

Is it because they are the burden carriers of the community, carrying in the creels slung on to their backs loads that the *men-folks* would scarcely lift from the ground?
Harper's Mag., XL 182

menget, menget, *v.* Obsolete forms of *ming¹, ming²*

menicorn, *n.* See *mangcorn*

menigite (men-'jit), *n.* [After *Mengo*, the discoverer] A black mineral occurring in small crystals in granite veins in the Ilmen moun-

tains, Urals. Its exact nature is doubtful; it may be identical with columbite

meniglet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *minglet*.

menhaden (men-hā'dn), *n.* [Also *manhaden*, a corruption of Narragansett Indian *munnaw-hattang* (Roger Williams), lit 'fertilizer,' a name applied to the menhaden, herring, and alewife, all being used by the Indians for manuring their corn-fields] A clupeoid fish, *Brevoortia tyrannus*. It has the appearance of a shad, but is still more compressed, has a large head, and the scales are closely imbricated, leaving a high narrow surface exposed, while their posterior margins are pectinated. The jaws and mouth are toothless and there is a deep median emargination of the upper jaw. The intestinal canal is very long, and the chief food is obtained from mud taken into the stomach. It is one of the most important economic fishes of the eastern coast of the United States; it ranges from 25 to 45 north latitude, and in the summer occurs in the coast-waters of all the Atlantic States from Maine to Florida but in winter only south of Cape Hatteras. It is the most abundant fish on the eastern coast of the United States. Formerly it was used almost solely for manure, but large quantities are now converted into oil, and many are canned in oil, to be sold as 'sardines,' like the European fishes so named. It attains a length of from 12 to 16 inches, is bluish above with silvery or brassy sides, the fins usually tinged yellowish or greenish, and has a dark scapular blotch often with smaller spots behind it. It varies a good deal in details of form and color with age, and to some extent with season and locality. This fish has at least 80 different popular names in the United States, the leading ones being *mossbunker*, with many variants (see *mossbunker*), *poyle* or *poppy* and its variants, *clewse* or *old-wife*, *whiting* or *whitefish*, *bony fish*, *bugfish* (which see), *hardhead*, *fatback*, *chebug*, *pilehard* (a misnomer), *scholody*, *shiner*, *paruhagen* (*paghaden*, *poakagan*, etc.), *yellowtail*, *green tailed shad*, *shadine* (as put up in oil), and *sardine*. The name *menhaden* extends in literary use to all the other species of *Brevoortia*, of which there are several, as *B. patronus* of the Gulf of Mexico, and it is locally misapplied to the thread herring, *Opisthonema thersa*. See out under *Brevoortia*

menhir (men-'hir), *n.* [*< Corn. maenhir, < Corn. and W. maen, a stone (cf. dolmen, cistvaen), + hir, long Cf. longstone*] In *archæol.* one of a class of monumental stones of greater or less antiquity, found in various parts of Europe,



Group of Menhirs at Carnac, Brittany

also in Africa and in regions of Asia, especially in the Khassian hills. They are very abundant in Brittany, France. They are usually tall and massive, either entirely rough or partly cut, and are set upright in or on the ground, either singly or in groups, alignments, circles, or other combinations. See *megoliths*

All can trace back the history of the *menhirs* from historic Christian times to non historic regions, when these rude stone pillars, with or without still rudier inscriptions, were gradually superseding the earthen tumuli as a record of the dead *Fryxson, Rude Stone Monuments, p 60*

menial (mē'nī-al), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. *AF. menyall*, *< ME. menial, meynal, < OF. (AF) menial, menial, meynal*, pertaining to a household, *< meynier, mannee*, etc., a household see *meiny*] 1. *a.* 1 Belonging to a retinue or train of servants, serving

Also an Act was made, That no Lord, nor other, might give any Liveries to any but their Household and *Menial* Servants
Baker, Chronicle, p 164

Lo! the sad father, frantic with his pain

Around him furious drives his *menial* train
Pope, Iliad, xiv 292.

2. Pertaining to servants or domestic service, servile

The women attendants perform only the most *menial* offices
Swift, Gulliver's Travels

Freebooters, sprung from low castes, and accustomed to *menial* employment, became mighty Rajahs
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

II. n. A domestic servant, one of a body of household servants now used chiefly as a term of disparagement

That all might mark — knight, *menial*, high, and low
Couper, Hope, l 312.

Hired servants are of three kinds *mentals*, day laborers, and agents. A *menial* is one who dwells in the household of the master, and is employed about domestic concerns, under a contract, express or implied, to continue service for a certain time *Robinson, Elem. of Law, 123.*

menialty (mē'nī-al-ti), *n.* [*< menial + -ty. Cf. menalty*] Common people collectively

The vulgar *menialty* conclude therefore it is like to in crease, because a harnshaw (a whole afternoon together) sat on the top of Saint Peter's church in Cornhill
Nash, Christ's Tears over Jerusalem (1618). (Nares.)

Menidae (men-i-dē), *n* pl [NL., < *Menos* + *-idae*] A family of scombroidean acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Menes*. The body is much compressed and the abdomen prominent and trenchant, the mouth very protractile, the dorsal very long and entire, the anal also very long and commencing just behind the ventrals, and the ventrals elongated and complete. *Mene maculata* is an inhabitant of the Indian Ocean.

menilite (men-i-lit), *n* [*< Ménili(montant) (see def.) + -ite*] A variety or subspecies of opaline silica found at Ménilmontant, a quarter in the eastern part of Paris. It is found in kidney-shaped masses of the size of the hand or larger, sometimes in globules of the size of a nut. It has usually a dull grayish or bluish color.

meningeal (mē-nin'jē-āl), *a* [*< meninx, pl. meninges, + -al*] Of or pertaining to the meninges. — **Meningeal arteries**, the arteries supplying the dura mater of the brain, the principal one being the middle or great meningeal from the internal maxillary

meninges, *n* Plural of *meninx*.

meningitic (men-in-jit'ik), *a* [*< meningitis + -ic*] Relating or pertaining to meningitis, affected with meningitis.

meningitis (men-in-jit'is), *n* [NL., < Gr. *μηνιγίτις* (*μηνίγξ*), a membrane (see *meninx*), + *-itis*] Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord. — **Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis**, an infectious disease which in ordinary cases is characterized by an acute invasion with violent headache, severe pains and stiffness in the neck, and great malaise, more or less fever, sometimes a chill, and sometimes vomiting. The subsequent course varies greatly, but usually presents severe headache and backache and retraction of the head, tenderness along the spine, often vertigo, stupor, frequently delirium, sometimes convulsions, sometimes vomiting, with paralysis of the ocular and facial muscles or abnormal stimulation of the same. The spinal nerves exhibit more or less disturbance, herpes facialis is frequent, and other skin affections, such as petechiae, roseola, and urticaria. The spleen may be slightly but is not greatly enlarged. The disease lasts from two to four weeks in many cases, but it may be fatal in a few days, or a severe invasion may be followed by equally speedy recovery, on the other hand, it may last for eight weeks or more. It is most frequent in children, but adults are not exempt. The infection inheres in localities, proximity to or contact with the sick does not seem to increase exposure. Anatomically, the disease presents a purulent leptomeningitis of the cerebrospinal axis. Also called *black death*, *black fever*, *cerebrospinal fever*, *congestive fever*, *malignant meningitis*, *malignant purpura*, *malignant purpuric fever*, *neuromeningitis*, *purpura meningitis*, *purpura meningitis*, *purpura meningitis*, *typhoid meningitis*, *typhus meningitis*, *typhus meningitis*, *typhus meningitis*. — **Tubercular meningitis**. See *tubercular*.

meningocele (mē-nin'gō-sēl), *n*. [*< Gr. μηνιγίς* (*μηνίγξ*), a membrane, + *κῆλη*, a tumor] In *pathol.*, hernia of the meninges or cranial membranes, cerebral hernia confined to the meninges.

meningococcus (mē-nin'gō-kōk-us), *n* [NL., < Gr. *μηνιγίς* (*μηνίγξ*), a membrane, + *κόκκος*, a kernel] A coccus supposed to be the cause of cerebrospinal fever.

meningorachidian, meningorachidian (mē-nin'gō-rā-kid'i-an), *a* [*< Gr. μηνιγίς* (*μηνίγξ*), a membrane, + *ράχις* (*ραχίς*), the spine] Pertaining to the meninges or membranes of the spinal cord and to the rachis or spine. *as*, the *meningorachidian* veins. See *spinal*.

meninguria (men-ing-gū'ri-ā), *n*. [NL., < Gr. *μηνιγίς* (*μηνίγξ*), a membrane, + *ούρον*, urine] Urine containing membranous shreds.

meninting (mē-nin'ting), *n* [Japanese] A three-toed kingfisher, (*eyz meninting*).

meninx (mē-nin'ks), *n*, pl *meninges* (mē-nin'jēs) [NL., < Gr. *μηνιγίς* (*μηνίγξ*), a membrane, esp. of the brain] In *anat.*, a membrane; especially, one of the three membranes that invest the brain and spinal cord. They are the dura mater, the arachnoid, and the pia mater, named in order from without inward. See these words.

meniscal (mē-nis'kal), *a* [*< meniscus + -al*] Pertaining to or having the form of a meniscus.

meniscate (mē-nis'kāt), *a* [*< meniscus + -ate*] Resembling the section of a meniscus: applied in botany to a cylindrical body bent into a semicircle.

menisciform (mē-nis'fōrm), *a* [*< Gr. μηνίσκος*, a crescent (see *meniscus*), + *L. forma*, form] Of the form of a meniscus or crescent.

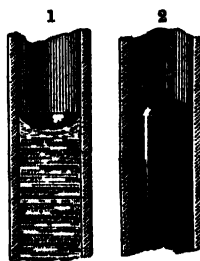
meniscoid (mē-nis'koid), *a* [*< Gr. μηνίσκος*, a crescent, + *ειδος*, form] Like a meniscus, crescent-shaped; concavo-convex.

meniscoidal (men-is-koi'dal), *a*. [*< meniscoid + -al*] Same as *meniscoid*.

meniscus (mē-nis'kus), *n*, pl *menisci* (i) [*< NL. meniscus, < Gr. μηνίσκος*, a crescent, dim of *μήν*, the moon, see *moon*] 1 A crescent or crescent-shaped body. Specifically — 2 A lens, convex on one side and concave on the other, and thicker in the center, so that its section presents the appearance of the moon in

its first quarter. As the convexity exceeds the concavity, a meniscus may be regarded as a convex lens (also called a *converging meniscus*), the corresponding form in which the convexity is less than the concavity is sometimes but improperly called a *diverging meniscus*. See *cut under lens*.

3. The convex or concave surface of a liquid, caused by capillarity, thus, the mercury in a barometer has a *convex meniscus*, but spirit or water a *concave meniscus*. — 4 In *anat.*, an interarticular fibrocartilage, of a rounded, oval, disk-like, or falcate shape, situated between the ends of bones, in the interior of joints, attached by the margins. Such cartilages are found in man in the temporomaxillary, the sternoclavicular, and sometimes the acromioclavicular articulations, and in the wrist and knee joints.



Forms of Meniscus def 3
1, concave, 2, convex

5 In *zool.*, a peculiar organ, of doubtful function, found in *Echinorhynchus*, a genus of acanthocephalous parasitic worms. *Huxley*.

meniset, *n* [*< ME. menuse, < OF. menuse, menuse, menuse, any small object, small fish, small fry, < menisur, make small, diminish. see minish.*] 1. Small fish, small fry. — 2 A minnow.

The little roach, the *menise* biting fast.

John Denys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I 167).

menison, menson, *n* [*< ME. menison, menson, mensoun, mensoun, < OF. menison, menson, mensoun, mensoun, dysentery, diarrhea, < LL. manath(n), a flowing: see manation*] Diarrhea, dysentery.

Bothe mecles & muto, and in the mensoun body.

Piers Plowman (B), xvi 111

Menispermaceae (men-i-spēr-mā'sē-ē), *n* pl [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Menispermum* + *-aceae*] A natural order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of which the genus *Menispermum* is the type, belonging to the cohort *Ranales*. It is characterized by small, usually three-parted, dious flowers, with the petals shorter than the sepals, and solitary seeds, which are attached by the ventral face, and have the micropyle above. The order embraces about 57 genera and 350 species, the number of which may, however, be greatly reduced, they are found principally within the tropics, although a few occur in North America, western Asia, and Australia. They are principally woody climbers, with alternate leaves and clusters of small flowers. The plants possess active narcotic and bitter properties, some being very poisonous, while others are used as tonics. It includes 4 tribes, the *Tropaneae*, *Cocculae*, *Cuscutaceae*, and *Pachygonae*.

menispermaceous (men-i-spēr-mā'shi-us), *a* [*< Menispermum + -ic*] Relating to the *Menispermaceae*, or to the larger group to which that order belongs.

menispermate (men-i-spēr-māt), *n* [*< menisperm + -ate*] A compound of menispermic acid and a base.

menispermic (men-i-spēr'mik), *a*. [*< menisperm + -ic*] Obtained from the seeds of the menispermaceous plant *Anamirta Cocculus* applied to an acid.

menispermine (men-i-spēr'min), *n* [*< menispermum + -ine*] An alkaloid extracted from the shells of the fruit of *Anamirta Cocculus*. It is tasteless and medicinally inert. See *Cocculus*.

Menispermum (men-i-spēr'mum), *n* [NL. (Tournefort, 1705), so called from the half-moon shape of the seeds, < Gr. *μήν*, the moon, + *σπέρμα*, a seed.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, type of the natural order *Menispermaceae*, the moonseed family, and belonging to the tribe *Cocculae*, characterized by having the embryo horseshoe-



1, flowering branch of *Menispermum Canadense*, a deeply lobed leaf a, the male flower, b, the female flower, c, the pistil and a stamen, d, vertical section through one of the pistils, e, the fruit

shaped, and by having from twelve to an indefinite number of stamens. They are climbing plants, with partially petiole, palmately lobed or angled leaves, flowers in panicles, and the fruit a compressed drupe. There are 2 species — *M. Canadense*, the Canadian moonseed, native of North America, and *M. Dauricum*, indigenous to the temperate parts of eastern Asia. The former is a desirable arbor-vine, though its flowers are in conspicuous. Its fruit is black with a bloom, resembling small grapes.

2 [*i. e.*] The pharmacopoeial name of the rhizome and rootlets of *Menispermum Canadense*. It is little used in medicine, and seems inert. Also called *Texas sarsaparilla*.

menivert, *n*. An obsolete form of *minver*.

mennard (men'ard), *n*. [See *minnow*] A minnow [Prov. Eng.]

mennawet, *n*. An obsolete form of *minnow*.

Mennonist (men'on-ist), *n* [*< Mennonite + -ist*] Same as *Mennonite*.

Mennonite (men'on-it), *n* [*< Menno (see def.) + -ite*] A member of a Christian denomination which originated in Friesland in the early part of the sixteenth century, and holds doctrines of which Menno Simons (1492-1559) was the chief exponent. The leading features of the Mennonite bodies have been baptism on profession of faith, refusal of oaths, of civic offices, and of the support of the state in war, and a tendency to asceticism. Many of these beliefs and practices have been modified. The sect became divided in the seventeenth century into the 'Up-land' ('Obere') Mennonites or Ammanites and the 'Low-land' ('Untere') Mennonites, the former being the more conservative and rigorous. Members of the sect are found in the Netherlands, Germany, Russia, etc., and especially in the United States. In the last named country they are divided into 'Untere' or Old Mennonites, 'Obere' Mennonites or Ammanites, New Mennonites, Evangelical Mennonites, and Reformed Mennonites (or Herrians).

mennowt, *n*. An obsolete form of *minnow*.

menobranch (men'ō-brang'k), *n*. An animal of the genus *Menobranchius*.

Menobranchidae (men-ō-brang'kī-dē), *n* pl [NL., < *Menobranchius* + *-idae*] A family of amphibians named from the genus *Menobranchius* same as *Proteidae*.

Menobranchius (men-ō-brang'kus), *n* [NL., < Gr. *μήν*, remain (see *remain*), + *βράχια*, gills]

1. A genus of tailed amphibians of the family *Proteidae*, characterized by the persistence of



Menobranchius or Necturus maculatus

the gills and the possession of four limbs with four well-developed digits. It is the American representative of the Old World genus *Proteus*. *M. maculatus* inhabits the waters of the Mississippi basin and of the Great Lakes, while *M. punctatus* is found in those of the south Atlantic watershed. The genus is also called *Necturus*.

2. [*i. e.*] An animal of this genus.

Menocerca (men-ō-sēr'kē), *n* pl [NL., < Gr. *μήν*, remain, + *κέρκος*, a tail] A series of Old World catarrhine simians, from which the tailless apes (*Anthropoidea*) and man are by some supposed to be derived, as well as the existing tailed monkeys and baboons. *Haeckel*.

menocercal (men-ō-sēr'kal), *a*. [*< Menocerca + -al*] Of or pertaining to the *Menocerca*.

Menodontidae (men-ō-don'ti-dē), *n* pl. [NL., < *Menodus* (*-odont-*) + *-idae*] A family of fossil perissodactyls, typified by the genus *Menodus*, to which are probably also referable such forms as *Titanotherium* of Leidy, *Brontotherium* of Marsh, and *Symborodon* of Cope.

Menodus (men-ō-dus), *n* [NL. (Pomel, 1849), < Gr. *μήν*, a crescent, + *δοτός* (*δοτός*) = E. tooth.] A genus of fossil perissodactyls, typical of the family *Menodontidae*.

menolipsis (men-ō-lip'sis), *n* [NL., < Gr. *μήν*, month (> *μήναι*, the menses), + *λipsis*, a failing] In *pathol.*, the failure or retention of the catamenia.

menologium (men-ō-lō'j-i-um), *n*. Same as *menology*.

menology (mē-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [= F. *ménologe* = Sp. *Pg. menologio*, < ML. *menologium*, < MGr. *μηνολόγιον*, a calendar of months, < Gr. *μήν*, a month (see *month*), + *λόγος*, an account, < *λέγειν*, speak, tell. see *-ology*.] 1. A register of months, or of occurrences in the order of the months

In a Saxon *menology* of great antiquity, the author goes on to say, etc.
J. M. Kemble, *Saxons in England*, I 423.

2. A list or calendar of martyrs; specifically, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a book which contains a list of all the festivals celebrated throughout the year, and the lives of the church saints and martyrs. It corresponds to the *martyrology* of the Roman Catholic Church.

menopause (men'ō-pāz), *n.* [= F. *ménopause*, < Gr. *μήν*, month (> *μηναία*, the menses), + *παύσις*, a cessation.] The final cessation of the menses or monthly courses of women, which occurs normally between the ages of forty-five and fifty; the end of menstruation.

menoplasia (men-ō-plā'm-ā), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *μήν*, month (> *μηναία*, the menses), + *πλάσις*, a wandering, deviation.] In *pathol.*, a discharge of blood, at the catamenial period, from some other part of the body than the womb, an aberration of the menstrual flow. Thomas, *Med. Diet.*

Menopoma (men-ō-pō'mā), *n.* [NL, so called with ref. to its permanent gill-openings; < Gr. *μήν*, remain, + *πῶμα*, a lid.] A genus of large tailed amphibians, typical of the family *Menopomatidae*, so called from the persistence of the gill-slits or branchial apertures. The genus is peculiar to America, where it represents the so called "giant salamander" of Japan (*Cryptobranchus*, or *Seboldia*, or *Megalobatrachus maximus*). There are two species of these large, ugly, and repulsive creatures, *M. alleghaniensis* and *M. horrida*. They have four short but well formed limbs, the fore feet four toed and the hind feet five toed. They attain a length of one or two feet, and live in muddy waters of the Alleghany region and Mississippi basin. They are voracious, may readily be taken with hook and line, and are very tenacious of life. They are the largest amphibians of America, and are wrongly reputed to be poisonous. They are popularly known by the names of *hellbender*, *mud-dog*, *water puppy*, *water dog*, *ground puppy*, and *toogee*. The genus is also called *Protonotus*, its two species being then known as *P. fusca* and *P. horrida*. See cut under *hellbender*.

Menopomatidae (men'ō-pō-mat'i-dē), *n.* pl. [NL.] Same as *Menopomidae*. Hogg, 1838.

menopome (men'ō-pōm), *n.* [NL.] *Menopoma*. An animal of the genus *Menopoma*.

Menopomidae (men'ō-pōm'i-dē), *n.* pl. [NL, < *Menopoma* + *-idae*.] A family of tailed amphibians named from the genus *Menopoma*. It is composed of the two genera *Menopoma* (or *Protonotus*) and *Megalobatrachus* (or *Seboldia* or *Cryptobranchus*), and is also called *Protonotidae* and *Cryptobranchidae*.

menorrhagia (men-ō-rā'j-i-ā), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *μήν*, month (> *μηναία*, menses), + *-ραγία*, a flowing, < *ρηννυμι*, break. Cf. *hemorrhage*.] 1. In *physiol.*, ordinary menstruation — 2. In *pathol.*, an immoderate menstrual discharge, *menorrhagy*.

menorrhagic (men-ō-rā'j-ik), *a.* [NL, < *menorrhagy* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to *menorrhagia*; also, affected with *menorrhagia*.

menorrhagy (men'ō-rā-jī), *n.* Same as *menorrhagia*.

menorrhoea (men-ō-rē'ā), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *μήν*, month (> *μηναία*, menses), + *ρῶα*, a flowing, < *ρηννυμι*, flow.] 1. In *physiol.*, the normal menstrual flow. — 2. In *pathol.*, prolonged menstruation.

menostasis (mē-nos'tā-sis), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *μήν*, a month (> *μηναία*, menses), + *στάσις*, a standing, see *stasis*.] 1. In *pathol.*, the retention of the menses and their accumulation in the uterus; suppression or retention of the catamenial discharge — 2. The acute pain which in some women precedes each appearance of the menses, so called because it is presumed to be occasioned by stagnancy of the blood in the capillary vessels of the uterus.

menostation (men-ōs'tā-shon), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *μήν*, a month (> *μηναία*, menses), + *L. statio(n)-*, standing, see *station*.] Same as *menostasis*.

Menotyphla (men-ō-tif'lā), *n.* pl. [NL, < Gr. *μήν*, remain, + *τυφλός*, blind (with ref. to the caecum).] In some systems of classification, a division of the mammalian order *Insectivora*, including those forms which possess a caecum, as distinguished from those without a caecum, or *Lipotyphla*.

menotyphlic (men-ō-tif'lik), *a.* [NL, < *Menotyphla* + *-ic*.] Having a caecum; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Menotyphla*.

menour, *n.* A Middle English form of *minor*.

menow, *n.* An obsolete form of *menow*.

mensa (men'sā), *n.*; pl. *mensae* (-sē). [L.] A table, or something resembling a table. Specif-

ically — (a) In *anat.*, the flat grinding surface of one of the molar teeth, the corona. (b) *Eccl.*, the top or upper surface of an altar — *Divorce a mensa et thoro*. See *divorce*.

mensal (men'sal), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *mensale*, < L. *mensalis*, of a table, < *mensa*, a table, see *mensa*.] 1. *a.* Belonging to the table, transacted at table. [Rare.] — **Mensal church**, in Scot. land, before the Reformation, a church allotted by its patron to the service of the bishop, made thenceforth part of his own benefice, and so regarded as contributing to the maintenance of his table — **Mensal land**, land devoted to the supply of food for the table, as of a king or lord.

II. *n.* The book of accounts for articles laid for the table. Halliwell [Prov. Eng.]

mensal (men'sal), *a.* [= Fg. *mensal*, < L. *mensis*, a month, see *month*.] Monthly. [Rare.]

In the male as in the female, the maturation of the reproductive elements is a continuous process, though we may hardly say that it is not influenced by this *menstrual* periodicity. J. Nelson, *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I 390.

mensé (mens), *n.* [A later form of *mensk*.] 1. Dignity of conduct, propriety, decorum, sense of honor, good manners. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

Auld Vandal, ye but show your little mensé,
Just much about it wi' your scanty sense.
Burns, *Brigs of Ayr*.

We ha'e mensé and discretion, and are moderate of our mouths. Scott, *Rob Roy*, vi.

2. Ornament, credit as, he's a mensé to his family. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

mensé (mens), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *mensed*, ppr. *mensing*. [A later form of *mensk*.] To grace, ornament, set off or be a credit to as, the pictures mensé the room. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

menséful (mens'fūl), *a.* [NL, < *mensé* + *-ful*.] In older form *menskful*, *q. v.* Decorous, manly, respectfully and worthy of respect. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

What! menséful Mysle of the Mill so soon at her prayers?
Now, benison on the bonny eyes that open so early!
Scott, *Monastery*.

menséless (mens'les), *a.* [NL, < *mensé* + *-less*.] Destitute of grace, propriety, or moderation, uncivil, immoderate. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

No to rin an' wear his cloots,
Like ither menséless, graceless brutes.
Burns, *Death of Poor Maillie*.

menses (men'sēz), *n.* pl. [NL, < L. *menses*, pl. of *mensis*, a month, see *month*.] Catamenial or monthly discharges, a periodic constitutional flow of blood or bloody fluid from the mucous coat of the uterus of a female, as a woman, monkey, bitch, or other mammal. The menses occur in connection with ovulation, of which they are generally a sign. They normally occur in women thirteen times a year, or at intervals of a lunar month, whence the name.

mensk, *a.* and *n.* [ME *mensk*, < AS *menisc*, of man, human (see *mannish*) as a noun, *menisc*, humanity (= feel *meniska* = Sw. *meniska* = Dan. *meniske* = OS *menisks* = OFries. *manuska*, *manska*, *mansche*, *meneska*, *meniska*, *meniska*, *meniska* = OHG *menuski*, *menusgi*, *manusko*, *menusko*, MHG *menuschi*, *mensche*, G *mensch*, man), < *menisc*, human, < *manu*, man, see *man*, *mannish*.] I. *a.* 1. Of man or mankind, human.

More mensk it is manlike to dete
Than for to fle loww[d]ll for ougt that mal falle
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I 3900.

2. Honored, honorable.

A mensk lady on molde mon may hir calle, for gode
Sir Gauwayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I 964.

II. *n.* Dignity, honor; grace; favor, good manners, decorous bearing or conduct.

At the fote ther of ther sete a faunt,
A mayden of menske, ful debonere
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I 162.

My menske and my manhede go mayntene in erthe
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I 399.

mensk, *v. t.* [ME *menshen*, < *mensk*, *n.*] 1. To dignify, honor, grace.

To be there with his best burnes bi a certayne time,
To mensk the marlage of Mellors his daughter
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I 4815.

git I may as I mihte menske the with gifte,
And meynete thi monhede more then thou knowest
Piers Plowman (A), III 177.

2. To worship, reverence.

All tho that truye traslis in the
Schall neuere dye, this dare I saye
Therefore ge folke in fere
Menske hym with mayne and myght
York Plays, p. 199.

menskful, *a.* [ME, < *mensk* + *-ful*.] Honorable, worshipful; gracious; graceful, courtly. When he kom first to this kourt bi kynde than he schewe, His manners were so menskful a mende hem miht none. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I 507.

menskfully, *adv.* [ME, < *menskful* + *-ly*.] With honor, grace, propriety, or civility, honorably, worshipfully.

I giffe zowe lyffe and lyme, and leve for to passe,
So ge doo my message menskfully at Rome
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I 2822.

menskind, *n.* A rare variant of *mankind*.

We menskind in our minority are like women, that they are most for hidden they will soonest attempt. Kyd, *Spanish Tragedy*, III (Davies.)

menskly, *adv.* [ME, < *mensk* + *-ly*.] With honor, dignity, or propriety, moderately; worthily.

The Marques of Molosor menskliche hec aught
Alexander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), I 173.

menstraciet, **menstracyet**, *n.* See *menstrual*.

menstrual (men'stro-āl), *a.* [= F. *menstruel* = Pr. *menstrual* = Sp. *lg. menstrual* = It. *menstruale*, < L. *menstrualis*, monthly, of or having monthly courses, < *menstruus*, monthly, see *menstruous*.] 1. Recurring once a month, monthly, gone through or completed in a month, specifically, in *astron.*, making a complete cycle of changes in a month, pertaining to changes of position recurring monthly as, the *menstrual* equation of the sun's place — 2. Pertaining to the menses of female, *menstruous*, catamenial as, the *menstrual* flux or flow — 3. In *bot.*, same as *menstruous*, 3.

menstrual (men'stro-āl), *a.* [NL, < *menstruum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a menstruum.

Note that the dissimilants of the *menstrual* or strong waters may hinder the incorporation as well as the dissimilants of the metals themselves. Bacon, *Physiological Ramalia*.

menstruant (men'stro-ant), *a.* [NL, < L. *menstruant* (t-s), ppr. of *menstruare*, menstruate, see *menstruate*.] Subject to monthly flowings, in the state of menstruation as, a *menstruant* woman.

menstruate (men'stro-āt), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *menstruated*, ppr. *menstruating*. [NL, < L. *menstruatus*, pp. of *menstruare* (> Sp. *menstruar*), menstruate, cf. *menstruous*.] To discharge the menses.

menstruate (men'stro-āt), *a.* Menstruous.

menstruation (men'stro-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *menstruation* = Sp. *menstruacion* = Pg. *menstruacao* = It. *menstruazione*, *menstruazione*, < NL. *menstruatio(n)-*, < L. *menstruare*, menstruate, see *menstruate*.] 1. The act of menstruating or discharging the menses — 2. The period of menstruating.

menstrue (men'stro), *n.* [Formerly also *menstrew*, < OE *menstrew*, < *menstruus*, pl., = Pg. *menstruo* = It. *menstruo*, *menstruo*, < L. *menstrua*, menses, see *menstrua*.] The menstrual flux.

menstruous (men'stro-us), *a.* [NL, < L. *menstruus*, of or belonging to a month, monthly, neut. pl. *menstrua*, monthly courses of women, menses, < *mensis*, a month, see *menses*, *month*.] 1. Having the monthly flow or discharge, as a female — 2. Pertaining to the monthly flow of females — 3. In *bot.*, lasting for a month.

menstruum (men'stro-um), *n.*, pl. *menstrua*, *menstruums* (-ā, -umz). [ML, neut. pl. L. *menstruus*, of a month, monthly, see *menstruous*.] The reason of the name in the chemical use is not determined. Any fluid substance which dissolves a solid, a solvent.

Briefly it [the material of gums] consisteth of parts so far from an icid dissolution that powerful *menstruums* are made for its emolliation. Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Err.*, II 1.

All liquors are called *menstruums* which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion or decoction. Quincey.

The intellect dissolves fire, gravity laws method, and the subtlest unnamed relations of nature in its relationless *menstruum*. Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 295.

mensual (men'sū-āl), *a.* [= F. *mensuel* = Sp. *mensual* = It. *mensuale*, < L. *mensualis*, < *mensis*, a month, see *month*. Cf. *mensal*.] 1. Of or relating to a month, occurring once a month, monthly.

The arrangement [of a table showing the distribution of earthquakes] is *mensual*. J. Milne, *Earthquakes*, p. 259.

Those series of biographies which issue with *mensual* regularly from Paternoster Row. N and Q, 7th ser., IV 522.

mensurability (men'sū-rā-bil'i-ti), *n.* The property of being mensurable.

The common quality which characterizes all of them is their *mensurability*. Reid, *On Quantity*.

mensurable (men'sū-rā-bl), *a.* [= F. *mensurable* = Sp. *mensurable* = Pg. *mensuravel*, < L. *mensurabilis*.]

mensurabilis, that can be measured, < *mensurare*, measure see *mensurate*, *measure* Cf. *measurable*] 1 Capable of being measured; measurable

The solar month is not easily *mensurable* Holder

2. In *musu*, noting that style of music which succeeded the earliest plain-song, and was distinguished from it by such a combination of simultaneous but independent voice-parts that a system of rhythm was necessitated to avoid confusion. It involved both a classification of rhythms and the invention of a notation to represent rhythmic values. Two principal rhythms were recognized: *tempus perfectum*, which was triple (called 'perfect' for fanciful theological reasons), and *tempus imperfectum*, which was duple. The system of notation included notes and rests called *larve*, *maxima*, *long*, *breve*, *semibreve*, *minim*, *semiminima*, *fusa*, and *minifusa* (*fuella*), of which in general each note was equal in duration to either three or two of the next denomination, according to the *tempus* used (See the various words.) The working out of the system was highly complicated, but it prepared the way for the medieval study of counterpoint and for the invention of an adequate notation, and thus contributed directly to the progress of musical art. Also *mensural*

mensurableness (men'gü-ra-bl-nez), *n* The quality of being mensurable, mensurability Bailey, 1727

mensural (men'gü-räl), *a* [= Sp Pg *mensural*, < LL *mensuralis*, of or belonging to measuring, < L *mensura*, measuring see *measure*, *n*]

1. Pertaining to measure — 2 Same as *mensurable*, 2 — **Mensural note**, in *musical notation*, a note whose form indicates its time value relative to other notes in the same piece, as in the ordinary modern notation — **Mensural signature** See *signature* and *rhythmic*

mensurate (men'gü-rät), *v* *t*, pret and pp *mensurated*, ppr *mensurating* [*L* LL *mensuratus*, pp of *mensurare* (> *It* *mensurare* = Sp Pg *mensurar* = F. *mesurer*), measure, < *mensura*, measuring, measure see *measure*, *n* Cf. *measure*, *v*] To measure, ascertain the dimensions or quantity of [Rare]

mensuration (men'gü-rä'shon), *n* [= F *mensuration* = Pr *mensuratio* = Sp *mensuración*, < LL *mensuratio* (-), measuring, < *mensurare*, measure see *mensurate*, *measure*] The act, art, or process of measuring, specifically, the act or art of determining length, area, volume, content, etc., by measurement and computation. as, the rules of *mensuration*, the *mensuration* of surfaces and solids

The measure which he [the Christian] would have others mete out to himself is the standard whereby he desires to be tried in his *mensurations* to all other

By Hall, The Christian, § 11

mensurative (men'gü-rä-tiv), *a* [*L* *mensuratus* + *-ive*] Capable of measuring, adapted for measurement, or for taking the measure of things

"Yes, Friends" observes the Professor, "not our Logical, *Mensurative* faculty, but our Imaginative one, is King over us

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus (ed 1831), p 153

The third method spoken of may be called the *mensurative*

Jour Franklin Inst., CXXII 342

ment¹. An obsolete preterit of *mean¹*.

ment². An obsolete preterit of *ming¹*

ment³, *v* : A variant of *mint³*

-ment. [ME *-ment* = OF and F *-ment* = Sp *-mento* = Pg *It* *-mento*, < L *mentum*, a common suffix, forming from verbs nouns denoting the result of an act or the act itself as in *alimentum*, nourishment, < *alere*, nourish; *fragmentum*, a piece broken off, < *frangere* (*frag-*), break, *segmentum*, a piece cut off, < *secare*, cut (LL), *regimentum*, rule, < *regere*, rule, *monumentum*, that which keeps in mind, < *monere*, keep in mind, advise, etc.] A common suffix of Latin origin, forming, from verbs, nouns which usually denote the results of an act or the act itself, as in *aliment*, *fragment*, *segment*, *commandment*, *document*, *monument*, *government*, etc. It is much used as an English suffix, being attachable to almost any verb, whether of Latin or French origin as in *movement*, *nourishment*, *payment*, as well as to many of purely English or other Teutonic origin, as in *astonishment*, *atonement*, *banishment*, *bewilderment*, *merriment*, etc.

menta, *n* Plural of *mentum*

mentagra (men-tag'grä), *n* [*L*, < *mentum*, the chin, + Gr *ἀγρα*, a taking, catching (cf. *chiragra*, *podagra*, etc.)] In *pathol*, an eruption about the chin, forming a crust like that which occurs in scald-head.

mental¹ (men'täl), *a* [*F* *mental* = Sp. Pg. *mental* = *It* *mentale*, < LL *mentalis*, of the mind, mental, < L *men(t)-*, the mind see *mind¹*, *n*] 1 Of or pertaining to the mind, specifically, belonging to or characteristic of the intellect, intellectual as, the *mental* powers or faculties, a *mental* state or condition; *mental* perception

"Twixt his *mental* and his active parts

Kingdom'd Achilles in commotion rages

Shak, T and C, II 8 184.

That modification of the sublime which arises from a strong expression of *mental* energy

D Stewart, Philos Essays, II 2.

In what manner the *mental* powers were first developed in the lowest organisms is as hopeless an inquiry as how life first originated

Darwin, Descent of Man, I 85

2 Done or performed by the mind, due to the action of the mind

By *mental* analysis we mean the taking apart of a complex whole and attending separately to its parts

J Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p 335

3 Relating to the mind, concerned with the nature, attributes, or phenomena of the human intellect as, *mental* philosophy, *mental* sciences. — **Mental alienation**, insanity — **Mental arithmetic**, association, modification, etc. See the nouns **mental²** (men'täl), *a* [= F *mental*, < L *mentum*, the chin see *mentum*,] In *anat*, of or pertaining to the mentum or chin; genial — **Mental artery**, a branch of the inferior dental branch of the internal maxillary artery, issuing from the mental foramen to be distributed to the chin and lower lip — **Mental foramen** See *foramen* — **Mental fossa**, a depression on the outer surface of the lower jaw bone for the attachment of the muscle acting upon the chin. — **Mental nerves**, several terminal branches of the inferior dental nerve, issuing from the mental foramen — **Mental point**, in *craniom*, the foremost median point of the lower border of the lower jaw, at the symphysis menti — **Mental prominence**, the projection beyond the vertical of the lower anterior border of the lower jaw bone. It is highly characteristic and almost diagnostic of the human species. — **Mental spines**. Same as *mental tubercles* — **Mental suture**, in *entom*, the impressed line dividing the mentum from the gula — **Mental tubercles**. Same as *genal tubercles* (which see, under *genal*)

mental³ (men'täl), *n* An Oriental water-tight basket, having four ropes attached, by which two men raise water from a stream or cistern and discharge it into a trench for irrigation

E H Knight

mentality (men-täl'i-ti), *n* [*L* *mental* + *-ity*] Mental action or power, intellectual activity, intellectuality

The "Catholic World" laments the decay of *mentality* in Protestant England, finding the cause of its unhappiness in the fact that the British magazine is so poor an affair as it is

This is but a dangerous criterion of *mentality*

The Nation, Aug 8, 1871, p 78

A certain amount of *mentality* or volition accompanied the result

Pop Sci Mo., XII 450

Hudibras has the same hard *mentality*

Emerson, English Traits, xiv

mentalization (men'täl-i-zä'shon), *n* [*L* *mentalizo* + *-ation*] Operation of the mind, mental action, manner of thinking [Rare]

Previous to the establishment of complete delirium or delusions there may be traced deviations from healthy *mentalization*

F C Mann, Psychol Mod., p 101

mentalize (men'täl-iz), *v* *t*; pret and pp *mentalized*, ppr *mentalizing* [*L* *mental¹* + *-ize*] To develop mentally, cultivate the mind or in tellect of; exerce to mental activity

The only thing that can ever undermine our school system in popular support is a suspicion that it does not moralize as well as *mentalize* children

G S Hall, in N A Rev

mentally (men'täl-i), *adv* [*L* *mental¹* + *-ly²*] Intellectually, in the mind, in thought or meditation, in idea

There is no assignable portion of matter so minute that it may not, at least *mentally* (to borrow a school term), be further divided into still lesser and lesser parts

Boyle, Works, I 401

mentation (men-tä'shon), *n* [*L* *men(t)-*, the mind, + *-ation*] 1 The action or exercise of the mind or of its physical organ, mental activity, ideation, cerebration, intellection

The most absurd *mentation* and most extravagant actions in its sane people are the survival of their fittest states

Pop Sci Mo., XXV 173

2. The result of mentation, state of mind

mentery (men'te-ri), *n* [*F* *menterie*, lying, falsehood, < *mentir*, < L. *mentiri*, he see *mendacious*] Lying.

Loud *mentery* small on futation needs.

G Harvey, Sonnets, xix.

Mentha (men'thä), *n*. [NL (Tournefort, 1700), < L *mentha*, mint see *mint²*.] A genus of



The Upper Part of Peppermint (*Mentha piperita*), with flowers. a, flower, b, calyx

aromatic labiate plants belonging to the tribe *Satureieae*, type of the subtribe *Menthoidae*. It is characterized by 4 stamens, which are nearly equal and distant or diverging, with parallel anther cells, and by a calyx which is 10 nerved and 5 toothed. Over 300 species have been described, but the plants vary greatly, and the number may be reduced to 25, they are widely distributed over the world, but are found principally in the temperate regions. They are erect diffuse herbs with opposite leaves, and flowers in dense whorls, arranged in terminal or axillary heads or spikes. The common name of the genus is *mint*. See *mint*, *horsemint*, *hillwort*, *penny royal*, and *peppermint*.

menthene (men'then), *n* [*L* *mentha*, mint, + *-ene*] A liquid hydrocarbon (C₁₀H₁₈) obtained from peppermint-oil

Menthoidae (men-thoi'de-ä), *n* pl [NL (Benthams, 1832), < *Mentha* + *-oidae*.] A subtribe of labiate plants of the tribe *Satureieae*. It is characterized by distant or divaricate stamens, with anthers which are 2 celled, at least when young, and by a calyx which is almost always from 5 to 10-nerved. It embraces 20 genera, of which *Mentha* is the type, and about 800 species, although the latter number may be much reduced. The plants are found in both hemispheres, but are almost wholly confined to the temperate or subtropical regions.

menthol (men'thol), *n*. [*L* *mentha*, mint, + *-ol*] In *chem*, a solid crystalline body (C₁₀H₂₀O) which separates from oil of peppermint on standing. It has the odor of peppermint, melts at 108° F., and volatilizes unchanged at a higher temperature. It is used in medicine as a local application in neuralgia. Also called *peppermint camphor*

It was known that *menthol* generated a keen feeling of cold on being spread over the forehead

Dr Goldschneider, Nature, XXXIV 71

Menticirrus (men-ti-sir'us), *n* [NL, orig *Menticirrus* (Gill, 1861), < L *mentum*, the chin, + *cirrus*, a tuft of hair see *cirrus*] A genus of scianoid fishes. There are about 11 species, all American, as *M. nebulosus*, of the Atlantic coast of the United States, where it is known as *kingfish*, *whiting*, and *barb*. *M. alburnus*, a more southern whiting of the same coast, and *M. undulatus*, the bagara of the Pacific coast. They are highly prized for the table. See cut under *kingfish*

menticultural (men-ti-kul'tür-äl), *a* [*L* *men(t)-*, the mind, + *cultura*, culture see *culture*] Cultivating or improving the mind

Imp. Dict

mentiferous (men-tif'e-rus), *a* [*L* *men(t)-*, the mind, + *ferre* = *E* *bear¹*] Conveying or transferring mind or thought; telepathic as, *mentiferous* ether [Recent]

mentigerous (men-tij'e-rus), *a* [*L* *mentum*, the chin, + *gerere*, bear, carry] In *entom*, bearing the mentum as, a *mentigerous* process of the gula

mention (men'shon), *n* [*ME* *mentoun*, *mencon*, < OF *mention*, F *mention* = Sp *men-cion* = Pg. *mencão* = *It* *menzione*, < L *mentio* (-), a calling to mind, a speaking, mention, akin to *men(t)-*, mind, < *memini* (√ *men*, *min*), have in mind, remember see *mind¹*] 1 Statement about or reference to a person or thing, notice or remark, especially, assertion or statement without details or particulars

He hidde many grete dedes of armes, of whiche is yet made no *mention*, till that my mater com ther to

Merlin (E E T 8), I 124

And sleep in dull, cold marble, where no *mention*

Of me more must be heard of

Shak, Hen VIII, III 2 438

Let us speak of things at hand Useful, whence haply *mention* may arise Of something not unseasonable to ask

Milton, P L, viii 200

Now, the *mention* [of God's name] is vain, when it is useless

Paley, Moral Philos., IV 2

2 Indication; evidence [Rare]

It [the earthquake] brought vp the Sea a great way vpon the maine Land, which is carried backe with it into the Sea, not leauing *mention* that there had bene Land

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 582

3t. Note; reputation.

'Tis true, I have been a rascal, as you are, A fellow of no *mention*, nor no mark

Fletcher (and another?), Prophaness, v 3.

4t Report; account

And wheresoeuer my fortunes shall conduct me, So worthy *mentions* I shall render of you, So vertuous and so fair

Beau and Fl., Custom of the Country, I 1

mention (men'shon), *v* *t*. [*F* *mentioner* = Sp. Pg. *mencionar* = *It* *menzionare*, < ML. *mentonare*, mention, < L *mentio* (-), mention see *mention*, *n*.] To make mention of, speak of briefly or cursorily; speak of; name; refer to.

I will *mention* the lovingkindnesses of the Lord

Isa. lxiii. 7

I *mention* Egypt, where proud kings

Did our forefathers yoke. Milton, Psalm lxxviii.

This road was formerly called Via Antoniana, the ascent to it is difficult, and a Latin inscription is cut on the

rock, mentioning the name of the road, and that it was made by the emperor Aurelius.

Pocock, Description of the East, II 1. 92.

mentionable (men'shon-ə-bl), *a.* [*< mention + -able.*] That can or may be mentioned.

mentohyoid (men-tō-hi'oid), *a.* and *n.* [*< L mentum, the chin, + NL hyoides, hyoid.*] 1. *a* Pertaining to the chin and to the hyoid bone.

II. *n* An occasional muscle in man, passing between the chin and the hyoid bone.

mentomeckelian (men'tō-me-kē'li-an), *n.* [*< L mentum, the chin, + Meckel (see def) + -ian.*] A distal division of Meckel's cartilage around which the lower jaw ossifies, as distinguished from a proximal division which is converted into a part of the suspensorium of the jaw or an ossicle of the ear.

mentonnière (mon-ton-iār'), *n.* [*F., < OF. mentoniere, < menton, the chin, < L mentum, the chin + see mentum.*] 1. Same as *beaver*. — 2. A piece of armor, used on occasions of special danger as an appendage to the open helmet, worn about the close of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth century. It was put on outside of the gorget, secured to the helmet by hooks on each side and by a slot or similar contrivance at the umbril, and thus replaced the vizor and beaver of the armor, except that it was not capable of being raised, but had to be removed altogether.

3. An extra defense used during the just, protecting the throat and lower part of the face. [Rare]



Mentonnière, close of 15th century

4. An extra defense used during the just, protecting the throat and lower part of the face. [Rare]

mentor (men'tor), *n.* [*< L Mentor, < Gr Mēn-tor, Mentor (or Athena in his guise), friend and adviser of Odysseus (Ulysses) and of Telemachus, prob 'adviser,' akin to L. monitor, adviser see monitor.*] One who acts as a wise and faithful guide and monitor, especially of a younger person; an intimate friend who is also a sage counselor, as of one who is young or inexperienced.

mentorial (men-tō'ri-al), *a.* [*< mentor + -ial.*] Containing advice or admonition.

mentum (men'tum), *n.*, pl *menta* (-tā) [*L, the chin.*] 1. The chin; the anterior and inferior part of the mandible or under jawbone of a mammal, with or without associated soft parts. It sometimes is regarded as including the parts in the whole interramal space, or interval between the horizontal ramus of the mandible.

2. In *entom.*, the median or central and usually principal part of the labium. The term has been applied to different parts of the labium, in different insects and also in the same insect, whence confusion has arisen, especially in the use of the terms *mentum* and *submentum*. The *mentum* is properly the part of the labium between the submentum and the ligula, and is often less conspicuous than either of these. See *labium*, and cut at *mouth-parts*.

3. In *bot.*, a projection in front of the flower in some orchids, caused by the extension of the foot of the column. — *Levator menti.* See *levator*. — *Mentum abscunditum*, the retracting chin, not attaining to a perpendicular let fall from the alveolar border of the jaw, a chin with no prominence. — *Mentum prominulum*, the protrusive chin, extending beyond a perpendicular let fall from the alveolar border of the jaw. — *Quadratus menti*, the depressor labii inferioris, a muscle of the chin which draws down the lower lip. — *Symphysis menti*, the midline of union of the two halves of the lower jaw bone. — *Tooth of the mentum*. Same as *mentum-tooth*. — *Triangularis menti*, the depressor anguli oris, a muscle which draws down the corner of the mouth.

mentum-tooth (men'tum-tōth), *n.* In *entom.*, a small median process on the front margin of the mentum, generally within an emargination. It is found in certain *Coleoptera*.

Mentzelia (ment-zē'h-ā), *n.* [*NL (Plumier, 1703), named after C. Mentzel, a botanical author of Brandenburg in the 17th century.*] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Loaseae*. It is distinguished by a one-celled ovary with an indefinite number of ovules, by having no scales on the corolla, and by alternate leaves. About 40 species are known, which are found in the warmer and tropical regions of America, especially in the western part. They are herbs or small shrubs, usually with rigid tenacious barbed hairs, leaves which are mostly coarsely toothed or pinnatifid, and yellow or white flowers, which are cymose or solitary.

menu (mə-nū'), *n.* [*F., < L. minutum, neut of minutus, small. see minute.*] A bill of fare.

You have read the menu, may you read it again
Champagne, perigord, galantine, and — champagne
Looker, Mr Placid's Flirtation

Menura (mə-nū'rā), *n.* [*NL, so called in ref to the extraordinary form of the tail (which is otherwise compared to a lyre), < Gr μύρη, the moon, + οὐρά, tail.*] The typical and only known genus of *Menuridae*. Three species are described: *M. superba*, *M. victoria*, and *M. alberti*, all of Australia, and two apparently valid. See cut under *lyre-bird*. Also written, incorrectly, *Manura*, *Manura*.

menurancet, *n.* See *manurancet*.

menuret, *v. i.* See *manure*.

Menuridae (mə-nū'rī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL, < Menura + -idae.*] An Australian family of anomalous or pseudoscimne passerine birds, represented by the genus *Menura*, the lyre-birds. It is one of two families (the other being *Atrichidae*) which, though belonging to the order *Passeres*, deviate from the normal passerine type in the structure of the vocal organs and in some other particulars, to such an extent that a separate division of the order has been established for their reception. (See *Menuridae* and *Pseudoscimne*.) The remarkable conformation of the tail of the male birds early attracted attention, and the size and general appearance of the birds caused them for many years to be considered as raptorial or gallinaceous, they being accordingly ranked with the mound birds, curassows, and guans. Subsequently they were referred by some authors to the American family of rock wrens (*Pteropodidae*). It is only of late years that a knowledge of the anatomical structure has enabled ornithologists to classify the family correctly.

menuroid (men'ū-roid), *a.* Having the characters of the *Menuroidea*, pseudoscimne.

Menuroidea (men-ū-roi-dē-ō), *n. pl.* [*NL, < Menura + -oidea.*] A superfamily of pseudoscimne passerine birds containing the *Menuridae* and *Atrichidae*, or the Australian lyre-birds and scrub-birds, characterized by the abnormal structure of the acromyodian syrinx, and the disposition of the tensor patagii brevis as in picarian birds.

menuse, *v.* A Middle English form of *minish*.

menuse, *n.* See *menuse*.

Menyanthes (men-i-an'thē-ō), *n. pl.* [*NL (Grisobach, 1839), < Menyanthes + -ea.*] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Gentianeae*, the gentian family. It is characterized by having radical or alternate leaves, and by the lobes of the corolla being induplicate-valvate in the bud. It embraces 4 genera, of which *Menyanthes* is the type and about 40 species.

Menyanthes (men-i-an'thē-ā), *n.* [*NL (Tournefort, 1700), improper for Menyanthes or Menyanthes, < Gr μύναος, or μύναος, monthly, or μύρ, month, + άνθος, flower.*] A genus of plants of the natural order *Umbellales*, type of the tribe *Menyantheae*. It is characterized by a capsule which breaks open irregularly at the top into two partial valves, and by long petiolate radical leaves, which are trifoliate or round, reniform, and crenate. There are two species, or perhaps only one, *M. trifoliata*, the bog bean, buckbean, or marsh trefoil. They are herbaceous water plants, with a creeping rootstock, sheathed by the membranous bases of the long petioles, and bear white or bluish flowers, which grow in a raceme at the apex of a long leafless scape. See *bog bean*.

menyanthin (men-i-an'thin), *n.* [*< Menyanthes + -in.*] A bitter principle obtained from *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

menyet, menyiet, n. Other forms of *meny*.

menyngt, *n.* A Middle English form of *meaning*.

menzie (mē'ny), *n.* A Scotch form of *meny*.

Before all the menzie, and in her moment of power, the Queen humbled her to the dust by taxing her with her shame
Scott, Abbot, xxxi.

Menziesia (men-'i-ē'si-ā), *n.* [*NL (J. E. Smith, 1806), so named after Archibald Menzies (died 1842), surgeon and naturalist to the expedition under Vancouver. The surname Menzies, prop Menyies (the z being orig merely another shape of y), appears to be derived from ME menzie, i e menyie, var of menyie, etc., a household see meny.*] A genus of plants of the natural order *Ericaceae* and the tribe *Rhodoreae*. It is distinguished by the loose coat of the seeds, the short gamopetalous corolla, and the 4 to 5 celled ovary. There are 7 species, natives of North America, Japan, and Kamchatka, shrubs with alternate petioled entire deciduous leaves, and small or medium sized flowers in terminal racemes. One species, *M. globularis*, is found in the Alleghanies. The Irish heath, *Daboecia polyfolia*, was formerly included in this genus.

meoblet, *a* and *n* See *mobile*.

meont, *n.* [*< Gr μῶν, spiguel see Meum, mew?*] Same as *mew*. *Minsheu*

Mephistophelean (mef'is-tō-fē'lē-an), *a.* [*< Mephistopheles + -an.*] Same as *Mephistophelean*.

Wit is apt to be cold and Mephistophelean in men who have no relish for humour
George Eliot, Essays, German Wit.

Mephistopheles (mef-is-tof'e-lēs), *n.* [Written *Mephistophilus* in Shakespeare, Fletcher, etc.,

Mephistophilus in Marlowe, but now generally *Mephistopheles*, as in Goethe; a made-up name, like most of the names of the medieval devils. Whether the orig concocter of the name meant to form it from Gr μῆ, not, + φῶς (phōs-), light, + φῖλος, loving (a plausible etymology, though the formation is irregular), or from some other elements (some conjecture Gr ἱεφός, a cloud, + φῖλος, loving), or merely concocted a Greek-seeming name of no meaning, must be left to conjecture.] The name of a familiar spirit mentioned in the old legend of St John Faustus, and a principal agent in Marlowe's play of Dr Faustus, and in Goethe's "Faust."

Then he may pleasure the king, at a dead pinch too,
Without a Mephistophilus, such as thou art.
Fletcher, Wit for a Month, v 1

Mephistopheles is the Spirit of Negation, and his being exists through opposition to the positive Truth, and Order, and Beauty, which proceed from the never ending creative energy of the Deity. His irreverence and irony are a part of his nature
B Taylor, Faust, I, note 58.

Mephistophilian (mef'is-tō-fē'li-an), *a.* [Also *Mephistophilic*, < *Mephistophilus* + -ian.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling in character the spirit Mephistopheles, diabolical, satanic, jeering, irreverent.

mephitic (mē-hī'tik), *a.* [= *F mephitico* = *Sp mephitico* = *Pg mephitico* = *It mephitico*, < *LL mephitica*, pestilential, < *L mephitis*, a pestilential exhalation see *mephitis*.] Pertaining to mephitis, foul, noxious, pestilential, poisonous, stifling.

The schools kept the thinking faculty alive and active, when the disturbed state of civil life, the mephitic atmosphere engendered by the dominant ecclesiasticism, and the almost total neglect of natural knowledge might well have stifled it. Huxley, Nineteenth century, XXI 196.

That strange and scarcely known lily, alas! of almost mephitic odor, the xerophyllum
Harper's Mag, LXXXVIII 808

Mephitic gas, carbon dioxide.

mephitical (mē-hī'ti-kal), *a.* [*< mephitic + -al.*] Same as *mephitis*.

mephitically (mē-hī'ti-kal-i), *adv.* [*< mephitical + -ly.*] With mephitic, foully, pestilentially.

Mephitinae (mef-i-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL, < Mephitis + -inae.*] A subfamily of *Mustelidae* peculiar to America, typified by the genus *Mephitis*, the skunks. The group is closely related to the badgers or *Melinae* and to the African *Zorilinae*, the three being combined by some authors. But the *Mephitinae* are distinguished by having 2 or 4 more teeth in the lower than in the upper jaw, the back upper molar quadrate, and the premolars 4 above and below on each side (in one genus only 2 above on each side). The form is stout, with moderately developed limbs, unwebbed digits, and long bushy tail, the coloration is black and white, there is no subcaudal pouch as in badgers, but the perineal glands are enormously developed, secreting the fluid which forms a means of defense and offense. The habits are terrestrial and to some extent fossorial. There are 4 genera, *Mephitis*, *Spilogale*, and *Conocephalus*.

mephitis (mē-fī'tis), *n.* [*< L mephitis, a pestilential exhalation, personified, Mephitis, also Mephitis, a goddess who averts pestilential exhalations.*] 1. A pestilential exhalation, especially from the earth, any noxious or ill-smelling emanation, as from putrid or filthy substances, a noisome or poisonous stench. — 2. [*cap*] [*NL*] A genus of skunks, typical of the subfamily *Mephitinae*. The teeth are 34 in number, 16 above and 18 below. The pelage is very long, the tail long and very bushy, and the coloration black, striped or spotted with white. The palatal ends opposite the last molar, the mastoid process is flaring, the periotics are not much inflated, the zygomatics rise backward, and the profile of the skull is highest over the orbits. The nostrils are lateral, and the soles hairy at least in part. There are several species of North and Central America, the best-known of which is *M. mephitis*, the common skunk. *M. macrura* is the long-tailed skunk of Mexico. The little striped skunk, *M. putorius* of the United States is referred by Cuvier to the genus *Spilogale*. The South American and African skunks which have been referred to *Mephitis* belong to other genera. See *skunk*.

mephitism (mē-fī'tizm), *n.* [*< mephitis + -ism.*] Same as *mephitis*. 1. *Dungham*

Mephistophilus, Mephistophilist, *n.* See *Mephistopheles*.

meracious (mā-rā'shūs), *a.* [Erroneously for **meracous*, < *L meracius*, pure, unmixed, < *merus*, pure see *mer*.] Without admixture or adulteration, pure, hence, strong, racy.

meracity (mā-rās'i-ti), *n.* [*< L meracius, pure see meracious.*] Clearness or pureness. *Bailey*, 1731.

meraline (mer'a-lin), *n.* A woolen material for women's dresses and cloaks, usually having a narrow stripe.

mercable (mā'r-ka-bl), *a.* [*< L mercabilis*, that can be bought, < *mercaus*, trade, buy see *merchant*.] Capable of being bought or sold, merchantable. *Bailey*, 1731.

mercantile (mër'kan-tīl), *a* [Formerly also *mercantil*, < OF. *mercantil*, F. *mercantile* = Sp. Pg. *mercantil* = It. *mercantile*, < ML. *mercantilis*, of a merchant or of trade, < L. *mercan(t)-is*, a merchant, trading see *merchant*] 1 Of or pertaining to merchants, or the traffic carried on by merchants, having to do with trade or commerce, trading, commercial

Bonaparte was esteemed an adept in the mystery of mercantile politics
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

2 Characteristic of the business of merchants, in accord with business principles

It was found essential to establish the work [the "Edinburgh Review"] on a sound mercantile basis, with a paid editor and paid writers
Sydney Smith, Wit and Wisdom

Mercantile law, the laws applicable to commercial transactions, the law merchant. See *law merchant*, under *law*. — **Mercantile system**, in *polit. econ.*, the belief, generally held till the end of the last century, that all wealth consists in gold and silver, and that therefore the exportation of goods and importation of gold should be encouraged by the state, while the importation of goods and the exportation of gold should be forbidden, or at least restricted as much as possible

While there are so many things to render the assumption which is the basis of the mercantile system plausible, there is also some small foundation in reason, though a very insufficient one, for the distinction which that system so emphatically draws between money and every other kind of valuable possession

J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., Prelim. Rem.

Thus, the *Mercantile System* admits every mode of applying the three factors of production, but considers them really productive only in so far as they increase the quantity of the precious metals possessed by the nation, either through the agency of mining at home or by means of foreign trade
W. Roemer, Pol. Econ. (trans.), I, 169

=Syn. *Mercantile*, *Commercial*. *Commercial* is the broad or term, including the other. *Mercantile* applies only to the actual purchase and sale of goods, according to one's line of business, the mercantile class in a community comprises all such as are actually in the business of buying and selling. *Commercial* covers the whole theory and practice of commerce, home or foreign, as, the British are a commercial people, commercial usages, honor, law. The word is applicable wherever the more varied activities of commerce are concerned

mercantilism (mër'kan-tīl-iz-m), *n* [*< mercantile + -ism*] 1 The mercantile spirit or character, devotion to trade and commerce, excessive importance attached to traffic, or to exchange of values in any way

Mercantilism is drawing into its vortex the intellectual strength of the nation
The Century, XXXI, 311

2 In *polit. econ.*, the mercantile system, or the theories embodied in it. See *mercantile*

Indeed, it has been justly observed that there are in him [Hume] several traces of a refined mercantilism, and that he represents a state of opinion in which the transition from the old to the new views is not yet completely effected
Encyc. Brit., XIX, 364

mercantilist (mër'kan-tīl-ist), *n* [*< mercantile + -ist*] 1 A devotee of mercantilism, a believer in the supreme importance of trade and commerce — 2 In *polit. econ.*, an advocate of the mercantile system, or of some similar theory

The mercantilists may be best described, as Roemer has remarked, not by any definite economic theorem which they held in common, but by a set of theoretic tendencies, commonly found in combination, though severally prevailing in different degrees in different minds
Encyc. Brit., XIX, 364

mercantilistic (mër'kan-tīl-ist'ik), *a* [*< mercantilist + -ic*] Pertaining to mercantilism, or to the mercantile system in political economy, characteristic of mercantilists

From the seventeenth century mercantilistic views began to exercise a more and more marked influence upon financial literature
Cyc. of Pol. Science, II, 197

mercantility (mër'kan-tīl'i-ti), *n* [*< mercantile + -ity*] Mercantile spirit or enterprise [Rare]

He was all on fire with mercantility
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, lxxvi (Davies)

mercaptan (mër kap'tan), *n* [So called as absorbing mercury, < L. *Mer(curius)*, Mercury, ML, quicksilver, mercury, + *captan(t)-is*, taking, ppr. of *captare*, take see *captation*] One of a class of compounds analogous to alcohols, in which the group SH takes the place of hydroxyl. They are all liquids having an offensive garlic odor, and form with mercuric oxide white crystalline compounds, hence their name. *Methyl mercaptan* (CH₃SH), or *methylic sulphhydrate*, is a highly offensive and volatile liquid

mercaptide (mër-kap'tid or -tid), *n*. [*< mercaptan + -ide*] A compound formed by the union of mercaptan with a metallic base

mercaptoic (mër-kap-tō'ik), *a* [*< mercapt(an) + -oic*] Derived from or having the properties of mercaptans

mercato, **mercatoe**, *n* [*< It. mercato*, < L. *mercatus*, a market see *market*] Same as *market*

This was formerly the Circus or Agones, dedicated to sports and pastimes, and is now the greatest market of the city
Brydlyn, Diary, Feb. 20, 1645

By order of court a *mercato* was erected at Boston, to be kept upon Thursday, the fifth day of the week
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I, 148

mercatoe (mër-ku-fan'te), *n* [*< It. mercatoe* (cf. Sp. *mercado* = OF. *mercadant*, < It.) (equiv. to *mercato*), a merchant, < *mercato*, trade, < *mercato*, trading, market. see *market*, *v*] A foreign trader

Tra. What is he, Biondello?
Bion. Master, a *mercatoe*, or a pedant,
I know not what, but formal in apparel
Shak., T. of the 8, iv, 2, 68

[Spelled *mercatoe* in the early editions, and *mercatoe* in some modern ones]

mercative (mër'ka-tiv), *a* [*< ML. mercativus*, of trading, < *mercatus*, trading see *market*] Of or belonging to trade
Coler., 1717

Mercator's chart, **projection**. See the nouns **mercatur**, **mercatur** (mër'ku-tür), *n* [*< L. mercatura*, trade, traffic, < *mercari*, trade see *merchant*] The act or practice of buying and selling, commerce, traffic, trade

mercet (mër's), *v* t [*By apheresis from amerce*] To amerce, mulct, fine

For the king of Egypt put him downe at Jerusalem, and merced the land in an hundred talents of silver and a talent of gold.
Bible of 1551, 2 Chron. xxxvi, 8

mercedet, *n* [ME, < L. *merces* (merced-), pay, reward, hire, etc. see *mercy*] Reward, payment; bribe

That ys no mede bote a mercedet,
A man's dewe debt for the doyng.
And bote if yt be payed prestidile the payer is to blame
Piers Plowman (C), iv, 306

Mercedonius, **Mercedinus** (mër-se-dō'nī-us, -dī'nus), *n* [L.] In the Roman calendar commonly ascribed to Numa Pompilius, second king of Rome, an intercalary month inserted every second year between the 23d and the 24th of February, and having twenty-two or twenty-three days

mercement (mër's'ment), *n* [ME, also *mercement*, *mercyment*, by apheresis from *amercement* Cf. *mercamint*] A fine, a penalty satisfied by a money-payment, a mulct.

Brynges alle men to bowe with oute byter wounde,
With oute mercement other manshat amenden alle
reames
Piers Plowman (C), v, 182
Right so is lone a ledece and the lawe shapeth,
Vpon man for his mysdedes the mercement he taxeth
Piers Plowman (B), I, 160

mercenarian (mër-se-nā-ri-an), *n* [*< mercenary + -an*] A mercenary.

Odd bands
Of voluntaries and mercenarians
Marston, In Praise of Pygmalion, l. 18.

mercenarily (mër-se-nā-ri-lī), *adv.* [*< mercenary + -ly*] In a mercenary manner. *Imp. Dict.*

mercenariness (mër-se-nā-ri-nēs), *n* [*< mercenary + -ness*] The character of being mercenary, vaulity, regard to hire or reward, action or conduct uniformly prompted by the love of gain or the acquisition of money as a chief end

mercenary (mër-se-nā-ri), *a* and *n* [*< ME. mercenarius* = F. *mercenaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *mercenario*, < L. *mercenarius*, earlier *mercenarius*, hired for pay, hireling, as noun a hired laborer, < *merces* (merced-), pay, wages, reward see *mercy*] 1 *a*. Working or acting for reward; hired; serving only for gain, selling one's services to the highest bidder.

Mercenary men, which get their living by the trade of rowing
Coryat, Crudities, I, 214

Mercenary troops, perfectly acquainted with every part of their profession, irresistible in the field, powerful to defend or destroy, but defending without love and with out hatred
Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

Hence — 2 Venal, sordid; actuated only by hope of reward; ready to accept dishonorable gain as, a mercenary prince or judge, a mercenary disposition

This study fits a mercenary drudge.
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, I, 1

You know me too proud to stoop to mercenary insinuation
Goldsmith, To Edward Mills.

3 Pertaining or due to hope of gain or reward, done, given, etc., in return for hire, resulting from sordid motives as, mercenary services, a mercenary act

For many of our princes, woe the while,
Lie drown'd and soak'd in mercenary blood
Shak., Hen. V, iv, 7, 79.

Thus needy wits a vile revenue made,
And verse became a mercenary trade.
Dryden and Soame, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry, iv

One act that from a thankful heart proceeds
Exceeds ten thousand mercenary deeds.

Couper, Truth, I, 224.

=Syn. *Hireling*, etc. See *venal*

II. *n*; pl. *mercenaries* (-riz). 1. A person who works for pay, especially, one who has no higher motive to work than love of gain.

He was a schepherde and no mercenarie
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I, 514.

Stationed by, as waiting a result,
Lean silent gangs of mercenaries ceased
Working to watch the strangers
Browning, Borello

2. Specifically, a soldier in foreign service, a professional soldier. This term became common during the long wars of the years immediately following the middle ages, when professional soldiers who served any one who would pay them were contrasted with those who still followed their feudal superiors

This is to show, both how tyranny grows to stand in need of mercenary soldiers, and how those mercenaries are firmly assured unto the tyrant
Raleigh, Hist. World, V, II, 2

Like mercenaries, hired for home defence,
They will not serve against their native Prince
Dryden, Hind and Panther, II, 290

The Chief Citizens, like the noble Italians, hire mercenaries to carry arms in their stead
Steele, Tatler, No. 23.

merc (mër'sér), *n* [*< ME. mercer*, *meercere*, < OF. *mercier*, F. *mercier* = Pr. *mercier*, *mercier* = Sp. *mercero* = Pg. *mercero* = It. *mercajo*, < ML. *mercarius* (also *mercunus*, *mercunus*, after OF.), a trader, a dealer in small wares, < L. *merx* (merc-), merchandise see *mercy*, *merchant*] 1 A dealer in small wares, or in merchandise of any sort

A row of pins, arranged as neatly as in the papers sold at the mercer's
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II, 539

2 A dealer in cloths of different sorts, especially silk [Eng.]

She feels not how the land drops away, nor the acres melt,
nor foresees the change, when the mercer has your woods for her velvets
B. Jonson, Epitaph, II, 1

mercerization (mër'sér-i-zā'shon), *n* [*< mercerize + -ation*] A process of treating cotton fiber or fabrics, invented by John Mercer, a Lancashire calico-printer, and patented in 1851. He discovered that the steeping of cotton cloth from ten to twenty minutes in caustic and syrupy potash lye, and then washing out the cloth with alcohol of specific gravity 0.825, caused the texture to contract one-tenth on drying, retaining 14.72 per cent of potash. If soda lye of specific gravity 1.342 is substituted for the potash, the cloth shrinks one-fourth and contains 9.68 per cent of soda. Water abstracts all the soda, and leaves the shrunken tissue, which takes more brilliant colors in dyeing than unmercerized calico. Also spelled *mercerization*

mercerize (mër'sér-iz), *v* t, pret. and pp. *mercerized*, ppr. *mercerizing* [*< Mercer* (see def. of *mercerization*) + -ize] To treat (cotton fiber or fabrics) with a solution of caustic alkali according to the method of mercerization. Also spelled *mercerise*

The microscopic examination of a mercerized cotton fiber shows it to have lost all its original characteristics
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI, 241

mercership (mër'sér-ship), *n* [*< mercer + -ship*] The occupation or business of a mercer

He confesses himself to be an egregious fool to leave his mercership, and go to be a musqueteer
Howell, Letters, II, 62

mercery (mër'sér-i), *n*; pl. *merceries* (-iz). [*< ME. mercery*, *meercery*, *mercerie*, < OF. *mercerie*, *mercerie*, F. *mercerie* (> Sp. *merceria* = Pg. It. *mercera*), < ML. *mercarius* (also *mercunus*, after OF.), the trade of a mercer, mercers' wares, < *merciarius*, a mercer see *merc*] 1 The class of commodities or goods in which a mercer deals, as silks, woolen cloths, etc. [Eng.]

Clothe, furre, and other mercery
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I, cccxlii

Half the shop was appropriated to grocery, the other half to drapery, and a little mercery
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, III

Serious faced folk who buy their merceries economically and seldom
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIII, 76

2. The trade of a mercer

The mercery is gone from out of Lombard street and Cheapside into Paternoster-row and Fleet-street.
Graumt, Bills of Mortality

3. A place where mercers' wares are sold. **merchandize** (mër'chan-diz), *n* [Also *merchandise*, < ME. *merchandysse*, *merchaundysse*, *marchaundysse*, < OF. *marchandise*, *marchaundise*, F. *marchandise*, a merchant's wares, < *marchand*, a merchant. see *merchant*] 1. In general, any movable object of trade or traffic, that which is passed from hand to hand by purchase and sale, specifically, the objects of commerce; a commercial commodity or commercial com-

modities in general; the staple of a mercantile business; commodities, goods, or wares bought and sold for gain. Real property, ships, money, stocks, and bonds are not merchandise, nor are notes or other mere representatives or measures of actual commodities or values. [Now never used in the plural]

Thou shalt not sell her at all for money, thou shalt not make merchandise of her Deut. xxi. 14

Men comen asen be Damasco, that is a fulle fayre Cyttee, and fulle noble, and fulle of alle Merchandises.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 122.

As many slagers to alner and measure al kinds of merchandises which they shal buy or sel by the yard

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 210

2† Purchase and sale, trade; bargain, traffic, dealing, or advantage from dealing

I wolde make a *merchaundysse*

Yours mysheffo to marre York Plays, p. 228.

For the merchandise of it [wisdom] is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold. Prov. iii. 14

Were he out of Venice, I can make what merchandise I will

Shak, M. of V., iii. 1. 134

If he pay thee to the utmost farthing, thou hast forgiven nothing, it is merchandise, and not forgiveness, to restore him that does as much as you can require

Jer Taylor

Goods, wares, and merchandise See good, n. = Syn. 1 Goods, Commodities, etc. See property

merchandize (môr'chan-dî-zêr), *v. t.* [*ME* *merchandise*, *< merchandise*, *n.*] To engage in trade, carry on commerce.

That none offyccr nor puruyour of y^r kyngis shall *merchaundysse* by hymself or by oður wythin the cite or with out of thyngis touchyng his offyce

Arnold's Chronicle, p. 8.

They us'd to *merchandise* indifferently, and were permitted to sell to the friends of their enemies.

Boelyn, Diary, Feb. 5, 1667

merchandizer (môr'chan-dî-zêr), *n.* A dealer in merchandise, a merchant, a trafficker, a trader

That which did not a little amuse the *merchandizers*

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, I

merchandizing (môr'chan-dî-zîng), *n.* Mercantile business

When I went Home, my antient Father began to press me earnestly to enter into some Course of Life that might make some Addition to what I had, and after long Consultation *Merchandizing* was what I took to

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 348

merchandise, *n.* An obsolete variant of *merchandise*

merchant (môr'chant), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod.

E also *merchant*, *marchant*, *marchant*, *marchand*, *< ME* *merchant*, *marchant*, *marchand*, *< AF* *maichant*, *marchant*, *OF* *merchant*, *marcheant*, *marceant*, *F* *merchand* = *Sp* *mercante* = *It* *mercante*, a trader, merchant, *< L* *mercator* (*t*)-s, a buyer, ppr of *mercari*, trade, traffic, buy, *< merc* (*merc*)-, merchandise, traffic, *< mercere*, *mereri*, gain, buy, purchase, also deserve, merit see *mercy* and *merit* Etymologically the adj. precedes the noun; but the noun appears to be earlier in E.] *n.* 1. One who is engaged in the business of buying commercial commodities and selling them again for the sake of profit, especially, one who buys and sells in quantity or by wholesale. One who buys without selling again, or who sells without having bought, as where one sells products of his own labor, or who buys and sells exclusively articles not the subject of ordinary commerce, or who buys and sells commercial articles on salary and not for profit, is not usually termed a *merchant*. Those who buy or sell on a commission for others are termed *commission-merchants*. In the law of bankruptcy, which forbids a discharge to merchants and traders who have not kept proper books of account, the term has a more extended meaning, having been held to include a livery-stable keeper who buys hay and grain and indirectly sells it by boarding horses, but not a broker who speculates in stocks.

Thidre comethe *Merchaundes* with Marchandise be See, from Yndee, Persee, Caldee, Ermonyne, and of many othere Kyngdomes.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 122.

Ye *merchaundes* that use the trade of merchandise,

Use lawfull wares and reasonable price

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 264

A *merchant* of or in an article is one who buys and sells it, and not the manufacturer selling it. A wine grower is not a wine *merchant*, even a wine importer is not called a wine *merchant*, but a wine importer.

Lord Bramwell, Law Rep., 7 Ex. 127

Here shall be his Belgravia for his grandees, and this his Cheapside and his Lombard Street for the *merchants* and bankers.

A. Trollope, South Africa, II. 69

2†. A supercargo, the person in charge of the business affairs of a trading expedition

He anchored in the road with one ship of small burden, and, pretending the death of his *merchant*, besought the French, being some thirty in number, that they might bury their *merchant* in hallowed ground.

Raleigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 16).

3†. A merchant ship or vessel; a merchant-ship

The masters of some *merchant* *Shak*, Tempest, II. 1. 6.

Convey ships accompany their *merchants* till they may prosecute the rest of their voyage without danger

Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting

4 A shop-keeper or store-keeper [Scotland, and generally throughout the U. S.]-5†. A fellow, a chap [Familiar]

The crafty *merchant* (what-ever he be) that will set brother against brother meaneth to destroy them both

Latham, Sermons, p. 115, b. (Nares)

I pray you, sir, what saucy *merchant* was this that was so full of his ropery?

Shak, R. and J., II. 4. 163

Custom of merchants. See *custom* - **Forwarding merchant.** See *forwarding*. - **Hong merchants.** See *hong*. - **Merchant of the staple.** a merchant who dealt in or exported staple commodities—that is, wool, wool fells, and leather. See *staple*. - **Merchants' Court.** See *court*. - **Merchant's mark.** in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, a device used on a seal and in similar ways by a merchant or dealer, often consisting of a cipher of the letters of his name, often of a selected badge, and not often heraldic in character.

II. a. 1. Relating to trade or commerce, commercial as, the law *merchant*. See *law*

Sir Peter Yes, madam, I would have law *merchants* for them too

Sheridan, School for Scandal, II. 2

The *merchant* flag is without the Royal arms, and has a narrow yellow stripe at the top and bottom of the flag outside the two red bars

Preston, Hist. of the Flag, p. 92

2. Pertaining to merchants, belonging to the mercantile class, engaged or used in trade or commerce

Up among the *merchant* gear [merchandise]

They were as busy as we were down

Rand of the Hesloire (Child's Ballads, VI. 186).

Merchant Adventurers. See *adventurer* - **Merchant bar, merchant iron,** an iron bar which has been finished by passing through the *merchant* rolls. Puddled bars (see *puddle*) are worked into *merchant* iron or *merchant* bar by being cut into pieces of suitable length, which are then piled in packets, heated to a welding heat, and then hammered and rolled or rolled without hammering, into bars of suitable shape to be put upon the market. The amount of labor bestowed on this process depends on the quality of the iron it is dealt to produce. Puddled bars which have been rolled a second time are called "No. 2," and this is what is usually designated as *merchant* bar. It is the lowest quality of iron available for the general smith's use. If piled and rolled again, the product is called "No. 3." Another repetition of the process furnishes an article known as "best bar," and still another gives "trouble bar." - **Merchant captain or seaman,** a captain or seaman employed in the merchant service - **Merchant prince,** a merchant of great wealth

Many of the *merchant-princes* of Lombard Street and Cornhill

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xv

Merchant rolls, the rolls of a rolling mill which turn out merchant bars - **Merchant service,** the mercantile marine, the business of commerce at sea - **Merchant ship,** a ship employed in mercantile voyages, a ship used in trading - **Merchant tailor,** a trading tailor, a tailor who furnishes the materials for the clothes that he makes

This yere [xix. of Henry VII.] the taylours sewyd to the Kyng to be callyd *Merchant Taylours*, whereupon a grute grudge rose amonge dyvers craftys in the cyte agaynst them

Arnold's Chronicle, p. xlii

Merchant train, in metal working, a set of rolls having a series of grooves, decreasing progressively, for reducing iron puddle bars to the sizes and shapes known as *merchant* bar - **Merchant Venturer,** a Merchant Adventurer See *adventurer* - **Merchant vessel,** a merchant ship

Lo, how our *Merchant vessels* to and fro

Freely about our trade full waters go

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Handy Crafts

merchant (môr'chant), *v. t.* [Formerly also *merchand*, *marchand*, *< OF* *merchander*, *F* *merchander*, trade, *< marchand*, a trader see *merchant*, *n.*] To trade, buy or sell, deal, barter, traffic; negotiate

His wyfe had rather *merchant* with you

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxxix.

And [Ferdinando] *merchand*ed at this time with France, for the restoring of the counties of Roussignon and Perplignan, oppignorated to the French

Bacon, Hon. VII., p. 99

merchantable (môr'chan-ta-bl), *a.* [*< ME* *merchandable*, *< merchant*, *v.*, + *-able*] Suitable for trade or sale, salable.

Ther wyves hath ben *merchandabill*,

And of ther wure opempenabill

The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 21).

Verges are grown such *merchantable* wares

That now for sonnets sellers are the buyers.

Sir J. Harrington, Epigrams, I. 40

2. Specifically, inferior to the best or "selected" quality, but sufficiently good for ordinary purposes as, *merchantable* wheat or timber -

3. The highest of the three grades into which codfish that have been salted, washed, and dried are sorted [Newfoundland]

merchant-bar, merchant-iron. See *merchant* bar, under *merchant*, *a.*

merchandood (môr'chant-hûd), *n.* The occupation of a merchant

Finding *merchandood* in Glasgow ruinous to weak health

Carlyle, Reminiscences, II. 83

merchantly (môr'chant-li), *a.* [*< merchant* + *-ly*] In a manner befitting a merchant

merchantman (môr'chant-man), *n.*, pl. *merchandise* (*-men*) [*< merchant* + *man*] 1† A merchant

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a *merchant man* seeking goodly pearls

Mat. xiii. 45

The craftsman, or *merchantman*, teacheth his prentice to lie, and to utter his wares with lying and forswearing

Latham

2 A ship employed in the transportation of goods, as distinguished from a ship of war, a trading vessel

Likewise had he served a year

On board a *merchantman*, and made himself

full sailor

Tennyson, Maudslayi

merchantry (môr'chant-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *merchandry*, *< merchant* + *-ry*] 1. The business of a merchant

I wish human wit which is really very considerable in mechanics and *merchantry*, could devise some method of cultivating canes and making sugar without the manual labour of the human species

Walpole, Letters, iv. 482 (Daines)

2 The body of merchants taken collectively as, the *merchantry* of a country

merciable (môr'si-a-bl), *a.* [*< ME* *mercyable*, *< OF* *merciable*, merciful, *< merci*, mercy see *mercy*] Merciful

That of his mercy God so *merciable*

On us his grote mercy multiple

Chaucer, Priores's Tale, I. 236

To us alle beec *merciable*,

And forgou us alle our mysde

Hymns to Virgins, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 100

merciamēt (môr'si-a-ment), *n.* [*< ML* *merciamētum*, *< mercare*, fix a fine see *amercia*, *amercement* *< OF* *mercement*] Amercement

Takyng of *merciamēt* oðer wyse then the lawe them commaundy

Fabyan, Chron., an. 1258

Mercian (môr'shan), *a.* and *n.* [*< ML* *Mercia* (see *def.*) (*< AS* *Mierce*, *Mierce*, *Myrc*, *Myrc*, pl. the *Mercians*, *Mercia*) + *-ian*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Mercia, an ancient kingdom in the central part of England, extending westward to the Welsh border. It reached its greatest height in the seventh and eighth centuries

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of ancient Mercia

merciful (môr'si-ful), *a.* [*< ME* *merciful*, *< mercy* + *-ful*] 1. Possessing the attribute of mercy, exercising forbearance or pity, not revengeful or cruel, clement, compassionate, gracious

And the publican smote upon his breast, saying, God be *merciful* to me a sinner

Luke xviii. 13.

I shall both find you lordship judge, and judge,

You are so *merciful*

Shak, Hen. VIII., v. 3. 61

You are a *merciful* creditor God send me always to deal with such chapmen

The Great Front (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 88)

2 Characterized by mercy, manifesting clemency or compassion, giving relief from danger, need, or suffering

Virtues which are *merciful*, not weave

Snares for the falling

Dryden (Child's Harold, III. 114)

= Syn. *Humane*, *Merciful* (see *humane*), lenient, mild, tender hearted

mercifully (môr'si-ful-ly), *adv.* In a merciful manner, with compassion or pity, in mercy, tenderly, mildly as, *mercifully* spared

Good Kate, mock me *mercifully*

Shak, Hen. V., v. 2. 214

All persons unjustly oxld by Nero he *mercifully* restored againe to their country and honour

Sir H. Savile, tr. of Tacitus, p. 11

mercifulness (môr'si-ful-ness), *n.* The quality of being merciful, tenderness toward the faults or needs of others, readiness to forgive offense or relieve suffering

mercify, *v. t.* [*< mercy* + *-fy*] To pity

Many did deide

Whilst she did weep, of no man *mercifid*

Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 32.

merciless (môr'si-less), *a.* [*< mercy* + *-less*] 1. Destitute of mercy; unfeeling, pitiless, hard-hearted, cruel, relentless, unsparing as, a *merciless* tyrant

The foe is *merciless* and will not pity,

For at their hands I have deserved no pity

Shak, 3 Hen. VI., II. 6. 25

She was *merciless* in exacting retribution.

Prentiss, Ford and Isa., II. 16

She hauled me to the wash stand, inflicted a *merciless*, but happily brief scrub on my face and hands with soap, water, and a coarse towel. *Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iv*

2 Without hope of mercy [Rare]

And all dismay through *merciless* despair
Spenser, F. Q., IV viii. 51

=Syn. 1 Unmerciful, severe, inexorable, unrelenting, barbarous, savage

mercilessly (mér'si-less-lí), *adv* In a merciless manner, cruelly

mercilessness (mér'si-less-ness), *n* The quality of being merciless, want of mercy or pity

merciement (mér'si-ment), *n* See *mercement*.

mercurammonium (mér'kü-ra-mó-ni-um), *n* [NL, < *mercurus*, mercury, + *ammonium*] A compound of mercury and ammonia specifically applied to bases in which mercury replaces a part or all of the hydrogen in ammonia. Examples are mercurous-ammonium chloride, $(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{HgCl}_2$ and mercuric ammonium chloride, $(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{HgCl}_2$, known as *fusible white precipitate* — **Mercurammonium chloride**, the hydrargyrum ammoniatum or white precipitate of the United States and British Pharmacopoeias

mercurial (mér'kü-ri-ál), *a* and *n* [= *F. mercuriel* = Sp. Pg. *mercurial* = It. *mercuriale*, < *L. Mercurialis*, of or pertaining to the god Mercury or to the planet Mercury, < *Mercurius*, Mercury see *Mercury*] 1. *a* 1 [cap.] Pertaining to the god Mercury, having the form or qualities attributed to Mercury

His foot *Mercurial*, his Martial thigh
Shak., Cymbeline, iv 2 310

To see thee yong yet manage so thine armes,
Have a *mercuriall* mine and martiall hande.
Stirling, A. Parzenelos to Prince Henry

2 Like Mercury in character, having the moral or mental qualities ascribed to the god Mercury, or supposed by astrologists to belong to those under his star, the planet Mercury; light-hearted, gay, active, sprightly, flighty, fickle, changeable, volatile

He is of a disposition, perhaps, rather too *mercurial* for the chamber of a nervous invalid
Jarham, Ingoldsby Legends, I 201

Mercurial talous are never anblime
De Quincey, Secret Societies, II

3† Pertaining to Mercury as god of trade, hence, pertaining to trade or money-making as, *mercurial* pursuits

His [Monson's] mind being more martial than *mercurial*, he applied himself to sea service
Wood, Athens Oxon, I

Properties pertaining to the practice of the law, as well as to the *mercurial* profession
P. Whitehead, Gymnasium, I, note

4† Pertaining to Mercury as herald; hence, giving intelligence; pointing out, directing

As the traveller is directed by a *mercurial* statue
Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants.

5 Pertaining or relating to mercury or quicksilver (a) Containing or consisting of quicksilver or mercury as *mercurial* preparations or medicines (b) Characterized by the use of mercury as, *mercurial* treatment. (c) Caused by the use of mercury as, *mercurial* disease. — **Hepatic mercurial ore**, cinabab — **Mercurial bath**, **erethism**, **rage** See the nouns. **Mercurial gilding** Same as *wash gilding* — **Mercurial horn-ore** Same as *calomel* — **Mercurial level**, **ointment**, **pendulum**, **thermometer**, etc. See the nouns.

II *n* 1† A person possessing any of the attributes of the god Mercury, one of mercurial temperament, a sprightly person, also, one given to trickery, a cheat or thief

Come brave *mercurials*, sublim'd in cheating,
My dear companions, fellow soldiers
I th watchful exercise of thievery
T. Tomlin (?), Albumazar, I 1

2. A preparation of mercury used as a drug

The question with the modern physician is not, as with the ancients, Shall *mercurials* be administered?
H. Spencer, Study of Sociology, p 21.

mercurialine (mér'kü-ri-ál-in), *n* [*< mercurial* + *-ine*]. A volatile alkaloid (CH_5N) extracted from the leaves and seed of *Mercurialis annua*. It is a poisonous oily liquid, isomeric and possibly identical with methylamine

Mercurialis (mér'kü-ri-a'lis), *n* [NL (Tournefort, 1700), < *L. mercurialis*, sc. *herba*, a plant, prob. dog's-mercury see *mercurial*] A genus of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceae*, the tribe *Protoneae*, and the subtribe *Acalyphie*. It is composed of species of herbs native in Europe, the Mediterranean region, and eastern Asia. *M. perennis*, the dog's-mercury, is a poisonous weed with a simple erect stem six or eight inches high, the obovate-lanceolate leaves crowded on its upper half, the flowers are dioecious on slender axillary peduncles. *M. tomentosa* of the Mediterranean region was long supposed to have the power of determining the sex of children according as the mother drank the juice of the male or of the female plant. See *mercury*, 8, and *boy's, girl's*, and *golden mercury* (under *mercury*)

mercurialisation, mercurialise. See *mercurialization, mercurialize*

mercurialism (mér'kü-ri-ál-izm), *n*. [*< mercurial* + *-ism*] The pathological condition produced by the use of mercury

The other patient, on the contrary, showed no signs of *mercurialism* whatever
Lancet, No. 2447, p 609

mercurialist (mér'kü-ri-ál-ist), *n*. [*< mercurial* + *-ist*] 1. One who is under the influence of the planet Mercury, or one resembling the god Mercury in fickleness of character

Mercurialists are solitary, much in contemplation, subtle.
Burton, Anat. of Mel, p 190

2 A physician much given to the use of mercury in the treatment of disease *Dunglison* — 3†. A scholar, a rhetorician.

He who with a deeper insight marketh the nature of our *Mercurialists* shall find as fit a harbour for pride under a scholars cap as under a soldiers helmet
Greene, Farewell to Follie

mercurialization (mér'kü-ri-ál-i-zā'shon), *n* [*< mercurialize* + *-ation*] The act of mercurializing, or the state of being mercurialized. Also spelled *mercurialisation*

Premature delivery appeared to follow the *mercurialization* of the system
A. S. Taylor, Med. Jurisprudence, p 448.

mercurialize (mér'kü-ri-ál-iz), *v*; pret. and pp *mercurialized*, ppr *mercurializing* [*< mercurial* + *-ize*] 1. *intrans.* To be capricious or fantastic

II. *trans* 1 To treat or impregnate with mercury, as by exposure to its vapor, or immersion in a chemical solution of it. To mercurialize a photographic negative is to subject it to the action of a solution of bichlorid of mercury in order to intensify or reinforce the image. Plugs of mercurialized carbon are sometimes used in microphones and in the transmitter of a telephonic circuit

2 In *med.*, to affect with mercury, as the bodily system, bring under the influence of mercury

Also spelled *mercurialise*

mercurially (mér'kü-ri-ál-i), *adv* 1 In a mercurial manner — 2 By means of mercury

Mercurian (mér'kü-ri-an), *a* [*< L. Mercurius*, Mercury, + *-an*] 1 Pertaining to Mercury as god of eloquence

The *mercurian* heavenly charme of hys rhetoricue
Nash, Haue with you to Saffron Walden

2 Pertaining to the planet Mercury

Absorption by a *Mercurian* atmosphere
A. M. Clarke, Astron. in 19th Cent.

mercuric (mér'kü-rik), *a* [*< mercur-y* + *-ic*] 1 Related to or containing mercury — 2 In *chem.*, specifically applied to compounds in which each atom of mercury is regarded as bivalent as, *mercuric* chloride, HgCl_2 — **Mercuric chloride**, corrosive sublimate — **Mercuric fulminate**, fulminating mercury, a detonating compound $(\text{C}_2\text{Hg}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2)$ which crystallizes in shining gray crystals, prepared from a mixture of alcohol nitric acid, and mercury nitrate. A moderate blow or slight friction causes it to explode violently. It is used for charging percussion-caps and detonating caps for firing dynamite, etc

mercurification (mér'kü-ri-fi-kā'shon), *n* [*< mercurify* + *-ation* see *-fication*] 1 In *chem.*, the process or operation of obtaining the mercury from metallic minerals in its fluid form — 2 The act or art of mixing with quicksilver

It remains that I perform the promise I made of adding the ways of *mercurification*.
Boyle, Works, I 642.

mercurify (mér'kü-ri-fi), *v* *t*, pret. and pp *mercurified*, ppr *mercurifying* [*< mercur-y* + *-fy*] 1 To obtain mercury from (metallic minerals), as by the application of intense heat, which expels the mercury in fumes that are afterward condensed. — 2 To combine or mingle with mercury; mercurialize

A part only of the metal is *mercurified*
Boyle, Works, I 641.

mercuriousness (mér'kü-ri-us-ness), *n*. [*< "mercurious" (< L. Mercurius, Mercury) + -ness*] The state or quality of being mercurial, or like the god Mercury, as (in the quotation) in his character of a swift messenger

A chapman with wings, to denote the *mercuriousness* of this messenger
Fuller, Worthies, Kent.

mercurism (mér'kü-riz-m), *n* [*< Mercur-y* + *-ism*] A communication of news or intelligence, a communication or announcement
Sir T. Browne

mercurous (mér'kü-rus), *a* [*< mercur-y* + *-ous*] 1. Related to or containing mercury — 2 In *chem.*, specifically applied to compounds in which two atoms of mercury are regarded as forming a bivalent radical as, *mercurous* chloride, Hg_2Cl_2

Mercury (mér'kü-ri), *n*.

[< ME *Mercurie*, *mercurie*, < AF. *Mercurie*, OF. *Mercur*, F. *Mercur* = Sp. Pg. It. *Mercurio*, < *L. Mercurius*, Mercury (the deity and the planet), so called (apparently) as the god of trade, < *merz* (*merc-*), merchandise, wares see *mercy*, *merchant*] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, the name of a Roman divinity, who became identified with the Greek *Hermes*. He was the son of Jupiter and Maia, and was the herald and ambassador of Jupiter. As a god of darkness, Mercury is the tutelary deity of thieves and tricksters, he became also the protector of herdsmen, and the god of science, commerce, and the arts and graces of life, and the patron of travelers and athletes. It was he who guided the shades of the dead to their final abiding place. He is represented in art as a young man, usually wearing a winged hat and the talaria or winged sandals, and bearing the caduceus or pastoral staff and often a purse



Mercury — Statue of Greek workmanship in the British Museum, London

The herald *Mercury*
New lighted on a heaven kissing hill
Shak., Hamlet, III 4 58.

2 [*l. c* or *cap*] Pl *mercuries* (-riz). One who acts like the god Mercury in his capacity of a messenger, a conveyor of news or information, an intelligence

Following the mirror of all Christian kings,
With winged heels, as English *Mercuries*
Shak., Hen V, II, chorus, 7

We give the winds wings, and the angels too, as being the swift messengers of God, the nimble *mercuries* of heaven
Abp. Saneraft, Sermons, p 181

Hence — 3 [*l. c* or *cap*] A common name for a newspaper or periodical publication, formerly, also, a newspaper-carrier or a seller of newspapers

Those who sell them [news books] by wholesale from the press are called *mercuries*
Covell

No allusion to it is to be found in the monthly *Mercurius*
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xii

4†. [*l. c*] Warmth or liveliness of temperament, spirit, sprightly qualities, hence, liability to change, fickleness

He was so full of *mercury* that he could not fix long in any friendship, or to any design
Sp. Burnet

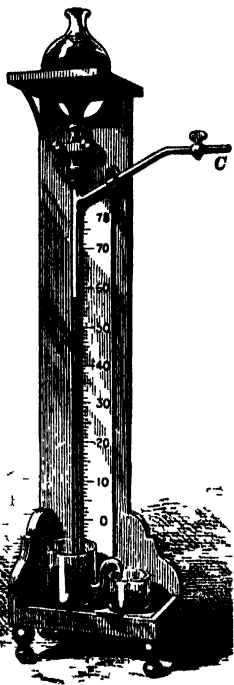
5 The innermost planet of the solar system. Its mean distance from the sun is 0.387 that of the earth. The inclination (7 degrees) and the eccentricity (0.206) of its orbit are exceeded only by some of the minor planets. Its diameter is only 3,000 miles, or about $\frac{1}{8}$ of that of the earth, its volume is to that of the earth as 1 to 185. It performs its sidereal revolution in 88 days, its synodical in 116. Its proximity to the sun prevents its being often seen with the naked eye. The mass of Mercury, though as yet not very precisely determined, is less than that of any other planet (asteroids excepted). According to Schiaparelli it rotates on its axis in the same way as the moon does, once in each orbital revolution

6. [*l. c*] Chemical symbol, Hg, atomic weight, 200. A metal of a silver-white color and brilliant metallic luster, unique in that it is fluid at ordinary temperatures. It becomes solid, or freezes, at about -40° , and crystallizes in the isometric system. Its specific gravity at 0° is 13.6, when frozen, according to J. W. Mallet, 14.1922. This metal occurs native, sometimes in considerable quantity, but by far the largest supply is obtained from the sulphid, known as *cinabab* (see *cinabab*). Mercury is not very generally disseminated. In the United States only traces of its ores have been found to the east of the Cordilleras. The principal sources of supply are the mines of Almaden in Spain of New Almaden and others near the Bay of San Francisco, and of Idria in Austria. Its chief use is in the metallurgical treatment of gold and silver ores by amalgamation. The thermometer and barometer are instruments in which the peculiar qualities of this metal are well illustrated. Commercially the most important salts of mercury are mercurous chloride (Hg_2Cl_2) or calomel, chiefly used in medicine, and the mercuric chloride (HgCl_2) or corrosive sublimate, a violent poison used in medicine and extensively in surgery as an antiseptic, and as a preservative in dressing skins, etc., being a very powerful antiseptic. The sulphid (HgS) or cinabab, when prepared artificially, is called *vermillion*, and is used as a pigment. The names *mercury* and *quicksilver* are entirely synonymous, but the former is rather a scientific designation, and one necessarily used in compound names and in the adjective form, while the latter is a common popular designation of this metal. See *amalgam*, *calomel*, *quicksilver*

7. [*l. c.*] The column of quicksilver in a thermometer or barometer, especially with reference to the temperature or state of the atmosphere shown by it. [Colloq.]

Whatever may be the height of the mercury (in the barometer), a sudden and rapid fall is a sure sign of foul weather. *R. Strachan*, in *Modern Meteorology*, p. 80.

8. [L. c.] (a) A plant of the genus *Mercurialis*, chiefly *M. perennis*, the dog's-mercury, locally called *Kentish balsam* (which see, under *Kentish*), and *M. annua*, the annual or French mercury. See *Mercurialis*. (b) In older usage, the *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*. See *allgood* and *good-King-Henry*. This is the *English, false, or wild mercury*—*9*. In *her.*, the tincture purple, when blazoning is done by the planets—*Argent mercury*. See *argent*.—*Baron's mercury* (prob orig *barren mercury*), the male plant of *Mercurialis perennis*.—*Boy's mercury*, the female plant of *Mercurialis annua* (the sexes having been mistaken).—*Cornuous mercury* (same as *calomel*)—*Extinction of mercury*. See *extinct*.—*Girl's mercury*, the male plant of *Mercurialis annua*. See *male*, 2.—*Golden mercury*, *Mercurialis perennis*, var. *aurea*.—*Hydrosublimite of mercury*, a trade-name for calomel prepared by condensing the vapor of mercurous chloride with steam in a large receiver, which causes it to deposit in an impalpable powder absolutely free from any trace of corrosive sublimate.—*Mercury agometer*. See *agometer*.—*Mercury air-pump*, an apparatus used for producing a vacuum, consisting essentially of a reservoir above from which mercury flows down through a small vertical tube, the vessel to be exhausted being attached at the side (at *C* in the figure) at a height something more than 30 inches above the lower receptacle. The descending drops of mercury carry with them portions of the air or other gas from the receiver, and if the process is long continued, the supply vessel at the top being kept full, a nearly perfect vacuum may be obtained. This form of air pump is often called a *Sprengel pump*. It gives a much higher degree of exhaustion than is possible with the ordinary mechanical air pump, and is much used not only in physical experiments but also for practical purposes, for example in removing the air from the glass bulbs of the incandescent electric lamps.—*Mount of Mercury*, in *palmy*, the pure metal found in the form of globules in cavities of the ores of this metal.—*Three-seeded mercury*, a plant of the genus *Acalypha*, of the same family as *Mercurialis*, and more or less similar in appearance. The fruit splits into three two-valved one-seeded nutlets. It is a large genus, chiefly tropical or sub-tropical. Many of the species are shrubby, a few (mostly herbaceous) are found in the United States.—*Transit of Mercury*, a passage of Mercury over the disk of the sun.—*Vegetable mercury*, a Brazilian plant, *Franciscana uniflora*, also called *manaca*. See *Franciscana*.



Mercury Air pump
The letter C marks the point where the vessel to be exhausted is attached

mercury (mēr'kū-rī), *v* *t* [*< mercury, n*] To wash with a preparation of mercury
They are as tender as a lady's face new mercuried
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, i 1

mercury-cup (mēr'kū-rī-kup), *n* 1 The eastern of a mercury barometer, which is filled with mercury and in which the lower end of the barometer-tube is inserted.—2 A small open cup containing mercury, used in electrical instruments and apparatus as a connection for conductors. The cup may be of conducting material and connected with one end of the wire forming the circuit, in which case the circuit will be closed by inserting the other end of the wire in the mercury, or the cup may be of non conducting material, in which case both ends of the wire must be inserted in the mercury to close the circuit.

mercury-furnace (mēr'kū-rī-fēr'nās), *n* A furnace in which cinnabar is roasted in order to cause the pure mercury to pass off in fumes, which are condensed in a series of vessels.

mercury-gatherer (mēr'kū-rī-gawh'ēr-ēr), *n* In *metal-working*, a stirring apparatus which causes quicksilver that has become floured or mixed with sulphur in amalgamating to resume the fluid condition, through the agency of mechanical agitation and rubbing. *E. H. Knight*

mercury-goosefoot (mēr'kū-rī-gōs'fūt), *n*. Same as *mercury*, 8 (b).

mercury-holder (mēr'kū-rī-hōl'dér), *n*. A vulcanite cup, with a cover, used by dentists in preparing amalgam.

Mercury's-violet (mēr'kū-rī-zī-vī'ō-let), *n* The common canterbury-bell, *Campanula Medium*.

mercy (mēr'si), *n*; pl. *mercies* (-siz) [*< ME mercy, meroye, meraye, mara, merci, < OF merci, merost, F merci = Pr merce = Sp merced = Pg It. merce, grace, thanks, mercy, pity, pardon, < L. merces (merced-), pay, reward, also bribe, price, detriment, condition, income, etc., ML also thanks, grace, mercy, pity, pardon, < merx (merc-), merchandise, < merere, mereri, gain, acquire, buy, also deserve, orig 'receive as a share' see merit. Cf amerce, gramercy*] 1 Pitying forbearance or forgiveness; compassionate leniency toward enemies or wrongdoers; the disposition to treat offenders kindly or tenderly; the exercise of clemency in favor of an offender

A man without *merci* no *merci* shall have
In time of need when he dothe it crave
MS. Ashmole 46 (Halliwell)

The Lord is longsuffering, and of great mercy, forgiving iniquity and transgression, and by no means clearing the guilty
Num xiv 18

A woman's mercy is very little,
But a man's mercy is more
Sir Hugh, or the Jew's Daughter (Child's Ballads, III 384).

The sentiment of mercy is the natural recoil which the laws of the universe provide to protect mankind from destruction by savage passions
Emerson, John Brown

2 An act or exercise of forbearance, good will, or favor, also, a kindness undeserved or unexpected, a fortunate or providential circumstance, a blessing as, it is a mercy that they escaped

I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies
which thou hast shewed unto thy servant. *Gen xxxii 10*

'Tis on a judgment, making way for thee,
Seems in their eyes a mercy for thy sake
Cowper, Task, ii 192

3. Pity, compassion, benevolence as, a work of mercy

In concitely lynd haue y,
And nouce dide works of mercyes
Hymns to Virgin, (E. E. T. 8), p. 60

Which now of these three was neighbour unto him
that fell among the thieves! And he said, He that shewed
mercy on him
Luke x. 36, 37

4 Discretionary action, unrestrained exercise of the will and the power to punish and to spare as, to be at one's mercy (that is, wholly in one's power)

At length, upon their submission, the king took them to
mercy, upon their fine, which was seized at twelve
thousand marks
Holmehead, Hen III, an 1265

And the offender's life lies in the mercy
Of the duke only
Shak. M. of V, iv 1 355

Last, 'bout thy stiff neck we this halter hang,
And leave thee to the mercy of the court
Beau and Fl., Knight of Malta, v 2

A lover is ever complaining of cruelty while anything is denied him, and when the lady ceases to be cruel, she is, from the next moment at his mercy
Swift

Covenanted mercies. See *covenant*.—**Fathers of Mercy**, the name of a society of Roman Catholic missionaries, founded in France in 1806 and introduced into the United States in 1842. **For mercy! for mercy's sake!** an exclamation, usually an appeal to pity

For Myself am Naples,
Who with mine eyes, never since at ebb, beheld
The king my father wreck'd
Shak. All for mercy!

Shak. Tempest, i 2 487

God-a-mercy! See *God!*—**Great mercy!** [imitated from *gramercy*, ME *grant mercy* See *gramercy*] Great favor

Great mercy, sure, for to enlarge a thrall
Whose freedom shall thee turne to greatest scath!
Spenser, F. Q., II v 18

Sisters of Mercy. See *sisterhood*.—**Spiritual and corporal works of mercy**. In the middle ages, seven great works of mercy were enumerated called the spiritual and as many called the corporal works of mercy. The seven works of corporal mercy are to feed the hungry, give drink to the thirsty, clothe the naked, visit prisoners, visit the sick, harbor strangers, bury the dead, of spiritual mercy, to convert sinners, instruct the ignorant, counsel the doubtful, console the afflicted, bear wrongs patiently, forgive injuries, pray for the living and the dead. *Cath. Dict.*

In fulfillinge of Godis commandmentis and of the seven dedis of mercy bodill and gostly to a manye euen cristen
Rolle, quoted in *Hampole's Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. 8), [Pref. p. xi]

To cry (one) mercy (a) See *cry*, v (b) To proclaim a tax. Bot Athelstan the maistris wan and did thaim *mercie ere*, & alle Northwales he sat to trouage he
Rob of Brunne, p. 28

Syn 1. Clemency, etc. See *leniency*.—**mercy**, *r. t* [*< ME mercien, < OF mercier, thank, also fine, < merci, thank, mercy, fine' see mercy, n, and cf. merce, amerce*] 1. To thank

Mildelike thenne Meede *merciade* hem alle
Of heore groti goodnease
Piers Plowman (A), iii 21

2 To find, amerce
Forsters did somoun, enquired vp & down
Whilk men of toun had taken his venysoun,
& who that was gilty thogh the foresters sawe,
Meroid was full hi.
Rob of Brunne, p. 112.

mercy-seat (mēr'si-sēt), *n*. The place of mercy or forgiveness, the propitiatory, specifically, the covering of the ark of the covenant among the Jews. This was of gold, surmounted at each end by a cherub with outstretched wings. On this covering the blood of the yearly atonement was sprinkled, and from this place God gave his oracles to Moses or to the high priest. Hence, to approach the mercy seat is to draw near to God in prayer.

mercy-stock, *n* A propitiation
Our Saviour, our Ransom, our Spokesman, our *Mersey*
Hutchinson, Works, p. 192 (*Davies*)

mercy-stroke (mēr'si-strōk), *n* The death-stroke, as putting an end to pain, the coup de grâce

merd (mêrd), *n* [Also *maid*, < OF (and F) *merde* = Pr *merca* = Sp *merda* = Pg *It merda*, < L *merda*, dung, ordure] Ordure, dung, excrement

If after thou of garlike strongo
Thi savour wilt expell
A *merd* is sure the onely meane
To put away the smell
Kendall's Flowers of Pynggramme (1577) (*Nares*)

Haire o th head, burnt clouts chalk, *merda*, and clay
B. Jonson, Alchemist, II 1

Merdivore (mêr-div'ô-rô), *n* pl [NL, fem pl of *merdivorus* see *merdivorous*] A group of dipterous insects which feed upon dung

merdivorous (mêr-div'ô-rus), *a* [*< NL merdivorus*, < L *merda*, dung, + *vorare*, devour] Feeding upon excrement, devouring dung

mere (mêr), *n* [Formerly also *meer*, *meere*, *meai*, < ME *merc*, *meerc*, < AS *mere*, a lake, pool, the sea, = OS *meri*, a lake, = OFries *mar*, a ditch, = MD *mare*, *mar*, D *meer*, *mei* = OHG *mar*, *mar*, *mar*, *mer*, MHG *mer*, G *meer* = Icel *mar* = Goth *marci*, a lake, = W *môr* = Gael *Ir mar* = Lith *maros* = Russ *more* = L *mare* (> *It mare* = Pg *Sp* *mar* = OF *mer*, *mar*, *meir*, F *mer*), sea, ML also *mara*, > OF and F *mare*, f, a lake, pool, pond, cf *Skt maru*, desert, < V *mar*, die see *mort*, *mortal*. Hence in comp *mermaid*, *merman*, etc., and ult deriv *marsh*, *marish*] A pool, a small lake or pond [Not used in the U. S., except artificially in some local names, in imitation of British names as, *Hailem mere* in Central Park in New York]

Then he wendez his way, wepande for care,
Towarde the mere of Mambie, wepande for sorowe
Albiterre Poems (ed. Morris), II 778

As two Fishes cast into a *meer*,
With fruitful Spawen will furnish in few year
A Town with victual
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Colonies

On the edge of the mere the Prince of Orange had al
ready ordered a cluster of forts to be erected
Mulley, Dutch Republic, II 431

mere (mêr), *n* [Formerly also *meer*, *meere*, *meai*, < ME *merc*, *meerc*, < AS *gemære* = D *meer*, a limit, boundary, = Icel *merri*, border-land] 1 A boundary, boundary-line.

The furious Team, that on the Cambrian side
Doth Shropshire as a mere from Hereford divide
Drayton, Polyolbion (*Nares*)

As it were, a common mere between lands
Abp. Usher, Ann., to Malone, p. 300

2 A bulk or furrow serving as a boundary- or dividing-line in a common field, also, a boundary-stone, a merestone [Obsolete or provincial]—3 A private carriage-road [North Eng.]—4 A measure of 20 or 31 yards in the Peak of Derbyshire in England. It is defined by Blount as "20 yards in the low Peak of Derbyshire and 31 in the high. Mining claims were measured by meres, the discoverer of a lode being allowed to claim two meres

mere (mêr), *v* [Also *meai*, *meai*, etc., < *meere*, *n*] I. *trans* To limit, bound, divide or cause division in

That brave honour of the Latine name,
Which *meard* her rule with Africa and Byze
Spenser, Ruins of Rome, st. 22

At such a point,
When half to half the world opposed, he being
The *meerd* question
Shak. A. and C. III 13 10

II. *intrans* To set divisions and bounds

For bounding and *mearing* to him that will keepe it
justly, it is a bond that bridcloth power and desire
North's Pl., L 55 D (*Nares*)

mere (mêr), *a* [Early mod E also *meer*, *meere*, = OF *mer*, *mar* = Pr *mer*, *mar* = Sp *Pg* *It* *mer*, < L *merus*, pure, unmixed (as wine), hence bare, only, mere] 1 Pure, sheer, unmixed

For nether can he fly, nor other harm,
But trust unto his strength and manhood *meare*
Spenser, F. Q., II xi 34

The most part of them are degenerated and grown all
most *meere* Irish
Spenser, State of Ireland.
Our wine is here mingled with water and with myrrh,
there [in the world to come] it is *meere* and unmixed
Jer. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.

2† Absolute; unqualified, utter; whole; in the fullest sense

Those who, being in *mere* misery, continually do call on God *Munday* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I 304).

Certain tidings now arrived, importing the *mere* perditi-
tion of the Turkish fleet. *Shak*, *Othello*, II 2. 3

Signor Francisco, whose *mere* object now
is woman at these years, that's the eye-saint, I know,
Amongst young gallants. *Middleton*, *The Widow*, v 1

Although there is such plenty of fish and fowls and wild
beasts, yet are they so lase they will not take pains to
eat it till *mere* hunger constraineth them
Capt John Smith, *Works*, II 228

3 Sheer, simple, nothing but (the thing men-
tioned), only as, it is *mere* folly to do so,
this is the *merest* trash

'Tis a *mere* toy to you, sir candle-rents.

B Jonson, *Volpone*, v 4

For'd of *meer* Necessity to eat,

He comes to pawn his Dish, to buy his Meat

Congreve, *Tr of Sittres of Juvenal*, xi

A *mere* courtier, a *mere* soldier, a *mere* scholar, a *mere*
anything, is an insipid pedantic character

Addison, *The Man of the Town*

Mere right, in law, the right of property without posses-
sion = *Syn Mere*, *bare* *Mere* is much oftener used than
bare *Mere* is positive, *Mere* essentially negative. Strict-
ly, *bare* means only *without other things*, or *no more than*
as, the bare mention of a name *Mere* seems to imply de-
ficiency as, *mere* conjecture, *mere* folly. In implying
smallness of amount it is sometimes the same as *bare*. In
Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, III 1, "a bare bodkin" might be ex-
pressed by "a *mere* bodkin"

mere⁴ (mēr), *adv.* [*< mere³, a*] Absolutely,
wholly.

On my faith, your highness

Is *mere* mistaken in me

Fletcher, *Mad Lover*, III 4

I know I shall produce things *meer* divine

Marton, *The Fawne*, II 1

mere^{4†} (mēr), *a* [*ME*, also *meere*, *mare*, *< AS*
mære, *mære* = *OS* *māri* = *OHG* *māri*, *MHG*
mare = *leol*, *marr* = *Goth* *mērs* (in comp *wasla-*
mērs), famous, akin to *L* *memin*, mindful, re-
membering, *Skt* *√ māri*, *Zend* *mar*, remember
see *memory*] Famous

mere^{5†}, *n* A Middle English form of *mare¹*.
mergoutte (mār'got), *n* [*F* *merc-goutte*, *< L*
merus, pure, unmixed, + *gutta* (> *F* *goutte*), a
drop see *mer³* and *gout¹*] The first running
of must, oil, etc., from the fruit before pressure
has been applied to it usually limited to the
juice of the grape

merelst, *n* [*Also merelles*, *merels*, *< ME* *merels*,
< OF *merelle*, a game, nine men's morris, *F*.
merille, *merille*, hopscott, *< merel* (*ML* *merel-*
lus, *merallus*), a counter, token, a piece in
draughts, also a game] A game also called
flopenny or *nine men's morris*, played with
counters on pegs. See *morris¹*

Merelles, or, as it was formerly called in England, nine
men's morris and also five penny morris, is a game of
some antiquity *Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p 416.

merely (mēr'li), *adv* [*Formerly also merely*,
< ME *merely*; *< mer³ + -ly²*] **1†** Absolutely,
wholly, completely, utterly

What goodies, catalles, Jewels, plate, ornaments, or
other stuff, do *merely* belong or apperteyne to all the sayd
promotions *English Glos* (E. E. T. N.), p 197

I wish you all content, and am as happy

In my friend a good as it were *merely* mine

Beau and Fl, *Honest Man's Fortune*, v 3

2 Simply, solely, only

Excluding his (Mahomet's) sensual felicities in the life
to come as *merely* allgorical, and necessarily fitted to
rude and vulgar capacities *Sandys*, *Travels*, p 46.

The plays are commonly performed *merely* as a mat-
ter of ceremony *E W Lane*, *Modern Egyptians*, I 212.

merenchyma (me-rēng'ki-mā), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr*.
μπαρ, a part, + (*παρ*) *χυμα*, in mod sense 'pa-
renchyma' see *parenchyma*] In bot, an imper-
fect cellular tissue composed of more or less
rounded cells and abundant in intercellular
spaces *Cook*

merenchymatous (mer-eng-kim'a-tus), *a* [*<*
merenchyma (*t*) + *-ous*] Having the structure
or appearance of merenchyma.

meresaucet, *n* [*< ME* *meresaucet*, appar. *< OF*
muire (*ML* *muria*), pickle, brine, + *sauce*,
sauce. Cf *OF* *saulmure*, pickle] Brine or
pickle for flesh or fish *Prompt Parv*, p 334,
Palsgrave

meresman (mēr'z'man), *n* [*Formerly also*
meersman, *meersman*, *< me³ + s*, poss of *mer²*, +
man.] One who points out boundaries [Ob-
solete or local]

The use of the word "mere" has been revived in the
measures of an Act of Parliament a few years since for
ascertaining the boundaries of parishes
N and Q, 7th ser, V 291

mere-stake (mēr'stāk), *n* A pollard or tree
standing as a mark or boundary for the division

of parts or parcels in coppices or woods. Also
called *mere-tree*.

merestead (mēr'sted), *n* [*Formerly also meer-*
stead, *meersstead*, *< mere² + stead*] The land
within a particular mere or boundary, a farm

The men were intent on their labours,

Busy with hewing and building, with garden plot and with
merestead

Longfellow, *Courtship of Miles Standish*, viii

merestone (mēr'stōn), *n* [*Formerly also meer-*
stone, *meersstone*, *< ME* *merestone*, *merestane*,
< mere² + stone] **1** A stone to mark a bound-
ary

The misfealer of a *meers stone* is to blame But it is the
unjust Judge that is the capital remover of land marks,
when he defineth anness of lands and property
Bacon, *Judicature*.

2 Figuratively, a limit

That you contain the jurisdiction of the court within
the ancient *merestones* without removing the mark
Bacon, *Speech to Hutton* (*Works*, XIII 202).

mereswine, *meerswine*, *n* [*ME* *mereswinc*,
etc., *< OF* *marssoun*, *< mer¹ + swine*] A dol-
phin or porpoise

Grassede as a *mereswine* with corks fulle huge

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I 1091

mere-tree (mēr'trō), *n* Same as *mere-stake*

A *meers tree*, a tree which is for some bound or limit of
land *Nomenclator* (1685) (*N and Q*, 7th ser, V 191)

meretrician (mer-ē-trish'an), *a* [= *OF* *meret-*
ricien, *< L* *meretrice* (-trix), a prostitute, + *-ian*] *Of* or pertaining to prostitutes, meretricious.

Take from human commerce *Meretrician* amours

Tom Brown, *Works*, III 283 (*Dames*)

meretricious (mer-ē-trish'us), *a*. [= *Sp* *Mer-*
etricio, *< L* *meretriceus*, of or pertaining to
prostitutes, *< meretriz*, a prostitute see *meret-*
riz] **1** Of or pertaining to prostitutes; wan-
ton, libidinous

The *meretricious* world claps our cheeks, and fondles us
unto fallings *Feltham*, *Resolves*, I 28

Her deceitful and *meretricious* traffick with all the na-
tions of the world *Sp Hall*, *Hard Texts*, Is. xliii. 17

2 Alluring by false attractions, having a gaudy
but deceitful appearance; tawdry, showy as,
meretricious dresses or ornaments.

Pride and artificial gluttonies do but adulterate nature,
making our diet healthless, our appetites impatient and
unsatisfiable, and the taste mixed, fantastical, and *mere-*
tricious *Jos Taylor*, *Holy Living*, II 6.

A tawdry carpet, all hoflowered and befrilled - such a
meretricious blur of colors as a hotel offers for vulgar feet
to tread upon *T Wintrop*, *Geoff Dreeme*, xxviii

meretriciously (mer-ē-trish'us-ly), *adv* In a
meretricious manner, with false allurements,
tawdryly, with vulgar show

meretriciousness (mer-ē-trish'us-ness), *n* The
quality of being meretricious, false show or
allurement, vulgar finery.

meretrix (mer-ē-trish'us), *n* [*L*, a prostitute, *<*
merere, earn, gain, serve for pay see *merit*]
1 A prostitute, a harlot.

A beautiful piece,

Right Aspasia, the *meretrix*

B Jonson, *Volpone*, I 1

That she (Cynthia) was a *meretrix* is clear from many
indications - her accomplishments, her house in the Sab-
ura *Encyc Brit.*, XIX 813.

2 [*cap*] [*NL*] A genus of bivalves same as
Cytherea *Lamarck*, 1799

Merganetta (mēr-gu-net'h), *n*. [*NL*, *< Mergus*
+ *Gr* *νίττα*, a duck] A remarkable genus of
Anatida, combining characters of mergansers
with those of ordinary ducks, and having fur-
thermore a sharp spur on the bend of the wing;
the torrent-ducks. See *torrent-duck*.

Merganettina (mēr'ga-ne-ti'nē), *n* pl [*NL*,
< Merganetta + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Anat-*
ida constituted by the genus *Merganetta*.

merganser (mēr-gan'sēr), *n* [*NL* (> *Sp* *mer-*
gansar), *< L* *mergus*, a diver (water-fowl), +
anser, goose see *Mergus* and *Anser*] **1**. A bird



Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)

of the genus *Mergus* or subfamily *Mergina*, fam-
ily *Anatida*, a sawbill, garbill, or fishing-duck

A merganser resembles a duck, but has a cylindrical instead
of a depressed bill, with a hooked nail at the end, and a sar-
ration of very prominent back-set teeth. Several species
are among the common water fowls of the northern hemi-
sphere. The common merganser or goosander, *Mergus mer-*
ganser or *Merganser cautor*, is about 2 feet long, and nearly
3 in extent of wings. In the male the upper parts are glossy
black varied with white on the wings, the lower parts white
tinged with salmon-color, the head and neck glossy dark
green like a drake's, and the bill and feet coral or vermilion
red. The head is slightly crested. The red breasted mer-
ganser, *M. serrator*, is a similar but somewhat smaller
bird, with a reddish breast and the head more decidedly
crested. The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*, is
still smaller, black and white, with a beautiful erect semi-
circular crest. A South American species, distinct from
any of the foregoing, is *Mergus brasiliensis*

2. [*cap*] A genus of *Mergina* same as *Mer-*
gus

merge (mēr), *v.*, pret and pp *merged*, ppr.
merging. [*< OF* *merger*, *mergvr* = *It* *mergere*, *<*
L *mergere*, dive, dip, immerse, sink in, = *Skt*
√ māji, dip, bathe. Hence *emerge*, *immerge*, *sub-*
merge, *immerse*, etc.] **1**. *Intrans* To sink or
disappear in something else, be swallowed up,
lose identity or individuality with in

He is to take care, undoubtedly, that the ecclesiastic
shall not *merge* in the farmer *Scott*, *Speech*, April, 1802

Fear, doubt, thought, life itself, are long

Merged in one feeling deep and strong

Whittier, *Mogg Megone*, II

II. trans. To cause to be absorbed or en-
grossed, sink the identity or individuality of,
make to disappear in something else follow-
ed by in (sometimes by into) as, all fear was
merged in curiosity

The plaintiff became the purchaser and *merged* his term
in the fee *Chancellor Kent*

The names of Castilian and Aragonese were *merged* in
the comprehensive one of Spanish

Prescott, *Ferd and Isa*, II 28.

merger¹ (mēr'jēr), *n* [*< merge* + *-er¹*] One
who or that which merges

merger² (mēr'jēr), *n* [*< OF* *merger*, inf. as
noun, a merging see *merge*] **1** In the law of
conveyancing, the sinking or obliteration of a
lesser estate in lands, etc., resulting when it is
transferred without qualification to the owner
of a greater estate in the same property (or the
like transfer of the greater estate to the owner
of the lesser), if there be no intermediate estate.
At common law the lesser estate was not deemed to be added
to the greater, but to be extinguished, so as to free the
greater estate from the qualification or impairment which
the existence of the lesser estate had constituted. Thus,
if an owner of the fee of land on which there was an out-
standing lease, owned by another person, acquired the
lease, the lease was thereby annulled, and he thereafter
held simply as owner of the fee. It resulted sometimes
that, if his title to the fee proved defective, he could not
avail himself of any claim under the lease

Merger is the act of law, and is the annihilation of one
estate in another. Its effect is to consolidate two estates,
and to conform them into one estate

Mayhew, *On Merger*, I 1

2. In the law of contracts, the extinguishment
of a security for a debt by the creditor's accep-
tance of a higher security, such as a bond in lieu
of a note, or a judgment in lieu of either so
called because such acceptance, by operation
of law, and without intention of the parties,
merges the lower security

mergh, *n*. An obsolete or dialectal form of *mar-*
row¹

Mergina (mēr-jī'nē), *n*. pl [*NL*, *< Mergus* +
-ina.] A subfamily of *Anatida*, typified by the
genus *Mergus*, the mergansers. See *merganser*.
Mergulus (mēr-gū-lus), *n* [*NL* (Vieillot, 1816),
dim of *Mergus*, q v.] A genus of small three-
toed web-footed marine birds of the auk family,
Alcidae, the dovebies. There is but one spe-
cies, *M alle*. Also called *Alle*. See cut under
dovekie.

Mergus (mēr'gus), *n*. [*NL*, *< L* *mergus*, a
diver (water-fowl), *< mergere*, dive see *merge*] *The*
typical genus of *Mergina*; formerly coex-
tensive with the subfamily, now restricted to
such species as the goosander, *M. merganser*,
and the red-breasted merganser, *M. serrator*.
See *merganser*.

meri (mā'ri), *n* A war-ax or war-club used by
the natives of New Zealand. It is seldom less than
a foot or more than 18 inches long, and is made of wood,
bone, basaltic stone, or green jade.

merisum (mē-ri-ē'um), *n*; pl *merisae* (-ā)
[*NL*, *< Gr* *μριασμός*, neut. of *μριασμός*, belonging
to the thigh, *< μριασμός*, the thigh see *meros*.] In
entom., a posterior inflected part of the meta-
sternum of beetles, forming the anterior sur-
face of the socket of the hind leg. *Knock*.

Meriania (mer-i-an'i-ā), *n*. [*NL* (Swartz, 1800),
named after M. S. Merian, a Dutch artist.] A
genus of plants of the natural order *Melastoma-*
ceae, type of the tribe *Merianaceae*. There are about 37

species, natives of tropical America and the West Indies. They are erect shrubs or trees with long petioled oblong-lanceolate leaves and large yellow or purple flowers. Some of the species are cultivated in greenhouses, under the name of *Jamaca rosea*.

Merianaceae (mer'i-a-ni'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL (Benth. and Hooker, 1865), < *Meriana* + *-ae*] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceae* and the suborder *Melastomeae*, characterized by the generally terete or slightly angular capsular fruit and the angulate, cuneate, or fusiform seeds. It embraces 11 genera and about 107 species of tropical American shrubs and trees.

mericarp (mer'i-kārp), *n.* [= F *mericarpe*, < Gr *μέρος*, a part, + *καρπός*, fruit] One of the two achene-like carpels which form a cremocarp or fruit in the *Umbelliferae* same as *hemisperm*.

merides, *n.* Plural of *meris*.

Meridiaceae (mē-rīd-i-ā-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL (Rabenhorst, 1864), < *Meridon* + *-aceae*] A large family of diatoms, according to the classification of Rabenhorst, taking its name from the genus *Meridon*. The frustule is cuneate, producing fan-shaped colonies, without central nodule. They live in both fresh and salt water. The family is the same or nearly the same as the *Meridiae* of Kuetzing.

meridial (mē-rīd-i-āl), *a.* [ME. *meridyall*, < LL *meridialis*, of midday, < *meridies*, midday see *meridian*] Of midday, meridian.

Whole men of what age or complexion so ever they be of, shulde take theyr naturall rest and slepe in the nyght and to eschewe *meridyall* sleep.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 244

meridian (mē-rīd-i-an), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *meridun*, < OF *meridien*, < F *merdien* = Sp. Pg. *It meridiano*, < L *meridianus*, of or belonging to midday or to the south, southern, < *meridies*, midday, the south, orig. **medudies*, < *medius*, middle, + *dies*, day see *medium*, *mid*, and *dial*] *1.* *a.* Of or pertaining to midday or noon, noonday: as, the *meridian sun*, the sun's *meridian* heat or splendor.

In what place that any manner man ys at any tyme of the yer when that the sonne by mooving of the firmament cometh to his verrey *meridian* place, than is hit verrey Mid day, that we clepen owre noon, as to thilke man, and therefore is it cleped the lyne of midday.

Chaucer, Astrolabe, II § 39

Towards heaven and the full blazing sun,

Which now sat high in his *meridian* tower.

Milton, P. L., IV 30

The sun rode high in the heavens, and its *meridian* blaze was powerfully felt. *Barham*, Ingoldshay Legends, I 181

2. Pertaining to the culmination or highest point or degree (the sun being highest at midday), culminating, highest before a decline as, Athens reached its *meridian* glory in the age of Pericles. — *3.* Pertaining to or marking a geographical north and south line, extending in the arc of a great circle passing through the poles as, a *meridian* circle on an artificial globe. — *4.* Noting the eighth of Professor H. Rogers's twelve divisions of the Paleozoic series in the Appalachian chain of North America, the names of which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day. It corresponds with the Oriskany sandstone (which see, under *sandstone*). — *5.* Consummate, complete.

An effrontery out of the mouth of a *meridian* villain. *Roger North*, Examon, p. 186 (*Davies*)

Meridian altitude of a star. See *altitude*. — **Meridian line on a dial**, the twelve o'clock hour line.

II. *n.* *1.* Midday, noon. — *2.* Midday repose or indulgence, noonning used specifically as in the quotations.

We have, in the course of this our toilsome journey, lost our *meridian* (the hour of repose at noon, which in the middle ages was employed in slumber, and which the monastic rules of nocturnal vigils rendered necessary).

Scott, Monastery, xix

Plumdamas joined the other two gentlemen in drink ing their *meridian* (a bumper diam of brandy).

Scott, Heart of Mid Lothian, IV

3. The highest point reached before a decline; the culmination, the point of greatest increment or development.

You seem to marvel I do not marry all this while, considering that I am past the *Meridian* of my Age.

Hawell, Letters, I vi 60

In the *meridian* of Edward's age and vigour.

Hallam, Middle Ages, III 8.

4. A great circle of a sphere passing through the poles, or the half of such a circle included between the poles; in *geog.*, such a circle drawn upon the earth; in *astron.*, such a circle on the celestial sphere. The meridian of a place on the earth's surface is the great circle passing through it and the poles, or the great circle of the celestial sphere passing through the pole and the zenith of the place. See *longitude*.

5. Figuratively, the state or condition (in any respect) of the people of one place or region, or of persons in one sphere or plane of existence, as compared with those of or in another as, the institutions or customs of Asia are not suited to the *meridian* of Europe.

All other knowledge merely serves the concerns of this life, and is fitted to the *meridian* thereof.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind

First or prime meridian, the meridian from which longitude is reckoned as that of Greenwich. See *longitude*, 2. — **Magnetic meridian** of any place, a great circle the plane of which passes through that place and the line of direction of the horizontal magnetic needle. The angle which the magnetic makes with the true geographical meridian is different in different places and at different times, and is called the *magnetic declination* or the *variation of the compass*. See *declination*, and *agonic line* (under *agonic*). — **Meridian of a globe**, a meridian drawn upon a globe, especially, a brass circle concentric with the globe, and having the axis of rotation of the globe fixed in the plane of one of its faces. — **Secondary meridian**, in *geog.* a meridian whose longitude from the prime meridian has been so well determined that trustworthy longitudes may be ascertained by measuring from it.

meridian-circle (mē-rīd-i-an-ser'kl), *n.* An astronomical instrument consisting of a telescope with cross-wires and moving in the plane of the meridian, and provided with a graduated circle. The meridian circle subserves the same purposes as the transit-instrument, and also determines the declinations of stars.

meridian-mark (mē-rīd-i-an-mārk), *n.* A mark placed exactly north or south of a transit-instrument at a considerable distance, to aid in adjusting the instrument in the meridian. It is sometimes placed near with a lens interposed to render the rays from it parallel as if it were really remote.

meridies (mē-rīd-i-ēz), *n.* [L. see *meridian*]

Meridian, mid-point [Rare]

About the hour that Cynthia's silver light
Had touch'd the pale *meridies* of the night.

Cortley Essays (Agriculture)

Meridon (mē-rīd-i-on), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1824), < Gr *μεριδος*, a small part, dim. of *μέρος*, a part] A genus of diatoms with a cuneate frustule, typical of the family *Meridiaceae* of Rabenhorst.

meridional (mē-rīd-i-ō-nal), *a.* [ME. *meridional*, < OF *meridional*, F *meridional* = Sp. Pg. *meridional* = It *meridionale*, < LL *meridionalis*, of midday, < L *meridies*, midday see *meridian*] *1.* Pertaining to the meridian, having a direction like that of a terrestrial meridian.

The *meridional* lines stand wider upon one side than the other.

Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, IV

Along one side of this body is a *meridional* groove, resembling that of a peach. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 427

2. Highest, consummate.

The *meridional* brightness, the glorious noon, and height,

is to be a Christian. *Donne*, Sermons, xvii

3. Southern, southerly, extending or turned toward the south.

Ethiopia is departed in 2 principalle parties and that is, in the East partie and in the *Meridionale* partie the which partie *meridionale* is clept Moctano.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 156

The which lyne is cleped the south lyne, or elles the lyne *meridional*.

Chaucer, Astrolabe, I 4

4. Characteristic of southern climates or southern peoples.

A dark *meridional* physiognomy.

Motley, United Netherlands, I 130

Meridional distance. See *distance*. **Meridional parts**, the distance of any given latitude from the equator upon Mercator's map-projection expressed in minutes of the equator. Neglecting the compression, the meridional parts are proportional to the integral of the secant of the latitude, which is the logarithm of the tangent of half the polar distance. Taking account of the compression, the secant of the latitude must be divided before integrating by $1 + e^2 \cos^2 \phi$ (where ϕ is the latitude and e the ellipticity of the meridian).

meridional (mē-rīd-i-ō-nal'i-ti), *n.* [ME. *meridional* + *-ity*] *1.* The state of being meridional or on the meridian. — *2.* Position in the south, aspect toward the south.

meridionally (mē-rīd-i-ō-nal-i), *adv.* [ME. *meridional* + *-ly*] In the direction of the meridian, north and south.

Who [the Jews], reverentially declining the situation of their Temple, not willing to lie as that blood, doe place their beds from north to south, and delight to sleep *meridionally*.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II 3

merihedric (mer-i-hē'drīk), *n.* [ME. *merihedric*, a part, + *edra*, a seat, base] Pertaining to some part of the faces of a polyhedron, taken according to some regular system.

merist, *n.* See *merist*.

meringue (me-rangg'), *n.* [F., said to be < *Merhingen*, a town in Germany] In *cookery*, a mixture of white of eggs and sugar slightly browned, used for ornamenting and supple-

menting other confections. Puddings or tarts, etc., covered with this preparation are sometimes called *meringues*. — **Meringue glacé**, ice-cream served with a casing of meringue.

merino (mē-rē'nō), *a.* and *n.* [= F *mérinos* = Pg. *merino*, merino (sheep), < Sp. *merino*, roving from pasture to pasture (said of sheep), < *merino*, an inspector of sheepwalks, a shepherd of merino sheep, also a royal judge, < ML *majorinus* (used in Spain), the head of a village, a steward, majordomo, cf *majoratus*, a chief, in Spain a head shepherd, < L *major*, greater, in ML a head, chief, etc. see *major*, *mayor*] *1.* *a.* *1.* Noting a variety of sheep from Spain, or their wool. See below. — *2.* Made of the wool



Head of Merino Ram before and after shearing.

of the merino sheep as, *merino* stockings or underclothing. The articles so designated are usually made with an admixture of cotton to prevent shrinkage.

Merino sheep, a variety of sheep originally peculiar to Spain, but now introduced into many other countries. They are raised chiefly for the sake of their long fine wool, the mutton being but little esteemed. In summer the Spanish sheep feed upon the cultivated lands of Biscay, Navarre, and Aragon, and toward winter are driven southward to the fertile plains of New Castile, Andalusia, and Estremadura.

II. *n.* *1.* A merino sheep. — *2.* A thin woollen cloth, twilled on both sides and used especially for women's dresses, now to some extent superseded by cashmere. It was originally made of the wool of the merino sheep. There is a variety which has an admixture of silk.

3. A variety of tract or knitted material for undergarments. [U. S.]

merion (mē-rī-on), *n.* [= F *merione*, < NL. *Meriones*, q. v.] A book-name of the deer-mouse or jumping-mouse of North America, *Zapus hudsonius*, formerly placed in the genus *Meriones* under the name of *M. hudsonius*. See cut under *deer-mouse*, 1.

Meriones (mē-rī-ō-nēz), *n.* [NL, so called with ref. to the development of the hind legs (cf Gr *μυρία*, a man's name, companion of Idomeneus), < Gr *μυρία*, thigh-bones, < *μυρος*, thigh] A genus of saltatorial myomorph rodents. The name has been applied (a) By Illiger, 1811, to the Old World jerboa as a synonym of *Dipus*. (b) By Kretz, 1825, to a different genus of American jumping mice, now called *Zapus*. [Disputed in both senses.]

meris (mē-ris), *n.* [ME. *meris*, < NL. < F *meride* (Perrin), < Gr *μερίς* (*meris*), a part] A permanent colony of cells or plastids, which may remain isolated or may multiply by gemmation to form higher aggregates called *demes*. See *deme* and *zooid*. *Lucy Brit*, XVI 842

merismatic (mer-is-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr *μερισμα*, a part, *μερισμός*, a division, < *μερίζω*, divide, < *μερῖς*, a part see *merit*] In *biol.*, dividing by the formation of internal partitions, taking place by internal partition into cells or segments.

Merismatic cells, remaining without function sometimes for several years, until the sap wood containing them becomes dry or heart wood, when they begin their activity. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII 680

merispor (mē-rī-spōr), *n.* [Gr *μερίς* or *μερίς*, a part, division, + *σπόρα*, seed] One of the individual cells or secondary spores of a pluricellular (separate or compound) spore.

meristem (mer-i's-tem), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr *μεριστός*, verbal adj. of *μερίζω*, divide, < *μερίς*, a part] Actively dividing cell-tissue, the unformed and growing cell-tissues found at the ends of young stems, leaves, and roots. In structure the cells of the meristem are characterized by having a delicate homogeneous membrane which is only rarely thickened, and homogeneous granular protoplasm with a nucleus. It is distinguished as *primary meristem* when it forms the first foundation of a member, or the cells which develop into

the various tissue elements, and which ordinarily soon lose the power of independent growth, and *secondary meristems*, in which the tissue elements retain during their life the properties of typical cells, consisting of a closed cell membrane with active protoplasm, a nucleus, and cell contents. They retain the power of independent growth, and a meristem may arise from them at any time.

meristem (mēr'is-tēm) *n* [*< meris-* + *-tēm*] Consisting of or pertaining to the meristem

meristematically (mēr'is-tēm-ā-tī-kal-i) *adv* After the manner of meristem

meristogenetic (mēr-is-tō-jē-net'ik) *a* [*< (ir) meris-*, verbal adj of *meris-*, divide (see *meris-*), + *gēnet-*, generation see *gēnet-*] Produced by a meristem

merit (mēr'it) *n* [*< ME merite, meiyt, maret, < OF merite, F mērit = Pr merit, merite = Sp mérito = Pg It merito, < L meritum, that which one deserves, desert (good or bad), also, a ground of desert (service, kindness, benefit, or fault, blame, demerit), worth, value, importance, neut of meritis, pp of merere, mereri (> OF merer), deserve, be worthy of, earn, gain, get, acquire, buy, in military use (see stipendia); earn pay, serve for pay, lit 'receive as a share, akin to Gr μισος, misos, a part, share, division, misos, a part, lot, fate, destiny, misos, lot, misos, share, divide. Cf mercantile, mercenary, merchant, mercy, etc., from the same source.] 1. That which is deserved; honor or reward due, recompense or consideration deserved [Rare]*

We beleave of the day of Doom, and that every man shall have his *Merit*, after he hath deserved
Mandeville, Travels, p 185

A dearer merit, not so deep a main,
Have I deserved at your highness' hands
Shak, Rich II, I 3 106

I give thee, I reign forever, and assume
Thy merits
Milton, P I, III 439

2. The state or fact of deserving, desert, good or bad, intrinsic ground of consideration or award most commonly in the plural as, to treat a person according to his *merits*

Here men may seen how synne hath his *merite*
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, I 277

Nothing [no punishment] is great enough for
Bilius' merit
B. Jonson, Sejanus, II 1

Satan exalted sat, by merit raised
To that bad eminence
Milton, P I, II 5

Praise from a friend, or censure from a foe
Are lost on heavens that our merits know
Pope, Illad, x 294

Specifically—3 The state or fact of deserving well; good desert; worthiness of reward or consideration

Reputation is oft got without merit, and lost with
out deserving
Shak, Othello II 3 270

This letter hath more merit than one of more diligence,
for I wrote it in my bed, and with much pain
Donne, Letters, xiv

'Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul
Pope, R of the L, v 84

4 Good quality in general, excellence

The great merit of Walter Scott's novels is their gener-
ous and pure sentiment
F. Clarke, Self Culture, p 316

5. That which deserves consideration or reward; ground of desert, claim to notice or commendation as, to enumerate the *merits* of a person, a book, or a scheme

What a merit were it in death to take this poor maid
from the world!
Shak, M for M, III 1 240

It was the merit of Montaigne to rise into the
clear world of reality
Lecky, Relationism, I 118

6 *pl* In law, the right and wrong of a case, the strict legal or equitable rights of the parties, as distinguished from questions of procedure and matters resting in judicial discretion or favor, essential facts and principles that lead to an opinion clear of personal bias as, to judge a case on its *merits*—**Figure of merit**, a numerical coefficient of excellence in the performance of any instrument, as a chronometer, gun, etc.—**Merit of con-**
dignity, merit of congruity See quotation under *con-*
dignity, 2—**Order for Merit**, a Prussian order composed
of two classes, military and civil. The first class was found-
ed by Frederick the Great in 1740. The badge is a blue en-
ameled cross adorned with the letter F, the words "pour
le mérite" and golden eagles. Since 1810 it has been given
exclusively for distinction on the field. The second class
(or second order) was founded by Frederick William IV
in 1842 for distinction in science and art—**Syn Worth**,
etc. See *desert*, 2, *n*

merit (mēr'it) *v* [*< ME. *meriten, < OF merite, F mérit = Sp meritas = It meritare, < L meritare, earn, gain, serve for pay, freq of merere, earn, gain, merit see merit, n*] 1. *trans* 1 To deserve, earn a right or incur a liability to; be or become *deserving* of as, to *merit* reward or punishment.

For strength from truth divided and from just,
Illaudable, naught merits but dispraise
And ignominy
Milton, P I, vi 382

Those best can bear reproach who merit praise
Pope, Essay on Criticism, I 583

2 To deserve as a reward, earn by commendable action or conduct

So many most noble Favours and Respects which I shall
daily study to improve and merit
Howell, Letters, I v 24

A man at best is incapable of meriting anything from
God
South

3† To reward
The king will merit it with gifts
Chapman, Illad, ix 259

Syn 1 and 2 See *desert*, 2, *n*

II. intrans To acquire merit, benefit, or profit

And yet he bode them do it, and they were bound to
obay, and merited and deserved by their obedience
Sir T. More, Works, p 490

And if in my poor death fair France may merit,
Give me a thousand blows
Beau. and Fl

Does Tertullian think they [the Christians] merited by
not being willing to lose their lives in the quarrels of Infi-
dels?
Milton, Ans. to Salmasius

meritable (mēr'it-a-bl) *a* [*< OF meritable, < meriti, merit see merit*] Having merit, meritorious

The people generally are very receptive, and apt to ap-
plaud any meritable work
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, II 4

meritedly (mēr'it-ed-lī) *adv* In accordance with merit, by merit, deservedly, worthily

merithal (mēr'it-thal) *n* [*NL merithallus, < Gr μῆρος (mēros), a part, + θαλλός, a branch, twig*] In bot, same as *internode*

meriting (mēr'it-ing) *p. a* Deserving

I will well to torture
So meriting a traitor
B. Jonson, Sejanus v 10

meritmonger (mēr'it-mung'gēr) *n* One who advocates the doctrine of human merit as entitling man to divine rewards, or who depends on merit for salvation used in contempt

Like as these merit mongers do, which esteeme them-
selves after their merits
Lathmer, Sermon, III, On the Lord's Prayer

meritorious (mēr-i-tō'ri-us) *a* [In older use *meritory*, *q. v.*, = *OF meritorius, F meritorius* = *Pr meritori* = *Sp Pg It meritorio, < L meritorius*, of or belonging to the earning of money, that earns money, *< merere, mereri, pp meritus*, earn see *merit* In the second sense, dependent more directly on *merit*] 1† That earns money, hiring
B. Jonson—2 Deserving of reward, worthy of praise or honor, possessing merit

And meritorious shall that hand be call'd,
Canoniz'd and worshipp'd as a saint
Shak, K John, III 1 176

You fool'd the lawyer,
And thought it meritorious to abuse him
Pletcher, Spanish Curate, v 2

Meritorious cognition See *cognition*

meritoriously (mēr-i-tō'ri-us-lī) *adv* In a meritorious manner, in such a manner as to deserve reward

meritoriousness (mēr-i-tō'ri-us-ness) *n* The state or quality of being meritorious, or of deserving reward or honor

meritory (mēr'it-ō-ri) *a* [*< ME meritory, < L meritorius*, that earns money see *meritorious*] Deserving of reward; meritorious

How meritory is thilke dode
Of charitee to clothe and fede
The poore folke
Gower, Conf Amant, Prolog

As to the first, it is meritory
Chaucer, Parson's Tale

meritot (mēr'it-ōt) *n* [See *merry-lotter*] See the quotation

Meritot in Chaucer, a sport used by Children, by swing-
ing themselves in Bell ropes, or such like, till they are
giddy
Bourne's Pop. Antiq (1777), p 406

merk¹, merke¹, n and v Obsolete forms of *mark¹*

merk², merke² (märk) *n* [See *mark²*] A unit of money formerly in current use in Scot-



Obverse, Reverse
Silver Mark of Charles II

land, abolished, with the rest of the Scots cur-
rency, in 1707. It was two thirds of the pound Scots,
or one eighteenth of the pound sterling (184d. English
money). See *mark², a*.

merk³, n. and a An obsolete form of *mark¹*
merk⁴, r and n. An obsolete form of *mark²*
merkett, n An obsolete form of *market*
merkin (mēr'kin) *n*. [Perhaps dim of *OF merque*, a tuft] 1 A wig, a tuft or portion of false hair added to the natural hair Hence
—2. A mop used in cleaning cannon

merkyt, a An obsolete form of *murky¹*

merl, n See *merle¹*

Merlangus (mēr-lang'gus) *n* [*NL (ML merlangus), < F merlan, a whiting see merling.*] A Cuvierian genus of gadoid fishes whose type is the common European whiting, *M vulgaris*, and to which various limits have been assigned
merle¹, merl (mēr'l) *n* [Early mod E also *mearl*, < ME. *merle*, < OF *merle*, F *merle* = *Pr merle* = *Sp. merla* = *Pg merlo*, *merlo* = *It merlo*, *merla* = *D merle* = *MLG merle* = *G dial. merle* (MLG also *merlink*, MHG *merlin*), < L *merula*, f, later also *merulus*, m, a blackbird] The common European blackbird, *Turdus merula* or *Merula vulgaris* See cut under *blackbird*

To walke and take the dewe by it was day,
And heare the merle and mavise many one
Henryson, Complaint of Crevelde, I 24

Vernal Chaucer, whose fresh woods
Throb thick with merle and mavils all the year
Lowell, Under the Willows

merle², n An obsolete form of *marl¹*

merligoes, mirligoes (mēr'li-gōz) *n* ["Per-
haps *q* [as if] *merrily go*, because objects seem
to dance before the eyes" (Jamieson)] Dizzi-
ness, vertigo [Scotch]

My head's se dizzy with the merligoes
Scott, Old Mortality, xxviii

merlin (mēr'lin) *n* [Early mod. E also *merline, merlin, merlon, marlon, marlyon*, < ME *merlonc, merlon, merlyon, merlyon* (also erroneously *merlinge*), < OF *esmerrillon, emerrillon*, F *émerrillon* = *Pr emerrillo* = *Sp esmerillon* = *Pg esmerilhio* = *It smerighione*, a merlin; aug of OF **smurle* = *It smerlo* = OHG *smurl*, MHG *smurle*, G *schmerl, schmurl* = *Lecl smyrl* (also D *smertyn* = MLG *smerte* = MHG *smurlin, smertink, smurlinc*, G *schmerlin*), a merlin, < ML *smerrillus, smertus*, a merlin, appar, with unorig initial s (developed in Rom), < L *merula*, a blackbird, merle see *merle¹*] 1 A kind of hawk, a falcon of small size, belonging to the genus *Falco*, and to that section of the genus called *Asalon* or *Hypotrachis*. There are several species, the best-known of which is the European merlin, stone falcon, or



Merlin (*Falco asalon* or *F. salion regulus*)

sparrow-hawk, *F. regulus*, *F. asalon*, or *F. lithyalou*, one of the smallest of the European birds of prey but very spirited. Though only 10 or 12 inches long, and thus not much larger than a thrush, it has been used in hawking for quails, larks, and other small game. The correspond-
ing falcon of North America is Richardson's merlin, *F. richardsoni*, a near relative of the common pigeon hawk of the same country, *F. columbarius*

The merlyon that paynyth
Hymself ful ofte the larks for to seeke
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls I 330

The merlin is the least of all hawks, not much bigger
than a black bird
Holmes, Acad of Arm, II 11, § 67 (Nares)

2 A hardy, active pony, somewhat larger than the Shetland, found in Wales.

The county [Montgomery] was long famous for its hardy
breed of small horses called *merlins* which are still to be
met with
Encyc. Brit., XVI, 780.

merling (mēr'ling), *n.* [*< ME. merlyng, merlyng, with accom term. -ing (as in whitening) (ML. merlingus), < OF. merlan, merlane, merlanke, F. merlan (> Sp. marlan), a whiting, < L. merula, a fish, the sea-carp, a transferred use of merula, a blackbird: see merle¹*] A small gadoid fish, *Merlangus vulgaris*, the European whiting. **Merlin's-grass** (mēr'linz-grās), *n.* A species of quillwort, *Isoetes lacustris*, growing in lakes. According to a local Welsh tradition, it is marvelously nourishing to cattle and fishes. **merlon** (mēr'lon), *n.* [*< F. merlon = Sp. merlon = Pg. merlão, a merlon, < It. merlo, a merlon, perhaps < L.L. *mærlus, dim. of mærus, murus, wall. see mure¹*] In fort., the plain member of masonry or other material which separates two crenelles or embrasures, a cop. See *battlement*.

The battery was soon erected, the merlons being framed of logs and filled with earth. *Franklin, Autobiog.*, p. 175.

The merlons of the Guelph battlements were square, those of the Ghibelline were "a coda di rondine"—that is, in shape like the letter M.

C. E. Norton, Church building in Middle Ages, p. 200.

Merlucidae (mēr-lū-sī'dē), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Merlucius + -idae*] In Gill's system of classification, a family of *Gadoidae* or gadoid fishes, represented by the genus *Merlucius*. The caudal region is moderate and coniform behind, the caudal rays are procurvent forward, the anus is submedian, the suborbital bones are moderate, the mouth is terminal, the ventral fins are subangular, the dorsal fin is double, a short anterior and a long posterior one, there is a long anal fin corresponding to the second dorsal, the ribs are wide, approximated and channeled below, or with inflected sides, and there are paired excavated frontal bones with divergent crests continuous from the forked occipital crest. The family includes the English hake and related fishes.

merlucine (mēr-lū-sī-n), *a* and *n.* I. *a* Pertaining to the *Merlucidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A gadoid fish of the family *Merlucidae*. **merlucoid** (mēr-lū-sī-oid), *a*. Like a hake, or of pertaining to the *Merlucidae*.

Merlucius (mēr-lū-sī-us), *n.* [NL, *< F. merluce, merlus, OF. merlus, merluz (= Sp. merluza = It. merluzzo, the hake), dried haddock, < mur-lus, haddock, according to Ménage, < L. mar-lucius, ocean pike maris, gen. of mare, the sea, lucius, a fish, perhaps the pike: see luce¹*] A genus of fishes represented by the common hake of Europe, *M. merluccius* or *vulgaris*, and type of the family *Merlucidae*. Also spelled *Merlucius*. **mermaid** (mēr'mād), *n.* [*< ME. mermayde, mermayde, < mero¹ + maid. Cf. mermaid.*] A fabled marine or amphibian creature having the form of a woman above the waist and that of a fish below, endowed with human attributes, and usually working harm, with or without malignant intent, to mortals with whom she might be thrown into relation.

Chauntecleer so free
Sang merlor than the mermayde in the see
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 450.

And as for the mermaid called Nerelides it is no fabulous tale that goeth of them, for looke, how painters draw them, so they are indeed. *Holland, tr. of Pliny*, ix. 5.

Who would be
A mermaid fair,
Singing alone,
Combing her hair
Under the sea?

Tennyson, The Mermaid

False mermaid, the *Florkia proserpinacoides*, an inconspicuous annual plant of the northern United States, resembling the mermaid weed—**Mermaid lace**, a fine Venetian point-lace—**Mermaid's fish-lines**, a common seaweed, *Chorda filum*, so called from its cord-like appearance. See *Chorda*, 2.

mermaid (mēr'mā'dn), *n.* [*< ME. mermaid-en, mermayden, meremaiden, < mero¹ + maid-en. Cf. mermaid.*] A mermaid, a siren.

Goth now rather away, ye mermaidones [I. arenes], whiche that ben swete til it be to the laste.

Chaucer, Boethius, i. prose 1.

Mermen and mermaidens. *The Century*, XXXV. 537.

mermaid-fish (mēr'mād-fish), *n.* An angel-fish, *Squatina angelus*, unnaturally set up for a mermaid by a taxidermist.

mermaid's-egg (mēr'mādz-eg), *n.* Same as *mermaid's-purse*.

mermaid's-glove (mēr'mādz-gluf), *n.* 1. A name given to the largest of British sponges, *Halschondria oculata*, from its tendency to branch into a form bearing a remote resemblance to a glove with extended fingers. It sometimes attains a height of 2 feet.—2. A kind of alcyonarian polyp, *Alcyonium digitatum*, same as *dead-men's-fingers*.

mermaid's-hair (mēr'mādzh-här), *n.* A blackish-green filamentous species of seaweed, *Lyngbya majuscula*. See *Lyngbya*.

mermaid's-head (mēr'mādzh-hed), *n.* A popular British name of a spatangoid sea-urchin, as the *Spatangus* or *Amphidetus cordatus*. Also called *heart-urchin*.

mermaid's-purse (mēr'mādzh-pärs), *n.* An egg-



Mermaid's-purse. The purse of Nursehound (*Sylliorhynchus stellatus*), about natural size.

case or ovi capsule of a skate, ray, or shark. Also called *sea-purse* and *sea-barrow*.

These cases are frequently found on the sea shore, and are called *mermaid's purses*. *Farrell, British Fishes*.

mermaid-weed (mēr'mād-wēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Potamogeton*, which consists of two marsh-herbs of North America and the West Indies, having comb-toothed leaves and inconspicuous flowers.

mermalade, *n.* An obsolete form of *marmalade*.

merman (mēr'man), *n.* *pl.* *mermen* (-men). [Early mod. E. also *mereman, meremman, *< ME. mereman (= D. merman = G. mermann), < mero¹ + man. Cf. merman and mermaid.*] 1. A fabulous man of the sea, with the lower part of the body that of a fish.

A thing tarmoyling in the sea we spide,

Like to a mereman.

John Taylor, Works, li. 22. (*Nares*)

2. In *her.*, same as *triton*. **merman** (mēr'mān), *n.* [*< Mermis + -an*] A land-hairworm of the family *Mermidae* or *Mermithidae*. In their early stages these worms are parasitic in the visceral cavities of insects, and the young are able to move over the ground or even on trees during heavy dews or in wet weather.

mermin, *n.* [ME, also *mermyne*, *pl.* *merminen*, *< meremennin, < AS. meremennin, meremennin, meremennin, f. (= MD. meremine, meremine, f. = MLG. meremine = OHG. meremanne, meremennin, meremennin, mermin, mormin, n. = merminni, merminna, f., MHG. mereminn, merminne, f., a mermaid, = (with additional suffix) Icel. marmennill, marmendill (mod. marmendill), also margmelli = Norn. marmale, a sea-goblin, < mere, sea, + mennen, fem. of man, man, man see mere¹ and man, and cf. merman.] A mermaid or merman.*

The coast of Rome. sig. saw | mermyne in likenes of men and of women.

Trevius, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon

Ther heo funde in the merminnen

That beoth deor of michele ginnen

Layamon, l. 68.

Mermis (mēr'mis), *n.* [NL, *< Gr. μέρμις, a cord, string.*] The typical genus of *Mermithidae*. *M. negrescens* and *M. alba* are examples.

Mermithidae (mēr-mith'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Mermis (Mermith-) + -idae*] A family of nematoid worms, typified by the genus *Mermis*, belonging to the order *Gordaceae*, the land-hairworms. They are apterous *Nematoidae*, with a very long filiform body and six oral papillae, the male having two spicules and three rows of papillae on the broadened caudal region. The worms in their larval state are parasitic, like the true gordians, being found in the bodies of various insects. When mature they live in the ground, and sometimes swarm to the surface in such numbers as to give rise to the vulgar belief that it has rained worms. Also *Mermithidae*, *Mermithae*.

meroblast (mēr'ō-blāst), *n.* [*< Gr. μέρος, a part (see merit), + βλαστός, a germ.*] In *embryol.*, a meroblastic ovum; an egg or ovum containing food-yolk or nutritive protoplasm besides the formative or germinal protoplasm, distinguished from *holoblast*.

meroblastic (mēr'ō-blas'tik), *a.* [*< meroblast + -ic*] In *embryol.*, partially germinal, applied by Remak to those eggs in which there is much food-yolk which does not undergo segmentation or take part in germination, opposed to *holoblastic*. Birds, reptiles, most fishes, and most invertebrates have meroblastic eggs.

merocoele (mēr'ō-sē), *n.* [*< Gr. μέρως, thigh, + κόη, tumor.*] Femoral hernia. See *hernia*. **merocerite** (mēr'ō-sē-rit), *n.* [*< Gr. μέρως, thigh, + κέρως, horn, + -ite²*] In *Crustacea*, one of the joints of an antenna, borne upon the ischioerite. See *antenna*.

meroceritic (mēr'ō-sē-rit'ik), *a.* [*< merocerite + -ic*] Of the nature of a merocerite.

merogastrula (mēr'ō-gas'trō-lā), *n., pl.* *merogastrulae* (-lā). [NL, *< Gr. μέρος, a part, + NL. gastrula, q. v.*] The gastrula, of whatever form, of a meroblastic egg. It is a discogastrula if the partial segmentation is discoidal, a perigastrula if the segmentation is superficial as well as partial.

merogenesis (mēr'ō-jen'ē-sis), *n.* [NL, *< Gr. μέρος, a part, + γένεσις, generation: see genesis.*] In *biol.*, segmentation, origination of the segments of which an organized body may consist. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 183.

merogenetic (mēr'ō-jen'ē-tik), *a.* [*< merogenesis, after genesis.*] Pertaining to, characterized by, or exhibiting merogenesis.

merohedral (mēr'ō-hē'dral), *a.* [*< Gr. μέρος, a part, + ὅρα, seat, base, + -al*] In *crystal.*, same as *hemihedral*.

merohedrium (mēr'ō-hē'drī-um), *n.* [As *merohedral* + -ium] Same as *hemihedrium*.

merostic (mēr'ō-sis'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. μέρος, a part, + στίς, egg (ovum), + -istic*] Secreting not only ova, but also vitelligenous cells, applied to the ovaries of insects. See *ovostic*.

Dr. A. Brandt has proposed the term panostic for ovaries of the first mode, and merostic for those of the second and third modes of development.

Huxley, Ann. Invert., p. 381.

meromorph (mēr'ō-mōrf), *a.* Same as *meromorphous*.

meromorphic (mēr'ō-mōrf'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μέρος, part, fraction, + μορφή, form.*] Similar in nature to a rational fraction. — **Meromorphic function**, in the theory of functions, a function which, so long as the variable remains within a certain part of the plane of imaginary quantity within which the function is said to be meromorphic, varies continuously, has a derivative, and is monotonic except in going round certain points or isolated values of the variable called *poles*, at which the function becomes infinite. The function is, therefore, of the nature of a fraction whose numerator and denominator may be infinite series. An older name is *fractionary function*.

Meromyaria (mēr'ō-mī-ā-ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Gr. μέρος, a part, + μύς, a muscle, + -aria.*] One of the three principal divisions of the *Nematodea*, containing those threadworms which have only eight longitudinal series of muscle-cells, two between each dorsal and ventral line and lateral area respectively. See *Polymyaria*, *Holomyaria*.

meromyarian (mēr'ō-mī-ā-ri-ān), *a.* [*< Meromyaria + -an*] Of or pertaining to the *Meromyaria*.

meroparonymy (mēr'ō-pa-ron'ī-mī), *n.* [*< Gr. μέρος, a part, + παρωνυμία, paronymy: see paronymy.*] Partial paronymy, adoption or naturalization of a Latin or Greek word in only one or two modern languages. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 519. [*Hare*].

Meropidae (mēr'ō-pī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Merops + -idae*] An Old World family of tenebrionid picean birds, typified by the genus *Merops*, the bee-eaters or apaposts. They have short notogaster, the bill long, slender, and acute, the sternum four notched behind the carotid angle, the mesocephalon nude, and a spinal aperture. The range of the family is extensive, including the Palearctic, Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australasian regions. The family contains upward of 30 species, divided into several genera, and by Gray into 2 subfamilies, *Nycturnathura* and *Meropinae*. See cut under *bee-eater*.

meropidan (mēr'ō-pī-dān), *a* and *n.* I. *a* Pertaining to the *Meropidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A bird of the family *Meropidae*.

Meropinae (mēr'ō-pī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Merops + -inae*] The leading subfamily of *Meropidae*, containing nearly all the species.

meropodite (mēr'ō-pō-dīt), *n.* [*< Gr. μέρος, thigh, + ποδ- (pod-) = E. foot, + -ite²*] The fourth joint of a developed endopodite, between the ischiopodite and the carpopodite. See cut under *endopodite*.

meropoditic (mēr'ō-pō-dīt'ik), *a.* [*< meropodite + -ic*] Of the nature of a meropodite, as, the meropoditic segment of the leg.

Merops (mēr'rops), *n.* [NL, *< L. merops, < Gr. μέρος, a bird, the bee-eater, appar. the same as μέρος, speaking, endowed with speech, < μέρος, a part, μέρος, divide, + ὄψ, voice.*] The typical genus of *Meropidae*. Birds of this genus are of lithe and slender form, somewhat like that of the swallow, which they also resemble in their mode of flight. The bill is long and slender, the wings are long and pointed,

the tail has the two middle feathers lengthened, and the plumage is beautifully variegated with bright colors. They prey on insects, especially bees, wasps, and other hymenoptera, which they capture on the wing. There are several species, the best-known of which is *M. apiculator*, the only one of general distribution in Europe, though a second, *M. aegyptius*, is also found in parts of Europe. See *bee eater*. Also called *Apiculator*.

merorganization (me-'rō-'gan-'i-'vā-'shon), *n* [*<* Gr *μέρος*, part, + *E organization*] Organization in part, or partial organization. [Rare] **meros**, **merus** (mē-'ros, -us), *n* [*<* NL, *<* Gr *μέρος*, thigh] 1 In *zool*, one of the joints of a maxilliped. — 2 In *anat*, the thigh, femur, or femoral segment of the hind limb, extending from the hip to the knee, and corresponding to the brachium of the fore limb.

merosomal (mer-'ō-sō-mal), *a* [*<* *merosome* + *-al*] Of the nature of a merosome.

merosome (mer-'ō-sōm), *n* [*<* Gr *μέρος*, a part, + *σώμα*, body] In *zool*, one of the definite successive parts or segments of which the body is composed, a metamere, a somite. Thus, one of the rays of a starfish, or one of the rings of a worm or crustacean, is a *merosome*.

Merostomata (mer-'ō-stō-'mā-'tā), *n*, *pl* [*<* NL, *<* Gr *μέρος*, a part, + *στόμα*, mouth] A group of articulated animals to which various values and limits have been assigned. (a) Named by De Blainville as an order of crustaceans, containing the horseshoe crabs, together with certain heterogeneous forms. (b) Extended to the *Limulidae* and the *Eurypteridae*. (c) Extended to the *Limulidae*, *Eurypteridae*, and *Trilobita*, as a class of crustaceans synonymous with *Gigantotracia* and with *Palaeoarida*. (d) Having the same limits as (c), but associated with the *Arachnida*. (e) Restricted, as an order of crustaceans, to the *Limulidae* synonymous with *Xiphonera*. (f) Restricted, as an order of *Gigantotracia* to the *Eurypteridae*, and synonymous therewith. See *Paleozoologia*. *Hemalobranchia* is a synonym.

merostomatous (mer-'ō-stōm-'u-tus), *a* [*<* *Merostomata* + *-ous*] Pertaining to the *Merostomata*, or having their characters.

merostome (mer-'ō-stōm), *n* One of the *Merostomata*, as a trilobite or a horseshoe-crab.

merostomous (mer-'ō-stō-'mō-sus), *a* [*<* *merostome* + *-ous*] Same as *merostomatous*.

-merous. [*<* Gr *-μερής*, combining form of *μέρος*, a part] A suffix denoting 'parted,' 'divided into parts' often used in botany with a numerical prefix, as 2-*merous*, 3-*merous*, etc., to be read *dimerous*, *trimerous*, etc., according to the Greek.

Merovingian (mer-'ō-vin-'jī-an), *a* and *n* [= F *Merovingien*, *<* ML *Merovingi*, the descendants of *Meroveus*, an ancestor of the founder of the dynasty, *<* OIG **Merowig* or *Merwig*] 1 A taking name from Merowig or Merwig (L *Meroveus*), an alleged chief or king of a part of the Salian Franks and grandfather of Clovis, as, the *Merovingian* race, dynasty, or period. (Clovis in vading the Roman part of Gaul in A. D. 486 founded the Merovingian or first race of French kings (several often reigning at the same time in different parts of France), which was succeeded by the Carolingian dynasty in 751 or 752. Some suppose *Merowig* or *Meroveus* to have been the patronymic of the family or clan of Clovis, derived from a more remote ancestor. — *Merovingian writing*, a variety of cursive script full of flourishes and difficult en-lacements and combinations of letters, peculiar to the Merovingian period in France, used in many documents still in existence.

The writing of the Frankish empire to which the title of *Merovingian* has been applied had a wider range than the other national hands. It had a long career both for diplomatic and literary purposes. In this writing, as it appears in documents, we see that the Roman cursive is subjected to a lateral pressure so that the letters received a curiously cramped appearance while the heads and tails are exaggerated to inordinate length.

Knapp, *Hrt*, XVIII 167

II *n* A member of the family to which the first dynasty of French kings belonged. See I. **meroxene** (me-'rōk-'sēn), *n* [*<* Gr *μέρος*, a part, + *ξένος*, strange, foreign] A variety of the kind of mica called *biotite*, distinguished by its optical characters. See *biotite* and *mica*. The name was early given by Breithaupt to the Vesuvian *biotite*, but has recently been limited by Tschermak to those kinds of *biotite* in which the optic axial plane is parallel to the plane of symmetry.

merpeople (mer-'pē-'pl), *n*, *pl* [*<* *mer-* (in *mermaid*, *merman*) + *people*] Fabled inhabitants of the sea with a human body and a fish-like tail, a collective name for mermaids and mermen. *Gill*, *Forum*, III 85.

merret, *t* A Middle English form of *marl*. **merrify** (mer-'i-fī), *v*, *t*, pret and pp *merrified*, ppi *merrifying* [*<* *merry* + *-fy*] To cause to be or become merry. [Rare]

It merrified us all.

Mme D Arblay, *Diary*, I 324 (*Davees*).

merrily (mer-'i-lī), *adv* [*<* ME *merily*, *merely* *<* *merry* + *-ly*] In a merry, cheerful, or glad manner, with mirth and jollity.

merrimake (mer-'i-māk), *n* and *v* See *merry-make*.

merriment (mer-'i-ment), *n* [*<* *merry* + *-ment*] 1 The state of being merry or frolicsome, hilarious enjoyment, jollity, as, boisterous merriment.

Yet was there not with her else any one,

That to her might move cause of merriment.

Spenser, *F Q*, II vi 3.

His deep eye laughter stirr'd

With merriment of kingly pride.

Tennyson, *Arabian Nights*.

2 The act of making merry; mirthful entertainment, frolic.

A number of merriments and jests wherewith they have pleasantly moved much laughter at our manner of serving God.

Hooker, *Ecclies*, Polity, v 80.

We therefore met your loves

In their own fashion, like a merriment.

Shak, *L L L*, v 2 794.

3† A short comedy or play.

Some menial servants of mine own are ready

For to present a merriment.

Ford, *Fancies*, v 4.

—*syn*. See *jolly*. **merriness** (mer-'i-nēs), *n* [*<* *merry* + *-ness*] 1 The quality of being merry, mirthfulness. [Rare]

Be it as the style shall give us cause to climb in the merriness.

Shak, *L L L*, I 1 202.

2† Pleasure, happiness.

Wyf and chyldren that men dayen for cause of delit

and of merynesse.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, III prose 2.

merrow (mer-'ō), *n* [*<* Ir *moruach*, *moruadh*, a mermaid, *<* *muir*, the sea, see *mer*†] A mermaid.

An Irishman caught a merrow, with her enchanted

cap lying beside her.

Barrow Gould, *Myths of the Middle Ages*, p 505.

merry (mer-'i), *a* [Early mod E *merrie*, *<* ME *merre*, *mirre*, *myrie*, *murru*, *murge*, *<* AS *meriga*, *myriga*, *myrige*, *myrige*, also syncopated *murge*, *gen myrige*, etc., in *pl merge*, *mergan*, pleasant, delightful (said of grass, trees, landscape, the world, music, song, etc., not applied to a humorous or sportive mood, nor to speech or conduct), appar without Teut cognates, and perhaps, with AS adj suffix *-ig*, *<* I *gacl* *muir*, mirthful, playful, wanton, cf I *gacl* *muir*, play, mirth, levity, madness, Gael *muir*, v, play, sport, *myrigach*, playful, merry. Hence *mirth*.] 1 Exciting feelings of enjoyment and gladness, causing cheerfulness or light-heartedness, pleasant, delightful, happy as, the merry month of May, a merry spectacle.

That hee had dolyverd hym out of his peynne,

And brought hym into a myrrour (merrier) place.

Chrom, *Vladun*, p 125 (*Hallswell*).

The person was myrr and softe, and the contre felle and

delitable.

Merrin (E E T S), III 184.

When the merry bells ring round

Milton, *L Allegro* 1 93.

2 Playfully cheerful or gay, enlivened with gladness or good spirits, mirthful in speech or action, frolicsome, hilarious; jubilant as, a merry company.

On that othly syde he was oon of the beste folowes and

myrrant that myght be founde.

Merrin (E E T S), II 186.

Be merry, be merry my wife has all

For women are shrews, both short and tall,

'Tis merry in hall, when beards wag all.

Shak, 2 Hen IV, v 3 36 (song).

Be merry, sister, I shall make you laugh anon

B Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v 2.

3 Sportive and mirthful in quality or character, jocund, jovial, rollicking, funny as, a merry heart, a merry song.

This riding rime smoth most aptly to wryte a merru tale,

so Rhythme royall is fittest for a graue discourse.

Gascogne, *Notes on Eng Verse* (ed Arber), § 16.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt Signior Benedick

and her.

Shak, *Much Ado*, I 1 62.

4 Brisk, lively; cheery.

Thus to the sea faire Maudlin is gone

With her gentle master God send them a merry wind.

The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV 383).

We tacked about and stood our course W and by S, with

a merry gale in all our sails.

Wuthrop, *Hist New England*, I 18.

5† Full of gibes, sneering; sarcastic. *Sp Atterbury* — As merry as a gig. See *gig*† — Merry dancers. See *dancer* — Merry Greek. See *Greek* — Merry men, followers, retainers.

His merse men comanded he

To make him bothe game and glee.

Chaucer, *Sir Thopas*, I 128.

They drave back our merry men,

Three acres breadth and mair.

Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII 318).

Merry time, merry weather, pleasure, joy, delight.

Whi, doth not this cow make merry wether in thy dish?

MS, *Dagby* 41, t 8. (*Hallswell*).

The Merry Monarch, Charles II. of England. — The more the merrier, the larger the company the greater the enjoyment.

But vchon enle we wolde were fyf,

The mo the myrrer so god me blisse.

Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), I 849.

To make merry, to be jovial, indulge in feasting and mirth. See *merrymake* = *syn*. 1-3. *Mirthful*, *Jovial*, etc (see *jolly*), gleeful.

merry (mer-'i), *v*, *t* [*<* *merry*†, *a*] To make merry or glad, please; gratify, delight. [Rare]

Though pleasure merries the senses for a while, yet hor

ror after vultures the unconsuming heart.

Falham, *Resolves*, p 43.

merry (mer-'i), *adv* [*<* ME *merre*, *myrre*, *<* *merry*†, *a*] Merrily, in a lively manner.

Daunith he myrry that is myrthesles?

Chaucer, *Parlament of Foules*, I 592.

merry (mer-'i), *n* [Orig **merrie*, then *merries*, applied as a plural to the fruit, whence the sing *merry*, *<* F *merse*, wild cherry, origin uncertain. Cf *cherry*†, ult *<* F *cerise*, cherry.]

The wild cherry of England, *Prunus avium*.

merry-andrew (mer-'i-an-'drō), *n* [*<* *merry*† + *Andrew*, a man's name, see *Andrew*] The name *Andrew* may refer to some buffoon of that name, of whom nothing is now known (cf a similar use of some man's name in *smat Aleck*, a slang term for a would-be smart fellow), or it may be a general appellation like *zany*, a merry-andrew, ult identical with *John*.

There appears to be no evidence for the assertion (appar. first made by Hearne) that the name orig referred to *Andrew Boorde*, doctor of physic in the reign of Henry VIII, the author of the "Introduction to Knowledge" and other works, and to whom several jest-books were erroneously ascribed (perhaps because of his surname, which recalls ME *boorde*, *borde*, *bourde*, a jest, see *bourd*†). One whose business it is to make sport for others by jokes and ridiculous posturing, a buffoon, a clown.

The Italian Merry Andrews took their place,

And quito da baudh'd the Stage with lowd grimace.

Dryden, *Epil* to *Univ* of Oxford (1678), I 11.

merrybought, *n* [Formerly also *meribowke*, appar *<* *merry*† + *bouk*†] A cold posset.

A sillibub or merribowke.

Cotgrave.

merry-go-down (mer-'i-gō-'doun'), *n* Strong ale, or huff-cap. [Old cant.]

I present you with merru, and you can do no less than present mee with the best morning's draught of merry go downe in your quarters.

Nashe, *Lettersto Striffe*, Ded (*Harl Misc*, VI 146).

merry-go-round (mer-'i-gō-'round'), *n* A revolving machine, consisting of a series of wooden horses or carriage-seats, mounted on a circular platform, on or in which children and sometimes grown persons ride for amusement. In the United States also called a *carrousel*.

merry-maid (mer-'i-mād), *n* A dialectal form of *mermaid*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

merrymake (mer-'i-māk), *v*, *t*, pret and pp *merrymade*, ppr *merrymaking* [Also *merri-make*, *<* *merry*† + *make*†] To make merry, frolic.

With thee 'twas Marian's dear delight

To moll all day, and merrymake at night.

Gay, *Shepherd's Week*, Tuesday.

The weak and wronged shall sit with me,

And eat and drink, and merrymake and go,

Singing a holiday for every one.

Harper's Mag, LXVIII 180.

merrymake (mer-'i-māk), *n* [*<* *merrymake*, *v*] A merrymaking, sport, pastime. Also written *merrymake*.

But when he saw her toy, and gibe, and geare,

And passe the bonds of modest merrymake,

Her dalliance he despit'd and follies did forsake.

Spenser, *F Q*, II vi 21.

We'll have feasts

And funerals also, merrymakes and wars.

Mrs Browning, *Drama of Exile*.

merrymaking (mer-'i-mā-'king), *n* The act of making merry; a convivial entertainment, a gay festival.

Is this a place for mirthful cheer?

Can merrymaking enter here?

Wordsworth, *Matron of Jedborough*.

merrymaking (mer-'i-mā-'king), *a* Producing mirth or sport.

His talents lending to exalt the freaks

Of merrymaking beggars provoked

To laughter multiplied in louder peals

By his malicious wit.

Wordsworth, *Excursion*, vi.

merryman (mer-'i-man), *n*. A dialectal form of *merman*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

merryman (mer-'i-man), *n*, *pl* *merrymen* (-men) A merry-andrew; a buffoon; a clown used as an appellative or pretended surname for a clown: as, Mr *Merryman*.

mesaine



Wordsworth, The Waggoner



Helmet with Mask in two parts **Spanish 16th century**

Helmet with Meshail in two parts Spanish 16th century

mesomœboid (mes-n-mœ'boïd), *n* [*<* Gr *μέσος*, middle, + NL *amœba*, *q v*, + Gr *εἶδος*, form] One of the free amœbiform cells of the mesoderm or middle germ-layer of the embryo, also, a leucocyte or wandering cell of the adult.

mesaraic (mes-a-rā'ik), *a* and *n* [*(hi* **mesa-*
raika), pertaining to the mesenteries, *<* *mesaraiou*
(*se* *derma*), the mesentery, *<* *μῆσσι*, middle (*see*
meson), *†* *αἶμα*, the flank, belly, *<* *αἶμα*, *thim*,
lean (*cf* *mesenteric*)] **I**, *a* In *anat*, of or per-
taining to the mesentery, *mesenteric* chiefly
in the compound *omphalomesaraic*

II. *n* Same as *misentery*
mesaraical (mes-a-ra'i-kal), *a* [*< mesaran +*
-al] Same as *mesaran* Also, erroneously,
misaraical

Vena porta is a vein coming from the concave of the liver, and receiving those *numerous* veins by whom he takes the chylus from the stomach and guts, and conveys it to the liver
Bartolin, Anat. of Mol., p. 97

mesarteritis (mes-ar-te-i-tis), *n* [*G* *μέσος*, middle, + *αρτηρία*, an artery, + *-itis*] In *pathol*, inflammation of the middle coat of an artery

mesaticephali (mes'a-ti-sel'a-lī), *n* *pl* [NL
see *mesaticephalic*] Persons whose skulls are
mesaticephalic
mesaticephalic (mes'a-ti-sel'a-līk or -sel'a-

mesencephalic (mes-*en*-sef-ah-lik or -seh-ah-lik), *n* [*(fr* *mesencephalon*, Attic *mesentē*, midmost (poet superl of *phān*, middle), + *kephalē*, head *see cephalic*)] Having an index of breadth from 75 to 80 (Topinard) applied to skulls

Skulls are classified according to their cephalic indices into three groups - dolichocephalic, *mesocephalic*, and brachycephalic. *Nature* XXXIII 4

mesaventure, **mesaventure**, *n* Middle English forms of *misadventure*
mescal (mek-ul'), *n* [*Sp mescal*, < *Mex*

mexcal] A strong intoxicating spirit distilled from pulque, the fermented juice of the *Agave Americana* of Mexico. Also **mexcal**, **mexcal**.

Merycopotamoidea (mer'1-ko-pot-a-moi'dō-a),
n pl. [NL, < *Merycopotamus* + -oidea] A
superfamily founded by Cullen (1979) for the

superfamily founded by Gill in 1872 for the reception of the family *Merycopotamidae*

Merycopotamus (mer'1-kō-pot'a-nus), n
[NL, < Gr μῆρως (μῆρως-), a ruminating animal
(δ μῆρως, μῆρως, ruminare), + ποταμός,
river Cf hyppopotamus] The typical and only
genus of the family *Merycopotamidae*, founded
by Falconer and Cantleroy upon remains from
the Sivalik hills of India.

mest, *n* An obsolete form of *mest*¹
mes-t. An obsolete form of the prefix *mis*-²
mesa (mä'sá), *n* [Sp, < L *mensa*, a table see
*mensal*¹.] A table-land, a broad and flat river-

terrace, a level or gently sloping region This Spanish word is in common use throughout the southwestern part of the United States where large areas, especially on the Colorado river and its branches, are table lands, deeply intersected by valleys (cañons) of erosion, which are often 1,000 or 2,000 feet deep, and occasionally much more

mesad (mé'sad), *adv* [*mes(on)* + *-ad*³] Toward the meson, in a feral direction *B G Wilder*.

mesail, meszail, *n* [OF ?] The vizor of a helmet, especially of the armet, or any headpiece having the face-opening covered by two separate movable parts, the upper one of which contained the willère, or sight-opening. See *cut* in next column.

mesal (mes'al), *a* [*meson* + *-al*] Middle

mésalliance (mā-zal-li-ous'), n. [F] Same as mésalliance.

mesally (mes'al-1), *adv.* In the meson or median plane of the body. as, to cut *mesally*, to be situated *mesally*. Also *mesially*.

meselset, n A Middle English form of *mis-
case*



mesel (mez'el), *n* [Early mod E also *mesell*, *mesell* (rare, the word being prop ME only), < ME. *mesel*, *mesell*, a leper, < OF. *mesel*, *mezel*, *mesel*, *mesel*, *mesel*, *mesel*, *mesel*, *mesel*, *mesel*, etc., a leper, leprosy, < ML. *mesellus*, a leper, lit a wretched person, a wretch, < L. *misellus*, a wretch, a noun use of *misellus*, wretched, unfortunate, dim of *misellus*, wretched see *misellus*, of which *mesel* is thus ult a dim form, without dim force. The word *mesel* became practically obsolete before the middle of the 16th century, being supplanted by *leper*. It has been to some extent confused by writers with *meselen* (ME. *meselen*, *meselen*), see *meselen*. There is no authorized form **meselle* or **mesellery* for *mesel*, *mesellery*, such spellings being recent sophistications of the proper ME spellings *mesel*, *mesellery*, due to the confusion mentioned.] A leper

In that Flom Jordan, Naaman of Syrie bathed him, that was full of leprosy, but he was *meselle*, and there anon he took his heels
Mandeville, Travels p 104

He that repveth his neighbor, outhet he repveth hym by som harm of peyne that he bath on his body, as *mesel*, "croked harlot," or by som synne that he dooth
Chaucer, Parson's Tale

Abaffled up and down the town for a *mesel* and a soundred
London Probyal, II 4 (Nares)

meselled, *a* [Also *meseld*, *mezeld*, *meseld*, *meseld*, *meseld*, *meseld* (after OF. *mesel*, pp), < *mesel* + -ed² Prob confused with *meseld*] Leprous

Mesell [F], a *meselled*, scurvie, leprosy, leprosy per son
Colgrave

meselledness, *n* [Also *meseldness*, *meseldness*, < *meseld* + -ness] Leprosy

Meselerie [F], *meseldness*, leprosy, scurviness
Colgrave

mesel-houset, *n* [ME, < *mesel* + *house*¹] A hospital for lepers

And to *meselle* houses of that same lond,
Thre thousand marke onto thre spense he fond
Rob of Brunne, p 136

mesellet, *n* A Middle English form of *mesellus*
Cath Ang, p 236

meselery, *n* [ME, also *meselrie*, *meselrie*, < OF. *meselerie*, *meselerie*, *meselerie*, *meselerie* (ML. *meselaria*), leprosy, also a house for lepers, < *mesel*, a leper see *mesel*] Leprosy

Payne is sent by the lightwys sonde of God, and by his suffrance, be it *meselerie*, or maladye, or maladye
Chaucer, Parson's Tale

Mesembryanthemes (me-sem'brī-an-thē'mā-ē), *n* pl [NL (Fenzl, 1835), < *Mesembryanthemum* + -es] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Ricoidae*, characterized by having leaves without stipules, and the tube of the calyx adherent to the ovary. It includes 2 genera, *Mesembryanthemum*, the type, and *Tetragonia*, and about 330 species, which, although having a wide range, abound principally in the southern part of Africa. The group was originally regarded as an order. Sometimes written *Mesembryaceae* and *Mesembryaceae*.

Mesembryanthemum (me-sem'brī-an-thē'mum), *n* [NL (Dillenius, 1719), prop **Mesembryanthemum*, < (Gr. *mesembrya*, midday, the south (< *μέσος*, middle, + *ἡμέρα*, day), + *ἄνθος*, a flower, < *άνθος*, bloom, < *άνθος*, a flower see *anther*] A large genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Ricoidae*, the fig-marigold family, type of the tribe *Mesembryanthemeae*. They are erect or prostrate fleshy herbs, some times slightly woody, with thick fleshy leaves and showy white, yellow, or rose-colored flowers in terminal or axillary clusters. The fruit is a capsule, which is hygroscopic, swelling out and opening in the rain, and so allowing the seeds to escape. The genus embraces some 800 species, reaching by far its greatest development in South Africa, a few species, mostly littoral, being scattered in the Canaries, the Mediterranean region, Australia, etc. A general name for the species is *fig marigold*, also *midday flower* and *pig's face*. *M. crystallinum* is the ice plant (which see). *M. acutifolium* and *M. edule* of South Africa are called *Hottentot fig*. *M. dolabriforme* is the hatchet-leaved fig marigold (see cut under *dolabriform*). See *dog's-chop*, *cat chop*, and *fig*.

mesembryo (me-sem'brī-ō), *n* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ἐμβρυον*, embryo see *embryo*] The blastula stage of the ova of metazoans, parallel with the adult colonies of such protozoans as *Eudorina*. Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1887.

mesembryonic (me-sem'brī-on'ik), *a* [Gr. *mesembryon* + -ic] Of or pertaining to a mesembryo

mesencephalic (mes'en-sef'al'ik or -sef'al-ik), *a* [Gr. *mesencephalon* + -ic] Situated in the midst of the encephalon, as the midbrain, or of pertaining to the mesencephalon as, the mesencephalic segment of the brain

mesencephalon (mes-en-sef'a-lon), *n*, pl *mesencephala* (-lā) [NL, < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ἐνέφαλος*, brain see *encephalon*] The midbrain; a segment of the encephalon consisting essentially of the corpora quadrigemina or optic

lobes and the crura cerebri. See *brain*. Also *mesencephal*, *mesencephalon*.

mesenchyma (mes-eng'ki-mā), *n*. [NL.] Same as *mesenchyme*

mesenchymal (mes-eng'ki-mal), *a* [Gr. *mesenchyma* + -al] Pertaining to, consisting of, or derived from mesenchyme; mesenchymatous

The ordinary mesenchymal cells
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III 194

mesenchymatous (mes-eng'kim'a-tus), *a*. [Gr. *mesenchyma* + -ous] Same as *mesenchymal*

The body cavity contains mesenchymatous elements
Jour. Roy. Microsc. Soc., Feb., 1898, p 54

mesenchyme (mes-eng'kim), *n*. [Gr. *mesenchyma*, < (Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ἐχ्यूμα*, an infusion)] The tissue or substance of the mesoderm of some animals, as sponges.

mesenna, *musenna* (mē-, mū-sen'ā), *n*. [African] The bark of *Albizia anthelmintica*. It is used as a tennafuge. Also called *basenna*, *hesenna*.

mesentera, *n* Plural of *mesenteron*.

mesenteria, *n* Plural of *mesenterium*.

mesenterial (mes-en-tē'rī-al), *a* [Gr. *mesenterion* + -al] Same as *mesenteric*

The low development of the mesenterial filament.
Microsc. Science, XXVIII 425

mesenteric (mes-en-tē'rīk), *a*. [Gr. *mesenterion* + -ic] Of or pertaining to a mesentery, in any sense as, *mesenteric* attachment — *Mesenteric artery*, an artery which ramifies between the two layers of a mesentery. In man there are two large arteries of this name, superior and inferior, both branches of the abdominal aorta. — *Mesenteric chamber*, the space between any two mesenteries of an actinozoan. — *Mesenteric fever*, *filariasis*, *ganglia*, *gland*. See the nouns — *Mesenteric lymphatic*, a lacteal. — *Mesenteric septum*. Same as *mesentery*. 2 — *Mesenteric vein*, a vein which corresponds to a mesenteric artery.

mesenterica (mes-en-tē'rī-kā), *n*. [NL, < Gr. *mesenterion*, the mesentery see *mesentery*] In bot., the mycelium of certain fungi

mesenteriolium (mes-en-tē-rī-ō-lum), *n* [NL, dim of *mesenterium*, mesentery see *mesentery*] A duplicature of peritoneum connecting the appendix vermiformis with the mesentery

mesenteritis (mes-en-tē-rī'tis), *n* [NL, < *mesenterion* + -itis] In pathol., inflammation of the mesentery

mesenterium (mes-en-tē'rī-um), *n*, pl *mesenteria* (-ā) [NL see *mesentery*] A mesentery

mesenteron (mes-en-tē'-ron), *n*, pl *mesenteria* (-rā) [NL, < (Gr. *mesenterion*, < *μέσος*, middle, + *έντερον*, intestine)] In *embryol*, the interior of the archenteron or primitive intestine, the intestinal cavity in an early stage, bounded by the hypoblast

After the formation of the mesoblast and the separation of a portion of the archenteron, the hypoblastic cavity is known as the *mesenteron*.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I 11

mesenteronic (mes-en-tē'-ron'ik), *a* [Gr. *mesenterion* + -ic] Of or pertaining to the mesenteron

mesentery (mez'en-ter-i), *n*, pl *mesenteries* (-iz) [Gr. *mesenterion*, < (Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *έντερον*, intestine see *enteron*)] 1 In anat., a fold or duplicature of peritoneum investing the intestine or other abdominal viscera wholly or in part, and serving to retain such viscera in its proper position in the abdominal cavity. It consists of two layers of peritoneum, separated in that part of their extent which is wrapped around the viscera, in the rest of their extent lying closely apposed, but still having between them the vessels, nerves, and lymphatics which go to the viscera, together with, usually, a quantity of fat. In man the mesentery of the intestine is connected by its root to the spinal column for a distance of about six inches, from the left side of the second lumbar vertebra to the right sacro-iliac synchondrosis, its breadth, or the distance from the vertebra to the intestinal border, is about four inches. The term *mesentery* is sometimes restricted to the reflection of peritoneum which keeps the small intestine in position, in which case the similar foldings about other viscera have special names, as *mesocaecum*, *mesocolon*, *mesoduodenum*, *mesogastrium*, *mesometrium*, *mesorchium*, *mesorectum*, *mesovarium*. See these words. Also *mesarac*.

2 In *zool*, some structure like a mesentery, a perivisceral or mesenteric septum. (a) In *Actinozoa*, one of the several membranous partitions which radiate from the wall of the gastric sac to that of the body vertically across the somatic or perivisceral cavity, which is thus divided into a corresponding number of mesenteric chambers. (b) In sundry other invertebrates, as annelids, one of the membranous or muscular septa which may subdivide the perivisceral cavity into several partly separate chambers.

mesepimeral (mes-e-pim'e-ral), *a*. [Gr. *mesepimeron* + -al] Of or pertaining to the mesepimeron

mesepimeron (mes-e-pim'e-ron), *n*, pl *mesepimeria* (-rā) [NL, < (Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL *epimeron*, q. v.)] In *entom.*, the epimeron of the

mesothorax; the epimeral sclerite of the mesopleuron.

mesepisternum (mes-ep-i-stēr'num), *n*; pl *mesepisterna* (-nā) [NL, < (Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *episternum*, q. v.)] In *entom.*, one of the mesothoracic episterna.

meseraic, *meseraical*. Erroneous forms of *mesarac*, *mesaraical*.

mesethmoid (mes-eth'moid), *a* and *n*. [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + E. *ethmoid*] 1. *a*. Of or pertaining to the mesethmoid

II. *n* The middle ethmoidal bone, the median element of the compound ethmoid bone. It is the part called in human anatomy the *lamina perpendicularis*, or perpendicular plate of the ethmoid, as distinguished from the lateral masses of that bone, or the ethmoturbinates. See *ethmoid*.

mesethmoidal (mes-eth-moi'dal), *a* [Gr. *mesethmoid* + -al] Same as *mesethmoid*

mesh¹ (mesh), *n* [Formerly also *meash* and *mesh*, and dial *mask*, < ME *maske*, < AS **masc*, transposed *max*, also dim *maxcere* (rare) = MD *masche*, *maesche*, D *maas* = MLG *masche* = OHG *masca*, MHG *G masche* = Icel *moski* = Sw *maska* = Dan *maske*, a mesh, net. Cf. W *masg*, a mesh, network, *mesgl*, a mesh, Lith. *mazgas*, a knot, *megsti*, knot, weave nets.] 1 One of the clear spaces of a net or netting, an opening in network of a size determined by the distance apart of the knots by which the crossing twines or threads are united, also, a clear space between the threads or wires of a sieve

Or spreads his subtle nets from sight,
With twinkling glasses, to betray
The larks that in the meshes light
Dryden, tr. of Horace's Epodes, II

2 Figuratively, network, means of entanglement, anything that serves to entangle or constrain often in the plural as, the *meshes* of the law

A golden mesh to entrap the hearts of men
Faster than gnats in cobwebs
Shak., M. of V., III 2 122

Breaking the mesh of the bramble fine
Whittier, Mogg Megone, I

The home ties that make a web of infinite fineness and soft silken meshes around his heart.
D. G. Mitchell, Reveries of a Bachelor IV

3 *pl* In lace and similar fabrics, the whole background, often formed of threads very irregularly spaced — 4 In *mach*, the engagement of the teeth of gearing as, the *mesh* of a toothed wheel with the teeth of a rack or with the cogs of another wheel — 5 A tool used in embroidery, knitting, etc., for the production of stitching of regular size, and sometimes having a groove to guide the scissors. *Int. Needlework*

mesh¹ (mesh), *v* [Early mod E also *meash* (and **mask*), < ME *masken*, *mesh*, from the noun see *mesh*¹, *n*. Cf. *ymish*] I. *trans* 1 To make in meshes, form the meshes of

Within the loft are many tarry fingered Penelopes mending old nets and *meshing* new ones
Harper's Mag., LXV 5

2 To catch in a net, as fish, hence, to entangle, entrap in meshes

The goodlyhood or beaute which that kynde
In any other lady hadde yet
Kant night the mountance of a knot unhynde
About his herte, of alle Cryseydes net,
He was so narwe ymaked and yknet.
Chaucer, Troilus, III 1733

Meshed in the breers that erat was onely torne
Wyatt, The Lower that fled Loue

This fly is caught, in *meshed* already I will suck him, and lay him by
Beau and Fl., Woman-Hater, IV 2

3 To engage (the teeth of wheels or the teeth of a rack and pinion) with each other

II. *intrans* 1. To make meshes or nets

Net making is a simple and easily acquired art. A little practice in *meshing* is sufficient to develop wonderful dexterity of movement.
Encyc. Brit., XVII 359

2 To become engaged, as the teeth of one wheel with those of another

A pitman consisting of two grooved bars connected by teeth with each other is combined with a gear wheel on a main shaft *meshing* into the teeth.
Sci. Amer., N 8, LXI 73.

mesh², *v* t An obsolete or dialectal form of *mesh¹. *Florio**

meshed (mesh), *a* [Gr. *mesh*¹ + -ed²] Having meshes, also, decorated with a pattern of crossing lines, resembling the meshes of a net as, *meshed* silk

Small *meshed* net about 18 inches deep
Nature, XI, 423

Meshed work, embroidery on netting, the original form of needle-point lace common in the seventeenth century

meshing-net (mesh'ing-net), *n.* A net in the meshes of which fish are caught by their gills, a gill-net.

mesh-stick (mesh'stik), *n.* In making nets, a flat stick with rounded ends and angles, about which the thread or twine is netted or looped, and which gages the size of the meshes so that they are of uniform dimensions.

mesh-structure (mesh'strukt'chur), *n.* In lithol., a sort of network frequently seen in alteration products of minerals, and especially in the commonly occurring change of olivin to serpentine. Also called *net-structure* and *lattice-structure*—the latter when the linear arrangement of the products is such as gives rise to lozenge shaped figures, as in the case of the alterations of hornblende.

meshwork (mesh'wérk), *n.* A network, meshes collectively; a web, a plexus, cancellation.

If this Danton were to burst your mesh-work!—Very curious indeed to consider.

Carlyle, French Rev., II, viii, 2.

meshy (mesh'1), *a.* [*< mesh'1 + -y'1*] 1 Formed like network, reticulated — 2 Resembling network, divided into small equal parts.

When all the treasures of the deep
Into their meshy cells were poured. J. Basilie

mesial (mes'1-al or mē'zī-al), *a.* [*< NL mesialis* (formed according to *medialis*, *medial*), *< Gr μέσος*, middle, mid see *meson*] Pertaining to the middle, being in the middle, in *zool.*, pertaining to or on the middle line or plane of the body, median. Also *mesian* — **Mesial aspect**, the aspect of an organ which is toward the mesial plane or meson, as distinguished from its dextral or sinistral aspect — **Mesial line**, same as *median line* (which see, under *median*) — **Mesial plane**, the meson or meson.

mesially (mes'1- or mē'zī-al-1), *adv.* Same as *mesally*.

mesialward (mes'1-al-wárd), *adv.* [*< mesial + -ward*] Same as *mesad*.

mesian (mes'1-an), *a.* [*< mesian + -ian*] Same as *mesal* or *mesal*. Barclay.

mesion (mes'1-on), *n.* [NL (John Barclay, 1803), *< Gr μέσος*, middle see *mesial*] The middle or median longitudinal plane of the body of a bilaterally symmetrical animal, dividing it into equal and similar right and left halves, the meson.

mesistem (mes'is-tém), *n.* An abbreviation of *mesomeresistem*.

Mesites (me-sí'téz), *n.* [NL, *< Gr μεσίτης*, a mediator, *< μέσος*, middle see *mesial*] 1 A genus of birds peculiar to Madagascar, type of the family *Mesitidae*, presenting a very unusual combination of characters. The general appearance is thrush like, and there are points about the bird which

mesitite (mes'1-tít), *n.* [*< Gr μεσίτης*, a mediator (lit. being in the middle) (see *Mesites*), + *-ite*²] Same as *mesitine-spar*.

mesitule (mes'1-tül), *n.* Same as *mesityl*.

mesityl (mes'1-tíl), *n.* [*< Gr μεσίτης + -yl*] An organic radical, C_6H_5 , whose oxid yields acetone by hydration.

mesitylene (mes'1-ti-lén), *n.* [*< mesityl + -ene*] Trimethyl benzin, an oily, colorless liquid, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_3$, obtained from acetone distilled with half its volume of fuming sulphuric acid. It is a constituent of coal-tar.

mesium (mes'1-um), *n.*, pl *mesia* (-i) [NL, *< Gr μέσος*, middle see *meson*] Same as *meson*, 1 Barclay.

mesjid, *n.* Same as *masjid*.

meskator, *n.* See *mesquit*¹.

meskin, *n.* Same as *maskin*.

meskit¹, *n.* Same as *mesquit*¹.

meskit², *n.* See *mesquit*².

meslé (me-lá'), *a.* [OF., pp of *mesler*, mix see *meddle*, *mill*¹] In her, divided into small parts, paly, bendy, barruly, etc., and alternately a color and a metal.

meslin¹, *n.* and *a.* Same as *maslin*¹.

meslin², *n.* See *maslin*².

mesmer (mez-mér-ē'), *n.* [*< mesmer (ice) + -ee*] The person on whom a mesmerist operates, one who is mesmerized. Imp. Dict.

mesmeric (mez-mér'ik), *a.* [*< Mesmer* (see *mesmerism*) + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to mesmerism, produced by mesmerism, or resembling its effects as, the *mesmeric theory*, *mesmeric sleep*.

Phenomena induced by *mesmeric* or hypnotic methods. Brad., France, p. 11.

Mesmeric lucidity, clairvoyance.

We are especially anxious to witness cases of what is termed *mesmeric lucidity* or clairvoyance.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, April, 1883, p. vi.

Mesmeric promise See the quotation.

Some of the cases adduced — as of the so called *mesmeric promise*, or impression made on the brain in the mesmeric state, which irresistibly works itself out in the subsequent normal condition — present a singular conformity to some of the best physiological speculations on the mechanism of memory. Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I, 288.

mesmerical (mez-mér'1-kal), *a.* [*< mesmer + -al*] Same as *mesmeric*.

mesmerically (mez-mér'1-kal-1), *adv.* In a mesmeric way, in the manner of or according to Mesmer or mesmerism, by mesmeric means.

mesmerisation, **mesmerise**, etc. See *mesmerization*, etc.

mesmerism (mez'mér-izm), *n.* [*< F mesmerisme* (Sp. P. It. *mesmerismo*), so called from Friedrich Anton (or Franz) Mesmer (1733–1815), a German physician, who propounded the theory in 1778, in Paris] 1 The doctrine that one person can exercise influence over the will and nervous system of another, and produce certain phenomena by virtue of a supposed emanation, called *animal magnetism*, proceeding from him, or simply by the domination of his will over that of the person operated on. Original by Mesmer professed to produce his results by the operation of actual magnets, but all such apparatus has long been abandoned and those who profess belief in magnetism as the cause of the phenomena exhibited refer it to the body of the mesmerist. The actual phenomena believed to be produced by this so-called animal magnetism are now explained by modern hypnotism, or artificial somnambulism, which within recent years has been the subject of extended research. It is now generally admitted that there is no force of any kind transmitted from the operator to the person operated upon, and many of the pretensions of mesmerism, such as clairvoyance, are rejected. The term *mesmerism* is still popularly used, often more or less synonymously with *hypnotism*, but more frequently in its original or allied sense. Other terms used more or less synonymously with either *mesmerism* or *hypnotism* are *bravism* (after the English surgeon Braxid, who first studied the phenomena of mesmerism scientifically) and *neurohypnotology*.

By one of my usual processes for reducing the cataleptic state of muscles during hypnotism or *mesmerism*, I was enabled, in a few seconds, to unlock her jaws and open her mouth. Brad., France, p. 59.

2 The influence itself, animal magnetism.

mesmerist (mez'mér-ist), *n.* [*< mesmer (ice) + -ist*] One who practices mesmerism.

The extravagance of the *mesmerists*, who have contended for the reality of clairvoyance in some of their patients. Brad., France, p. 38.

mesmerization (mez'mér-1-zā'shon), *n.* [*< mesmerico + -ation*] The act of mesmerizing, or the state of being mesmerized. Also spelled *mesmerisation*.

mesmerize (mez'mér-iz), *v. t.*, pret and pp *mesmerized*, ppr *mesmerizing* [*< mesmer (ism) + -ize*] To practise mesmerism upon, bring into a mesmeric state, hypnotize. Also spelled *mesmerise*.

The rigidity of the *mesmerized* fingers could be tested with, if possible, even more certainty than their insensibility, by simply telling the "subject," after a minute of mesmerisation, to close his or her fist.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I, 259.

mesmerizer (mez'mér-iz-ér), *n.* One who mesmerizes, a mesmerist. Also spelled *mesmeriser*.

mesmeromania (mez'mér-o-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [*< mesmer (ism) + mania*] Mesmerism regarded as a mania or delusion.

"The *mesmero mania*" says one doctor in the Medical-Chirurgical Review "has nearly dwindled in the metropolis into anile fatuity."

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III, 412, note.

mesmeromaniac (mez'mér-o-mā'ni-ak), *n.* [*< mesmeromania + -ac*, after *maniac*] A person affected with mesmeromania.

mesnality (mē-nal'1-ti), *n.* Same as *mesnalty*.

mesnalty (mē-nal'1-ti), *n.* [*< mesne + -al + -ty* Cf. *mesnality*] The manor or estate of a mesne lord.

And the consequence of construing it otherwise would be dangerous to create a *mesnalty*. But this *mesnalty* doth not extinct the Lord's tenure but he may still charge the lands for it albeit not the person of the tenant. W. dech and W. de, 3 Keble, 554.

mesne (men), *a.* [An archaic spelling of *mesne* (ME *meue*, *< OF mesne*, etc.), retained in law use] In *law*, middle; intervening, intermediate. A *mesne lord* was a feudal lord who held land of a superior, but had granted a part of it to another person. Thus, he was a *tenant to the superior* but *lord or superior* to the second grantee, and thus his *mesne* or *mediate lord*.

They rank from the rank of tenants in chief to the rank of *mesne* tenants.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, IV, 28.

Mesne conveyance See *conveyance* — **Mesne encumbrances**, encumbrances the right of priority of which is intermediate to the dates of two other encumbrances or titles under consideration — **Mesne process**, any process in a suit which intervenes between the original process of writ and the final execution — **Mesne profits**, the profits of an estate which accrue to a tenant in possession intermediate between two dates particularly the commonment and the termination of a possession held without right.

mesoarial (mes-o-ā'1-1-al), *a.* [*< mesoarion + -al*] Of or pertaining to the mesoarion. Encyc. Brit., XII, 660.

mesoarion (mes-o-ā'1-1-um), *n.*, pl *mesoarion* (-a) [NL, *< Gr μέσος + αριον*, dim. of *φόν*, egg Cf. *mesovarium*] A fold of the peritoneum forming the mesentery of the ovary or genital gland of some animals, as fishes; a mesovarium.

The genital glands overlie the kidneys each being suspended by a fold of mesentery (*mesoarion*).

Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 51.

mesoblast (mes'ō-blast), *n.* [*< (th) μέσος*, middle, + *βλαστος*, a germ] The middle one of the three germinal layers of any metazoic embryo, between the epiblast and the hypoblast, the mesoderm. It corresponds to the *vascular layer* of an earlier nomenclature, when the other two layers were called *serous* and *mucous*. By far the greater part of the body of a metazoic animal is derived from the mesoblast.

mesoblastema (mes'ō-blas-tē'ma), *n.*, pl *mesoblastemata* (-mā-ta) [NL, *< Gr μέσος*, middle, + *βλαστέμα*, a shoot, a sprout see *blastema*] The mass or layer of cells which constitutes the mesoblast, the mesoderm in its early germination.

mesoblastemic (mes'ō-blas-tēm'ik), *a.* [*< mesoblastema + -ic*] Of or pertaining to the mesoblastema as, *mesoblastemic cells* or tissue.

mesoblastic (mes-o-blas'tik), *a.* [*< mesoblast + -ic*] Of or pertaining to the mesoblast as, a *mesoblastic cell*, the *mesoblastic layer*.

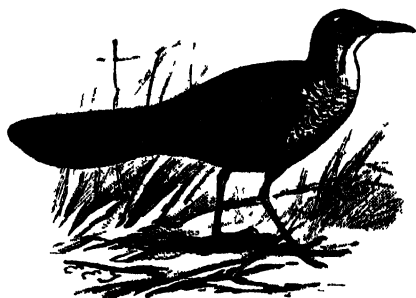
mesobranchial (mes-ō-brang'ki-al), *a.* [*< Gr μέσος*, middle, + *βραγχία*, gills see *branchial*] Overlying the middle of the branchial chambers applied specifically to a median subdivision of the branchial region of the carapace of a crab, called the *mesobranchial lobe*. See cut under *Brachyura*.

mesocæcal (mes-ō-sē'kal), *a.* [*< mesocæcum + -al*] Of or pertaining to the mesocæcum.

mesocæcum (mes-o-sē'kum), *n.*, pl *mesocæca* (-kē) [NL, *< Gr μέσος*, middle, + NL *cæcum*, q. v.] The mesentery of the cæcum and vermiform appendage, the special peritoneal fold which sometimes holds those parts in place.

mesocarp (mes'ō-karp), *n.* [= F. *mesocarpe*, *< NL mesocarpium*, *< Gr μέσος*, middle, + *καρπός*, fruit] In *bot.*, the middle layer of a pericarp when it is possible to distinguish three dissimilar layers, the *sarcocarp*. It is the fleshy substance or edible part of fruits which lies between the epicarp and the endocarp. See cuts under *drupe* and *endocarp*.

Mesocarpacae (mes-ō-kar-pā'sē-ē), *n.* pl. [NL, *< Mesocarpus + -aceae*] One of the three



Mesites variegata

have caused it to be classed with thrushes, pigeons, gallinaceous birds, rails, herons, etc. The nearest relatives of *Mesites* are the sun bitterns (*Eurypyga*) and the kagus (*Rhinoceros*). (See cuts under *Eurypyga* and *kagu*.) *M. variegata* is cinnamon brown varied with black. The genus was founded by Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire in 1848. It is also called *Mesitornis* and *Mesornis*.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of beetles of the family *Calandridae*, of wide distribution and few species. They abound in Madeira and the Canary Islands, breeding in decaying and dead euphorbias and laurels. Two species occur in the United States, *M. nubilundris* and *M. ruficollis*.

3. A genus of fishes same as *Galaxias*. Jenyns, 1842 — 4. A genus of echinoderms.

Mesitidae (me-sit'1-dē), *n.* pl. [NL, *< Mesites + -idae*] A family of gallatorial birds, represented by *Mesites*, and related to the *Eurypyga* and *Rhinoceros*, but not to the *Eupetidae*. Also *Mesitinae*, as a subfamily of *Eupetidae*.

mesitine-spar (mes'1-tin-spär), *n.* [*< mesitine* (*< Gr μεσίτης*, a mediator, lit. being in the middle, + *-me*²) + *spar*²] A carbonate of magnesium and iron intermediate between magnesite and siderite, occurring in yellowish rhombohedral crystals at Traversella in Piedmont.

families of algae into which the group *Conjugata* is divided. The sexual reproduction is by a process of conjugation, which may be either scalariform (that is, between two or several cells of two different filaments) or lateral (that is, between two adjacent cells of the same filament). The result of this conjugation is the production of a globular zygospore, which differs from that produced by the *Zygnemataceae* in that immediately after its formation it divides into two, three, or more cells, the central one only of which is fertile. Sometimes *Mesocarpineae* See *Conjugata*.

Mesocarpus (mes-ō-kar'pus), *n* [NL (Hassall, 1845), < Gr *μῆσος*, middle, + *καρπός*, fruit] A genus of fresh-water algae, typical of the family *Miscocarpaceae*. The copulation is scalariform, and the spores are spherical or oval, between two cylindrical, straight, or slightly lobed cells.

mesocephalic (mes-ō-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a* [*<* Gr *μῆσος*, middle, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-α*] 1. In *cranium*, of medium size; neither large nor small, with a capacity of from 1,350 to 1,450 cubic centimeters.

A skull of variable form, mostly *mesocephalic*.
W H Flower, Pop Sci Mo, XXVIII 317

2. Having a skull of medium breadth or capacity.

mesocephalism (mes-ō-sef'a-lizm), *n*. [*<* *mesocephalic* + *-ism*] The character or state of being mesocephalic. Also *mesocephaly*.

Departures from a width of eight and length of ten (*mesocephalum*), measured from one auricular aperture over the head to the other, and none root over the head to the nucha, determine whether the skull shall be considered long. Amer Nat, XXII 614

mesocephalon (mes-ō-sef'a-lon), *n*, pl *mesocephala* (-lā) [NL, < Gr *μῆσος*, middle, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Same as *mesencephalon*.

mesocephalous (mes-ō-sef'a-lus), *a* [*<* Gr *μῆσος*, middle, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ους*] Mesocephalic.

mesocephaly (mes-ō-sef'a-li), *n*. Same as *mesocephalism*.

mesochil (mes-ō-kil), *n* [*<* NL *mesochilum*, *q v*] Same as *mesochilium*.

mesochilium (mes-ō-kil'i-um), *n* [NL, < Gr *μῆσος*, middle, + *χείλος*, lip] The intermediate part of the lip of such orchids as have this organ separated into three distinct parts. Lindley, Treasury of Botany

mesochorus (me-sok'ō-rus), *n* [*<* Gr *μεσώχρος*, chorus] Same as *coryphæus*, 1.

mesocælia (mes-ō-sē-lī), *n*. Same as *mesocælia*.

mesocælia (mes-ō-sē-lī-ā), *n*, pl. *mesocælia* (-ē) [NL, < Gr *μῆσος*, middle, + *κοιλία*, a hollow, ventricle see *cælia*] The ventricle of the mesencephalon, the mesencephalic cavity of the brain, connecting the diacælia with the epicælia, the aqueduct of Sylvius. B G Wilder

mesocælian (mes-ō-sē-lī-an), *a* [*<* *mesocælia* + *-an*] Of or pertaining to the mesocælia of the brain.

Mesocælia tubular, *mesocælian* roof quadrilobate.
Amer Nat, XXI 914

mesocolic (mes-ō-kol'ik), *a*. [*<* *mesocolon* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the mesocolon as, a *mesocolic* peritoneal fold, *mesocolic* attachment.

mesocolon (me-sok'ō-lon), *n* [NL, < Gr *μεσocolon*, less prop *μεσώκολον*, the part of the mesentery next the colon, < *μῆσος*, middle, + *κόλον*, the colon see *colu* 2] The mesentery of the colon, the peritoneal fold which holds the colon in place.

mesocoracoid (mes-ō-kor'a-koid), *a* and *n* [*<* Gr *μῆσος*, middle, + *Ε coracoid*] 1. *a* Situated between the hypercoracoid and the hypocoracoid.

2. *n* An element in the shoulder-girdle of teleost fishes, disintegrated from the coracoid or paragonal cartilage, and intermediate between or bridging over the hypercoracoid and hypocoracoid. It is developed in the malacopterygian and plecostomid fishes, but is lost in the acanthopterygians.

mesocuneiform (mes-ō-ku'nē-i-fōrm), *n* and *a* [*<* Gr *μῆσος*, middle, + *Ε cuneiform*] 1. *n* In *anat* and *zool*, the middle one of the three cuneiform bones of the tarsus, lying between the ectocuneiform and the entocuneiform. It is in special relation with the head of the second metatarsal bone. Also called *mesosphenoid*.

2. *a* Middle, as a cuneiform bone, pertaining to the mesocuneiform.

mesode (mes'ōd), *n* [*<* Gr *μεσώδης*, a mesode (see *def*), < *μῆσος*, middle, + *αἰδεν*, *αἰδεν*, sing, > *αἰδ*, a song, ode see *ode*] In *ani pros*, a system of metrically different composition in-

tervening between a strophe and its antistrophe. See *epode*.

mesoderm (mes-ō-dērm), *n*. [*<* Gr *μῆσος*, middle, + *δέρμα*, skin] 1. The middle germinal layer of the three-layered embryo of any metazoic animal, lying between the endoderm and the ectoderm. The term is used synonymously with *mesoblast*, the correlation being endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm, hypoblast, mesoblast, and epiblast, or mucous, vascular, and serous layers. Most of the body of every metazoan animal is derived from the mesoderm. When the embryo becomes four layered, as it usually does, this state results from the splitting of the mesoderm into an inner visceral and an outer parietal layer, called respectively *splanchnopleural* and *somatopleural*, or *trochodermotory* and *volventotory*.

2. In *bot*, the middle layer of tissue in the shell of the spore-case of an urn-moss.

mesodermal (mes-ō-dēr-mal), *a* [*<* *mesoderm* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the mesoderm in plants or animals, having a middle germinal layer.

Mesodermalia (mes-ō-dēr-mā'h-ā), *n*, pl [NL, < Gr *μῆσος*, middle, + *δέρμα*, skin] *Spongiocæ* or *Porifera* regarded as a prime division of the grade *Calentera*, whose archenteron is a branching canal-system communicating with the outer water by a set of inhalant and exhalant pores, the sponges opposed to *Epithelaria*, or all other *Calentera* collectively. R von Lendenfeld

mesodermalian (mes-ō-dēr-mā'h-an), *a* and *n* [*<* *Mesodermalia* + *-an*] 1. *a* Pertaining to the *Mesodermalia*, or having their characters.

2. *n* A member of the *Mesodermalia*.

mesodermic (mes-ō-dēr'mik), *a*. [*<* *mesoderm* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a mesoderm or middle germinating layer, mesodermic.

And so form the foundation of the *mesodermic* investment by which the body cavity of the adult is lined.
A Sedgwick, Microsc. Science, XXVII 499

Mesodesma (mes-ō-des'mā), *n* [NL, < Gr *μῆσος*, middle, + *δέρμα*, a band see *desma*] A genus of wedge-shells of the family *Donacidae*, or made type of a family *Mesodermidae*, having a thick solid trigonal shell with two short stout lateral teeth, and the cartilage internal. Species abound in the Australian region.

Mesodesmidae (mes-ō-des'mi-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Mesodesma* + *-idae*] A family of bivalve mollusks, named from the genus *Mesodesma*. J E Gray, 1840

mesodic (mes-ō-dik), *a* [*<* *mesodic* + *-ic*] In *ani pros*, constituting or pertaining to a colon, line, or system of a different length or metrical character interposed between two cola, two sets of uniform lines, or two systems of identical metrical form, especially, constituting, pertaining to, or containing a system of different form intervening between a strophe and its antistrophe. See *epode*, *palinodie*, *periodic*, *proode*.

mesodont (mes-ō-dont), *a* [*<* Gr *μῆσος*, middle, + *ὀδών* (*ōdōn*) = *E tooth*] 1. In *anthropol*, having medium-sized teeth as, the *mesodont* races. 2. In *zool*, pertaining to the *Mesodontia*, or having their characters.

Mesodonta (mes-ō-don'tā), *n*, pl [NL, < Gr *μῆσος*, middle, + *ὀδών* (*ōdōn*) = *E tooth*] A group of extinct mammals of North America, resembling *Insectivora*, characterized by Cope as a suborder of *Bunotheria*, having the incisors not growing from persistent pulps, the molars tubercular and never sectorial, the third trochanter apparently elevated, and the astragalus not grooved above. Ten Eocene genera are referred to this group.

mesoduodenal (mes-ō-dū-ō-dē'nal), *a* [*<* *mesoduodenum* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the mesoduodenum.

mesoduodenum (mes-ō-dū-ō-dē'nūm), *n* [NL, < Gr *μῆσος*, middle, + NL *duodenum*, *q v*] The fold of peritoneum which incloses and supports the duodenum, the duodenal mesentery.

mesogaster (mes-ō-gas'tēr), *n*. [NL, < Gr *μῆσος*, middle, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] 1. An inter-

mediate part of the intestine, extending from the pylorus to the cæcum, and including the small intestine with its annexes, as the liver and pancreas, also, in the fetus, the umbilical vesicle. It is commonly called the *mid-gut*.—2 [cap] A genus of fossil fishes. *Agassiz*.

mesogastral (mes-ō-gas'tral), *a*. [*<* *mesogaster* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the mesogaster.

mesogastric (mes-ō-gas'trik), *a* [*<* *mesogastrum* + *-ic*] 1. Of or pertaining to the mesogastrum; umbilical as a region of the abdomen; mesenteric with reference to the stomach or to the mesogaster.—2. In *Crustacea*, situated in the middle of the gastric lobe of the carapace specifically applied to a median subdivision of that lobe, the mesogastric lobe. See cut under *Brachyura*.

mesogastrum (mes-ō-gas'tri-um), *n*. [NL, < Gr *μῆσος*, middle, + *γαστήρ*, belly] 1. In *human anat*, the umbilical region of the abdomen, between the epigastrium above and the hypogastrium or epipubic region below. See cut under *abdomen*.—2. In *anat* and *zool*, the mesenteric of the stomach, the fold of peritoneum which holds the stomach in place. It is a portion of the common intestinal mesentery, in early fetal life indistinguishable therefrom, but afterward variously modified.

mesogenous (me-sōj'ō-nus), *a* [*<* Gr *μῆσος*, middle, + *-γενής*, born, produced see *-genous*] Increasing by growth at or from the middle, as the spores of certain fungi. [Rare]

mesoglossa (mes-ō-glō'sā), *n* [NL, < Gr *μῆσος*, middle, + *γλῶσσα*, *γλῶσσά*, glue see *gluc*] 1. The mesodermal intercellular substance, or ground-substance, of some animals, as sponges and other *Calentera*. R von Lendenfeld, Proc Zool Soc, London, 1886, p 566.—2 [cap] A genus of gelatinous seaweeds, typical of the *Mesoglossaceae*, with olive-brown branching filamentous fronds. The unilocular sporangia are oval in shape and borne at the base of peripheral filaments, the plurilocular sporangia are unknown. Agardh, 1817

Mesoglossaceae (mes-ō-glō'sā-sē-dē), *n* pl [NL (Kützting, 1843), < *Mesoglossa* + *-acea*] A family of olive-green seaweeds with a gelatinous or cartilaginous thallus of hemispherical or cylindrical outline, forming small gelatinous or slimy cushions or branching tufts on other larger seaweeds. The same or nearly the same as the *Chordarveae* or *Chordariaceae* of Harvey. See *Chordarveae*.

mesoglossal (mes-ō-glō'sal), *a* [*<* *mesoglossa* + *-al*] Consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling mesoglossa.

mesogluteus (mes-ō-glū-tē'us), *n*, pl. *mesoglutæ* (-ī) [NL, < Gr *μῆσος*, middle, + NL *glutæus*, *q v*] The middle gluteal muscle, the glutæus medius.

mesogluteal (mes-ō-glū-tē'al), *a* [*<* *mesogluteus* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the mesogluteus.

mesognathic (mes-ō-g-nath'ik), *a*. Same as *mesognathous*.

mesognathous (me-sōg'nā-thus), *a* [*<* Gr *μῆσος*, middle, + *γνάθος*, jaw] 1. Having a moderate or intermediate gnathic index of from 98 to 103, as a skull.—2. Having a skull thus characterized, as a person.

mesognathy (me-sōg'nā-thi), *n* [As *mesognathous* + *-y*] That character of a skull or person in which the jaws are moderately prominent anteriorly, indicated by a gnathic index of from 98 to 103.

Mesohippus (mes-ō-hip'us), *n* [NL, < Gr *μῆσος*, middle, + *ἵππος*, a horse] A genus of very small three-toed horses, of the family *Equidae*, founded by Marsh in 1875 upon remains from the early Miocene of North America. The animal was only about as large as a sheep, with three functional digits on each foot, and an additional splint-bone on each of the fore feet.

mesolabe (mes-ō-lāb), *n* [*<* L *mesolabium*, < Gr *μεσολάβιον*, prop *μεσολαβιον*, *μεσολαβος*, an instrument invented by Eratosthenes for finding mean proportional lines, < *μῆσος*, middle, mean (neut. pl *μεσα*, mean terms), + *λαμβάνειν*, *√ λαβ*, take Cf *astrolabe*.] A mechanical contrivance for geometrically extracting the roots of quantities. It consists of a number of equal rectangles, each having a diagonal marked, and all capable of sliding along a line common to the bases of all so that they partially overlap one another. The marked diagonals are all parallel. To use the instrument, all the intersections, each formed of the diagonal of one rectangle and the overlapping edge of the next one, are brought by the sliding along of the rectangles, into one straight line with one extremity of the diagonal of the uppermost rectangle and a point on the exposed edge of the lowermost rectangle. From the extremity of the diagonal on the same edge measures the quantity whose root is to be extracted. Then

the corresponding distance on the uppermost rectangle is the root multiplied by that of the common altitude of the rectangles, which last is supposed to be known. The exponent of the root is equal to the number of rectangles employed. The mesolabe was invented by Eratosthenes, about 200 to 250 years before Christ.

mesole (mes'ōl), *n* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle (?)] See *thomsonite*.

mesolite (mes'ō-līt), *n* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + λίθος, stone.] A zeolitic mineral resembling scapolite, but containing both calcium and sodium.

mesolobar (mes'ō-lō-bār), *a*. [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + λωβός, lobe see *lobe*] Of or pertaining to the mesolobe, callosal as, mesolobar arteries [Rare]

mesolobe (mes'ō-lōb), *n*. [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + λωβός, lobe see *lobe*] The callosum or corpus callosum of the brain, the great commissure of the cerebral hemispheres [Rare or obsolete]

mesologarithm (mes-ō-log'ā-rī-thm), *n* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *E. logarithm*] A logarithm of the cosine or cotangent. *Archer*

mesological (mes-ō-lōj'i-kul), *a* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + λογία, *logia*, speak see *-ology*] Of or pertaining to mesology, relating to the medium in which an organism exists.

Grapes contain the mineral salts in variable quantity, the proportion depending on the variety of grape and on mesological conditions.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III 382

mesology (me-sol'ō-jī), *n* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + λογία, *logia*, speak see *-ology*] The sum of human knowledge concerning the relations of an organism to its environment.

mesomeristem (mes-ō-mer'is-tem), *n* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *E. meristem*] The innermost of the two layers into which the exomeristem is divided. The exomeristem is the thickening ring which surrounds the axial strand (primary pith of Sano) or pith cylinder of the nascent shoots or branches of plants. It is divided into two layers, the *mesomeristem*, which gives rise to the vascular bundles, and the *perimeristem*, which gives rise to the external cortex and the dermatogen.

mesometric (mes-ō-met'rik), *a* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *E. metric*] Of or pertaining to a mesometry or mesometrium as, mesometric folds of peritoneum.

mesometritis (mes'ō-mē-trī'tis), *n* [*NL*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *μήτρα*, the womb, + *-itis*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the middle or muscular coat of the uterus. Compare *metritis*.

mesometrium (mes-ō-mē'tri-um), *n*, pl. *mesometria* (-a). Same as *mesometry*.

mesometry (mes'ō-mē'trī), *n*, pl. *mesometries* (-trīe). [*NL*, *mesometrium*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, intermediate, + *μήτρα*, the womb see *matrix*] The mesentery of the womb or its annexes, a peritoneal fold, holding in place the uterus or an oviduct. The broad ligament of the human uterus is a mesometry. Corresponding duplications of peritoneum acquire special characters in different cases.

It (the oviduct of a bird) is supported by peritoneal folds forming a mesometry like the mesentery of the intestines. *Coues Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 221

Mesomphalia (mes-om-fā'li-ā), *n* [*NL* (Hope, 1838), *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *μφαλός*, the navel] A genus of beetles of the family *Chrysomelidae*. They are almost exclusively South American, there being over 200 such species, as against one in North America. *M. conspersa* is a South American species with peaked elytra, of a blackish green color punctured with velvety black spots, and burnished with six larger golden haired spots.

Mesomyodi (mes'ō-mī-ō'dī), *n*, pl. [*NL*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *μυς*, muscle, + *ωδή*, song] A suborder or other prime division of *Passeres*, in which the syrinx is mesomyodian, non-melodious or songless passerine birds distinguished from *Acromyodi*.

mesomyodian (mes'ō-mī-ō'dī-an), *a*. [*As Mesomyodi* + *-an*] Having the intrinsic syringeal muscles attached to the middle part of the upper bronchial rings.

Syrinx with less than four distinct pairs of intrinsic muscles inserted at the middle of the upper bronchial half ring, representing the mesomyodian type of voice organ. *Coues Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 427

mesomyodous (mes'ō-mī-ō'dūs), *a* [*As Mesomyodi* + *-ous*] Same as *mesomyodian*.

meson (mes'on), *n* [*Gr. μέσος*, the middle, neut. of μέσος = *L. medius*, middle see *medium*, *midl.*] 1 The median plane which divides a body into two equal and symmetrical parts; the vertical longitudinal middle plane, dividing the body into right and left halves. Every median line lies in the meson. The dorsal border of the meson is called the *dorsimeson*, the ventral, *ventrimeson*. Also *mesium*. See *median*, *a*.

The meson, mesal, or median plane is an imaginary longitudinal plane extending from the dorsal surface of the body to the ventral surface, and dividing the body into right and left symmetrical halves.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII 536

2. See *tetrachord*.

mesondeut, mesondieut, n. See *mesondeut*.

mesonephric (mes-ō-nēf'rik), *a* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *νεφρός*, kidney see *nephritis*] Of or pertaining to the mesonephron.

The mesonephric tubules extend gradually from behind forwards till they come in contact with the pronephros. *Micros Science*, XXIX 185

mesonephron (mes-ō-nēf'ron), *n*, pl. *mesonephra* (-rā) [*NL*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *νεφρός*, kidney see *nephritis*] The Wolffian body proper, the central or intermediate part of the segmental organs or primitive renal organs of the embryo, between the pronephron and the metanephron, whose duct is the Wolffian duct distinguished from pronephron and metanephron.

mesonephros (mes-ō-nēf'ros), *n*, pl. *mesonephroi* (-roi) [*NL* see *mesonephron*] Same as *mesonephron*. *Gray, Anat.* (ed 1887), p. 133

mesonotal (mes-ō-nō'tal), *a* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *νότος*, the back] Situated on the mesonotum; of or pertaining to the mesonotum.

mesonotum (mes-ō-nō'tum), *n* [*NL*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *νότος*, the back] The middle one of the three divisions of the notum of an insect, succeeding the pronotum and preceding the metanotum, the dorsal division of the mesothorax, the upper part of the middle thorax is segment. It consists typically of four sclerites, called *prænotum*, *scutum*, *scutellum*, and *postscutellum* which may or may not be distinguishable by means of sutures between them. In *Hymenoptera*, *Lepidoptera*, and *Diptera* it is very large, forming the principal part of the upper surface of the thorax. In these insects its divisions are usually named without the prefix *meso*. In insects having wing covers the mesonotum is generally concealed by them, except a piece called the *scutellum*, which may be very small, as in most *Coleoptera*, or large, as in many *Hemiptera*.

Mesonychidae (mes-ō-nīk'i-dē), *n*, pl. [*NL*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *ονyx*, nail see *onyx*] A family of mammals having as type the genus *Mesonyx*.

Mesonyx (mes'ō-nīks), *n* [*NL*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *ονyx* (ονυχ-), nail see *onyx*] A genus of fossil carnivorous mammals, based by Cope in 1873 upon remains from the Eocene beds of Wyoming. It represents a generalized type supposed by Cope to have some relationship with existing seals. The animal had flat blunt claws and a long slender tail.

mesoparapteral (mes'ō-pā-rap'te-rāl), *a* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *πτερων*, wing see *-pteron*] Of or pertaining to the mesoparapteron.

mesoparapteron (mes'ō-pā-rap'te-ron), *n*, pl. *mesoparaptera* (-rā) [*NL*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *πτερων*, wing see *-pteron*] The parapteron of the mesothoracic segment, the third sclerite of the mesopleuron.

mesophlebitis (mes'ō-flē-bī'tis), *n* [*NL*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *φλέβις* (φλεβ-), a vein, + *-itis*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the middle coat of a vein.

mesophloeum (mes-ō-flō'um), *n* [*NL*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *φλοιός*, bark] In *bot.*, the middle or green layer of bark.

mesophragm (mes'ō-frāgm), *n* [*NL* see *mesophragma*] Same as *mesophragma*.

mesophragma (mes-ō-frāgm'ā), *n*, pl. *mesophragmata* (-mā-tā) [*NL* *mesophragma*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *φράγμα*, partition see *diaphragm*] 1 In *entom.*, a transverse internal partition, descending from the anterior border of the metathorax above, between the mesothorax and the metathorax, and serving for the attachment of muscles. It probably corresponds to the metapresectum, it is often absent. 2 In *Crustacea*, that process of an endosternite (or intersternal apodeme) which is directed inward to unite with its fellow and form an arch over the sternal canal. See *sternal canal*, under *sternal*.

mesophragmal (mes-ō-frāgm'al), *a* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *φράγμα*, partition see *diaphragm*] Pertaining to the mesophragm.

mesophyl, mesophyll (mes'ō-fīl), *n* [*NL*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *φύλλον*, a leaf] The parenchymatous tissue which lies between the epidermal layers of a flat leaf-lamina, the soft inner tissue of leaves.

mesophyllum (mes-ō-fīl'um), *n* [*NL*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *φύλλον*, leaf] Same as *mesophyl*.

mesophytum (me-sōf'i-tum), *n*, pl. *mesophyta* (-tā) [*NL*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *φυτόν*, a plant] In *bot.*, the line of demarcation between the internode and the petiole. *Lindley*

mesopic (me-sōp'ik), *a* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *ὥψ* (ὥπ-) face] Having a nasomalar index of from 107.5 to 110, as the negroid races, having small and moderately retreating malar bones as, a mesopic face.

mesoplast (mes'ō-plast), *n* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] Nuclear protoplasm, endoplast, a cell-nucleus.

mesoplastic (mes-ō-plas'tik), *a* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *πλαστικός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] Of or pertaining to mesoplast.

mesoplastral (mes-ō-plas'tral), *a* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *πλάστρα*, plastron] Of or pertaining to the mesoplastron.

In the Pleurodora the first two families are distinguished from one another by the presence or absence of a mesoplastral bone. *Nature*, XL 7

mesoplastron (mes-ō-plas'tron), *n* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *πλάστρα*] A median and anterior bone or plate of the plastron developed in certain of the pleurodorous tortoises.

mesopleural (mes-ō-plō'al), *a* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *πλευρά*, pleura] Intermediate and lateral, as a part of the mesothorax, of or pertaining to the mesopleuron.

mesopleuron (mes-ō-plō'ion), *n*, pl. *mesopleura* (-rā) [*NL*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *πλευρά*, pleura] The lateral or pleural part of the mesothorax of an insect, a mesothoracic pleuron, following the propleuron and preceding the metapleuron. Each mesopleuron, right and left, is divided into three sclerites: an episternum, an epi-pleuron, and a parapleuron.

Mesopodion (me-sōp'ō-dion), *n*, [*NL*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *πούς*, foot, + *ἰόν* (ἰοντ-) = *E. tooth*] A genus of cotaceans same as *Zephirus*.

mesopododont (me-sōp'ō-dont), *a* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *πούς*, foot, + *δόντις* (δοντ-) = *E. tooth*] Armed with a tooth in the middle of each side of the lower jaw said specifically of whales of the genus *Mesopodion*.

mesopodia, *n* Plural of *mesopodium*.

mesopodial (mes-ō-pō'dī-al), *a* and *n* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *πούς*, foot, + *-αλ*] 1 *a* Of or pertaining to the mesopodium of a mollusk. 2 Of or pertaining to the mesopodialia.

II. *n* A mesopodial bone, one of the mesopodialia.

mesopodialia (mes-ō-pō'dī-ā'li-ā), *n*, pl. [*NL* (Marsh, 1880) see *mesopodium*] The bones of the carpus and tarsus, taken together, as mutually corresponding, and as forming morphological segments of the limbs intervening between the epipodialia and the metapodialia. See *epipodialia*.

mesopodium (mes-ō-pō'di-um), *n*, pl. *mesopodia* (-a) [*NL*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *πούς* (πόδ-) = *E. foot*] The middle one of the three parts into which the foot of some mollusks, as gastropods and pteropods, may be divided, between the propodium and the metapodium. See *epipodium*.

mesopostscutellar (mes'ō-post-sku'te-lār), *a* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *στέφανος*, stephanos, crown, + *-αλ*] Of or pertaining to the mesopostscutellum.

mesopostscutellum (mes-ō-post-sku'tel'um), *n*, pl. *mesopostscutella* (-ā) [*NL*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *στέφανος*, stephanos, crown, + *-αλ*] The postscutellum of the mesonotum, the postscutellar sclerite of the mesothorax.

Mesopotamian (mes'ō-pō-tā'mi-an), *a* [*Gr. Μεσopotamia*, *Gr. Μεσopotamia*, Mesopotamia (see *def.*), *lit.* 'the land between the rivers,' *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *ποταμός*, potamos, river] Pertaining to Mesopotamia, the region between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates in Asia, north of Babylonia. The name is sometimes extended to include Babylonia also. — **Mesopotamian art**, a convenient general name including the kindred arts of ancient Chaldaea, Babylonia, and Assyria, though these arts were not definitely limited to Mesopotamia proper. They constitute together one of the chief divisions of art development, and exerted an important influence upon Greek art and hence upon succeeding arts for all time. See *Assyrian, Babylonian, and Chaldean*.

mesopræscutal (mes'ō-prē-sku'tal), *a* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *πρόσκατος*, pros-katos, before, + *-αλ*] Of or pertaining to the mesopræscutum.

mesopræscutum (mes'ō-prē-sku'tum), *n*, pl. *mesopræscuta* (-tā) [*NL*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *πρόσκατος*, pros-katos, before, + *-αλ*] The præscutum of the mesothoracic segment of an insect.

mesoprosopic (mes-ō-prō-sōp'ik), *a* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *πρόσκατος*, pros-katos, before, + *-αλ*] Intermediate between a chameleoprosopic and lepto-opsopic — that is, with a face of moderate width, with a facial index of about 90.

mesopsyche (mes-ōp-sī'kē), *n* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *ψυχή*, psuchē, spirit] Haeckel's name for the midbrain or mesencephalon.

mesopterygial (mes-ōp-terij'i-al), *a* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *πτερυγιον*, pterygion, wing] Of or pertaining to the mesopterygium.

mesopterygium (mes-ōp-terij'i-um), *n*, pl. *mesopterygia* (-ā) [*NL*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, +

NL *pterygium*.] The middle one of several basal cartilages which the pterygium of a fish, as an elasmobranch, may present, between the propterygium and the metapterygium. See *pterygium*.

mesopterygoid (mes-op-ter'i-goid), *n* [NL, < Gr *μῆκος*, middle, + NL *pterygoid*, *q v*] That part of the pterygoid which in birds articulates with the palatal bone or with the basipterygoid process of the sphenoid, or with both.

mesopycni (mes-ō-pik'ni), *n pl* [ML, < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + *πυκνός*, a small interval in music, neut of *πυκνός*, close.] In *medieval music*, modes based upon a tetrachord having its half-step in the middle.

mesorchial (mes-ōr'ki-al), *a* [*< mesorchium* + -al] Of or pertaining to the mesorchium.

mesorchium (mes-ōr'ki-um), *n*, *pl mesorchia* (-i) [NL, < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + *ὄρχις*, a testicle] In *anat.*, the fold of peritoneum supporting the testis while in the abdomen, or as it descends into the scrotal sac.

mesorectal (mes-ō-rek'tal), *a* [*< mesorectum* + -al] Of or pertaining to the mesorectum.

mesorectum (mes-ō-rek'tum), *n*, *pl mesorecta* (-ta) [NL, < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + NL *rectum*, *q v*.] The mesentery of the rectum, the fold of peritoneum which is reflected over part of the rectum, holding this gut in place.

mesoretina (mes-ō-ret'i-nā), *n* [NL, < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + NL *retina*, *q v*.] The middle stratum, or mosaic layer, of the retina, composed of the rod and cone and nuclear layers. *J. Leidy, Anat.*, 1889.

mesorhinal (mes-ō-rī'nal), *a* [*< mesorhine* + -al.] Internasal, internarial, situated between the nostrils said specifically of the mesorhinium.

mesorhine (mes-ō-rin), *a* [Properly *mesorrhine* (of Gr *μεσέρη*, having a middling nose), < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + *ῥίς* (rh-), nose.] Having an index ranging from 48 to 53 applied to the nose, or to a person having such a nose.

Nose small, *mesorhine* or *leptorhine* *W H Flower*

mesorhinian (mes-ō-rin'i-an), *a*. [*< mesorhine* + -an.] Same as *mesorhine*. *Nature*, XXXV 357.

mesorhinium (mes-ō-rin'i-um), *n*, *pl mesorhina* (-i) [NL, < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + *ῥίς* (rh-), the nose] In *ornith.*, the part of a bird's beak which is situated between the external nostrils, the basal or internarial part of the culmen. In some birds it runs up on the forehead, magnified or otherwise diversified, giving rise to the frontal shield or casque. See cuts at *antia* and *shield*.

mesoscapula (mes-ō-skap'ū-lā), *n*, *pl mesoscapulae* (-lā) [NL, < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + NL *scapula*, *q v*.] The spine of the scapula, considered as a median element of that bone. *W K Parker -Delta mesoscapula*. See *delta*.

mesoscapular (mes-ō-skap'ū-lār), *a* [*< mesoscapula* + -al.] Of or relating to the mesoscapula.

At the scapular extremity of the clavicle there is often a piece of cartilage, considered to be segmented off from the end of the mesoscapula, and hence called *mesoscapular segment*. *W H Flower*

mesoscuta, *n* Plural of *mesoscutum*.

mesoscutal (mes-ō-skū'tal), *a* [*< mesoscutum* + -al.] Of or pertaining to the mesoscutum.

mesoscutellar (mes-ō-skū'te-lār), *a* Of or pertaining to the mesoscutellum.

mesoscutellum (mes-ō-skū'tel'um), *n*; *pl mesoscutella* (-lā) [NL, < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + NL *scutellum*, *q v*.] In *entom.*, the scutellum of the mesonotum, the scutellar sclerite of the mesothorax.

mesoscutum (mes-ō-skū'tum), *n*, *pl mesoscuta* (-tā) [NL, < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + NL *scutum*, *q v*.] In *entom.*, the scutum of the mesonotum, the scutal sclerite of the mesothorax.

mesoseme (mes-ō-sēm), *a* [*< Gr μέσος*, middle, + *σημα*, a sign, mark, token.] In *craniom.*, having an orbital index between 84 and 89.

Mesosemia (mes-ō-sē'mi-ā), *n* [NL, < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + *σημα*, a sign, mark, token.] A genus of South American butterflies of the family *Erycinidae*. It contains many brown or blue species, striped with black, and usually having a large round black spot in the middle of the fore wing.

mesosiderite (mes-ō-sid'e-rit), *n* [*< Gr μέσος*, middle, + *σίδηρος*, of iron. see *siderite*.] A name given by G. Rose (1864) to one of three subdivisions made by him in the classification of meteoric irons, those divisions being founded on the comparative amount of iron and stony matter present. As defined by Bressina, in one of the most recent systematic classifications of the meteorites,

mesosiderite is a network of iron inclosing olivine and bronzite with more or less plagioclase, these minerals having so coarsely crystalline a texture that the characteristic structure is obscured. It forms a passage from the iron to the chondrites. The meteorite which fell at Estherville, Iowa, in 1879 is of this class. See *meteorite*.

mesosigmoid (mes-ō-sig'moid), *n* [*< Gr μέσος*, middle, + *E sigmoid*.] The mesentery of the sigmoid flexure of the intestine, between the mesocolon and the mesorectum.

mesosoma (mes-ō-sō'mā), *n*; *pl mesosomata* (-mā-tā) [NL, < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + *σῶμα*, the body.] In lamellibranchiate mollusks, a middle region of the body, which gives rise to the foot and is situated between the prosoma and the metasoma.

mesosomatic (mes-ō-sō-mat'ik), *a* [*< mesosoma* (-t) + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the mesosoma of a mollusk.

mesosperm (mes-ō-spērm), *n*. [*< Gr μέσος*, middle, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, a membrane of a seed, the secundine, or second membrane from the surface.

mesospore (mes-ō-spōi), *n* [NL, < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + *σπόρος*, seed.] The middle coat or layer of a spore when it is possible to distinguish three layers, as in the spores of *Onoclea Struthiopteris*.

mesosporic (mes-ō-spō'rik), *a* [*< mesosporo* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the mesospore.

mesostaphyline (mes-ō-staf'i-lin), *a* [*< Gr μέσος*, middle, + *σταφυλή*, the uvula.] In *craniom.*, intermediate between leptostaphyline and brachystaphyline—that is, with a palate of median width, having a palatal index of from 80 to 85.

mesostate (mes-ō-stāt), *n* [*< Gr μέσος*, middle, + *E state*.] In *bot.*, an intermediate substance or product in a series of metabolic changes.

We are thus led to the conception that the specific material of a secretion, such as the trypsin of pancreatic juice, comes from the protoplasm of the cell, through a number of intermediate substances, or *mesostates* as they are called. *M. Foster, Encyc. Brit.*, XII 19.

mesosterna, *n* Plural of *mesosternum*.

mesosternal (mes-ō-stēr'nal), *a* [*< mesosternum* + -al.] Of or pertaining to the mesosternum as, a *mesosternal sternite*.

mesosternerber (mes-ō-stēr'ne-bēr), *n* [*< NL mesosternebra*, < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + NL *sternebra*, sterniteber see *sternerber*.] Any one of the intermediate sternitebers or pieces of the breast-bone which intervene between the manubrium of the sternum and the xiphoid or ensiform appendage. There are usually several such bones in mammals and various reptiles, as the four composing the gladiolus in man.

mesosternebra (mes-ō-stēr'ne-brā), *n*, *pl mesosternebrae* (-brā) [NL] Same as *mesosternerber*.

mesosternal (mes-ō-stēr'ne-bral), *a* [*< mesosternerber* + -al.] Pertaining to a mesosternerber.

mesosternum (mes-ō-stēr'num), *n*, *pl mesosterna* (-nā) [NL, < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + NL *sternum*, *q v*.] 1 In *anat.*, the piece or pieces of a breast-bone which has several segments lying between the presternum and the xiphisternum said chiefly of the segmented sternum of mammals. In man it is the gladiolus or body of the sternum proper, as distinguished from the manubrium and the xiphoid cartilage. 2 In *entom.*, the ventral or sternal sclerite of the mesothorax; the under side of the mesothorax, opposite the mesonotum.

mesostethium (mes-ō-stē'thi-um), *n*, *pl mesostethia* (-iā) [NL, < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + *στήθιον*, dim. of *στήθος*, the breast.] In *entom.*, the metasternum, or large piece between the bases of the middle and the posterior legs. It is conspicuous in beetles. *Kirby*.

mesostylous (mes-ō-sti'lus), *a* [*< Gr μέσος*, middle, + *στυλος*, a pillar see *style*.] Same as *mid-styled*. See *heterostylism*.

Mesosuchia (mes-ō-sū'ki-ā), *n pl* [NL, < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + *σούχος*, a crocodile (a local name in Egypt).] A division of crocodiles having amphicealous vertebrae contrasted with *Eusuchia* and *Parasuchia*.

mesosuchian (mes-ō-sū'ki-an), *a* [*< Mesosuchia* + -an.] Of or pertaining to the *Mesosuchia*.

Crocodylians have developed into the *Mesosuchia* type. *Günther, Encyc. Brit.*, XX 466.

mesosuchious (mes-ō-sū'ki-us), *a* [*< Mesosuchia* + -ous.] Same as *mesosuchian*.

mesotarsus (mes-ō-tār'sus), *n*; *pl mesotarsi* (-sī) [NL, < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + NL *tarsus*, *q v*.] In *entom.*, the whole tarsus of the second or middle leg of a six-footed insect, coming between the metatarsus of the hind leg and the protarsus of the fore leg.

mesothelial (mes-ō-thē'h-āl), *a* [*< mesothelium* + -al.] Of or pertaining to mesothelium.

mesothelium (mes-ō-thē'h-ium), *n*. [NL, < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + NL (*epi*)*thelium*, *q v*.] The epithelium lining the entire primitive coelom or body-cavity of the embryo, the coelarium.

Mesotheriidae (mes-ō-thē-rī'dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Mesotherium* + -idae.] A family of extinct quadrupeds from the Pliocene of South America, representing a very generalized type, allied on the one hand to the rodents and by some made a suborder, *Hebidentata*, of *Rodentia*, by others referred to the *Subungulata* or polydaetyl ungulates. There are clavicles, as in no other known ungulates, and four lower incisors, as in no known rodents the mandibular condyle is transverse and the maxillaries articulate with the nasals. There are in each upper half jaw 1 incisor, no canines, 2 premolars, and 3 molars, and in each lower half jaw 2 incisors, no canines, 1 premolar, and 3 molars—in all, 24 teeth.

Mesotherium (mes-ō-thē'rī-um), *n* [NL, < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil rodent-like ungulate quadrupeds, typical of the family *Mesotheriidae*, upon which is based the prime division *Hebidentata*. *M. cristatum* is the type species. *Typotherium* is a synonym.

mesotherm (mes-ō-thērm), *n* [= *F mesotherme*, < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + *θερμός*, hot, *θερμῆς*, heat.] In Alphonse de Candolle's classification of plants with regard to their geographical distribution, a plant of his third "physiological group." The plants of this group require a moderate degree of heat, from 15 to 20 °C. They are very numerous, including most of the plants of the warmer parts of the temperate zones of both hemispheres exclusive of the mountainous districts.

mesothesis (me-soth'e-sis), *n* [*< Gr μέσος*, middle, + *thesis*, a putting, proposition see *thesis*.] Middle place, mean [Rare.]

Imitation is the *mesothesis* of likeness and difference. *Coleridge*

mesothoracic (mes-ō-thō-ras'ik), *a* [*< mesothorax* (-ac-) + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the mesothorax of an insect—*Mesothoracic case*. Same as *mesothoracotheca*.

mesothoracotheca (mes-ō-thō'ra-kō-thē'kā), *n*, *pl mesothoracothecae* (-sē) [NL, < *mesothorax* (-ac-) + Gr *θήκη*, a case.] In *entom.*, the mesothoracic case, or that part of the integument of a pupa covering the mesothorax. In the *Lepidoptera* and *Diptera* the other thoracic cases are indistinguishable from this, and it is then called the *thoracotheca*.

mesothorax (mes-ō-thō'raks), *n* [NL, < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + *θώραξ*, chest see *thorax*.] In *entom.*, the second or middle one of the three divisions of the thorax, situated between the prothorax and the metathorax, and bearing the second pair of legs and the first pair of wings.

When very large, as in dipterous insects, it is simply called the *thorax*.

mesotrocha (me-sot'ro-kā), *n pl*. [NL, < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + *τροχή*, anything round or circular see *trochee*.] Ciliated embryos of polychaetous annelids in which one or many bands of cilia encircle the middle of the body. See *atrocha*, *telotrocha*.

mesotrochal (me-sot'rō-kal), *a*. [*< mesotrocha* + -al.] Pertaining to or resembling mesotrocha, mesotrochous.

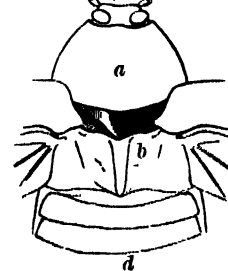
The actively locomotive embryo of *Sipunculus* resembles a Rotifer or a mesotrochal annelidan larva. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 217.

mesotrochous (me-sot'rō-kus), *a* [As *mesotrocha* + -ous.] Same as *mesotrochal*.

mesotympanic (mes-ō-tim-pan'ik), *a* and *n*. [*< Gr μέσος*, middle, + *τύμπανον*, a drum (see *tympanum*), + -ic.] I. *a*. Situated in the



Sternum of Fig. showing ms, mesosternum or gladiolus, ps, presternum or manubrium, xs, xiphisternum or xiphoid appendage.



Mesothorax shaded, between prothorax (a) and metathorax (b); c, head; d, two abdominal segments.

midst of the bones forming the tympanic pedicle of a fish; symplectic: correlated in Owen's nomenclature with *epitympanic*, *hypotympanic*, and *pretympenic*.

II. *n* The mesotympanic bone, now called the *symplectic*. See cut under *palatoquadrate*.

The steryoid abutting upon the hypotympanic, between this and the epitympanic are the *mesotympanic* and the *pretympenic*. Owen, Anat. Vert. (1886), I 105.

mesotype (mes-ō-tīp), *n* [NL, < Gr μέσος, middle, + τύπος, impression, type. see *type*] In *mineral*, a name early given to several minerals of the zeolite group which are now recognized as distinct species. It included natrolite or soda-mesotype, scolecite or lime-mesotype, mesolite or lime-soda mesotype, and also thomsonite.

mesovarian (mes-ō-vā-rī-an), *a* [*<* mesovarium + -an] Of or pertaining to the mesovarium.

mesovarium (mes-ō-vā-rī-um), *n*, pl *mesovaria* (-a) [NL, < Gr μέσος, middle, + NL ovarium, ovary see *ovary* Cf *mesovarium*] The mesentery of the ovary, a fold of peritoneum holding the ovary in place, and representing in the female the mesorchium of the male.

mesoventral (mes-ō-ven-tral), *a* [*<* Gr μέσος, middle, + E ventral] Median and ventral in position, situated on the ventrimeson.

mesoventrally (mes-ō-ven-tral-i), *adv* In a mesoventral position or direction, ventrimesad.

mesoxalate (me-sok-sal-āt), *n* [*<* mesoxalic + -ate] A combination of mesoxalic acid with a base.

mesoxalic (mes-ok-sal-ik), *a* [*<* Gr μέσος, middle, + E oxalic] Of, pertaining to, or derived from oxalic acid as, *mesoxalic acid*, C(OH)₂(CO₂H)₂, a crystalline solid which readily breaks up into carbonic acid and oxalic acid.

Mesozoa (mes-ō-zō-ā), *n* pl [NL, pl of *mesozoön*] A provisional primary division of animals, considered intermediate between the *Protozoa* and the *Metazoa*, and based upon the characters of the *Dicemida* alone. These animals have no mesoderm, yet develop metazoic embryos by epiboly. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p 578.

Mesozoic (mes-ō-zō-ik), *a* [*<* Gr μέσος, middle, + ζῷον, life] In *geol.*, lying, as a part of the geological series so designated, between the Paleozoic and the Tertiary rocks. It is a synonym of *Secondary* as that term is employed by geologists. The whole series of fossiliferous rocks is divided into Paleozoic, Mesozoic or Secondary, and Tertiary. The principal subdivisions of the Mesozoic are the Trias or Triassic, the Jura or Jurassic, and the Cretaceous. (See these terms.) The Mesozoic is distinguished for the great development of the *Reptilia* and its period has hence been called the "Age of Reptiles." In the Mesozoic occur the first traces of mammals, of birds, and of fishes with bony skeletons as well as the first palms and angiosperms.

mesozoön (mes-ō-zō-on), *n* [NL, < Gr μέσος, middle, + ζῷον, animal.] One of the *Mesozoa*.

Mespilus (mes-pī-lus), *n* [NL (Tournefort, 1700), < L *mespilus*, also *mespila*, *mespilum*, < Gr μέσπιλον, medlar-tree, a medlar, μεσπίλη, medlar-tree see *medlar*] A genus of rosaceous plants of the tribe *Pomeae*, characterized by the bony endocarp of the fruit and the expanded mouth of the leafy calyx. They are shrubs or small trees, which are more or less thorny when wild, and have undivided, nearly sessile leaves, and large white or pinkish flowers, solitary and sessile on short leafy branches. The fruit is nearly globular or pear shaped, and is crowned by a broad, hairy disk, from which the five bony cells slightly protrude. The genus includes one (or perhaps two) species, found in various parts of Europe and western Asia. *M. germanica* is the common medlar, cultivated in many varieties for its fruit. See *medlar*.

mespriset, *n* See *mesprize*.

mesquit¹, *n* [Also *mesquite*, *meskit*, *mesquite*, *meschit*, *mesquite*, < Sp *mesquite*, *mezquite*, < Ar *masjid*, a mosque see *mosque* and *masjid*] A mosque.

The *Mesquit* (for many of them are Mahometans) is of bricks. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 461.

This foresaid late prince Ismael lieth buried in a faire *Meskit*, with a sumptuous sepulchre in the same. Hakluyt's Voyages, I 347.

The very Mahometans have their sepulchres near the *Mesquite*, never in it. Bp Hall, Works, V 414 (Davies)

mesquit², *mesquite² (mes-kēt or mes-kēt'), *n* [Also *mesquite*, *meskit*, etc.; < Sp *mesquite*, of Mex. (?) origin.] 1 An important leguminous tree, or often shrub, *Prosopis juliflora*, growing from Texas to southern California, and thence southward to Chili. It reaches a height of 30 or 40 feet, but is often scrubby, forming dense clumps of chaparral. Under the action of prairie fires it is reduced to a low shrub, developing then an enormous mass of roots, locally known as *underground forest*, of great value as fuel. The wood is heavy and very hard, almost indestructible in contact with the ground, it is used for the*

beams and underpinnings of adobe houses, for posts and fencing, for fuel, and for furniture. It is of a brown or red color, handsome when polished but difficult to work. The bean like pods, before maturity become pulpy and exceedingly rich in grape-sugar. They are eaten by the Indians as well as by whites, and furnish a valuable fodder for horses. The shrub also exudes a gum resembling gum arabic, which in Texas and Mexico is collected in considerable quantities for export. Also called *honey mesquit*, *honey-locust*, *honey pod*, and *July flower*. The Spanish name is *algarroba*.

2 Same as *mesquit-grass* — *Screw-pod mesquit*, a tree *Prosopis pubescens*, similar to *P. juliflora* found from New Mexico to southern California, and in Mexico its pods are twisted into spiral cylinders, whence the above name, and that of *screw-pod*. They are ground into meal and used as food by the Indians, also serving as fodder. The Mexican name is *toronilla*.

mesquit-bean (mes-kēt-bēn), *n*. The fruit of the mesquit-tree.

mesquite¹, *n*. See *mesquit*¹.

mesquite², *n*. See *mesquit*².

mesquit-grass (mes-kēt-grās), *n* A grass, properly of the genus *Bouteloua*, growing on the plains east of the Rocky Mountains, and forming a rich wild pasture. *B. oligostachya* is the most useful species. *Buchloe dactyloides*, included under the name, is sometimes distinguished as *false mesquit*. Also called *buffalo grass* and *granna grass*.

mesquit-gum (mes-kēt-gum), *n* See *mesquit*².

mesquit-tree (mes-kēt-trē), *n* Same as *mesquit*².

Mesrobian (mes-rō-pī-an), *a* [*<* Mesrob (see def) + -ian] Of or pertaining to Mesrob or Mesrob (fifth century A D), patriarch of Armenia, a reputed founder of Armenian literature, who devised the Armenian alphabet of thirty-six letters, to which after his time two more were added, and the Georgian alphabet of thirty-nine or forty letters, still in use.

In 408 A D the Mesrobian alphabet was adopted by an edict of the Armenian King.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II 271.

mess¹ (mes), *n* [*<* ME *men*, *mess*, *messe*, < OF *mes* (F *mes*) — a bad spelling], a portion of food, a dish, a course at table, = It *mess*, *m*, also *mess*, *f*, a course at table, < ML **missum* (found only as *messum*, after OF, a portion of land), prop neut of L *missus*, sent, pp of *mittere*, send see *mission*. Cf AS *sand*, *send*, early ME *sand*, a mess, dish, lit a sending see *send*. The word *mess* (ME *mēs*) may have been partly confused in ME with *mēs*, *meas*, a dinner see *meal*.] 1 A supply or provision of anything to be eaten at one meal, a quantity of food sufficient for one or more persons for a single occasion as, a *mess* of peas for dinner, a *mess* of oaks for a horse.

And he took and sent *messes* unto them from before him, but Benjamin's *mess* was five times so much as any of theirs. Gen xliii 14.

Of herbs, and other country *messes*, Which the neat handed Phillis dresses. Milton, Allegro 1 85.

"It is only a page that carols unseen, Crumbling your hounds their *messes*." Browning, Pippa Passes, II.

2 In *fishery*, the amount or number of fish taken, the take or haul of fish.

I got a rare *mess* of golden and silver and bright cupreous fishes. Thoreau, Walden, p 338.

3 A number of persons who eat together at the same table, especially, a group of officers or men in the army or navy who regularly take their meals in company.

Also the meyre of London, notable of dignitye, And of Quenehowse the meire, no thyng like in degre, At one *messe* they ought in no wise to sitt no be. Babees Book (E E T 8), p 192.

With your brode knyfe properly unclothe the napkin that the bread is in, and set the bread all beneath the salt towards the second *messe*. Leland, Collectanea, Inthronization of Abp Neville.

That student was in luck who found himself in the same *mess* with Burke. Contemporary Rev, L 30.

4 A set of four, any group of four persons or things originally as a convenient subdivision of a numerous company at dinner, a practice still maintained in the London inns of court.

There lacks a fourth thing to make up the *mess*. Latimer, Sermons, v.

You three fools lack d me fool to make up the *mess*. Shak, L L L, iv 3 207.

Lower mess, those persons who formerly sat at table below the salt. See *salt*.

Nor should there stand any great cumbersome, uncouth pies at the nether end (of the table) filled with moss and stones partly to make a show with, and partly to keep the *lower mess* from eating. Beau. and Fl, Woman Hater, I 2.

To lose the number of one's *mess*. See *lose*.

mess¹ (mes), *v* [*<* *mess*¹, *n*.] 1 *intrans* To share a mess; eat in company with others or

as a member of a mess, take a meal with any other person as, I will *mess* with you to-day.

Now that we are in harbour I *mess* here, because Mrs Trotter is on board. Marryat, Peter Simple, v.

I told him to bring up the dinner, and we would *mess* on deck. The Century, XXVI 944.

II. trans 1 To supply with a mess as, to *mess* cattle. — 2 To sort in messes for the table, as meat.

mess² (mes), *n* [A var of *mesch*², which is a var. of *mesh*¹, a mixture see *mesh*¹ Cf *mess*¹.]

1 A disorderly mixture or jumble of things, a state of dirt and disorder as, the house was in a *mess*. [Colloq.]

They make it a rule when they receive neither beer nor money from a house to make as great a *mess* as possible the next time they come. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II 198.

What a *mess* they made of it! I had no place for the sole of my foot. W Palmer, After his Kind, p 91.

2 A situation of confusion, disorder, or embarrassment, a muddle as, to get one's self into a *mess*.

Neither battle I see nor arraying, nor king in Israel, Only infinite jumble and *mess* and dislocation. Clough, Bothe of Eoberna Vuolich, ix.

mess² (mes), *v* t [*<* *mess*², *n*.] 1 To make a mess of, to disorder, soil, or dirty.

It *messes* one's things so to pick them to pieces. C Reader, Love me Little, I.

2 To muddle, throw into confusion as, he *messes* the whole business. [Prov Eng and U S.]

mess³, *n* An obsolete form of *mass*¹ — *Mess John*, a domestic chaplain, a priest or clergyman conspicuous or jocular.

I should only stipulate that these new *mess Johns* in robes and coronets should keep some sort of bounds in the democratic and levelling principles which are expected from their titled pulpits. Burke, Rev in France.

An' syne *Mess John*, beyond expression, Fell foul o me. Burns, To a Tailor.

Syne for *Mess John* they quickly sent, What tid they sent to their hearts' content, And now she's Lady Gowrie. The Lass o Gowrie (modern version).

mess³, *intery* *Mass*. See by the *mass*, under *mass*.

mess⁴, *n* An obsolete form of *maus*. **mess**⁴ *di voce* (mes-sh di vō-che) [It, lit a setting of the voice *mess*, fem of *mess*, pp of *mettere*, put, set, dt, of, *loca*, voice.] In *singing*, the production of a single tone with a gradual change of force from soft to loud and then back to soft again, a combination of a slow crescendo with a slow diminuendo.

message (mes-āj), *n* [*<* ME *message*, *massaqr*, < F *message* = Pi *massaqr* = Sp *massaqr* = Pg *massaqr*, *massaqr* = It *massaqr*, < ML *missaturum* (also, after Rom, *missaturum*, *missaturum*), a message, a notice sent, < L *mittere*, pp *missus*, send see *mission*. Cf *missive*, of same origin and similar meaning, and *mess*¹, of same origin. Hence *messager*, *messenger*.] 1 A communication transmitted, a notice sent; information or opinion or advice communicated through a messenger or other agency as, a verbal or written *message*, a telegraphic *message*.

And after this, bifrom the hye bord He with a manly voia with his *message*. Chaucer, Squire's Tale, I 91.

If case ye be of *message* sent know you the same through out. Babees Book (E E T 8), p 104.

Ehud said, I have a *message* from God unto thee. Judges iii 20.

2 In U S *politus*, an official communication of information, opinion, or advice from a chief executive to a legislative body, or a formal statement of matters requiring legislative consideration or action, sent by the hands of a messenger as, the President's or governor's *message*, an annual or a special *message* (that is, the *message* regularly presented at the opening of an annual legislative session, or one relating to some special matter subsequently arising).

The change from the address delivered in person, with its answer, to the *message* sent by the private secretary, and no answer, was introduced by Mr Jefferson and considered a reform. T H Benton, Thirty Years, II 32.

3 A company of messengers, an embassy. That we make vs a *message* of men of estate, Duty to helpon denotely to wende. Destruction of Troy (E E T 4), I 4238.

4 A messenger.

Thus sente the kynge his *messager* thorough all the londe, and a-noun as thei were fro hym departed. Merlins (E E T 8), III 574.

message¹ (mes-āj), *v* t [*<* *message*, *n*.] To deliver in the manner of a messenger, announce

He dyd in expressed command to me *message* his errand
Stanhurst, Xenod, iv 377

messageri, *n* A Middle English form of *messenger*.

messageri, *n* [ME, < OF *messagerie*, F. *messagerie* = Pr *messatgaria*, *messatgaria* = Sp. *mensajeria* = It *messageria* see *message* and -ry] The carrying of messages, the going between two persons with a message; procuring

Pool hardynesse, and Materye, and Desir, Messengerie, and Meede, and other three
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l 228

Messalian (me-sā'li-an), *n*. Same as *Euchite*. Also written *Masalian*.

messallit, *n* An obsolete form of *messal*.

messan, *n* and *a* See *messin*.

messandewit, *n*. See *measandue*.

messan-dog, *n* See *messin-dog*.

mess-chest (mes'chest), *n* *Naut.*, on board a man-of-war, one of the covered chests belonging to each mess of the crew, in which small articles of mess-gear are kept.

A mess chest is rigged to hold the knives, forks, cans, etc.
Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV 851

mess-cloth (mes'klōth), *n* *Naut.*, in a man-of-war, a tarpaulin spread on deck to serve as a table-cloth.

mess-deck (mes'dek), *n* *Naut.*, the deck on which the crew mess.

messe, *n* A Middle English form of *measel*.

messe, *n* An obsolete form of *measel*.

messel, *n* See *mesel*, *mesel*.

messel, *n* [OF *mesel*, < L *mensa*, a table see *mensal*] A table.

messelinet, *n*. See *maslin*.

messelite (mes'el-it), *n* [OF *Messel* (see def.) + -ite] A hydrous phosphate of calcium and iron occurring in groups of small tabular crystals in the brown-coal beds near Mossel in Hesse.

messenger (mes'en-jer), *n* [ME *mesnager*, *mesnygere* (with unorig. medial *n* as also in *passenger*, *porringer*, etc.), for *mesnager*, *mesnager*, < OF *messager*, f. *messager* (= Pr. *messatgier* = OSp. *messagerio*, Sp. *mensajero* = Pg. *mensageiro* = It *messaggero*, *messaggiere*), a messenger, < *message*, a message see *message*] 1 One who bears a message or goes on an errand; the bearer of a verbal or written communication, notice, or invitation, in the civil service, one employed in conveying official despatches.

When men holden Sege abouten Cytee or Castelle, and thei wil linnen dur not senden out *Messagers* with Lettres, from Lord to Lord, for to aake Hokour
Mandeville, Travels, p 118

The blay larks, *messenger* of daye,
Salueth in hire song the morwe graye
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 688

The *messagers* departeden two and two togeder, and passed thorough many londes and contres in to a tyme that lijf of hem soleyndly metten to geder
Martin (E E T S), l 30.

Joy touch d the *messenger* of heav'n, he stay d
Entranced
Pope, Odyssey, v 97

2. One who or that which foreruns, a har-binger, a precursor, a forerunner

The Angel answerde and seyde that soch scholde have no drede of him for he was verrey *Messenger* of Jean Crist.
Mandeville, Travels, p 133

Down to short repose they lay,
Till radiant rose the *messenger* of day
Pope, Odyssey, xv 534

3 A light scudding cloud regarded as the precursor of a storm or gale of wind.

A southwest wind is blowing over the plains. It drives the *messengers* over the sky, and the sails of the windmill, and makes the dead leaves dance
Mrs. J. H. Fanning, Jan of the Windmill

4. *Naut.*, an endless rope or chain turned around the capstan, formerly used to unmoor or heave up a ship's anchors, by transmitting the power of the capstan to the cable. The messenger is gripped to the cable by means of nippers, which are shifted from the capstan to the hawse hole as the cable is hauled in.

5. In *lan*, a person appointed to perform certain ministerial duties under bankrupt and insolvent laws such as to take temporary charge of the assets, and to perform some other duties in reference to the proceedings — 6. A piece of stiff paper, or the like, set upon the end of a kite-string held in the hand, to be blown up the string to the kite — *Corbie messenger* See *corbie* — Cuckoo's messenger, the wyneck — *Messenger sword*, a sword like implement, constituting a credential of the royal messengers of Ashantee. Two of these were brought to England in 1874, they are partly of gold and partly of iron, and are elaborately ornamented in conventional patterns — *Queen's (or king's) messenger*, an officer of the British government, em-

ployed under the secretaries of state, appointed or held in readiness to carry official despatches both at home and abroad — *Syn.* 1 Carrier, intelligencer, courier, herald, emissary

messenger-at-arms (mes'en-jér-at-ármz'), *n*. In *Scots law*, an officer appointed by and under the control of the Lyon king-at-arms. He executes all summonses and letters of diligence connected with the Courts of Session and Courts of Justiciary — *Execution by a messenger-at-arms*. See *execution*.

messet, *n* [OF *messin*] A cur, a messin

Dame Julia's *messet* Hall, Poona (1646). (*Hallivell*)

mess-gear (mes'gēr), *n* *Naut.*, the outfit of a mess, such as pots, pans, cans, spoons, knives, forks, etc., mess-traps

Messiah (me-si'ah), *n* [= F. *Messie* = Sp. *Mesias* = Pg. *Messias* = It. *Messia* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *Messias*, < L. *Messias*, < Gr. *Messias*, < Heb. *Māshīach*, anointed, < *māshach*, anoint] A designation of Jesus as the Saviour of the world, the Hebrew equivalent of Christ, the Anointed, but used more frequently as a descriptive title (the Messiah) than as a name from prophetic passages in the Hebrew Scriptures (where, except in two instances in Daniel, it is translated Anointed, often as a noun) interpreted by Jesus and by Christians as referring to him and universal in scope, but regarded by the Jews as promising a divinely sent deliverer for their own race. This belief in a coming Messiah is still held as a doctrine by many Jews, and at various periods of the Christian era impostors have assumed the name and character, and have had many adherents. The title is also applied figuratively to historical characters who have been great deliverers. Sometimes written, after the Greek of the New Testament, *Messias*.

We have found *Messias*, which is, being interpreted, the Christ
John i 41

In the High Church of Jerusalem the Christians were but another Act of Jews, that did believe the *Messias* was come
Selden, Table Talk, p 83

At thy nativity, a glorious quire
Of angels, in the fields of Bethlehem, sung
To shepherds watching at their folds by night,
And told them the *Messiah* now was born
Milton, P. R., l 246

Messiahship (me-si'ah-ship), *n* [OF *Messiah* + -ship] The character, state, or office of Jesus Christ as the Saviour of the world, also used of pretenders to a similar office or mission.

Christ gave us strong a proof of his *Messiahship* as infinite power joined with equal veracity, could give
South, Works, III 382 (Latham)

One of the chief candidates for the *Messiahship* (among the Mohammedans) has already reached Assouan
The Century, XXIV 788

Messianic (mes-i-an'ik), *a* [= F. *Messianique* = Sp. *Mesianico*, as *Messiah* + -an + -ic] Relating or pertaining to the Messiah, or to any one supposed to exercise the office of a Messiah as, the *Messianic* prophecies or psalms, *Messianic* pretensions

Messias (me-si'as), *n* Same as *Messiah*.

Messidor (mes-si-dōr'), *n* [F., one of the fanciful names concocted to adorn the Revolutionary calendar, < L. *messis*, harvest, + Gr. *diavos*, a gift] The tenth month of the year in the calendar of the first French republic, commencing (in 1794) June 19th and ending July 18th.

messieurs Plural of *monsieur*.

messin (mes'in), *n* and *a* [Also *messan*, formerly meg. *mesoun*, a var. of *mestin*, *maslin*, < OF *maslin*, f. *maslin*, a mastiff see *mastiff*] 1. *n* A mongrel dog, a cur [Scotch]

But wad hae spent an hour carousin',
E'en wi a tinkler gypsy a *messin*.
Burns, The Two Dogs

II. *a* Mongrel, emish. [Scotch]

messin-dog (mes'in-dog), *n* [Also *messan-dog*, < *messin* + *dog*.] Same as *messin*.

mess-kettle (mes'ket'), *n* A camp-kettle used in cooking for a mess.

The richly chased vessels of gold and silver which served the Roman house hold have been displaced by the canteen and the *mess kettle* of the garrison of the Crescent
The Century, XXXVIII 61

mess-kit (mes'kit), *n* The cooking- and table-utensils of a camp, with the chest in which they are kept and transported.

mess-locker (mes'lok'er), *n* A small locker on shipboard for holding mess-gear.

messmaking (mes'mā'king), *n*. The act of clubbing together, or messing in company.

This friendship began by *messmaking* in the Temple hall
Roger North, Lord Guilford, l 62

messmate (mes'māt), *n* 1. An associate in a mess, especially in a ship's mess; one who eats ordinarily at the same table with another.

Messmates hear a brother sailor
Sing the dangers of the sea.

G. A. Stevens, The Storm

2. In *zool.*, a commensal. — 3. In *bot.*, same as *messmate-tree*.

messmate-gum (mes'māt-gum), *n*. See *gum*, 3.

messmate-tree (mes'māt-trē), *n*. One of the stringy-barked eucalypts, *Eucalyptus obliqua*. It is a large tree forming extensive forests in Australia and Tasmania, and furnishing an abundance of cheap flammable timber for all kinds of rough work above the ground.

mess-table (mes'tā'bl), *n*. The table at which a mess eat together.

mess-traps (mes'traps), *n* pl. The articles which compose a mess-gear.

messuage (mes'wāj), *n*. [ME. *mesuage*, < OF. *mesuage*, *maissage*, *mesnager* (ML. reflex *messuagium*), < ML. *mansionaticum*, a dwelling-house, manor-house see *menage*, which is a doublet of *messuage*] In *lau* (a) A dwelling-house.

I give unto my said son John all that *messuage* wherein I now dwell
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 437

(b) A dwelling-house with the adjacent buildings and curtilage, including garden and orchard, appropriated to the use of the household; a manor-house and its appendages.

There were then greater number of *messuages* and manor-houses almost in every place.

Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., xlii

They woddred her to sixty thousand pounds,
To lands in Kent, and *messuages* in York.

Tennyson, Edwin Morris

messy (mes'i), *a* [OF *mess* + -y] 1. In a state of mess, confusion, or dirtiness, making a mess, littered or littering, untidy [Rare]

The floor of the room[s] in which *messy* work has to be done is of asphalt
Science, III 351

messi, *a* A Middle English form of *most*.

messee (mes-tē'), *n* [Also *messee*, short for *messee* Cf. OF *messee*, F. *mésée*, mongrel] The offspring of a white and a quadroon [West Indian]

mester, *n* An obsolete or dialectal form of *mister*, *mister*.

mester, *n* A variant of *mister*.

messtful, *a* [Var. of *messtive*, with substituted suffix -ful] Sad, gloomy [Rare]

Among all other birds
Most *messtful* birds am I
Among all feathered fowls
I first complain and crye

Kendall, Flowers of Epigrammes (1577) (Nares)

messtif, *n* An obsolete variant of *messtiff*.

messtive (mes'tiv), *a*. [OF *messtus*, *messtus*, sad, mournful (< *marere*, *marere*, be sad, mourn), + E -ive Cf. *messtful*] Sad, sorrowful, gloomy, dismal

The Melancholy's *messtus*, and too full
Of fearful thoughts, and cares vinequirit
Davies, Microcosmos, p 31 (Davies)

messtizo (mes-tē'zō), *n* [= G. *messtize*, < Sp. *messtizo* = OF *messtus*, F. *mésis*, mixed, mongrel see *messtif*] The offspring of a person of mixed blood, especially, a person of mixed Spanish and American Indian parentage.

To Mexico there is such a great resort, that all the towns thereabout which were formerly of Indians are now inhabited by Spaniards and *Messtizos*
S. Clarke, Geographical Description, etc. (1671), p 261

He [Mr. Werner] also saw some thing of Tipoo Tip during the expeditions between the hills and Haridwar camp on the Aruwin, but was not very favourably impressed by that wily *messtizo*
The Academy, June 24, 1889, p 441

messtling, *n* See *maslin*.

messtling, *n* See *maslin*.

messtion, *n* See *maslin*.

messtome (mes'tōm), *n*. [NL. (Schwendener), appar. < Gr. *μεστωμα*, fullness, < *μεσος*, full] In *bot.*, that part of a fibrovascular bundle whose function is mainly conduction.

To the elements which impart strength to a bundle Schwendener has given the name *messtome*, to the other parts of the bundle, *messtome*
Goodale, Physiological Botany, p 191

Mesua (mes'ū-ā), *n*. [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after *Musuh*, an Arabian physician of the 8th and 9th centuries] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Guthyferæ* and the tribe *Calophyllæ*, characterized by an ovary which is two-celled and contains four ovules, and by a shield-shaped stigma. They are shrubs or trees with very narrow leaves and large axillary solitary flowers. Eight species have been enumerated, all from tropical Asia, but the number is probably reducible to three. *M. ferrea*, one of the ironwoods, is common in the East Indies, wild and cultivated. It is a straight, erect tree with elegant foliage and large four petalled flowers, pure white and fragrant. They afford a native dye and perfume, and are exported, mostly for the latter purpose, under the name *nagkassar*. The seeds yield a dark thick oil (*nagkassar*- or *nahor*-oil) used in lamps and medicinally. The hard reddish-brown wood is suitable for machinery, railroad-ties, etc., it is also used for tool handles and the like.

mesurage, *n.* An obsolete form of *mesurage*
mesurable, *a* A Middle English form of *measurable*.

mesuret, *n.* and *v* A Middle English form of *measure*

mesymnion (me-am'n-i-on), *n.*, pl. *mesymnia* (-i) [NL, < Gr μέσμων (see def.), < μέσος, middle, + μνῶν, see hymn.] In *anc pros.*, a short colon introduced between lines in the midst of a system or stanza, especially in a hymn. See *epithymium*, *methymnion*, *prothymnion*

met¹ (met) Preterit and past participle of *meet¹*

met², *n.* An obsolete preterit of *mete¹*

met³ (met), *n* [See *met¹*] A measure of any kind, a bushel, a barrel. [Prov Eng and Scotch]

meta (mé'tā), *n*, pl. *metas* (-tē) [L] In *Rom antiq*, a conical column or post, or, usually, a group of three such posts, at each end of the spina of a circus, serving to mark the place of turning, a turning-post.

On the other side of the figure of the queen goddess is a tall hippocrene *meta*, enriched with garlands of flowers — probably having reference to the sacred contests at the founding of a new city

The Academy, June 15, 1889, p 417

meta- (met'ā) [L, etc., *meta-*, < Gr μετα-, prefix, poet. μετα, Doric πέδα or πέδα, prep, with gen., in the midst of, among, between, along with, with dat. (poetical), among, with, in, besides; with acc, into the midst of, coming among, after, beyond, according to, etc., in comp, between, after, over (denoting change, like *L trans-*), = Goth. *mith* = AS *mid*, ME *mid*, with see *mid²*] A prefix in words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'among, between, with, after, beyond, over,' etc., often denoting change or transformation (like *L trans-*), in which denotation it is much used in the formation of new terms in science. In *zool* it generally denotes 'after' or 'beyond, in place or time, 'hind' or 'hinder' of place, 'later, in time, as if implying changes or transformation which required time to accomplish generally correlated with *pro* or *proto* and *meta*, as *Protozoa*, *Mesozoa*, *Metazoa*, *prothorax*, *metothorax*, *metathorax*, *Prothorica* and *Metathorica*, *metacarpus* and *metatarsus* (coming next after the carpus and tarsus), etc. In *chem* (a) It is used to form the names of aromatic compounds in which two radicals which replace hydrogen in the benzene ring are conceived of as attached to alternate carbon atoms distinguished from *ortho*, in which the attachment is to adjacent carbon atoms, and from *para*, in which the attachment is to opposite carbon atoms. (b) It indicates that an oxygen atom has been formed from the corresponding *ortho* acid by the withdrawal of one, two, or three molecules of water, forming mono *meta*, di *meta*, or tri *meta* acids. (c) It is somewhat loosely applied to indicate derivation or close chemical relation, as *metachloral*, *metacetone*

metabasis (me-tab'ā-sis), *n* [NL, < Gr μεταβάσις, a passing over, shifting, change, < μεταβαίνειν, pass over, < μετά, beyond, + βαίνειν, go, pass see *basis*] 1 In *rhet*, a passing from one thing to another, transition — 2 In *med*, a change, as in treatment or remedies, or of air, tissue, disease, etc. Also called *metabola*

metabatic (met-a-bat'ik), *a* [< Gr μεταβατικός, able to pass from one place to another, exchanging, < μεταβάσις, a passing over see *metabasis*] Pertaining to the transfer of energy, especially to the passage of heat from one body to another. — **Metabatic function**, a function whose identity for two substances expresses the equilibrium of actual energy between them

metabola (me-tab'ō-lā), *n* [NL, < Gr μεταβολή, change, exchange, < μεταβάλλειν, throw round, turn about, change, < μετά, beyond, + βάλλειν, throw] Same as *metabasis*, 2

Metabola (me-tab'ō-lā), *n* pl [NL, neut pl, < Gr μεταβόλος, changeable] Insects which undergo complete or entire metamorphosis or transformation, as the *Diptera*, *Lepidoptera*, *Coleoptera*, and *Hymenoptera* in contradistinction to the *Heterometabola*. In some systems the *Metabola* are regarded as a subclass of *Insecta*, correlated with *Hemimetabola* and *Ametabola*. They are also called *Heteromorpha* and *Heterometabola*. The three stages of such insects are those of the larva, pupa, and imago. The *Metabola* are divided by some into the *Mandibulata* and *Hausellata*

Metabolia (met-a-bō'li-ā), *n* pl [NL] Same as *Metabola*²

metabolan (met-a-bō'li-an), *n* [< *Metabola*² + -an] A metabolic insect, one of the *Metabola*

metabolic (met-a-bol'ik), *a* [< Gr μεταβολικός, changeable, < μεταβόλος, changeable, μεταβολή, change see *metabola*¹] 1. In *zool*. (a) Undergoing complete metamorphosis, as an insect; or of pertaining to the *Metabola*. Also *metabolous*. (b) Changeable in form; assuming different characters; polymorphic. applied by

Cohn to the *Infusoria*. — 2. In *biol*, exhibiting or affected by metabolism as, *metabolic processes*, *metabolic changes*.

metabolism (me-tab'ō-lizm), *n* [As *metabol-y* + -ism] 1 In *theol*, the consensus of views of some of the early fathers in regard to the eucharist, favoring an objective union of the sensible with the supersensible, or the real with the symbolical presence — 2 In *poetry*, a change from one meter into another — 3. In *entom*, metamorphosis, transformation, metaboly, transition from larva to pupa, or from pupa to imago — 4 In *biol* (a) The sum of the chemical changes within the body, or within any single cell of the body, by which the protoplasm is either renewed or changed to perform special functions, or else disorganized and prepared for excretion. Thus, the formation of the colorless blood corpuscles, the elaboration of the digestive ferments, and the breaking up of proteins into urea and other products are examples of metabolism. Compare *anabolism*, *catabolism*

To the assemblage of chemical processes, or rather to the assemblage of transformations which a constituent of the organism such as a protein undergoes in its passage through the body, the term *metabolism* has been applied

Gamgee, Physiol Chem, I 5

(b) Especially, retrograde metamorphosis, catabolism

metabolite (me-tab'ō-lit), *n* [As *metabol-y* + -ite²] A product of or substance resulting from metabolism, especially from retrograde metabolism, or catabolism

If by disease or by artificial removal this metabolism is prevented the incompletely metabolized pigments circulate in the blood and staining of skin and mucous membrane as in Addison's disease, may take place. In the urine of Addison's disease such an imperfect *metabolite* occurs

Dr C A Mac Mann, Proc Roy Soc, XXXIX 251

metabolize (me-tab'ō-līz), *v* *t*, *prot* and *pp* *metabolized*, *ppr* *metabolizing* [As *metabol-y* + -ize] In *biol*, to subject to metabolism, transform by either assimilation or decomposition

Occasionally an omnivore can take in everything and digest and so *metabolize* it as to organize it into healthy mental tissue. They are, however, the few

Science, IX 264

metabolous (me-tab'ō-lus), *a* [< Gr μεταβόλος, changeable see *Metabola*²] In *entom*, same as *metabolic*. *Huxley, Anat Invert*, p 366

metaboly (me-tab'ō-lī), *n* [< Gr μεταβολή, later also μεταβολία, change, exchange see *metabolia*] Same as *metabolism*

metabranial (met-a-bran'ki-al), *a* [< Gr μετα, behind, + βραγχία, gills see *branchial*] Situated behind the gills specifically applied to a posterolateral subdivision of the branchial region of the carapace of a crab, behind and to one side of the metabranchial division, called the *metabranial lobe*. See cut under *Brachyura*

metabrushite (met-a-brush'it), *n* [< Gr μετά, along with, + Ε brushite] In *mineral*, a calcium phosphate allied to brushite, found in the guano of Sombiero, West Indies

Metacanthidae (met-a-kan'thi-dē), *n* pl [NL, (Douglas and Scott, 1865), < *Metacanthus* + -idae] A family of heteropterous insects, typified by the genus *Metacanthus*. They have the head long, the crown quadrangular, the sides lobe like, the first antennal joint clavate, the fourth funiform, and the corium opaque with large transverse depressions between the strong veins

Metacanthus (met-a-kan'thus), *n* [NL (Costa, 1848), < Gr μετά, beyond, + κανθός, the corner of the eye see *canthus*, *can't*] The typical genus of *Metacanthidae*, containing a few European bugs. They are chiefly characterized by the small triangular vertexal face, globose eyes, and large distant ocelli

metacarpal (met-a-kar'pal), *a* and *n* [< *metacarpus* + -al] 1 *a* Of or pertaining to the metacarpus or a metacarpal — **Metacarpal saw**, a narrow bladed saw for dividing the metacarpal (or metatarsal) bones

II. *n* One of the bones of the metacarpus. They are not more than five in number, and are reckoned as first, etc., from the radial or thumb side to the other. When reduced in number they always disappear from the side, so that when but three are left the first and fifth are gone when there is but one it is the third or middle metacarpal. Two or more may fuse into one bone, as in the metacarpus of a cloven footed quadruped, as the ox. In recent birds, all of which have three ankylomedietal carpals, the compound bone is further complicated by fusion with it of certain carpal bones, constituting a carpometacarpus, like the tarsometatarsus of the foot

metacarpale (met'a-kar-pā'lē), *n*, pl. *metacarpalae* (-li-ā) [NL see *metacarpal*] A metacarpal bone, one of the metacarpals

metacarpophalangeal (met-a-kar'pō-fā-lan'-jē-ā), *a*. [< *metacarpus* + *phalanges* + -al]

Pertaining to the metacarpus and the phalanges.

metacarpus (met-a-kar'pus), *n*, pl. *metacarpi* (-pi) [NL (cf Gr μετακαρπιον, the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers), < Gr. μετά, beyond, + καρπός, the wrist] In *anat*, the second segment of the manus or terminal division of the fore limb of a vertebrate, considered with reference to its bony structure, the segment which comes between the carpus and the phalanges, corresponding to the metatarsus of the foot. In man the metacarpus corresponds to the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers or thumb, and has five metacarpal bones. In the horse it is the part of the fore leg between the so-called knee and the fetlock joint, and has but one functional bone

metacellulose (met-a-sel'ū-lōs), *n* [< Gr μετά, beyond, + Ε cellulose] Same as *junquus-cellulose*

metacenter, metacentre (met-a-sen'tēr), *n*. [< Ε metacentre, < Gr μετά, beyond, + κέντρον, center] The point at which an upward thrust could be equivalent to the pressure of water upon a floating body which has received a slight rotational displacement about one of the principal axes of its section of flotation. The equilibrium is stable or unstable according as the metacenter is above or below the center of gravity. The term is specifically applied to the point where the vertical line passing through the center of buoyancy of a ship, in the position of equilibrium, meets the vertical drawn through the new center of buoyancy when the ship is slightly tilted to one side or the other. The term was introduced into hydrostatics by Pierre Bouguer, a French geodesist (1698-1758). Also called *center of buoyancy*

metacentric (met-a-sen'trik), *a* [< *metacenter* + -ic] Of or pertaining to the metacenter

Generally speaking, decrease in *metacentric* height is accompanied by a lengthening of the period of an oscillation

Encyc Brit, XXI 818

metacetone (me-tas'e-tōn), *n* [< Gr μετά, along with, + Ε acetone] A substance (C₆H₁₀O) obtained by acting on acetone with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. It is a colorless liquid having an odor of peppermint. Also called *metetyl oxide*

metachemistry (met-a-kem'is-trī), *n* [< Gr μετά, beyond, + Ε chemistry, formed after the analogy of *metaphysics*] Transcendental chemistry, the chemistry or analysis of the most obscure or abstruse things, physical or spiritual

It [the genesis of idealism] seems an affair of race, or of *metachemistry*, the vital point being how far the sense of unity, or instinct of seeking a common cause, predominates

American Literature

metachloral (met-a-klo'ral), *n* [< Gr μετά, along with, + Ε chloral] A white tasteless solid body, insoluble in water, formed when chloral is kept for some time in contact with strong sulphuric acid. It is a polymerid of chloral. It seems to resemble chloral hydrate in its pharmacodynamic properties

metachonanite (met-a-kō'nā-nit), *a* and *n* [< NL *Metachonanites*, q v] 1 *a* Having retrorse septal funnels, as a nautiloid, belonging to the *Metachonanites*

II. *n* A cephalopod of the group *Metachonanites*

Metachonanites (met-a-kō'nā-ni'tez), *n* pl [NL, < Gr μετά, behind, + χωνία, a funnel see *choana*, *choanite*] A group of holochordoid nautiloid cephalopods whose septal funnels are retrorse contrasted with *Prochonanites*. *Huxley, Proc Rost Soc Nat Hist*, 1881, p 260

metachronism (me-tak'ro-nizm), *n* [= F. *metachronisme*, < Gr μεταχρονος, after the time, < μετά, beyond, + χρόνος, time Cf *anachronism*] An error committed in chronology by placing an event after its real date

metachrosis (met-a-krō'sis), *n* [NL, < Gr μεταχρᾶνναι, change the color of a thing, < μετά, beyond, + χρᾶνναι, later form of χρώειν, tinge, stain (> χρᾶναι, a coloring, tinting), < χροία, χροα, surface, skin, color] Color-change, as that of a chameleon

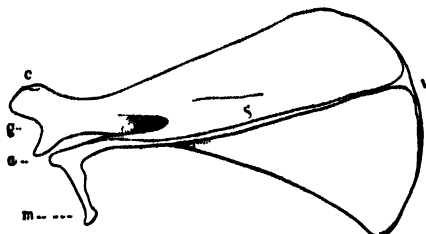
metacinnabarite (met-a-sin'a-bār-it), *n* [< Gr μετά (see *meta-*) + Ε cinnabar + -ite²] Native mercuric sulphid, crystallizing in tetrahedral crystals, resembling those of the zinc sulphid sphalerite, also occurring massive of a black or grayish-black color. It is found with the red mercuric sulphid cinnabar in California

metacism (met'a-sizm), *n*. See *mytæcism*

metacolia (met'a-sē-lī), *n* Same as *metacolia*
metacole (met'a-sē-lī), *n*, pl. *metacoliae* (-ē) [NL, < Gr μετά, beyond, + κολία, a hollow (ventricle)] The fourth ventricle of the brain, especially its posterior portion

Wilder and Gage, Anat Tech, p 482

metacolian (met-a-sē'li-an), *a* [*< metacolia + -an*] (*Of or pertaining to the metacolia*)
meta-compounds. See *meta-*
metacresol (met-a-kres'ol), *n*. [*< Gr metá, along with, + E cresol.*] A phenol isomeric with cresol
metacromial (met-a-kíō'mi-al), *a*. [*< metacromion + -al*] *Of or pertaining to the metacromion as, a metacromial process of the scapula*
metacromion (met-a-kró'mi-on), *n*, *pl metacromia* (-i) [NL, *< Gr metá, behind, + akromion, a by-form of akropolis, the point of the shoulder-*



Dorsal view of left Scapula of Rabbit showing Metacromion (About two thirds natural size) *a*, acromion *m*, metacromion *g*, glenoid fossa *c*, coracoid process, *v*, vertebral border *s*, spine

blade see *acromion*] The posterior one of two processes in which the distal end of the spine of the scapula terminates in some mammals, as the shrews and rabbits
metacyclic (met-a-sik'lik), *a*. [*< Gr metá, along with, beyond, + κύκλος, circle* see *cyclic*] Relating to a permutation of a number of elements in one cycle — **Metacyclic group** See *group*
meté, n Plural of *metá*
metesthethic, metesthetism See *metesthethic, metesthetism*
metafacial (met-a-fā'shal), *a* [*< Gr metá, behind, + L facies, the face* see *facial*] Situated behind or at the back of the face or facial region of the skull — **Metafacial angle of Serres**. See *astronomy*
metagaster (met-a-gas'tér), *n* [NL, *< Gr metá, behind, + γαστήρ, the belly* see *gaster*] The after-intestine, the secondary and in any way differentiated alimentary canal or digestive tube which is derived from an original primary intestinal cavity, or protogaster. It is the ordinary intestinal canal of vertebrates except *Amphioxus*
metagastral (met-a-gas'tral), *a* [*< metagaster + -al*] Pertaining to the metagaster
metagastrula (met-a-gas'trí-jū), *n*; *pl metagastrulae* (-i) [NL, *< Gr metá, behind, + NL gastrula, q v*] A secondary modified gastrula, of variable form, resulting from any kenogenetic mode of egg-cleavage in which a primitive or paligenetic process is vitiated. See *cuts* under *gastrulation*
 Three forms at least of *metagastrulae* are recognized—the amphigastrula, the discogastrula, and the perigastrula, they are all collectively distinguished from the archigastrula. *Haeckel*
metage (mē'tāj), *n*. [*< metē + -age.*] 1 Measurement, especially of coal.
 Acts have very lately passed in relation to the admeasurement of *metage* of coals for the city of Westminster. *Dafos, Tour through Great Britain, II 146 (Davies)*
 2. Charge for or price of measuring.
Metageitnion (met-a-gīt'ni-on), *n* [*< Gr Metageitnion, the second month of the Athenian year, said to be so called because it was the moving-month, when people 'changed their neighbors,' < metá, over, + γείτων, neighbor*] The second month of the Athenian calendar, having twenty-nine days, and corresponding to the last part of July and the first part of August
metagelatin, metagelatine (met-a-jel'a-tin), *n* [*< Gr metá, along with, + E gelatin*] In *photog*, a substance which has been used as a preservative in a certain dry collodion process, consisting of a strong solution of gelatin boiled and cooled several times till it ceases to gelatinize and remains fluid
metagenesis (met-a-jen'e-sis), *n*. [NL, *< Gr metá, beyond, after, + γένεσις, production* see *genesis*] In *bot*, that modification of parthenogenesis or alternate generation which is exhibited when an organism passes from the egg to the imago through a series of successively generated individuals differing from one another in form distinguished by Owen from *metamorphosis*, or the transformation of any one individual by the modification of its form as a whole. Metagenesis of one or another kind is exhibited by some insects, as aphids, in which the process

is commonly called *parthenogenesis*, by various internal parasites, as *Diatoma* (see *cuts* under *cerosia*), and strikingly by various hydroids. In the last the cycle includes (1) the free-swimming impregnated ovum, (2) the fixation of this ovum to some submerged object and its development into an organism, (3) the formation by such organism of various zooids, as nutritive and generative zooids, unlike each other and unlike the parent, the whole forming a hydroid colony, and (4) the formation by generative zooids of ova, which on being set free complete the cycle. Thus, in a germinating polyp the ovum is a free-swimming ciliated body, which on fixation develops a mouth and tentacles, and by continued gemination produces two sets of buds, of which the generative set reproduces the free swimming ciliated ova. In other polyps, as *Corymba*, the set of generative buds themselves become detached as free medusoids like jelly fish (see *cut* under *medusoid*), whose eggs develop not into bodiles like the parent medusoid, but into the polypide or polypidom of the hydroid colony on which they were produced. In the *Lucernaria* a similar metagenesis occurs by fission. Herbert Spencer adopts Owen's metagenesis as one of three kinds of his agamogenesis, and considers it as (1) *external*, where new individuals bud from unspecialized parts of the parent, and (2) *internal*, as in the case of the transformations of *Diatoma*. See *metamorphosis*
metagenetic (met'a-jē-net'ik), *a* [*< metagenesis, after genesis*] 1 In *zool*, pertaining to, characterized by, or resulting from metagenesis. Owen — 2 In *mineral*, subsequent in origin said of certain twin crystals. See *twin*
metagenetically (met'a-jē-net'ik-al-i), *adv* In a metagenetic manner, by means of metagenesis. *Darwin, Animals and Plants, p 363*
metagenic (met-a-jen'ik), *a* [*< Gr μεταγενής, born after, < metá, after, + γένεσις, born* see *genesis* Cf *metagenetic*] Same as *metagenetic*
metagnathism (me-tag'nā-thizm), *n* [*< metagnathos + -ism*] In *ornith*, the condition of a bird's bill when the points of the mandibles cross each other. See *cut* under *crossbill*
metagnathous (me-tag'nā-thus), *a* [*< Gr metá, beyond, + γνάθος, the jaw*] In *ornith*, having the tips of the mandibles crossed as, the *metagnathous* bill of the red crossbill, *Larus curvirostris*. See *quotation* under *epignathous*
metagnostic (met-ag-nos'tik), *a* and *n* [*< Gr metagnostikos*] 1. A metaphysical, in recent use, transcending present knowledge both within and beyond the sphere of sense
 II. n One who believes in the reality of an absolute being transcending knowledge [Recent]
 The essayist would substitute the title of *Metagnostus* instead of *Agnosticus*. *J A Skilton, in Evolution, p 227*
metagnosticism (met-ag-nos'ti-sizm), *n* [*< metagnostic + -ism*] The philosophical doctrine that there is a positive (not merely negative) consciousness of the Absolute distinguished from *agnosticism* regarded as maintaining the opposite ground [Recent]
metagnostics (met-ag-nos'tiks), *n*. [*< Gr metá, beyond, + γνῶσις, knowing (γνώσις, knowledge)* see *gnosis* and *-ics*] Knowledge transcending ordinary knowledge, metaphysics. *Krug*
metagrammatism (met-a-gram'a-tizm), *n* [*< Gr μεταγραμματισμός, alteration of letters, < μετα, over, + γράμμα(-), a letter* see *gram*] The transposition of the letters of a name so as to form a word or words having some reference to the person named, anagrammatism. *Camden*
metagraphy (me-tag'ra-fi), *n* [*< Gr μεταγραφειν, write differently, rewrite, transcribe, < μετα, over, + γραφειν, write* see *graphu*] Transcription, transliteration
 His belief in the system of *metagraphy* as applied to non-European alphabets. *Athenaeum, No 3161, p 840*
metairie (me-ta'rē), *n* [*< F metairie, < métayer, one who farms on shares* see *metayer*] A farm or piece of land cultivated for a share of its produce
metal (met'al, often met'l), *n* [Formerly *metall, mettal, mettall* (and *mettle*, now differentiated in use), *< ME metal, < OF metal, F metal = P₁ metal, metalh = Sp P₂ metal = It metallo = MLG metal, metāl = MD metael, D metaal = G metal = Sw metall = Dan metal = W metel = Gael metetal, metal, < L metallum, a mine, a metal, any mineral, stuff, kind. < Gr μέταλλον, a mine, a pit or cave where minerals are sought, a quarry, later (only in the deriv μεταλλικός, metallic) a mineral, metal, ore, origin uncertain; in one view orig 'ore,' as that which is combined 'with another' substance, < μετá, with, + ἄλλος, another, in another view (and according to the record) orig a mine or pit as 'a place explored,' < μεταλλάν, search after, explore, < μετá, after, + ἄλλος, other. Hence *medal, mettle*] 1 An elementary substance, or one which in the present state of chemical science is undecompos-*

able, and which possesses opacity, luster of a peculiar kind (commonly called *metallic*, because very characteristic of the metals), conductivity for heat and electricity, and plasticity, or capability of being drawn, squeezed, or hammered with change of shape but no loss of continuity. Examples of metals possessing all these qualities, although in varying degree, are gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, and tin, all of which have been known from remote antiquity, and on the characters which they possess the idea of a metal was, and mainly still is, founded. These metals also have a high specific gravity, the lightest of them (tin) being over seven times as dense as water. Of the prehistorically known metals, gold, silver, and copper occur more or less abundantly in the native or metallic form, and must have been noticed, and in all probability utilized, in the most remote antiquity, by various nations and over widely extended areas. Iron also occurs native, especially in the form of meteoric iron, and in this way may have first become known and utilized. But iron is now, and has been from time immemorial, smelted from its ores in countries which, from almost every other point of view than the metallurgical, might properly be regarded as uncivilized. The use of iron other than meteoric was not, however, known in the New World before the advent of Europeans. Tin and lead do not occur in the metallic form in nature, unless in very minute quantity, hence, where used, these metals must have been obtained by the metallurgical treatment of their ores. In the case of tin and zinc, as well as of other metals not occurring native, it was not until long after some knowledge had been attained in regard to the practical use of their ores, either by themselves or as ingredients in various alloys, that any accurate idea was obtained of the metals themselves. Thus, brass was certainly made long before anything definite had been learned in regard to the metal zinc, and it is not at all unlikely that the same was the case with bronze and one of its constituents, tin. In addition to the six metals already mentioned, quicksilver was known to the Greeks and Romans in classical times, and this metal also occurs not infrequently in the metallic form, so that its early discovery is not a matter to excite surprise. The anomalous occurrence of quicksilver as a liquid at the ordinary temperature was the reason why neither Pliny nor Isidore nor Geber included it among the metals, nor was it so included by writers on chemistry and metallurgy until after it had been discovered that this fluid could be frozen at a not very low temperature, and that when frozen it was malleable. It was not until the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries that antimony, bismuth, and zinc became known, but their ores had long been in use, although, in the case of the two former metals, only to a very limited extent. The discovery of these metals considerably enlarged the scope of the word *metallic*, since it became necessary to admit that metals could be brittle, this was still further exemplified in the case of the metal arsenic, discovered in 1649 (its oxidized combinations had long been known and utilized), which, although having a metallic luster, is decidedly brittle. This brittleness of substances otherwise metallic in appearance led to their being placed in a class by themselves as 'semi metals,' the idea that malleability was a necessary attribute of a metal having come down from the Arabian chemists, and maintaining its hold for many centuries. About the middle and in the latter half of the eighteenth century the number of known metals was greatly increased. In 1741 platinum was discovered, but the metals which are always associated with it—osmium, iridium, rhodium, ruthenium, etc.—were not detected until much later. At about the same time as platinum, nickel and cobalt were recognized as elements—that is, were first separated and distinguished from their ores, which had been long known and (in the case of cobalt, at least) utilized to a limited extent. Toward the end of the eighteenth century manganese, molybdena, tellurium, uranium, titanium, and chromium became known. About the beginning of the nineteenth century several of the metals of the platinum family—palladium, iridium, osmium, rhodium—were separated from the complex alloy known as *native platinum*. Up to this time all the known substances to which the name *metal* was applied were much heavier than water, and also decidedly heavier than those considered as non-metallic. Hence, as the old and long prevailing idea that all metals were malleable had been done away with, a high specific gravity began to be considered as their most important characteristic. Thus we find Cronstedt, who was one of the earliest systematic writers on mineralogy (the first edition of his work was published in 1758), defining metals as "those mineral bodies which with respect to their volume are the heaviest of all hitherto known bodies." With the discovery, by Davy, in 1807, of the metallic nature of the bases of the alkalis a great change took place in this respect, for these substances, metallic from many points of view, especially with reference to their chemical affinities, are lighter than water, and at first, on this account, were by some chemists not admitted to rank as metals. The discovery of the metallic bases of the alkalis was followed by that of the bases of the earths—calcium, barium, and strontium, 1807, rhenium, 1824, aluminum, glucinum, and yttrium, 1828. These metals are all light as compared with the older metals, but heavy in comparison with the metallic bases of the alkalis, the lightest of which—lithium, discovered in 1818—has only a little more than half the specific gravity of water. Cadmium, another heavy metal associated with zinc in its mode of occurrence and of some importance in the arts, was also separated from its oxide in 1818. Many metals have been discovered within the past few years, all of great interest from the scientific point of view, but no one of them of economical importance, or occurring in sufficient quantity to be utilized to any extent even if possessing valuable properties. So doubtful and difficult are the chemical reactions of some of these elements that their exact number cannot be stated. Several have been worked over by chemists for years without any definite conclusion having been reached, several, after having been accepted for a while, have been dropped from the list. There are about seventy generally recognized elements (see *element*), although some three or four of these may still be considered as more or less doubtful. Of the seventy thirteen are decidedly non-metallic, these

are sulphur, phosphorus, fluorine, chlorine, iodine, bromine, silicon, boron, carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, oxygen, and selenium, all the other elements are considered to be metals, and selenium was formerly generally so considered, but latterly it has been decidedly included among the non-metals, and the name has been changed by some to *selenion*, to make it correspond with *carbon*, *boron*, and *silicon*, with which elements it is to a certain extent chemically affiliated. Tellurium, on the other hand, although closely related chemically to sulphur and selenium, has always been classed among the metals, chiefly because, although brittle, it has a decided metallic luster. The names of the metals, so far as is possible, all end in *-um*, even platinum is frequently written *platinum*. A division of the elements into metals and non-metals is recognized by chemists at the present time as being rather a matter of convenience from the popular point of view than as one capable of exact scientific definition. The words *metalline* and *metal*, however, cannot be dispensed with in common life and the arts, and their use can very rarely lead to any confusion. The exceptions to this general statement that the metals have a "metallic" luster, and that the non-metals do not, are, on the whole, extremely insignificant. Only in the case of selenium and phosphorus in certain of their allotropic forms could there be any question as to whether the term *metalline luster* could properly be used with reference to a non-metal.

2 In printing and type-founding See *type-metal*. — **3** The material of glass, pottery, etc., in a state of fusion.

If no tongues of flame make their appearance, the calcination is complete. The contents of the pot are then shovelled out, and allowed to cool and harden into what is technically called *metal* or "prussiate cake".

Spence's Ensay, *Manuf.*, I, 270

White glass or enamel made by adding either arsenic or the oxide of tin to the melted metal.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 54

4. pl The rails of a railway [Colloq.]

He stood obstinately on the *metals* until the train came up and cut him to pieces.

C. Marvin, *Gates of Herat*, p. 95

5 In *her*, one of the two tinctures or and argent—that is, gold and silver—**6** Materials for roads, especially, the broken stones used as ballasting on a road-bed or railway—**7** The aggregate number, mass, or effective power of the guns carried by a ship of war.

Oblige me by looking that British man-of-war well over does she carry more *metal* than the President?

Jonah Quincy, *Figures of the Past*, p. 282

8 That of which anything is composed, formative material, hence, constitution, intrinsic quality, as of a person.

As his mind is tempered and qualified, so are his speeches and language at large, and his inward conceits be the *metall* of his mind, and his manner of veneration the very warp and woof of his conceits.

Pattenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 124

Sir, I am made
Of the self same *metal* that my sister is
Shak., *1. act*, I, 1, 71

9 Courage, spirit, mettle. In this sense now always *mettle*.

Being glad to find their companions had so much *metal*, after a long debate the major part carried it.

Clarendon, *Civil War*

10† A mine. *Darwin*.

It was impossible to live without our king but as slaves live that is, such as are vassally dead, and persons condemned to *metals*.

Jer. Taylor, *Ductor Dubitantium*, Fp. Ded.

Alch metal, or **Alch's metal**, an alloy of about two parts of zinc with three of copper, to which about two per cent of iron is added. This alloy is very malleable at a red heat, and can be hammered, rolled, or drawn into fine wire. It has been used in Austria for cannon, and is believed to have been known to the Chinese—**Antifriction metals**. See *antifriction*.—**Babbitt metal**. [Named from Isaac Babbitt, the inventor (1790-1882).] An alloy of tin with copper and antimony, used for bearings, bushings, or pillow blocks. This alloy consists of 88 per cent of tin, the remaining 12 per cent being made up of the two other metals. Sometimes called *babbitting*.—**Base metals**, in *metal*, the metals not classed as noble especially lead, zinc, copper, and iron.—**Bath metal**. [Named from Bath, England.] A white brass consisting of 65 parts of copper and 45 of zinc. The name is also given to other combinations of the same metals.—**Blue metal**. (a) A well sinkers' name for blue clay. (b) See *blue*.—**Bowl-metal**, a name given to antimony in the second stage of the English smelting process of that metal.—**Britannia metal**, an alloy containing tin, antimony, and copper, to which bismuth, zinc, and lead are occasionally added. The essential metal is tin, which usually constitutes nine tenths or more of the mass, the antimony and copper being added to give the desired hardness. This alloy is extensively used for table ware, being usually, for that purpose, covered with a thin coating of silver, and sold as silver plate. In the best plated ware, however, the silver is laid on a body of German silver.—**Coarse metal**, the technical name of the product of the second operation in the process of smelting mixed cupriferaous ores in Great Britain, especially at Swansea. The product of this operation, which is performed in a reverberatory furnace, is a matte or regulus containing iron and copper in combination with sulphur in about the same proportion in which they are present in copper pyrites, together with slag.—**Composition metal**. See *composition*.—**Dutch metal**. See *Dutch*.—**Fusible metal**, a metallic alloy that fuses at a very low temperature. Such alloys are usually composed of lead, tin, and bismuth. Among those best known are—Newton's metal, containing 8 parts of bismuth, 5 of lead,

and 3 of tin, which fuses at 302°. Rose's metal, 2 parts of bismuth, 1 each of tin and lead, fusing at 301°, and an alloy of 5 parts of bismuth, 3 of lead, and 2 of tin, fusing at 197°. The addition of cadmium to alloys of bismuth, tin, and lead lowers their fusing point considerably. Thus, if from 8 to 10 per cent of cadmium is added to Rose's metal, the melting-point is reduced to 167°. The alloys known as Wood and Wood and Lipinsky's metals are such alloys of cadmium, bismuth, tin, and lead. One of these, containing cadmium 4 parts and tin, lead and bismuth each 5 parts, melts at 160°. The addition of mercury to fusible alloys like Newton's and Rose's metals is said also to lower their fusing point considerably.—**Gathered metal**. See *laden metal*, under *laden*.—**Gedger's metal**. Same as *Alch metal*.—**Heavy metal**. See *heavy*.—**Kier's metal**, a gun metal composed of 100 parts of copper, 75 of zinc, and 10 of iron.—**Laden metal**. See *laden*.—**Light metal**, any metal of which the specific gravity is less than 5.—**Magnetic metals**, iron, nickel, cobalt, chromium, and manganese.—**Muntz's metal**. [Named from Mr. Muntz of Birmingham, the inventor.] Yellow metal, an alloy of 3 parts of copper and 2 of zinc, differing from common brass in being malleable when hot. It is cheaper and can be more easily rolled than copper, and has taken its place as the material used for sheathing, formerly one of the most important uses to which copper was put. Yellow metal is its general commercial name. Also called *patent metal*.—**Newton's metal**. See *fusion metal*, above.—**Noble or perfect metals**, gold, silver, and platinum, so called because when exposed to the air they do not oxidize like other metals, but retain their metallic luster.—**Organ- or pipe-metal**, an alloy of tin and lead, with or without zinc, used for the construction of organ pipes. The value of the metal depends principally upon the proportion of tin used, less than 50 per cent, making poor metal. A fair percentage of tin is indicated by a spotted surface, hence good metal is also called *spotted metal*.—**Patent metal**. Same as *Muntz's metal*.—**Pimple-metal**. See *white metal*.—**Point of fusion of metals**. See *fusion*.—**Prince's metal**, an alloy said to have been so called because first prepared by Prince Rupert (1619-82), nephew of Charles I. of England, who invented, or at least introduced into England, the so-called "Prince Rupert's drops." There is no certainty in regard to the composition of the alloy called prince's metal. By most writers it is said to have been a kind of brass, others describe it as an alloy of copper and arsenic.—**Rose's metal**. See *fusion metal*, above.—**To burn metals together**. See *burn*.—**White metal**, the product of the fourth operation in the smelting of mixed cupriferaous ores (according to the English process). The object of this stage of the process is to remove the iron, and the work is done in a reverberatory furnace, the third stage having been a calcination of the coarse metal, with the object of converting the sulphur of iron into an oxide. The product of the fourth operation is variously designated as *blue white*, or *pimple metal*, according to the percentage of copper contained and the peculiar appearance exhibited. Portions having a smooth lustrous fracture, and containing from 60 to 70 per cent of copper, are designated as *blue metal*; those of grayish white color, with granular fracture, and containing from 75 to 78 per cent of copper, are called *white metal*. *Pimple metal* is that which contains more than 78 per cent of copper, and has its surface pimpled from the escape of sulphurous acid gas.—**Wood's metal**. See *fusion metal*, above.—**Yellow metal**. Same as *Muntz's metal*.

metal (met'al), *v* *t*, pret and pp *metaled* or *metalled*, ppr *metaling* or *metalling* [*< metal*, *n*] To put metal on, cover, as roads, with broken stones or metal.

metal. An abbreviation of *metallurgy*.

metal-bath (met'al-bath), *n*. See *bath*.

metal-casting (met'al-kas'ting), *n* 1 The art or process of producing casts in metal by pouring it when in a state of fusion into a mold.—2 A piece of cast metal having a form that adapts it for use in machinery, manufactures, etc.

metalddehyde (me-tal'dē-hīd), *n* [*< Gr* *μετάληψις*, participation, assumption, alternation, *< μεταλαμβάνειν*, partake in, *< μετά*, among, + *λαμβάνειν*, take.] A rhetorical figure or trope assumed by some ancient writers, and supposed to consist in substituting a word for a synonym or homonym, which latter is at the same time understood in a metaphorical or transferred sense as, "*sable caverns*" for "*black caverns*," this in its turn meaning "*dark or gloomy caverns*"

metaled, metalled (met'alid), *a* 1 Covered with metal, especially with road-metal or ballast, macadamized as, newly *metaled* roads.—2† Full of fire or ardor, mettled, dazzling, glancing. See *mettle*.

I hate such measur'd give me *metallid* fire,
That trembles in the blaze, but then mounts higher
B. Jonson, Epigram to William Earle of Newcastle
[on Fencing]

metalepsis (met-a-lep'sis), *n* [*L*, *< Gr* *μετάληψις*, participation, assumption, alternation, *< μεταλαμβάνειν*, partake in, *< μετά*, among, + *λαμβάνειν*, take.] A rhetorical figure or trope assumed by some ancient writers, and supposed to consist in substituting a word for a synonym or homonym, which latter is at the same time understood in a metaphorical or transferred sense as, "*sable caverns*" for "*black caverns*," this in its turn meaning "*dark or gloomy caverns*"

The sense is much altered & the hearers conceit strangely entangled by the figure *Metalepsis*, which I call the *farfel*
Pattenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 162

metalepsy (met'a-lep-si), *n* [*< Gr* *μετάληψις*, participation, assumption, alternation, *< μεταλαμβάνειν*, partake in, *< μετά*, among, + *λαμβάνειν*, take.] A rhetorical figure or trope assumed by some ancient writers, and supposed to consist in substituting a word for a synonym or homonym, which latter is at the same time understood in a metaphorical or transferred sense as, "*sable caverns*" for "*black caverns*," this in its turn meaning "*dark or gloomy caverns*"

metaleptic (met-a-lep'tik), *a* [*< Gr* *μετάληψις*, capable of partaking (cf *μετάληψις*, participation), *< μεταλήπτω*, partaken in, see *metalepsis* and *metalepsy*] 1 Pertaining to a metalepsis or participation; transulative.—2 Transverse as, the *metaleptic* motion of a muscle.—3 In *chem*, pertaining to, resulting from, or characterized by metalepsy, or the substitution of one substance for another which has been displaced.

metaleptical (met-a-lep'ti-kal), *a* [*< metaleptic* + *-al*] Same as *metaleptic*.

metaleptically (met-a-lep'ti-kal-i), *adv* In a metaleptical manner, by transposition.

The name of promises may *metaleptically* be extended to combinations
Ep. Sanderson, *Promissory Oaths*, I, § 9

metal-gage (met'al-gaj), *n* A gage used for determining the thickness of sheet-metal. *E. H. Knight*

metalline (met'al-in), *n* [*< metal* + *-ine*] 1 A kind of thread for sewing leather, made of twisted strands of linen and brass, copper, or steel wire.—2 A compound for forming a lubricating-surface in journal-boxes. It is made up of metallic oxides, organic materials, wax, and fatty matters.

metaling, metalling (met'al-ing), *n* [Verbal *n.* of *metal*, *v*] The material which forms the road-bed of a macadamized road or of a railway, chiefly broken stones, road-metal.

The air is filled with a choking precipitate of the kun-ker, or carbonate of lime nodules, which form the *metall* bed of the road
W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, I, 145

metallist, n. See *metallist*.

metallic (me-tal'ik), *a* [= *F* *métallique* = *Sp.* *metálico* = *Pg.* *metálico* (cf *D* *metallisch*, *metallisch* = *G* *metallisch* = *Dan* *Sw* *metallisk*), *< L* *metalliscus*, *< Gr* *μετάλλικός*, of or concerning mines or metal, *< μέταλλον*, a mine (metal)] 1 Consisting of or having the characters of a metal, made up of metal or of an alloy. This word is used to indicate the condition of a metal (see *metal*) in which it exists by itself, and not mineralized or combined with those substances which take away its metallic character and convert it into an ore, in which the elementary substance exists, but often with characters greatly differing from those which it has when separated from its mineralizers or reduced to the metallic form.

She said, and lo! a palace towering seems,
With Parian pillars and *metallike* beams
W. King, *Kufinus*, or the Favourite

Among the most *metallike* of the metals is a gas
J. N. Lockyer, *Spect. Anal.*, p. 167

2 Characteristic of a metal as, a *metallic* luster.—**3** Having one or more properties resembling those of metals as, a *metallic* voice.

A distinct, hollow *metallike*, and clangorous, yet apparently muffled, reverberation.

Poe, *Fall of the House of Usher*

Metallic-adamantine luster, a variety of luster intermediate between submetallic and adamantine, characteristic of pyrrargyrite, some cerussite and octahedrite, etc.
Metallic ammunition, bur, currency, dust, feather. See the nouns.—**Metallic beetles**, a collectors' name for coleopterous insects of the family *Dytiscidae*. See *out under Dytiscidae*.—**Metallic bath**. See *bathing*.—**Metallic oxide**, a compound of metal and oxygen.—**Metallic paper**, paper the surface of which is washed over with a solution of whiting, lime, and size. Writing done with a pewter pencil upon such paper is almost indelible.—**Metallic salts**, those salts which have a metal or metallic oxide for their base, as lead carbonate.—**Metallic scales**. See *metallike feather*, under *feather*.—**Metallic standard**. See *standard*.—**Metallic tinkling**, in *pathol.*, a high pitched tinkle heard in the lungs in pneumothorax, or in the case of a lung cavity under certain conditions.—**Metallic-tissue loom**. See *loom*.

metallical (me-tal'i-kal), *a* [*< metallic* + *-al*] Same as *metallike*.

Now, by electrical bodies, I understand not such as are *metallical*, mentioned by Pliny and the Antients
Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Err.*, II, 4

metallically (me-tal'i-kal-i), *adv* As a metal, by means of or by the use of metal, with a metal, as regards metallic properties.

They [two plates of different metals] are *metallically* connected together
Procer and *Snowright*, *Telegraphy*, p. 8

Let us conceive a *metallically* pure cylinder of wrought or cast iron
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV, 290

metallicity (met-a-lis'i-ti), *n* [*< metallic* + *-ity*] The condition of being a metal; metallic character or constitution.

They [the alchemists] held that mercury enters into the composition of all metals, and is the very cause of their *metallicity*
Encyclo. Brit., XVI, 32

metallifacure (met'al-i-fak'tūr), *n*. [*< L* *metallum*, a metal, + *factura*, a making, see *facture*] The manufacture of metals. [Rare]

metalliferous (met-a-lif'e-rus), *a* [= *F* *metallifere* = *Sp* *metallifero*, *< L* *metallifer*, yielding metals, *< metallum*, a metal, + *ferre* = *E*, bear.]

Producing or yielding metal as, *metalliferous* deposits or veins, a *metalliferous* district

metalliform (me-tal'i-fōrm), *a* [= *F* *metalliforme*, < *L.* *metallum*, a metal, + *forma*, form] Having the form or properties of metal, like metal

metallify (me-tal'i-fi), *v t*, pret and pp *metallified*, ppr *metallifying* [*< metal + -fy*] To convert into metal

The Augustin process of silver extraction is only a peculiar mode of *metallifying* and collecting the silver of an ore after it has been by some preliminary operation converted into chloride or sulphate. *Encyc Brit*, XXII 70

metallikon (me-tul'i-kon), *n* [*< Gr* *μεταλλικόν*, neut of *μεταλλικός*, of metal, metallic see *metallie*] An English art of intellectual surface-decoration, consisting of glass plates on which are cemented ornaments of glass, terra-cotta, etc

metalline (met'al-in), *a*. [= *F* *metallin* = *It* *metallino*, as *met* + *-ine*¹] Of a metallic nature or quality, consisting of or like metal, containing metal as, *metalline* water

The quicksilver [was] by this means brought to appear a very close and lovely *metalline* cylinder, not interrupted by interspersed bubbles as before. *Boyle, Works*, I 49

metalling, *n* See *metaling*

metallist, **metallist** (met'al-ist), *n* [*< metal* (*L.* *metallum*) + *-ist*] 1 A worker in metals, or one skilled in the knowledge of metals

The skillful *metallist* that findeth and refineth those precious veins for public use, is rewarded, is honoured. *Rp Hall, Epistles*, v 7

2. An advocate of the use of metal (silver or gold) as currency. Compare *bimetallist*, *monometallist*

Perhaps for this reason he has recently reaped a golden harvest by carrying out the principles of the silver *metallists*. *Science*, VIII 75.

metallization (met'al-i-zā'shon), *n* [= *F* *métallisation* = *Sp* *metallización* = *It* *metallizzazione*, as *metallize* + *-ation*] The act or process of metallizing, or forming or transforming into a metal. Also spelled *metallisation*. — **Metallization of wood**, the impregnation of wood with an inorganic substance, by which the pores become so completely filled that the wood acquires, to a certain extent, the qualities of a mineral

metallize (met'al-iz), *v t*, pret and pp *metallized*, ppr *metallizing* [= *F* *metalliser* = *Sp* *metallizar* = *It* *metallizzare*, as *met* + *-ize*] To form or transform into metal, render metallic. Also spelled *metallise*. — **Metallized glass**. See *glass*

metallochrome (me-tal'o-krom), *n* [*< Gr* *μεταλλοχρῶμα*, a metal, + *χρῶμα*, color] A beautiful prismatic tinting imparted by electrolytic action to polished steel plates by depositing on them a thin film of oxid of lead

metallochromy (met'al-o-kro'mi), *n* [As *metallochrome* + *-y*³] The art or process of coloring metals

Metallochromy is used to produce decorative effects upon objects of copper, tombac, and brass, previously treated to a thin electroplating. *W H Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations*, p 407

metallographic (met'al-o-gru'fik), *a* [*< metallograph-y* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to metallography

metallographist (met'al-o-gra-fist), *n* [*< metallograph-y* + *-ist*] A writer on metallography

metallography (met'al-log'ra-fi), *n* [= *F* *métallographie* = *Sp* *metallografía* = *Pg* *metallographia*, < *Gr* *μεταλλογραφία*, a metal, + *-γραφία*, < *γραφειν*, write] 1 An account of metals, or a treatise on metallic substances, the science of metals — 2 A process of decorating metals. It consists of a simple system of printing from wooden blocks in such manner as to produce an imitation of the grain of the wood

3. A method of engraving, allied to lithography, in which metallic plates are substituted for stones

metalloid (met'al-oid), *a* and *n* [= *F* *métalloïde*, < *Gr* *μεταλλοειδής*, metal, + *ειδής*, form] 1. *a* Relating to metalloids, like metal; having the form or appearance of a metal

II. *n* In *chem*, a term which has been variously applied as, (*a*) to the metallic bases of the fixed alkalis and alkaline earths, probably in consequence of their low specific gravity, and (*b*) to all the non-metallic elementary substances. In the latter sense it is now used by chemists. The metalloids are thirteen in number: oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, sulphur, selenium, phosphorus, boron and silicon. The distinction between a metal and a metalloid is, however, purely artificial, being based on physical rather than chemical criteria. But, broadly, a metal may be said to differ from a metalloid in being an excellent conductor of heat and electricity, in reflecting light more or less powerfully, and in being electropositive. Though a metalloid may possess one or more of these characters, it will not be

found to unite them all. Berzelius, in his classification, restricts the term *metalloid* to the inflammable non-metallic elements—sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, and boron. See *element*, 3, and *metal*, 1

metalloidal (met'al-oi'dal), *a*. [*< metalloïd* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to a metalloid or metalloids, of the nature of a metalloid

Long heat-waves in their action upon *metalloidal* molecules only produce bands and fluted spaces. *J N Lockyer, Spect Anal*, p 175

metallophone (me-tal'ō-fōn), *n* [*< Gr* *μεταλλοφων*, a metal, + *φωνη*, a sound] 1 A piano-forte with graduated metal bars instead of strings. — 2 An instrument like the xylophone, but with metallic instead of wooden bars

metalloplastic (met'al-lō-plas'tik), *a* [*< Gr* *μεταλλοπλαστικός*, metal, + *πλάσσειν*, mold, form] Pertaining to the arts of depositing metals or obtaining metal casts by either electric or chemical methods

metalloscopic (met'al-lō-skop'ik), *a* [*< metalloscop-y* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to metalloscopy

Metalloscopic phenomena are most analogous to those here described. *Amer Jour Psychol*, I 503

metallurgy (met'al-lō-skō'pī), *n* [*< Gr* *μεταλλουργία*, metal, + *σκευαίνω*, view] The art of determining by external application what metals or metallic substances act most easily and favorably upon a given person. *Buck's Handbook of Med Sciences*, IV 749

metallotherapeutic (met'al-lō-ther-a-pū'tik), *a* Pertaining to metallotherapy

metallotherapy (met'al-lō-ther'a-pi), *n* [*< Gr* *μεταλλοθεραπεία*, metal, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment] The treatment of disease by the external application of metals. First formulated as a system by Burq in 1818, and hence often called *Burqism*, it has been recently revived by Charcot. Simple disks of various metals are employed in contact with the external parts of the body, from which different therapeutic results are claimed. Other observers assert that all the phenomena described as following the application of metals may be produced by disks of wood, and that whatever curative results are attained are due to mental effects, rather than to any special virtues emanating from the metals themselves.

metallurgic (met'al-lér'jik), *a* [= *F* *metallurgique* = *Sp* *metallurgico* = *It* *metallurgico*, < *NL* *metallurgicus*, < *metallurgia*, metallurgy see *metallurgy*] Pertaining to metallurgy, or the art of working metals. — **Metallurgic chemistry**, that part of chemistry which teaches the combinations and analyses of metals

metallurgical (met'al-ér'ji-kal), *a* [*< metallurgic* + *-al*] Relating to or connected with metallurgy, belonging to the working of metals as, *metallurgical* investigations or pursuits

metallurgically (met'al-ér'ji-kal-i), *adv* By metallurgical methods, as regards metallurgy

metallurgist (met'al-ér-just), *n*. [= *F* *metallurgiste* = *Sp* *metallurgista* = *Pg* *metallurgista*, as *metallurg-y* + *-ist*] One who is versed in the science of metallurgy, one who scientifically studies the operations of the smelter

metallurgy (met'al-ér-ji), *n* [= *F* *metallurgie* = *Sp* *metallurgia* = *Pg* *It* *metallurgia*, < *NL* *metallurgica*, < *Gr* *μεταλλουργία*, working metals, a minor, < *μεταλλο*, a mine (metal), + *εργον*, work] The science of smelting. In smelting, the metals are separated by known methods from the mineralizing substances with which, with few exceptions, they naturally occur combined. Thus, the common ore of lead is galena, a combination of sulphur with that metal. The smelter treats this combination in the furnace, and the result is metallic lead. The treatment of some ores is simple and easy, that of others is difficult and complex. Smelting implies the use of fire, or separation of the metal in the dry way, but processes carried on in the humid way are not unfrequently employed in the treatment of metallic ores. This is not ordinarily called smelting, but metallurgical treatment. The ores of many mining regions are treated at or near the place where they are mined, but it is not at all uncommon for ores to be carried to a great distance to be smelted. Thus, until within a few years, a large part of the copper used in the world was smelted at Swansea, in Wales, from ores brought from various countries, metallurgical skill and the command of cheap fuel making it desirable to have the ore treated there rather than at the place where it was mined. Abbreviated *metall.*

metalmant (met'al-man), *n* [*< metal* + *man*.] A worker in metals; a coppersmith or tinman.

A smith, or a *metalmant*, the pot's never from his nose. *Burton, Anat of Mel*, p 110

metalogic (met'al-ōj'ik), *n* [*< Gr* *μετάλογος*, after, + *E* *logos*] The part of metaphysics which concerns logic

metalogical (met'al-ōj'i-kal), *a* [As *metalogic* + *-al*] Beyond the province of logic, transcending the sphere of logic

metal-plane (met'al-plān), *n* A form of plane used to face soft metal plates by taking fine shavings from them. The angle of the cutter

with the sole is adapted to the hardness of the metal to be worked

metal-saw (met'al-sā), *n*. A hard steel saw with fine teeth, stretched in a frame and used for sawing metal

metal-wheel (met'al-hwēl), *n*. In *grinding* and *polishing*, a lap

metal-work (met'al-wérk), *n* Work, especially artistic work, in metal

metamathematics (met-a-math-ē-mat'iks), *n* [*< Gr* *μεταμαθηματικά*, mathematics] The metaphysics of mathematics; the philosophy of non-Euclidean geometry and the like

metamer (met'a-mēr), *n* [See *metamere*] A compound which is metameric, or exhibits the property of metamorphism

The two methyl and ethyl *metamers* seem distinguishable. *Philos Mag*, XXV 285

metamere, *n*. Plural of *metameron*.

metameral (met'a-mē-ral), *a* [*< metamere* + *-al*] 1. Pertaining to or comprising metameres, having correspondence or agreement between parts — 2 In *zool*, same as *metameric*.

metamere (met'a-mēr), *n* [Also *metameron*, < *Gr* *μετά*, after, + *μέρος*, a part] In *zool*, one of a longitudinal series of parts which are serially homologous with one another. See *metamerism*, *metamerism*

The construction of bilaterally symmetrical bodies by metameres is common and usual in the animal kingdom, and is exhibited in such diversity of details that metameres have received several different names. The most general name is *segment*, but, since several morphologically distinct metameres may coalesce in one segment, the stricter term for an individual metamere, such as each morphological segment or ring of an annelid, crustacean, insect, or other articulate animal, is *somite* or *arthromere*. A morphological metamere of a vertebrate has been called a *dermatomere*. Compare *actinomere* and *antimer*. **Ambulacral metameres**. See *ambulacral*

metameric (met-a-mēr'ik), *a* [As *metamere* + *-ic*] 1. In *chem*, pertaining to or characterized by metamorphism — 2 In *zool*, of or pertaining to a metamere or metameres, being a metamere, or resulting from metamorphism; situated in the long axis of the body as one of a longitudinal series of like parts, segmental, somitic

metamerically (met-a-mēr'ik-al-i), *adv* So as to be metameric, in or by way of metamorphism, as a metamere

metamerism (met'a-mēr-izm), *n* [As *metamere* + *-ism*] 1 In *chem*, a form of isomerism, that property of certain compound bodies by which they have the same chemical elements combined in the same proportion and with the same molecular weight, while differing in chemical properties. Thus, acetylene and ethylene oxide have their elements in the same proportion, C₂H₂O, and the same molecular weight, 44, but are very different in their chemical properties. Two metameric bodies do not, however, belong to the same class or series of compounds. See *isomerism*, *polymerism*.

2 In *zool*, a metameric condition, the state of being metameric, segmentation of the body of an animal along the primary or longitudinal axis, resulting in a series of more or less similar consecutive parts which are serially homologous. See *metamere*, *antimer*

metamerization (met-a-mēr-i-zā'shon), *n* [*< metamere* + *-ation*.] Division into metameres

A very regular internal *metamerization*. *Encyc Brit*, XVII 322

metamerize (met'a-mēr-iz), *v t*, pret and pp *metamerized*, ppr *metamerizing* [*< metamere* + *-ize*] To make metamorous, divide into metameres

Although the vertebrate body is a metameric one, this archinephric duct is not a *metamerized* organ. *Gegenbaur, Comp Anat (trans)*, p 602

metameron (me-tam'ē-rōn), *n*, pl. *metameres* (-rē) [NL see *metamere*] Same as *metamere*

metamorous (met'a-mēr-us), *a* [As *metamere* + *-ous*] Same as *metameral* and *metameric*, 2

1 *A W. Hubrecht, Microsc Science*, XXVII 613

metamery (met'a-mēr-i), *n* [As *metamere* + *-y*³] The condition of being metameric; metamorphism. *A. A W. Hubrecht, Microsc Science*, XXVII 610

metamorphic (met-a-môr'fik), *a*. [= *F* *métamorphique*, as *Gr* *μετά*, among (denoting interchange), + *μορφή*, form, + *-ic* Cf *metamorphosis*] 1. Producing metamorphosis; changing the form or structure; transforming as, a *metamorphic* cause or agency; *metamorphic* action — 2 Exhibiting metamorphosis or metamorphism, changed in form or structure; metamorphosed. — **Metamorphic rocks**, in *geol* See *metamorphism*.

metamorphism (met-a-môr'fizm), *n*. [As *metamorph-ic* + *-ism*.] The process of metamor-

phosing, or changing the form or structure; specifically, chemical change and rearrangement of the constituents of a rock by which they are made to assume new forms and enter into new combinations, the most important result of these changes being that the rock becomes harder and more crystalline in structure. Thus, the metamorphic slates are crystalline schists. The sedimentary rocks, especially those made up of the debris of feldspathic minerals, are those most liable to undergo metamorphism, hence it is that the argillaceous rocks offer the most conspicuous examples of this process, and it is these which are most altered in external characters by it, foliation and slaty cleavage being often highly developed in the process. Volcanic rocks also are subject to metamorphic changes, although the results are usually much less conspicuous to the eye unaided by a microscope than in the case of the sedimentary deposits. Examples of metamorphism are the conversion of ordinary earthy limestone into crystalline marble, of argillaceous shales into various kinds of schists (mica-schist, talc-schist, etc.), and of sandstone into quartzite. Closely connected with the phenomena of metamorphism is the development in a rock of a slaty cleavage or of a foliated structure. Metamorphic agencies and the results which they have brought about have been much studied of late years by geologists, and the modern methods of lithological research have been most important aids in this direction. The most obvious and generally accepted classification of metamorphic action is into "contact" and "regional" metamorphism. In the case of contact metamorphism the changes observed are apparently due—in large part, at least—to the presence of an adjacent mass of rock, usually of an intrusive character, as when the strata are seen to have been altered along the walls of a dike. In the case of regional metamorphism, when large masses of rock are found to have been affected and rendered crystalline without any special cause being visible in the form of adjacent intrusive or igneous material, the phenomena are more difficult of explanation than in the case of contact metamorphism. In the course of the numerous discussions of this subject a great number of new terms have been introduced, the meaning of which is, owing to the complexity of the phenomena and the imperfection of the observations, often rather obscure, some of these terms may here be cited. As synonyms of "regional" metamorphism, the epithets "normal" and "general" have been used by some authors, while others have indicated a desire to specialise in their application. Thus, Prestwich limits "normal metamorphism" to the changes due to central heat, and "regional metamorphism" to changes effected by the heat produced locally within the crust of the earth by transformation into heat of the mechanical work of compression or of crushing of parts of the earth. Bonney desires to reserve the phrase "regional metamorphism" for those ancient rocks occupying extensive areas of the earth's surface "which, whatever be their history, are in all probability by no means in their original condition." Dana prefers "local" to "contact," but does not use the two exactly as synonyms, since he makes local "include changes due to heated emanations and other conditions where there are no contacts"—in other words he uses "local" rather as the opposite of "general," ignoring the idea embodied in the term "contact," namely that a visible cause of the observed metamorphism is present in the form of an adjacent mass of intrusive or heterogeneous rock. Kinahan proposes "metapopsis" and "paroptosis" as the synonyms of regional and contact metamorphism. "Why we need to go to the Greek for [the] two words is not clear" (Dana). Many geologists are of the opinion that the movements which the rocks composing the earth's crust have undergone in certain regions, which movements must necessarily have been accompanied by pressure, stress, shearing, or "flow," have been among the most important causes of metamorphic change. The most comprehensive term by which metamorphism originating in conditions of this kind has been designated is that introduced by Rosenbusch, "dynamical." Other writers on this subject have used as being nearly or quite synonymous with "dynamical" the following: "pressure," "compression," "mechanical," "friction," "dislocation." Judd has introduced the term "static metamorphism" as indicating changes which may have taken place in deep seated rocks quite independently of any movement to which they have been subjected. As designating and discriminating between various kinds of metamorphic changes, with special reference to the character of the results produced, Dana has introduced the terms "crystalline," "paramorphic," and "metaschismic." The first of these implies a simple development of a crystalline condition in the original material, such, for instance, as takes place in the conversion of limestone into marble ("marmorosis" of Gekko), the second, a change from one paramorphic state to another, as from augite to hornblende, the third, a change through chemical transformations, as of chrysotile to serpentine. "Metasomatic metamorphism" (or, in one word, "metasomatosis") and "methylosis" are terms which have been suggested in this connection but which have met with little favor. They were apparently intended by their authors to include chemical changes similar to those which take place in the formation of pseudomorphs, and are allied to the "metaschismic" of Dana. "Metastasis" and "metaschismic" are terms which have been coined, but have not become current—the one to denote changes somewhat similar to those included by Dana under "crystalline," the other (as defined by that author) to "denote changes like the conversion of a mass of mud into a mass of quartz with mica and other silicates."

metamorphize (met-a-môr'fiz), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *metamorphized*, ppr. *metamorphizing* [As *metamorpho*-to + *-ize*.] To change; transform; metamorphose. *De Quincey.*

metamorphology (met'a-môr-fol'ô-jî), *n.* [*Gr. μεταμορφωσις* (metamorphôsis), a transformation (see *metamorphosis*), + *-λογία* (lóγια, *logy*, speak see *-ology*.)] In *bot.*, the science of the metamorphoses or changes which an individual undergoes from

the time it ceases to be an embryo to the time it ceases to live as a bodily organism. Metamorphology and embryology together constitute ontogeny.

As soon as the organism has left [the egg-coverings], it is no longer an embryo. The later changes of this form the subject of the science of metamorphoses, or metamorphology. *Haeckel, Evol. of Man* (trans.), II 460

metamorphopsia (met'a-môr-fop'si-ä), *n.* [*Gr. μεταμορφωσις* (metamorphôsis), + *ὥψ*, eye] A pathological condition of the eyes in which objects appear elongated, irregular, or confused.

metamorphoscope (met-a-môr'fô-skôp), *n.* [*Gr. μεταμορφωσις* (metamorphôsis), + *σκοπεῖν*, view] A toy in which pictured forms of human beings or other animals are made to interchange heads, bodies, legs, or wearing-apparel. The pictures are drawn or painted on a series of bands of muslin or paper, each having independent motion on rollers in a box, and each of a different length from the others. The bands are arranged with their edges as near together as possible, and the figures are painted across the entire series. The motion of the bands is made constantly to displace the parts of the different figures and recombine them in ludicrous fashion at a slot in the cover of the box.

metamorphose (met-a-môr'fôz), *n.* [*F. métamorphose* = *Sp. metamorfosis* or *metamorfosis* = *Pg. metamorphose* = *It. metamorfosi*, *L. metamorphosis*, *Gr. μεταμορφωσις*, a transformation (see *metamorphosis*)] A transformation in shape or character, metamorphosis.

My metamorphose is not held unfit.

Middleton, Family of Love, iv 2.

metamorphose (met-a-môr'fôz), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *metamorphosed*, ppr. *metamorphosing*. [= *F. métamorphoser*, *Gr. μεταμορφώω*, *n., metamorphosis*] To change into a different form; alter or modify the shape or character of, transform; transmute.

Thus men (my lord) be metamorphosed.

From seemly shape, to byrds, and ougly beasts.

Gauecigne, Complaint of Philomena

Thou, Julia, thou hast metamorphosed me.

Shak., T. G. of V., I 1 66.

The priest was metamorphosed into knight.

Browning, Ring and Book, I 186

= *Syn. Transmute*, etc. See *transform*.

metamorphoser (met-a-môr'fô-zér), *n.* One who or that which metamorphoses.

What shall I name this man but a beastly metamorphoser, both of himself and of others?

Gauecigne, Delicate Diet for Dronkarles.

metamorphosis (met'a-môr'fô-sis), *a.* [*Gr. μεταμορφωσις* + *-ισ*] Causing metamorphosis, transforming, relating to or depicting metamorphoses.

All the metamorphosis fables of the ancients, turning policed and commercial people into horrid and savage monsters, will like clouds before the sun, dispel and evaporate before the light of truth.

Pennell, On Antiquities, p 69 (*Latham*)

metamorphosis (met-a-môr'fô-sis), *n.*; pl. *metamorphoses* (-séz) [Formerly also *metamorphose*, *q. v.*, *L. metamorphosis*, *Gr. μεταμορφωσις*, a transformation, *Gr. μεταμορφωσθαι*, be transformed, *Gr. μετά*, over, + *μορφή*, form, shape] 1 Change of form or structure, transmutation or transformation. Used most frequently in literature with reference to the old or poetic conception of a miraculous transmutation of a person, animal, or thing into a different and often antagonistic or contrasting form, either with or without a corresponding change of nature.

With Severn she along doth go,

Her metamorphosis to show.

Drayton, Polyolbion, vi 1, Arg

I wondered at such a *Metamorphosis* in so short a time, he told me it was for the Death of his Wife that Nature had thus antedated his Years. *Hovell, Letters*, I iv 26.

Where is the gloriously decisive change,

The immeasurable metamorphosis

Of human clay to divine gold?

Browning, Ring and Book, II 217

2 A marked change in the form or function of a living body, a transformation resulting from development, specifically, in *zool.*, the course of alteration which an animal undergoes after its exclusion from the egg, and which modifies extensively the general form and life of the individual, particularly, in *entom.*, the transformations of a metableous insect.

The term *metamorphosis*, in its technical entomological sense is applied only to that succession of changes of which a definite pupal condition forms the middle term. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p 361

3, In *chem.*, that chemical action by which a given compound is caused, by the presence of a peculiar substance, to resolve itself into two or more compounds, as sugar, by the presence of yeast, into alcohol and carbonic acid.—4 In *bot.*, the various changes that are brought

about in plant-organs, whereby they appear under changed or modified conditions, as when stamens are metamorphosed into petals, or stipules into leaves. Metamorphosis does not imply that the petal for example, has ever been a stamen, but it implies an alteration in the organizing force, which took effect at a very early period in the life of the organ, at or before the time when the primitive aggregation of cells became differentiated into the several parts of which it is normally composed. It is due merely to the fact that the development of the organ has pursued a different course from what is usual. The various kinds of metamorphoses are described under the names of *chlorosis*, *petalody*, *phyllody*, *stomatody*, *sepalody*, *stamody*, etc. (which see). — **Coarctate metamorphosis**. See *coarctate*. — **Complete metamorphosis**. See *holometaboly* and *complete*. — **Imperfect or incomplete metamorphosis**. See *hemimetaboly* and *imperfect*. — **Metamorphosis of organs**, in *bot.*, the progressive adaptation of one organ to several different purposes, connected with which are changes in size, color, and other particulars. Thus, all the parts of a plant are reducible to the axis and its appendages, the other parts developing themselves from these. See *morphology*. — **Progressive metamorphosis**, transformation from a lower or more simple to a higher or more complex substance, anabolism. — **Retrogressive metamorphosis**, transformation from a higher or more complex to a lower or more simple substance, catabolism (often called *retrograde metamorphosis*). = *Syn.* 1 See *transform*, *v. t.*

metamorphostical (met'a-môr-fost'ik-al), *a.* [Irreg. < *metamorphosis* + *-t-* + *-al*] Pertaining to or effected by metamorphosis. *Pope*

metamorphotic (met'a-môr-fot'ik), *a.* [*Gr. μεταμορφωσις* (-ot-) + *-ic*] Pertaining to or of the nature of metamorphosis, consisting in transformation.

The epithelial cells lining the uterine tubules undergo metamorphotic changes. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL 402

Metamorphotic system, in *entom.*, a scheme of classification first proposed by Swammerdam based on the characters of the metamorphoses and the condition of the larva and pupa, whether resembling the adult or differing from it more or less widely. This scheme, improved by subsequent authors and combined with characters drawn from the study of perfect insects, is the basis of the best modern systems of entomological classification.

metamorph (met'a-môr'h), *n.* [*Gr. μετα*, beyond, + *μορφή*, form] Same as *metamorphosis*, 4.

metanauplius (met-a-nâ'pli-us), *n.*, pl. *metanauplii* (-i) [NL, < *Gr. μετά*, after, + NL *nauplius*, *q. v.*] A later stage in the development of some crustaceans, after the first nauplius form, and before the zoea stage is reached, a crustacean of this later naupliiform character.

metanephron (met-a-nef'ron), *n.*, pl. *metanephra* (-râ) [NL, < *Gr. μετά*, behind, + *νεφρός*, kidney, see *nephritis*] The most posterior and latest-formed segment of an embryonic renal organ, or section of the Wolffian body from which the permanent kidney is derived, and whose duct becomes a ureter distinguished from *pronephron* and *mesonephron*.

metanotal (met-a-nô'tal), *a.* [*Gr. μετανότος* + *-al*] Situated on or pertaining to the metanotum as, a *metanotal* sclerite.

metanotum (met-a-nô'tum), *n.*, pl. *metanota* (-tâ) [NL, < *Gr. μετά*, behind, + *νῶτος*, vótos, the back] The dorsal part of the metathorax of an insect, succeeding the mesonotum and preceding the abdomen, the third and last segment of the notum. It is divided typically into four sclerites, called *praescutum*, *scutum*, *acutellum*, and *postscutellum*, most of which are usually distinguishable. — **Lateral callosities of the metanotum**. See *lateral*.

metapapapteron (met'a-pa-rap'te-ral), *a.* [*Gr. μεταπατερων* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the metapapapteron.

metapapapteron (met'a-pa-rap'te-ron), *n.*, pl. *metapapaptera* (-ra) [NL, < *Gr. μετά*, with, + NL *papapteron*] In *entom.*, the papapteron of the metathoracic segment, the third sclerite of the metapleuron.

metapepsis (met-a-pep'sis), *n.* [NL, < *Gr. μετά*, beyond, + *πέψις*, a cooking (boiling), < *πέπτω*, cook, boil see *peptic*] In *lithol.*, a term suggested by G. H. Kinahan, but not generally adopted, as a synonym for what is generally called *regional metamorphism*. See *metamorphism*.

One kind of Metamorphism is Regional, or extends over large areas. The rocks affected by it seem to have been under the influence of intensely heated water or steam, which, as it were, stewed them, from which the action may be called *metapepsis*.

G. H. Kinahan, *Geol. of Ireland*, p 175.

metaph. An abbreviation of *metaphysics*.

metaphery (me-taf'e-ri), *n.* [*Gr. μεταφύρειν*, carry over, transfer, see *metaphor*. Cf. *periphery*] In *bot.*, the transposition or displacement of various floral organs, as when petals that are normally alternate with the sepals are placed in front of them, as rarely occurs in *Fuchsia*.

metaphor (met'-a-for), *n* [= F *métaphore* = Sp *metáfora* = Pg *metáfora* = It *metafora*, < L *metaphora* < Gr *μετάφορα*, a transfer to one word of the sense of another (L *translatio*), < *μετα-φerein* carry over, transfer, < *μετα*, over, + *φerein*, carry, = E *bear*!] A figure of speech by which, from some supposed resemblance or analogy, a name, an attribute, or an action belonging to or characteristic of one object is assigned to another to which it is not literally applicable, the figurative transfer of a descriptive or affirmative word or phrase from one thing to another, implied comparison by transference of terms as, the ship spread its wings to the breeze, "Judah is a lion's whelp," Gen xlix 9 If Jacob had said, "as like or resembles a lion's whelp," the expression would have been a simile instead of a metaphor. A simple metaphor is contained in a single word or phrase, like those in italics above, a *concealed* metaphor is one in which the figurative description or characterization is maintained throughout a variety of phrases or applications. See *simile* and *trope*.

What else is your *Metaphor* but an inversion of sense by transport, your allegories by a duplicity of meaning or dissimulation vnder covert and dark intentions?

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng Poesie*, p 128

Whatever here seems beautiful, seem'd to be
But a faint *Metaphor* of Thee

Onley, *The Mistress*, Not Fair

A metaphor is no argument, though it be sometimes the gunpowder to drive one home and hush it in the memory

Lowell, *Democracy*

Mixed metaphor, a figurative expression in which two or more metaphors are confused, as in the following quotation

Where still to use your lordship a trope
The level of obedient slopes
Upward and downward, as the stream
Of hydra faction ticks the beam!

T. Moore, *To Lord Castlereagh*

= *Syn. Comparison, Allegory* etc. See *simile*
metaphoric (met'-a-for'-ik), *a*. [= F *métaphorique* = Sp *metáforico* = Pg *metáforico* = It *metaforico*, < L *metaphoricus* (in adv *metaphorice*), < Gr *μεταφορικόν*, relating to metaphor, < *μεταφορα*, metaphor. See *metaphor*] Same as *metaphorical*

metaphorical (met'-a-for'-i-kal), *a* [*metaphoric* + *-al*] Pertaining to or of the nature of metaphor, consisting of or abounding in metaphor, not literal as, a *metaphorical* expression, a *metaphorical* use of words

How dangerous it is in sensible things to use *metaphorical* expressions unto the people, and what absurd conclusions they will swallow in their literals

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg Err*, iv 10

metaphorically (met'-a-for'-i-kal-i), *adv* In a metaphorical manner or sense, by way of metaphor, not literally

metaphoricalness (met'-a-for'-i-kal-nes), *n* The state or quality of being metaphorical

metaphorist (met'-a-for-ist), *n* [*metaphor* + *-ist*] One who coins or uses metaphors

Let the poet send to the *metaphorist* for his allegories

Martinius Scriblerus

metaphosphate (met'-a-fos'-fāt), *n* [*metaphosphoric* + *-ate*] A salt formed by the union of metaphosphoric acid with a base

metaphosphoric (met'-a-fos-for'-ik), *a* [*Gr. μετὰ*, with, + E *phosphoric*] Pertaining to, produced from, or resembling phosphorus or phosphoric acid — **Metaphosphoric acid**, *HPO₃*, an acid obtained by burning phosphorus under a bell glass filled with air or oxygen and absorbing the fumes in water, or by heating orthophosphoric acid to redness. When the water is evaporated the acid is left as a soft, very deliquescent mass. The glacial phosphoric acid of commerce is metaphosphoric acid with soda as an impurity

metaphragm (met'-u-frām), *n* [*NL. metaphragma*, partition, < Gr *μετὰ*, over, + *φραγμα*, fence, screen. See *diaphragm*] In *entom*, the metapostscutellum, which is visible exteriorly in some insects, but in others is internal, forming a transverse partition at the base of the abdomen

metaphragma (met'-a-frag'-ma), *n*, pl *metaphragmata* (-ma-ta) [*NL.*] Same as *metaphragm*

metaphrase (met'-u-frāz), *n* [= F *métaphrase* = Sp *metáfrasis* = Pg *metáfrase*, < NL *metaphrasis*, < Gr *μετὰφρασις*, a translation or paraphrase, < *μετὰφραζειν*, change from one style to another, as from poetry to prose, < *μετὰ*, over, + *φραζειν*, speak. See *phases*. Cf *paraphrase*, *periphrase*] 1 A translation, specifically, a verbal translation, a close version or translation from one language into another opposed to *paraphrase*

His *metaphras* of the Psalms is still in our hands

Bp Hall, *To Mr Burton*

2 A responding phrase; a repartee

I'm somewhat dull, still, in the manly art
Of phrase and metaphrase

Mrs Browning, *Aurora Leigh*, vii.

metaphrase (met'-u-frāz), *v* *t* [= F *métaphraser*, < Gr *μετὰφραζειν*, change from one style to another, as from poetry to prose, < *μετὰ*, over, + *φραζειν*, speak. See *phases*. Cf *paraphrase*, *periphrase*] To translate literally, turn into exactly corresponding words as, to *metaphrase* Latin poetry.

metaphrasis (me-taf'-rā-sis), *n* [*NL.* See *metaphrase*] Same as *metaphrase*

Metaphrasis is to take some notable place out of a good Poet, and turn the same sense into meter, or into other words in Prose

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p 83

metaphrast (met'-u-frast), *n*. [= F *métaphraste* = Sp *metáfrasta* = Pg *metáfrastes*, < Gr *μετὰφράστης*, one who changes from one style to another, < *μετὰφραζειν*, change from one style to another. See *metaphrase*] A person who translates literally from one language into another

George Sandys, Esq., the famous traveller and excellent poetical metaphrast

Wood, *Faith Oxon*, p 1285

metaphrastic (met'-a-fras'-tik), *a*. [*metaphrast* + *-ic*] Close or literal in translation

Maximus Planudes, who has the merit of having familiarised to his countrymen many Latin classics of the lower empire, by *metaphrastic* versions

Warton, *Hist Eng Poetry*, II 169

metaphractical (met'-a-fras'-ti-kal), *a* [*metaphrastic* + *-al*] Same as *metaphrastic*

metaphysic (met'-a-fiz'-ik), *a* and *n* [= F *métaphysique* = Sp *metafisico* = Pg *metafisico* = It *metafisico*, < ML *metaphysicus*, adj., from the earlier noun *metaphysica*, neut pl, as a noun, formerly also *metaphysique*, < F *metaphysique* = Sp *metafisica* = Pg *metafisica* = It *metafisica*, < L *metaphysica*, neut pl (later *metaphysica*, fem pl) as a noun, a transfer of the Greek title τῶν μετὰ τὰ φυσικά, A-N, 'the (books) after the Physics, 1-50,' applied first probably by Andronicus of Rhodes, in the 1st century B C, to certain books of Aristotle, which were not intended to form one treatise, but which all relate to what he called πρῶτη φιλοσοφία, first philosophy μετὰ, after, φυσικά, physics. See *physic*, *physics*. The preposition or prefix came to be regarded as meaning 'beyond,' 'above,' and the title *metaphysica* as the name of a science 'that is above or transcends physics' Hence mod formations like *metachemistry*, *metalogic*, *metamathematics*, etc.] 1. *a* Same as *metaphysical*

By any *metaphysick* book

N Grew, *Cosmologia Sacra*, iv 8.

He knew what's what, and that's as high

As *metaphysic* wit can fly

S Butler, *Hudibras*, I 1 150

II. *n* Same as *metaphysics*

The one part which is *physic*, inquires and handleth the material and efficient causes, and the other, which is *metaphysic*, handleth the formal and final causes

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II

When I say *metaphysic*, you will be pleased to remember that all general reasoning, all politics, law, morality, and divinity, are merely *metaphysic*

Horne Tooke, *Diversions of Purley*, II iv

The full treatment of the whole mass of empirical detail is impossible without a more thorough *metaphysic*

Adamson, *Lichte*, p 222

metaphysicist (met'-a-fiz'-ik), *v* *t* [= F *métaphysicien* = Pg *metafisicista* = It *metafisicista*, < Gr *μετὰφυσικός*, metaphysically; from the noun *metaphysic*, *n*] To make metaphysical

Walpole, *Letters* (1782), IV 306 (Daries)

metaphysical (met'-a-fiz'-i-kal), *a* [*metaphysic* + *-al*] 1 Of or pertaining to metaphysic or metaphysics, in a loose sense, philosophical, hence, highly abstruse; apart from ordinary or practical modes of thought

Hobbes had in language more precise and luminous than has ever been employed by any other *metaphysical* writer, maintained that the will of the Prince was the standard of right and wrong

Macaulay, *Hist Eng*, ii

2 Relating to real being, and not merely to appearance, transcendental, hence, pertaining to unverifiable hypotheses

Both ideas and words may be said to be true in a *metaphysical* sense of the word "truth," i e, really to be such as they exist

Locke, *Human Understanding*, II xxxii 2

3 Pertaining to abstractions, or modes thought of as objects, and named as if they were things, abstract

Truth and falsehood are odd kind of *Metaphysical* things to them, which they do not care to trouble their heads with

Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, II 1

4† Preternatural or supernatural

The golden round,
Which fate and *metaphysical* aid doth seem
To have three crown'd withal

Shak., *Macbeth*, I 5 30

Metaphysical abstraction. See *abstraction*. — **Metaphysical category**, a category of real being, a concept of a form of existence — **Metaphysical cognition**. See *practical cognition*, under *cognition*. — **Metaphysical definition**, a definition by genus and difference. — **Metaphysical hypothesis**. In older writers, a supposition that something really exists, thus comprehending scientific hypotheses generally, by positivist writers used to denote an unverifiable hypothesis, a hypothesis concerning things in themselves as distinguished from phenomena. — **Metaphysical method**. See *method*. — **Metaphysical mode of expression**, the expression of a fact by means of abstract nouns, instead of concrete nouns and adjectives — **Metaphysical partition**, the mental separation of anything into parts whose separate existence is impossible — **Metaphysical whole** (a) A species conceived as compounded of its genus and specific difference (b) A whole of comprehension, or a logical term conceived as compounded of its predicates. (c) A whole of comprehension in a more general sense, a natural whole, any whole in which the subject is viewed as the whole of which the predicates are parts.

metaphysically (met'-a-fiz'-i-kal-i), *adv*. 1 From a metaphysical point of view, by metaphysical methods, as regards metaphysics — 2† Supernaturally

The eclipse of the sunne that darkened all the earth at Christes passion, happening altogether prodigiously and *metaphysically* in plenilunies

G Hervey, *Letter to Ed Spenser* (1680).

metaphysician (met'-a-fiz'-i-sh'-an), *n* [= F *métaphysicien*, < *metaphysic* + *-ian*] 1. One who is versed in the science of metaphysics — 2 One who practises the mind-cure [Recent and vulgar]

metaphysicist (met'-a-fiz'-i-sist), *n* [*metaphysic* + *-ist*] Same as *metaphysician*

metaphysics (met'-a-fiz'-iks), *n* [Pl of *metaphysic* see *-us*] 1 The science of the inward and essential nature of things (a) As the subject of the books of Aristotle so called, first philosophy ontology the analysis of the nature of being in general, the doctrine of first principles (b) The prefix *meta* being understood as meaning 'beyond' 1. Supernatural science the doctrine of that which transcends all human experience (c) The science of the mind treated by means of introspection and analysis, and not by experiment and scientific observation, rational psychology (d) Any doctrine based upon presumption and not upon inductive reasoning and observation (e) An abstract and abstruse body of doctrine supposed to be virtually taken for granted in some science as, 'the metaphysics of geometry' [Used frequently with the definite article, and generally connected with unpleasant associations, as being a study very dry and at the same time of doubtful truth]

The mathematics and the metaphysics,

Fall to them as you find your stomach serves you

Shak., *T of the 8*, I 1 37

"How," she cried, "you love

The metaphysics!"

Tennyson, *Princess*, III 1

2 Philosophy in general, especially, the philosophical study of mind, psychology so used from the time of Descartes, and especially by the Scotch school

Metaphysics was a word formerly appropriated to the ontology and pneumatology of the schools, but now understood as equally applicable to all those inquiries which have for their object to trace the various branches of human knowledge to their first principles in the human mind

D Stewart, *Dissertation*, II 475.

3. In the Kantian terminology, the science of God, freedom, and immortality

Abbreviated *metaph*

metaphysiological (met'-a-fiz'-i-ō-lōj'-i-kal), *a*. [*Gr. μετὰ*, beyond, + *φυσιολογία*, physiology, + *-ic* -al] Beyond the province of physiology

metaphysis (me-taf'-i-sis), *n* [*Gr. μετὰ*, over, + *φυσικ*, nature. See *physic*] Change of nature, transformation, metamorphosis

metaplasia (met'-a-plā'-si-a), *n*. [*NL.* < Gr *μετάπλασις*, transformation. See *metaplasia*] The conversion of an adult tissue directly into another form of adult tissue, as of hyaline cartilage into mucous tissue. This takes place principally, if not exclusively, among the tissues of the connective-tissue group

metaplasis (me-tap'-lā-sis), *n* [*NL.* < Gr. *μετάπλασις*, transformation, < *μετὰ*, over, + *πλάσις*, a molding, conformation, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold. Cf *metaplasma*] See the quotation

This eminent author [Haeckel] regarded the ontogeny of an individual to be divisible into three periods: first, the stages of Anaplasia, or those of progressive evolution, second, the stages of fulfilled growth and development, *Metaplasia*, third, those of decline, *Cataplasia*

Amer Nat., XXII 881

metaplasma (met'-a-plazm), *n* [*L. metaplasma*, < Gr *μεταπλάσμις*, a transformation, the assumption of a present or nominative for the derived tenses of verbs or cases of nouns, < *μεταπλάσσειν*, transform, change, < *μετὰ*, over, + *πλάσσειν*, form, mold] In *gram*: (a) A change or transmutation in a word by adding, transposing, or retrenching a syllable or letter

Intercalarius (but it is possible that this latter is simply a *metaplasma* for intercalaris). Amer Jour Philol., X 39

(b) Formation of an oblique case or cases from a stem other than that of the nominative
metaplast² (met'-a-plazm), *n.* [*< Gr. μετά, after, + πλάσμα, something molded see plasm*] In *bot.*, protoplasm containing certain carbohydrates which are eventually separated from it in the formation of cell-walls or as secretions

The metaplast of Hanstein, i. e. that part of the protoplasm which holds the formative material, is colored at most scarlet by Hanstein's aniline violet
Poulsen, Bot. Micro Chem. (trans.), p. 82

metaplast (met'-a-plast), *n.* [*< Gr. μετά, over, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form, mold* Cf. *metaplastm*.] In *gram.*, a word or the stem of a word exhibiting metaplastism

metaplastic (met-a-plas'tik), *a.* [*< metaplast + -ic*] Pertaining to, exhibiting, or characterized by metaplastism

metaplastology (met'-a-plas-tol'-ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. μετά, over, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form, + Gr. -λογία, a λόγιον, speak see -ology*] The doctrine or science of metaplastism

Haeckel used also the term Anaplastology for the physiological relations of the stages of progressive growth and those of the Epacme of groups, Metaplastology for those of the adult and the Acme of groups, and Cataplastology for those of the senile stages and the Paracme of groups
Amer. Nat., XXII, 882.

metapleur (met'-a-plōr), *n.* [*< Gr. μετά, behind, + πλευρά, the side*] A posterior part or extent of the lateral epipleura or epipleural fold of *Amphioxus*, behind the preoral epipleura, the atrial epipleura, corresponding in extent to the atrial cavity
Encyc. Brit., XXIV, 184

metapleural (met-a-plō'ral), *a.* [*< metapleura + -al*] 1 In *entom.*, posterior and lateral, as a portion of a metathoracic segment, of or pertaining to the metapleuron — 2 Of or pertaining to the metapleuron

metapleuron (met-a-plō'ron), *n.* pl *metapleuron* (-rē) [*< Gr. μετά, with, + πλευρόν, a rib*] In *entom.*, the lateral or pleural division of the metathorax, a metathoracic pleuron of an insect. Each metapleuron, right and left is divided into three sclerites: an episternum, an epimeron, and a parateron

metapneustic (met-ap-nūs'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. μετά, behind, + πνευστικός, of or for breathing, < πνέω, breathe see pneumatic*] In *entom.*, having a single pair of spiracles or breathing-orifices, situated at the anal end of the body, as certain larvae

metapodia, *n.* Plural of *metapodium*.

metapodial (met-a-pō'di-al), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. metapodialis see metapodialia*] I. *a.* 1 Of or pertaining to the metapodialia — 2 Of or pertaining to the metapodium of a mollusk

II. *n.* One of the metapodialia, a metacarpal or metatarsal bone.

metapodialia (met-a-pō-di-ā'li-ā), *n.* pl [*< NL. (Marsh, 1880), neut. pl. of metapodialis, < metapodium, q. v.*] The bones of the metacarpus and metatarsus, taken together, and collectively considered as a segment of the fore or hind limb intervening between the mesopodia and the phalanges. See *epipodialia*

metapodium (met-a-pō'di-um), *n.* pl *metapodia* (-ā) [*< NL. < Gr. μετά, behind, + πούς (πόδ-) = E. foot*] The posterior one of the three sections into which the foot of some mollusks, as gastropods and pteropods, may be divided correlated with *mesopodium* and *propodium*

metapolitics (met-a-pō'l'i-tiks), *n.* [*< Gr. μετά, beyond, + πολιτικά, politics see politics*] A purely speculative treatment of politics unrelated to practical questions. *Coleridge*

Metapontine (met-a-pōn'tin), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Metapontinus, < Metapontum, < Gr. Μεταπόντιον, a city in Italy (see def.), orig. neut. of μεταπόντιος, in the midst of the sea. < μετά, amid, + πόντος, sea*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Metapontum or Metapontium, an ancient city of Magna Graecia in Italy

Every Athenian coin displays the owl, every Metapontine the corn ear, as its chief device
The Academy, Feb. 25, 1888, p. 189

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Metapontum

metapophysis (met-ap-ō-fiz'-i-al), *a.* [*< metapophysis + -al*] Of or pertaining to a metapophysis

metapophysis (met-a-pōf'-i-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. μετά, after, + απόφυσις, a process see apophysis*] In *anat.*, a dorsolateral apophysis developed on the prezygapophysis or anterior articular process of a vertebra, especially in the lumbar region. It corresponds to the inner tubercle of the diapophysis of a thoracic vertebra. It is sometimes very highly developed, as in the armadillo, when it assists in

the support of the carapace. In man, in whom it is rudimentary yet is endogenous or enveloped from an independent center of ossification, it is found in the lumbar region, as the mammillary process or mammillary tubercle. See *cut under lumbar*

metapore (met'-a-pōr), *n.* [*< NL. metaporus, < Gr. μετά, behind, + πόρος, passage. see poric*] A small blind pore in the median line of the medulla oblongata immediately behind the pons Varoli, the so-called foramen of Magendie.

metapostscutellar (met'-a-pōst-skū'tel-ār), *a.* [*< metapostscutellum + -ar*] Of or pertaining to the metapostscutellum

metapostscutellum (met-a-pōst-skū'tel'-um), *n.* pl *metapostscutella* (-ā) [*< NL. < Gr. μετά, behind, + NL. postscutellum, q. v.*] The postscutellum of the metanotum; the postscutellar sclerite of the metathorax of an insect

metapræscutal (met'-a-præ-skū'tal), *a.* [*< metapræscutum + -al*] Of or pertaining to the metapræscutum

metapræscutum (met'-a-præ-skū'tum), *n.* pl *metapræscutula* (-tā) [*< NL. < Gr. μετά, behind, + NL. præscutum, q. v.*] In *entom.*, the præscutum of the metanotum, the præscutal sclerite of the metathorax

metapsyche (met-ap-sī'kē), *n.* [*< Gr. μετά, behind, + ψυχή, soul see Psyche*] Haeckel's name for the hind-brain or cerebellar segment of the encephalon, the metencephalon or ependecephalon

metapsychosis (me-tap-sī-kō'sis), *n.* pl *metapsychoses* (-sēz) [*< Gr. μεταψυχωσις, a transference of soul from one body to another, < μετά, over, + ψυχή, a giving of life or spirit see psychosis*] The supposed action of one mind upon another without any known physical means of communication, or its effect. See *psychosis* and *telepathy*

It would be a grave retardation of science were it assumed that this strange metapsychosis was a medical curiosity alone
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III, 422

metapterygial (me-tap-te-ryj'-i-al), *a.* [*< metapterygium + -al*] Of or pertaining to the metapterygium as, metapterygial basalia

metapterygium (me-tap-te-ryj'-i-um), *n.* pl *metapterygia* (-ā) [*< NL. (Huxley, 1871), < Gr. μετά, behind, + NL. pterygium, q. v.*] The hindmost of several basal cartilages which the pterygium of a fish, as an elasmobranch, may present. See *pterygium*

metapterygoid (met-ap-ter'i-goid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. μετά, after, + E. pterygoid*] I. *a.* Coming after or situated behind the true pterygoid

II. *n.* A metapterygoid bone

metaptosis (met-ap-tō'sis), *n.* [*< Gr. μετά, πτώσις, a change, < μεταπίπτειν, change, < μετά, over, + πίπτειν, fall, > πτῶσις, a falling*] In *logic*, the change of a proposition from being false to being true, or the reverse

metarabin (me-tar'-ā-bin), *n.* [*< Gr. μετά, beyond, + E. arabin*] The gum of cherry-plum, and almond-trees. Its chemical relations are not yet determined

metargon (me-tar'gon), *n.* [*< Gr. μετά, beyond, + argon*] An elementary substance obtained, in a gaseous form, by the volatilization of the white solid which remains after liquid argon has boiled away

Metarrhipha (met-a-rīp'tē), *n.* pl [*< NL. < Gr. μεταρρίπτην, turn over, turn about, < μετά, over, + ρίπτειν, throw*] An order of accephalous or conchiferous mollusks founded upon the family *Tridacnida*. In these gigantic bivalves the body is apparently turned half way round, whence the name. There is a subcentral adductor muscle, and the foot protrudes in front of the beak or umbo of the shell. *Gill*

metarrhiphosus (met-a-rīp'tus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Metarrhipha*, or having their characters

metascuta, *n.* Plural of *metascutum*

metascutal (met-a-skū'tal), *a.* [*< metascutum + -al*] Of or pertaining to the metascutum

metascutellar (met-a-skū'tel-ār), *a.* [*< metascutellum + -ar*] Of or pertaining to the metascutellum

metascutellum (met'-a-skū'tel'-um), *n.* pl *metascutella* (-ā) [*< NL. < Gr. μετά, beyond, + NL. scutellum, q. v.*] In *entom.*, the scutellum of the metanotum, the scutellar sclerite of the metathorax

metascutum (met-a-skū'tum), *n.* pl *metascutula* (-tā) [*< NL. < Gr. μετά, beyond, + NL. scutum, q. v.*] In *entom.*, the scutum or second division of the metanotum. The name is principally used in descriptions of *Hymenoptera*, *Diptera*, and *Neuroptera*, in which the metascutum generally forms an oblique or vertical surface behind the wings and above the insertion of the abdomen

metasilicate (met-a-sil'-i-kāt), *n.* [*< metasilicic + -ate*] A salt of the hypothetical metasilicic acid H_2SiO_3 often called in mineralogy a bisilicate as, calcium metasilicate (the mineral wollastonite, $CaSiO_3$ or $CaO \cdot SiO_2$)

metasilicic (met-a-sil'-i-kik), *a.* [*< Gr. μετά, with, + E. silicic*] A word used only in the phrase *metasilicic acid*. See *metasilicate*

metasoma (met-a-so'mā), *n.* pl *metasomata* (-mā-tā) [*< NL. see metasoma*] Same as *metasom*

metasomatic (met'-a-so-mat'-ik), *a.* [*< metasoma (-soma-) + -ic*] 1 Of or pertaining to the metasome of a cephalopod — 2 Pertaining to or resulting from metasomatism as, *metasomatic rocks*

metasomatism (met-a-so'mā-tizm), *n.* [*< metasomat(-ism) + -ism*] Same as *metasomatosis*

metasomatosis (met-a-so'mā-tō'sis), *n.* [*< Gr. μετά, over, + σῶμα (σώματ-), body*] In *lithol.*, a term used by a few writers on chemical geology with various shades of meaning, but chiefly in propounding certain theories of the transformation of one rock into another of a very different kind (as of limestone into granite), changes recognized as possible by but few geologists. See *metamorphism*

Although the crystalline rocks have been supposed to be occasionally the subject of wide spread *metasomatosis*, we may properly restrict the title of a general metasomatic hypothesis to that which seeks to explain the derivation of the principal crystalline silicated rocks from limestones.

T. S. Hunt, Min. Physiology and Physiography, p. 106

metasome (met'-a-sōm), *n.* [*< NL. metasoma, < Gr. μετά, after, + σῶμα, body*] The posterior part of the body of a cephalopod, which is enveloped in the mantle and contains the viscera. The name is also given to the posterior part of the body of bivalve mollusks behind the mesosome and the foot, containing the posterior adductor muscle

metastannate (met-a-stan'tat), *n.* [*< metastannum + -ate*] A salt of metastannic acid

metastannic (met-a-stan'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. μετά, beyond, + E. stannic*] An epithet applied to the hydrate or acid produced by digesting tin in nitric acid. It is isomeric with stannic acid, but quite different in its properties

metastasis (me-tas'tā-sis), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. μεταστασις, a removal, change, departure, < μετα, put in another place, change, remove, < μετά, over, + ιστάω, place see stasis*] 1 Change of substance, conversion of one substance into another

He considers what not unfrequently happens in distended bodies by the metastasis of the morbid matter
Boyle, Works, II, 197

2 In *pathol.*, the production of local disease in some part of the body from a focus of more or less similar disease in some other part not immediately adjacent — 3 In *bot.*, metabolism

metastatic (met-a-stat'-ik), *a.* [*< metastasis (-at-) + -ic*] Of or pertaining to metastasis, characterized by or consisting in metastasis

Those *metastatic* changes which take place in the ordinary growth of plants or the storing of reserve material
Deasy, Botany, p. 186

metastatically (met-a-stat'-i-kal-i), *adv.* By metastasis

metasternal (met-a-stér-nal), *a.* [*< metasternum + -al*] In *entom.*, metathoracic and sternal or ventral, as a sclerite of an insect's thorax, of or pertaining to the metasternum — **Metasternal epimera** and **episterna**, the side pieces of the metathorax, adjoining the sternum — **Metasternal pores**, minute openings at the sides of the metasternum found in certain beetles of the family *Cerambycidae*. They exude a musky odor produced by scent organs within the body. Also called *acrid pores*

metasternum (met-a-stér-num), *n.* pl *metasterna* (-nā) [*< Gr. μετά, behind, + στήνιον, breast*] NL *sternum, q. v.* 1 In *anat.*, the hindmost segment or last sternite of the breast-bone, the xiphisternum, in man represented by the *xiphoid cartilage* or *ensiform appendage* — 2 In *entom.*, the sternite of the metathorax, the median part of the postpectus

metasthenic (met-a-stēn'-ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μετά, behind, + σθένος, strength, might*] Strong in the hinder parts, having the strength or weight of organization behind the middle of the body, as a kangaroo

metastibnite (met-a-stīb'nit), *n.* [*< Gr. μετά, along with, + E. stibnite*] Antimony trisulphide, occurring as an amorphous reddish coating upon siliceous sinters at the Steamboat Springs, Washoe county, Nevada

metastoma (me-tas'tō-mā), *n.* pl *metastomata* (met-a-stō'mā-tā) [*< NL. < Gr. μετά, behind,*

+ *στίμα*, mouth.] In *Crustacea*, a median development, often bifid, of the ventral part of a somite immediately behind the mouth. It is the so-called labium or under lip, composed of small pieces immediately below or behind the mouth. Also called *hypostoma*. See the quotation, and cut under *cephalothorax*.

On each side of and behind, the mouth [of the crawfish] are two little elongated oval calcified plates, between which an oval process, setae at its extremity, proceeds downward and forward, and lies in close apposition with the posterior face of the mandible of its side. This is one half of what is termed by most authors the labium, but, to avoid confusion with the labium of Insecta, from which it is wholly different, it may be called the *metastoma*. Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 272

metatarsal (met-a-tār'sal), *a* and *n* [*< metatarsus + -al*] *I. a* Of or pertaining to the metatarsus, or to one of the bones that form it

II. n One of the bones of the metatarsus. They are not more than five in number, reckoned as first, etc., from the inner to the outer side of the foot. When there are fewer than five, it is always the lateral metatarsals which have disappeared, so that an animal with three metatarsals has lost the first and fifth. In one with a single metatarsal the third or middle one remains. Metatarsals may ankylose together, as two do in the metatarsus of the ox, and three in that of any recent bird. In the latter case the compound bone is further complicated by fusion with it of tarsal elements, constituting a tarsometatarsus (which see). See cut at *metatarsus*—*Accessory metatarsal*, in *ornith.* See *metatarsus*, 1

metatarsale (met-a-tār-sā'lō), *n*; *pl metatarsalia* (-lī-ā). [*NL.* see *metatarsal*] A bone of the metatarsus, one of the metatarsals

metatarsalgia (met-a-tār-sal'jī-ā), *n* [*NL.* *< metatarsus + Gr ἄλγος*, pain] In *pathol.*, pain in the metatarsus. *Lancet*, No 3423, p. 707.

metatarses (met-a-tār's), *n* [*< NL metatarsus, q. v.*] The metatarsus

metatarsi, *n* Plural of *metatarsus*

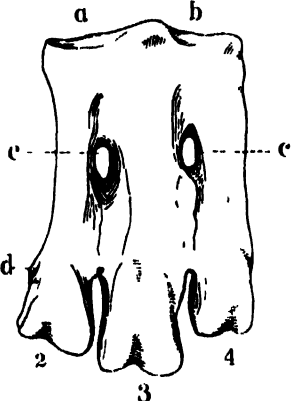
metatarsodigital (met-a-tār-sō-dij'i-tal), *a* [*< NL metatarsus + I. digitus*, finger, + *-al*] Same as *metatarsophalangeal*

metatarsophalangeal (met-a-tār'sō-fā-lan'jō-āl), *a* [*< NL metatarsus + phalangeus + -al*] Of or pertaining to the metatarsus and to the phalangeus, as, a *metatarsophalangeal* articulation or ligament.

metatarsus (met-a-tār'sus), *n*, *pl metatarsi* (-sī) [*NL.* *< Gr. μέτα*, beyond, + *ταρσός*, in mod. sense 'tarsus' see *tarsus*] 1 The middle segment of the three of which the foot, or third division of the hind limb, consists, considered with special reference to its bony structure. It is the part of the foot between the tarsus and the toes, in man corresponding closely with the instep, and composed of five bones. (See cut under *foot*)

In a horse it is the part of the hind leg between the hock and the fetlock and has but one functional bone. In birds it is the part popularly called the *shank*, and in descriptive ornithology known as the *tarsus*. In most birds the metatarsus is naked and scaly, and extends from the bases of the toes to the sursty or first joint above. It usually consists of a single stout bone, representing three metatarsals fused together, and further complicated by the fusion of distal tarsal elements with its proximal end. In birds with four toes the metatarsus includes a small separate bone known as the *accessory metatarsal*, which is the metatarsal bone of the hallux or hind toe, the metatarsal hallux.

2 In *entom.* (a) The first one of the joints of the tarsus, when it is large or otherwise distinguished from the rest, which are then called collectively the *dactylus*. Also called *planta*, in which case the other joints are collectively known as the *digitus*. The peculiarly expanded and bristly metatarsus or planta of bees is known as the *scopula*. (b) With some authors, the hind foot, the entire tarsus of each hind leg, each of the third pair of tarsi. When this nomenclature is used, the tarsus of the middle leg is called *mesotarsus* and that of the fore leg *protarsus*. (c) The sixth joint of a spider's leg, between the first of the two which form the foot.—*Flexor metatarsal*. Same as *peroneus tertius* (which see, under *peroneus*).



1 root of Left Tarsus (Tarsometatarsus) of Pinguin (*Aptenodytes longirostris*) natural size
a articular facet for inner condyle of tibia
b articular facet for outer condyle of tibia
c two foramina showing incomplete fusion of three metatarsals
d point of attachment of accessory metatarsal, a, 3, 4 articular facets for second, third, and fourth toes

metatarctic (met'a-tār-tar'ik), *a*. [*< Gr. μετά*, with, + *E tartaric*] A word used only in the following phrase.—*Metatarctic acid*, an amorphous form of ordinary tartaric acid, prepared by keeping it for some time at its melting temperature.

metatatic (met-a-tat'ik), *a*. [*< Gr μετά*, with, + *τάσις* ('*vari-*'), tension, intensity, force, *< τάρσις*, verbal adj. of *τενέω*, stretch. see *tend.*] Relating to a coincidence of directions of stress and strain.—*Metatatic isotropy, plane*, etc. See the nouns.—*Orthogonal or principal metatatic axes*. See *axes*.

metatatically (met-a-tat'i-kal-i), *adv* In a metatatic manner or sense

metatela (met-a-tē'lā), *n*; *pl metatelas* (-lēs) [*NL.* *< Gr μετά*, behind, + *NL. tela*, q. v.] The tela of the metencephalon, the inferior choroid tela, in man, a very delicate tissue of the brain, more commonly called *tela medullare posterior*. See *tela, volum*. Wilder and Gage.

Metatheria (met-a-thē'ri-ā), *n. pl* [*NL.* *< Gr μέτα*, between, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast] A subclass of *Mammalia* including the existing *Marsupialia* and their hypothetical extinct ancestors, as well as other mammals intermediate between marsupials and placental mammals. The marsupials are the only known examples, the term being thus equivalent to *Didelphia*. It is correlated with *Prototheria* and *Eutheria*.

metatherian (met-a-thē'ri-an), *a* and *n. I. a* Pertaining to the *Metatheria*, or having their characters as, a *metatherian* mammal, the *metatherian* type

II. n A member of the *Metatheria*

metathesis (me-tath'e-sis), *n* [*LL.* *< Gr μετάθεσις*, transposition, *metathesis*, *< μετάθεσις*, put over, transpose, *< μετά*, over, + *τίθεσις*, put see *thesis*] 1 In *gram.*, transposition, more especially of the letters, sounds, or syllables of a word, as in the case of Anglo-Saxon *æcean*, *æscian*, English *ax*, *ask*, Anglo-Saxon *brud*, English *bird*

The transposition of vowels and liquids—*metathesis*—is an ordinary and familiar phenomenon of language. J. Hadley, *Essays*, p. 150

2 In *surg.*, a change in place of a morbid substance, an operation removing a morbid agent from one part to another, as in couching for cataract.—3 In *logic*, same as *conversion*

metathetic (met-a-thet'ik), *a* [*< metathesis* (-thet-) + *-ic*] Of the nature of or containing metathesis

metathetical (met-a-thet'i-kal), *a* [*< metathetic + -al*] Same as *metathetic*

metathoracic (met-a-thō-ras'ik), *a* [*< metathorax + -ic*] Of or pertaining to the metathorax of an insect.—*Metathoracic case*, the metathoracotheca.—*Metathoracic legs*, the third pair of legs of any hexapod, the hind legs.—*Metathoracic wings*, the posterior or lower wings.

metathoracotheca (met-a-thō-ra-kō-thē'kū), *n*, *pl metathoracothecæ* (-sē). [*NL.* *< metathorax + theca*, a case] In *entom.*, the metathoracic case, or that part of the integument of a pupa covering the metathorax. It is generally indistinguishable in the *Lepidoptera* and *Diptera*.

metathorax (met-a-thō'raks), *n* [*NL.* *< Gr μέτα*, beyond, + *θώραξ*, the chest] In *entom.*, the third and last segment of the thorax, succeeding the mesothorax, preceding the abdomen, and bearing the third pair of legs and the second pair of wings.—*Declivity of the metathorax*. See *decivity*.

metatome (met'a-tōm), *n* [*< Gr μέτα*, among, + *τομή*, a cutting, *< τέμνω*, *ταίνω*, cut] In *arch.*, the space between two dentils. (*Gull*)

metaxin (me-tak'sin), *n* [*< Gr μετὰξιν*, between (*< μέτα*, between, + *-in*)] A distinct proteid substance entering into the composition of the fibrillar structure of chloroplastids

metaxite (me-tak'sit), *n*. [*< Gr μετὰξιν*, between, + *-itē*] In *mineral.*, a variety of serpentine occurring in fibrous or columnar forms with a silky luster

metayage (me-tā'yāz; F pron mā-tā-yāzh'), *n* [*< F metayage*, as *metay(er)* + *-age*] The cultivation of land on shares, the metayer system of agriculture

Metayage—that is to say, a kind of temporary partnership or joint venture, in which the proprietor supplies the

land and the *metayer* and the peasants do all the work with their own horses and implements.

D. M. Wallace, *Russia*, p. 519

metayer (me-tā'yēr; F pron mā-tā-yā'), *n*. [*< F. metayer*, *< ML. mediatarus*, one who tills land for half the produce, *< L. mediata* (-tā), middle place, half. see *mosity*, *medosity*.] A cultivator who tills a farm or piece of ground for the owner, on condition of receiving a share of the produce, generally a half, the owner generally furnishing the whole or a part of the stock, tools, etc. This system of cultivation, called *metayage* or the *metayer system*, prevails in the central and southern parts of France and in most of Italy, and is practised to a considerable extent in the southern United States.

The principle of the *metayer system* is that the labourer or peasant makes his engagement directly with the land owner, and pays, not a fixed rent, either in money or in kind, but a certain proportion of the produce, or rather of what remains of the produce after deducting what is considered necessary to keep up the stock. The proportion is usually, as the name imports, one half, but in several districts in Italy it is two-thirds. Respecting the supply of stock, the custom varies from place to place, in some places the landlord furnishes the whole, in others half, in others some particular part, as for instance the cattle and seed, the labourer providing the implements.

J. S. Mill, *Pol. Econ.*, II viii § 1

The *metayer* has less motive to exertion than the peasant proprietor since only half the fruits of his industry, instead of the whole, are his own.

J. S. Mill, *Pol. Econ.*, II viii § 2

metaynt, *n* A Middle English form of *mitten*

Metazoa (met-a-zō'ā), *n. pl* [*NL.* *pl of metazoon*, q. v.] All those animals which are above the *Protozoa*, and which in the course of their development undergo certain metamorphoses, consisting of the primary segmentation of a true egg or ovum, and the subsequent passage through an embryonic condition in which they possess at least two distinct germinal layers, animals exhibiting cellular differentiation. The *Metazoa* are distinguished from the *Protozoa* in that the substance of the body is differentiated into histogenic elements—that is to say, into cells. In all the *Metazoa* the ovum has the form of a nucleated cell, the first step in the process of development being the production of a blastoderm by the subdivision of that cell, the cells of the blastoderm giving rise in turn to two layers of cells, endoderm and ectoderm, between which, in most cases, a mesoderm appears, to be itself split in two layers, such a four layered germ developing finally all the histological elements of the adult body. With the exception of certain parasites, and the extremely modified males of a few species, all these animals possess a permanent alimentary cavity lined by a special layer of endodermal cells. Sexual reproduction is the rule, and very generally the male element has the form of filiform spermatozoa. The lowest term in the series of the *Metazoa* is represented by the *Forifera* or sponges. Those of the *Metazoa* which possess a notochord, and in the adult state have the trunk divided into segments or myotomes, constitute the subkingdom *Vertebrata*, the rest are the several subkingdoms of invertebrates. Compare *Protozoa*. See *Mesozoa*, and cuts under *Gastrulation*.

metazoan (met-a-zō'an), *a* and *n*. [*< Metazoa + -an*] *I. a* Of or pertaining to the *Metazoa*

The *Metazoan* segmentation of the ovum

Encyc. Brit., XX 419

II. n A member of the *Metazoa*, a metazoön.

metazoic (met-a-zō'ik), *a* [*< Metazoa + -ic*] Pertaining to the *Metazoa*, or having their characters

metazoön (met-a-zō'on), *n* [*NL.* *< Gr μετά*, after, + *ζῷον*, an animal] One of the *Metazoa*, any animal which has a gastrula stage, or which undergoes in the course of its development a process of delamination or of gastrulation, whether by emboly or by epiboly

If we employ the term gastrula in the broad sense, it may be truly said that every metazoön passes through the gastrula stage in the course of its development.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 584

metel (mēt), *v*; pret and pp. *meted*, ppr. *meting*. [*< ME. meten*, *< AS metan* (pret *met*, pl *mæton*, pp *meten*), measure, = *OE. metan* = *OFries. meta* = *D. meten* = *MLG. LG. meten* = *OHG. mezan*, *mezzan*, MHG. *mezzen*, G. *messen*, measure, = *Icel. metta*, value, = *Sw. mata* = *Dan. mæde*, measure, = *Goth. mitan*, measure; cf. the secondary verb, OHG. *mazōn*, *mezzōn*, regulate, = *Goth. miltōn*, consider; Teut. *> met* = *L. and Gr. μέτρον*, in *L. modus*, measure (*> F. model*, moderate, modest, etc.), *modus*, a certain measure, *Gr. μέτρον*, a certain measure, *μέτρον*, consider, etc. The *L. metri* (*> met*), measure (whence ult. *E. measure*, *mensurate*, etc.), is not exactly cognate with *AS. metan*, but appears to be from the same ult. root, namely *> ma* (Skt. *> mā*), measure, whence also ult. *E. meter*², *meter*³, *metriol*, *metric*², etc.] *I. trans.* 1 To ascertain the quantity, dimensions, extent, or capacity of, by comparison with a standard; measure.

First forth she we hight measure, that as to say howe any thyng that has hight may be met howe high it is, and this may be done in many maneres.

MS Sloane, 218 (Halliwell)

She [the Soul] counts their Stars, she *metes* their distances And differing paces.

Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 6

A fair dial to *mete* out the day

B Jonson, Sad Shepherd, l. 2

2 To distribute or apportion by measure, measure or deal (out), dole

I will divide Shechem, and *mete* out the valley of Succoth

Pa. lx. 6

For with the same measure that ye *mete* withal it shall be measured to you again

Luke vi. 38

I *mete* and dole

Unequal laws unto a savage race

Tennyson, Ulysses.

3. To be a measure of, serve for determining or expressing the extent, quantity, or capacity of

What word *metes* absolute loss?

Mrs Browning, Drama of Laila.

II. *trans* To take measure or line; aim

Let the mark have a prick in 't to *mete* at

Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1. 184

mete¹ (mēt), *n* [(a) < ME *mete* (*mēte*) (not found in AS, where the expected form **mēte* is represented by the related *mēth*, f.) (= OFries *mete*, *metn* = MD *maete*, D *maat* = MLG *mate* = OHG *māza*, MHG *māze*, G. *maas*, f., also MHG *māz*, G. *mass*, n.), measure, mixed in E with (b) the related form, now dial, *met*, < ME *met*, *mette*, < AS *gemet*, measure (= OS *gimet*, measure, = Icel. *met*, pl, weights of seals), < *metan*, measure, *mete* see *met*¹, r] 1. Measure

Gyve thou trewe wayghte, *mete*, & measure,

And then shall grace with the Indure

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 68

A XL foote of *mette*

Iche elme away from oth' must be borne

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 68

2† Computation, estimate, measure

To take thy neighbors catel [property] agayn his wyl, be it by force or by sleighte, be it by *mete* [var. *mette*] or by measure

Chaucer, Parson's Tale

3 Limitation, limit in the phrase *metes and bounds* (rarely in the singular *mete* and bound)

The aggrieved party stood on his right and demanded that the frontier should be set out by *metes and bounds*

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xviii

The Eternal order circles round,

And wave and storm find *mete* and bound

In Providence

Whittier, Anniversary Poem

mete², *r* [ME. *meten* (pret. *mette*), < AS *mētan*, dream] I *trans* 1 To dream often used impersonally: as, *me mette*, I dreamed

And in a launde as ich lay lenele ich and slepte,

And merueylously *me mette*

Piers Plowman (C), l. 9

This nyght thrye —

To goode *mete* it torme! — of yow I *mette*

Chaucer, Troilus, ll. 90

Hence — 2 To lose the use of one's senses, be out of one's mind

I swor hir this

Never to false yow, but [unless] I *mete*

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1284

II. *trans* To dream

Thanne gan I to *meten* a merueillouse sweuene [dream]

Piers Plowman (B), Prologue, l. 11

mete³, *t* [ME. *meten*, *meten*, < AS *mētan*, paint.] To paint

mete⁴, *r* An obsolete form of *met*¹

mete⁵, *a* An obsolete form of *met*²

metegavel, *n* [< ME *mete*, food, + *gavel*, a tax.] A tribute, charge, or rent paid in vicuals

metelt, *n*. [ME. also *meteltes*, < *meten*, dream see *mete*²] A dream

And Joseph *mette* ful meruillous also,

How the sonne and the mone and enleueu sterres

Falden bi fore his feet and helleden him alle

Piers Plowman (A), viii. 145

meteless, *a* A Middle English form of *meatless*

metely, *a* See *metely*.

metembryo (me-tem'-bri-ō), *n*. [< Gr. *μετά*, after, + *ἐμβρυον*, embryo. see *embryo*] The gastrula stage of the metazoan embryo, parallel with the adult of some sponges, as ascon. Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1887. See cut under *gastrula*

metembryonic (me-tem-bri-on'ik), *a* [< *metembryo* (n) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a metembryo

metempiric (met-em-pir'ik), *n*. [< Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + *ἐμπειρία*, experience. see *empiric*] One who believes in the metempirical or transcendental philosophy. Also *metempiricist*.

metempirical (met-em-pir'i-ka), *a*. [< *metempiric* + *-al*] In *metaph*, beyond or outside of experience; not based on experience, transcendental, a priori opposed to *empirical* or *experiential*

The *metempirical* region is the void where speculation roams unchecked, where sense has no footing, where experiment can exercise no control, and where calculation ends in impossible quantities

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, l. 1 § 15

metempiricism (met-em-pir'i-sizm), *n*. [< *metempiric* + *-ism*] In *metaph*, a system of philosophy based on a priori reasoning, transcendentalism

metempiricist (met-em-pir'i-sist), *n*. [< *metempiric* + *-ist*] Same as *metempiric*

metempsychose (me-temp'-si-kōz), *r* *t*, pret and pp *metempsychosed*, ppr. *metempsychosing*

[< *metempsychosis*] To transfer from one body to another, as the soul, cause to undergo metempsychosis

The souls of usurers after their death Lucian affirms to be *metempsychosed*, or translated into the bodies of asses, and there remain certain years for poor men to take their pennyworth out of their bones

Peasam, Blazoning

metempsychosis (me-temp'-si-kō'sis), *n*. [< LL. *metempsychosis* (rare), < Gr. *μετεψυχωσις*, the transference of the soul from one body into another, < *μετεψυχω*, make the soul pass from one body into another, < *μετα*, over, + *ψυχω*, put a soul into, animate, *εψυχω*, having life, < *εψ*, in, + *ψυχή*, soul, life. see *Psyche*, and cf. *psychosis*, *metapsychosis*] Transmigration of the soul, the passing of the soul of a person after death into another body, either that of a human being or that of an animal: a doctrine held by various ancient peoples and by Pythagoras and his followers, and still maintained by Brahmins and some others: also loosely used of such a transfer of the soul of a living person

I cannot believe the wisdom of Pythagoras did ever positively, and in a literal sense, affirm his *metempsychosis*, or impossible transmigration of the souls of men into beasts

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 37

The Mollah and the Christian dog

'Change place in mad *metempsychosis*

Whittier, The Haschisch

metempsychosize (me-temp'-si-kō'siz), *t* *t*, pret and pp *metempsychosized*, ppr. *metempsychosizing* [< *metempsychosis* + *-ize*] To cause to pass after death into the body of some other living thing: said of the soul

Isaac Walton *metempsychosized* into a frog

Southery, Doctor, cxxii (Davies)

metempsychosis (met-em-pi-tō'sis), *n*. [< Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + *ἐμψυχωσις*, a falling upon, < *ἐμψυχω*, fall upon or in, < *εψ*, in, + *ψυχω*, fall] In *chron*, the solar equation which would be necessary to prevent the calendar new moon from happening a day too late, or the suppression of the bissextile once in 134 years. The opposite to this is the *proemptions*, or the addition of a day every 300 years and another every 2,400 years.

metencephalic (met-en-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a* [< *metencephalon* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the metencephalon, in either sense

metencephalon (met-en-sef'a-lon), *n*, pl *metencephala* (-lā) [NL, < Gr. *μετά*, after, + *ἐνκεφαλος*, the brain see *encephalon*] 1 The afterbrain, the medulla oblongata as far as the pons Varoli: synonymous with *myelencephalon* of Huxley and others, and *macromyelon* of Owen Quain. Wilder and Gage — 2 The cerebellar segment of the brain, the chief parts of which are the cerebellum and pons Varoli. Huxley. See cuts under *brain* and *encephalon*

metensomatosis (met-en-so-ma-tō'sis), *n*. [LL, < LGr. *μετεσωματωσις*, a putting into another body, < *μετεσωματω*, put into another body, < Gr. *μετά*, over, + *εσωματω*, put into a body, embody, < *εσωματω*, in the body, < *εψ*, in, + *σώμα*, body] The transference of the elements of one body into another body and their conversion into its substance, as by decomposition and assimilation

Is it not indisputable that man's body is composed of the very same materials, the same protein, and fat, and saline, and water, which constitute the inorganic world — which may unquestionably have served long ago as the dead material which was vivified and utilized in the bodies of extinct creatures, and which may serve in endless *metensomatosis* (if the word, which has the authority of Clements Alexandrinus, and which is now imperiously demanded by the wants of science, may be pardoned on the score of necessity) for we know not what organisms yet to come?

Farrar

metenteron (met-en-te-ron), *n*, pl *metentera* (-rā) [NL, < Gr. *μετά*, after, + *εγχερω*, intestine see *enteron*] The enteron, in any second-

dary, differentiated, or specialized state occurring from modification of its primary condition of archenteron.

metenteronic (met-en-te-ron'ik), *a* [< *metenteron* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the metenteron

meteogram (mē'tē-ō-gram), *n*. [Short for **meteonogram*, < Gr. *μετεωρον*, a meteor (see *meteor*), + *γραμμα*, a writing see *gram*²] A diagram composed of the tracings made by several self-recording meteorological instruments, as the thermograph and the barograph

meteograph (mē'tē-ō-grāf), *n*. [Short for *meteonograph*] Same as *meteogram*

The *meteograph*, with the anemograph

R. Abercromby, Nature, XXVI. 310

meteor (mē'tē-ō), *n*. [< OF. *meteore*, F. *météore* = Sp. Pg. *meteoro* = It. *meteora*, < NL. *meteorum*, < Gr. *μετεωρον*, a meteor (def. 1), usually in pl. *μετεωρα*, lit. 'things in the air,' neut. of *μετεωρος*, lifted up, on high, in air, < *μετά*, beyond, + *αιρειν*, lift up, raise (> *εωρα*, another form of *αιρα*, a being lifted up or suspended on high, hovering, anything suspended).] 1. Any atmospheric phenomenon

Hail, an ordinary *meteor*, murrain of cattle an ordinary disease yet for a plague to obdurate Pharaoh miraculously wrought

Sp. Hall, Invisible World, l. § 6.

Except they be watered from higher regions, and fructifying *meteors* of knowledge, these weeds must so lose their alimantal supple, and wither of themselves

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., Pref.

In starry flake and jellid

All day the hourly *meteor* fell

Whittier, Snow Bound.

Specifically — 2 A transient fiery or luminous body seen in or through the atmosphere, usually in its more elevated region, a shooting-star. If it reaches the surface of the earth, it is called a *meteorite*, formerly *acrolite*, and also (very rarely) *urolite*

And all their silver elements then I saw

Like falling *meteors* spent and set for ever

Under the crown of Malta

Beau and Fl. Knight of Malta, ll. 1

The imperial ensign which, full high advanced,

Shone like a *meteor*, streaming to the wind

Milton, P. L., l. 537

3 A small body moving in space, and of the same nature as those which become visible by encountering our atmosphere: there is reason to suppose that such bodies are very numerous, and that a large proportion of them are concentrated in swarms: it is considered very probable that a comet is only such a meteoric swarm

meteor An abbreviation of *meteorology*, *meteorological*

meteor-cloud (mē'tē-ō-kloud), *n*. 1 A flock of small meteoroids moving in space. Also called *meteor swarm* — 2 A cloud-like train left by a meteor in the upper air. [Rare]

meteor-dust (mē'tē-ō-dust), *n*. Matter in infinitesimal particles supposed to be floating throughout free space, and gradually settling upon the surfaces of the heavenly bodies

Sir W. Thomson shows that *meteor dust*, accumulating at the rate of one foot in 4,000 years, would account for the remainder of retardation

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 248

meteoric (mē'tē-ō'ik), *a*. [= F. *meteorique* = Sp. *meteorico* = Pg. *meteorico*, < NL. *meteoricus*, pertaining to meteors, ML. in the air, on high, < NL. *meteorum*, a meteor see *meteor*] 1† Of the upper air, ethereal, empyreal

The fiery particles ascended to the most *meteoric* or highest regions

Sharon Turner, Sacred Hist. of World (tr. of Diod. Siculus) p. 23

2 Pertaining to or of the nature of a meteor, consisting of meteors: as, *meteoric* stones, *meteoric* showers

Our nature is *meteoric*, we respect (because we partake so) both earth and heaven

Donne, Letters, xxxvii

3 Flashing like a meteor, transiently or irregularly brilliant

Anthony Ashley Cooper, third earl of Shaftesbury (grand son of the first earl, the famous *meteoric* politician of the reign of Charles II), was born in 1671 and died in 1713

Crabbe, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 235

Meteoric astronomy, that branch of science which treats of meteors and meteoroids in their astronomical relations. — **Meteoric iron** *see iron* and *meteorite*. — **Meteoric ring**, a swarm of meteoroids more or less thickly scattered along the entire orbit in which they circulate about the sun or other central body, so as to form a ring around it. The rings of Saturn are probably thus constituted. — **Meteoric showers**, showers of meteors or shooting stars occurring periodically, and especially in the months of August and November. The maximum brilliancy occurs every thirty-three years, and then sometimes for four years in succession there are showers of unusual magnitude. They are now known to be connected with comets — **Meteoric stones**, *see meteorite* —

Meteoric swarm. Same as *meteor-doud* — **Meteoric waters,** waters which accrue from condensation of the vapors suspended in the atmosphere *Thomas, Med Diet*
meteorical (mē-tē-ōr'ī-kal) *a* [*< meteoric + -al*] Same as *meteoric* [*Hare*]

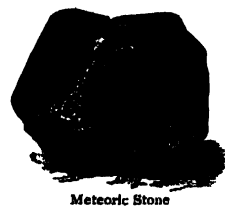
I see a resemblance of that *meteoric* light which appears in moonish places that seems fire, but is nothing but a shiny glittering exhalation *Sp Hall, Soliloquies, xii.*

Meteorinæ (mē-tē-ō-rī-nē), *n* pl [*< Meteorus + -ina*] A subfamily of *Bracconide* or *adscite* ichneumon-flies, typified by the genus *Meteorus*, mainly parasitic on lepidopterous insects, having the abdomen petiolate and the fore wings with three submarginal cells

meteorism (mē-tē-ō-riz-m), *n* [= *F météorisme* = *Sp* *Pg* *It* *météorismo*, < *NL* *meteorismus*, < *Gr* *μῆτοριςμος*, a being raised up, swelling, < *μῆτορις*, raise up, < *μῆτορος*, raised up. see *meteor*] In *pathol*, flatulent distention of the abdomen, tympanitis

meteorite (mē-tē-ōr-it), *n*. [*< meteor + -ite*] A mineral or metallic mass of extraterrestrial origin, or which, to use the common expression, has "fallen from the heavens." Bodies of this kind were formerly often called *aerolites*, but *meteorite* is now their generally accepted name among scientific men. The fall of meteorites upon the earth is a by no means infrequent occurrence, and records of such events date back to many centuries before the present era. Traditions point to the very early use of meteoric iron for the manufacture of weapons, and it is also known that meteorites were not infrequently the objects of worship in various parts of the world. In spite of this, the fall of rocks or metals from the heavens seemed to be so improbable an event that full credence was not given by scientific men to stories of such occurrences until about the beginning of the present century, when several falls having taken place (at Barbotan, France, 1790; Siena, 1794; World Cottage, Yorkshire, Eng., 1795; Balis, France, 1798; Benares, 1798; L'Aigle, France, 1803), the details of some of which were thoroughly investigated, a further denial of their genuineness became impossible. From the time of the fall at L'Aigle all doubt in the matter was abandoned. There are now several collections of meteorites, each of which contains specimens of between 300 and 400 different falls, and the whole number known is not far from 400 although it is by no means the case with all these occurrences that the specimens were seen to fall. Many of them have been found on the earth's surface but have been recognized as being extraterrestrial by their peculiar appearance and composition. The most important facts with regard to meteorites may be concisely stated as follows. They have not been found to contain any element not known to occur on the earth; they have furnished no evidence of the existence of life on the body or bodies of which they originally formed a part; they bear no indications of having been formed in the presence of water, or of the existence of water beyond the earth's atmosphere. In the regions from which they came they do exhibit abundant evidence of having had what geologists would call an "igneous origin," they are never granitic in character, but resemble very closely certain volcanic rocks of not infrequent occurrence. With this difference, that in the case of the meteorites the iron is associated with the silicate combinations exists in the metallic form, while in the terrestrial volcanic rocks it is with rare exceptions, oxidized. Furthermore, meteorites almost without exception, show a certain family resemblance, so that it is necessary to admit either that they all originally formed a part of one celestial body, or else that, having come from various members of the solar system, or from other systems, these have a wonderful resemblance to each other and to the earth itself. The most obvious division of meteorites is into *metallic* and *stony*, but the passage from one class to the other is by no means abrupt one. All metallic meteorites agree in that the predominating metal is iron, with which nickel is almost invariably associated; indeed, it has not been proved that there is any meteoric iron entirely free from that metal. With the nickel cobalt is almost always found, as is the case in terrestrial combinations. Tin and copper are also frequently found in meteorites in small quantity. The precious metals have not been detected in them. Meteorites composed almost entirely of metallic (nickeliferous) iron, forming a nearly homogeneous mass, have been denominated *siderolites*. These, however, almost always contain irregular nodular masses of pyrrhotite, schreibersite (phosphure of iron and nickel), either one or both, and occasionally of graphite. In a large proportion of the meteorites iron etching the polished surface with an acid develops the so-called "Widmannstätten figures." The development of these figures on the polished surface of a mass of iron found upon the earth's surface, and in regard to the time of whose fall nothing was known was formerly considered to be sufficient evidence of the celestial origin of such a mass, especially if, in addition, the presence of nickel could be shown by chemical analysis. While most of the metallic masses thus referred have almost certainly been correctly classed among the meteorites, there may be cases in which such reference has not been justifiable, since it is now known that all celestial irons do not give the Widmannstätten figures, while the iron found in large quantity and over a wide area associated with and embedded in basalt, near Övifak in Greenland, contains nickel, and gives, when etched, figures which have generally been considered as Widmannstätten, although others have denied that they could properly be so denominated. The terrestrial origin of the Övifak iron is, however, now generally

admitted, although for a considerable time after its discovery this was not the case. The wide extent of the area over which this iron occurs, and its peculiarly intimate association with the minerals of which the basalt is made up, forbid the idea that the metal could have fallen from above into lava in process of eruption, which was at first the favorite theory of its origin. Next in order to the siderolites come the *pallasites*, so named from the fact that a large meteorite of this class was in 1772 discovered in Siberia by the distinguished traveler Pallas. Under the name of *pallasites* are comprehended those meteorites which consist of a spongy or vesicular mass of iron, the cavities of which are in most cases partly or entirely filled with olivine, with which various other minerals are frequently associated, enstatite and bronzite being the most common, while chromite is of not infrequent occurrence. Both siderolites and pallasites belong to the class of metallic meteorites. By far the larger part of the stony meteorites are included under the designation of *chondrites*. In these the iron is distributed in fine particles through a more or less intimate mixture of silicates, with which chromite and magnetic pyrites are frequently associated, the silicates being chiefly olivine and bronzite. The name *chondrite* has reference to the fact that in this class of meteorites the material of which they are composed occurs in the form of rounded grains (*chondri*). The chondritic meteorites have however, a quite varied structure, in some few cases passing into a breccia, they have been divided into numerous subgroups in accordance with these structural variations. Most of the stony meteorites contain iron disseminated through their mass in grains or nodules, but there are a few which are destitute of such metallic particles. There are also a few stony meteorites which do not exhibit any traces of a chondritic structure, the minerals of which they are made up do not, however, differ very essentially from those occurring in the chondrites. There are also a few very anomalous meteorites which contain carbonaceous matter associated with the stony chondritic material. This carbon is not graphitic, but is combined with hydrogen and oxygen in product resembling to a certain extent that resulting from the decay of organic matter, but no traces of vegetable tissue have been discovered in these carbonaceous meteorites, which are only five or six in number. One or two interesting facts remain to be mentioned. The first is that since the phenomena of meteorites began to be observed and studied there have been extremely few falls of metallic meteorites. Of all the meteoric falls in the various collections, those of Hraschina in Austria (1751), of Dickson county Tennessee (1856), of Braunau in Bohemia (1847), and a few others (in all probably about nine), are the only ones positively known to have fallen, all the others are considered meteoric on account of their peculiar appearance and chemical composition. The observed falls of stony meteorites, on the other hand, are numerous. Another remarkable fact is that all the meteorites which are known to have fallen are of infinitesimally small size as compared with the earth. In the fall of L'Aigle some 2,000 to 3,000 stones were estimated to have reached the earth and of these the largest weighed only seven or eight pounds. The largest meteorites of which the fall was observed are that of Ensisheim (1492), which weighed about 280 pounds, that of Juvinas (1821), 242 pounds, and that of Emmett county, Iowa (1879), when a considerable number of stones fell, the largest of them weighing 47 pounds. Some masses of iron believed to be meteoric, the date of whose fall is unknown, are much larger than this, but still utterly insignificant in size, not only as compared with the earth or its satellite but even with the smallest celestial body of which anything is definitely known, namely the outer satellite of Mars, which has been estimated at from five to twenty miles in diameter. The mass of iron on the river Ben de go in Brazil has been variously estimated at from seven to ten tons in weight, that of Tucuman (Campo del Cielo) is said to weigh fifty tons. The Santa Caterina iron appears to be still larger having been estimated at twenty five tons, but doubts have been expressed as to whether this is really of celestial origin. Neumann's lines, structural lines described by J. G. Neumann as occurring in the Braunau meteorite.



Meteoric Stone

meteoritic (mē-tē-ō-rīt'ik), *a* [*< meteorite + -ic*] Of or pertaining to a meteorite or to meteorites

The bright lines from the interspaces, now at their minimum and containing vapours at a very high temperature, balance the absorption of the *meteorite* nuclei. *Nature*, XXXVIII 79

meteorize (mē-tē-ō-riz), *v* [*< meteor + -ize*] To take the form of a meteor, ascend in vapors

To the end the dew may *meteorize* and emit their finer splits *Evelyn Pomona, I*

meteorograph (mē-tē-ō-rō-gráf), *n* [= *F* *météorographe* = *Sp* *meteorógrafo*, < *Gr* *μῆτοροςγραφία*, a meteor, + *γραφία*, write] An instrument that combines the registering apparatus of a barograph, thermograph, anemograph, etc., in such a manner as to obtain on the same sheet a continuous record of the variations of the several meteorological elements

meteorographic (mē-tē-ō-rō-gráf'ik), *a* [= *F* *météorographique* = *Sp* *meteorográfico*, as *meteorography + -ic*] Pertaining to meteorography

meteorography (mē-tē-ō-rō-gráf'ia), *n*. [= *F* *météorographie* = *Pg* *meteorographia*, < *Gr* *μῆτορος*, a meteor, + *γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write]

Meteorology; specifically, the registration of meteorological phenomena.

meteoroid (mē-tē-ō-rōid), *n* [*< Gr* *μῆτορος*, a meteor, + *ειδος*, form] A body traveling in space, and of the same nature as those which on entering the earth's atmosphere become visible as meteors

meteoroidal (mē-tē-ō-rōid'al), *a* [*< meteoroid + -al*] Pertaining to meteoroids or meteoroids

This remarkable group of planetoidal or meteoroidal bodies forms a tolerably wide zone or ring between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 29

meteorolite (mē-tē-ō-rō-lit), *n* [= *F* *météorolithe* = *Pg* *meteorolithe*, < *Gr* *μῆτορος*, a meteor, + *λίθος*, a stone] Same as *meteorite*

meteorologic (mē-tē-ō-rō-lōj'ik), *a* [= *F* *météorologique* = *Sp* *meteorológico* = *Pg* *It* *meteorologico*, < *NL* *meteorologicus*, < *Gr* *μῆτορολογικός*, pertaining to meteorology, < *μῆτορολογία*, meteorology see *meteorology*.] Same as *meteorological*

Every extensive region [has] its own meteorologic conditions *II Spencer, Universal Progress*, p. 7

meteorological (mē-tē-ō-rō-lōj'ī-kal), *a* [*< meteorologic + -al*] Of or pertaining to weather, atmospheric, specifically, of or pertaining to the science of meteorology — **Meteorological curve**, a line or diagram which presents graphically the successive actual or mean values of any meteorological element — **Meteorological elements**, the fundamental data of meteorological observations, namely, the temperature, pressure, humidity, and electrical potential of the air, the rate of evaporation, the amount and kind of precipitation, the direction and velocity of the wind, the kind, direction of motion, and velocity of clouds, the duration of sunshine, and the intensity of solar and terrestrial radiation — **Meteorological table** (a) A statistical table of meteorological data, also called *meteorological register*. (b) A table for correcting or reducing meteorological observations.

meteorologically (mē-tē-ō-rō-lōj'ī-kal-ī), *adv* In a meteorological aspect, with reference to meteorological conditions, by means of meteorology, or according to meteorological principles or methods

meteorologist (mē-tē-ō-rō-lōj'ist), *n* [= *F* *météorologue* = *Sp* *meteorólogo*, as *meteorology + -ist*] One who is versed in meteorology, an expert in the conduct and discussion of meteorological observations, a student of the laws of atmospheric motions and phenomena

meteorology (mē-tē-ō-rō-lōj'ī), *n* [= *F* *météorologie* = *Sp* *meteorología* = *Pg* *It* *meteorologia*, < *NL* *meteorologia*, < *Gr* *μῆτορολογία*, a treatise on meteors or celestial phenomena, < *μῆτορος*, speaking of meteors or celestial phenomena, < *μῆτορος*, a meteor (*τα μῆτορα*, celestial phenomena), + *λογία*, speak see *-ology*] The science which treats of the motions and phenomena of the earth's atmosphere, the scientific study of weather and climate, their causes, changes, relations, and effects. Abbreviated *meteor*

In sundry animals we deny not a kind of natural meteorology, or innate presentation both of wind and weather *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, iii. 10

Optical meteorology, the science of the luminous phenomena of the atmosphere — **Practical or applied meteorology**, the study of the bearing and effect of weather and climate on human interests. It embraces especially (1) weather forecasts, (2) medical meteorology, or the relation of weather and climate to health and disease, and (3) agricultural meteorology, or the relation of climate and weather to vegetable growth — **The new or higher meteorology**, the explanation of the motions of the atmosphere, and the origin and development of storms, by deductive mathematical processes based on the laws of hydrodynamics and thermodynamics — **Theoretical meteorology**, the study of the physics and mechanics of the atmosphere, and the cosmical influences affecting terrestrial atmospheres.

meteoromancy (mē-tē-ō-rō-man'asi), *n* [*< Gr* *μῆτορος*, a meteor, + *μαντεία*, divination] Divination by meteoric phenomena

meteorometer (mē-tē-ō-rō-mē'tēr), *n* [*< Gr* *μῆτορος*, a meteor, + *μέτρον*, a measure] An apparatus for automatically transmitting from a local station, and showing or recording at a central station, the various weather items, such as direction of wind, rainfall, barometric pressure, temperature, etc. It is usually operated by electricity.

meteoscope (mē-tē-ō-rō-skōp), *n*. [= *F* *météroscope* = *Sp* *meteoroscopo* = *Pg* *It* *meteoroscopo*, < *Gr* *μῆτοροσκόπιον*, an instrument for taking observations of the heavenly bodies, < *μῆτορος*, a meteor, observing the heavenly bodies, < *μῆτορος*, a meteor, pl. celestial phenomena, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument formerly in use for finding the angular distances of heavenly bodies. *Diderot*.



Meteoric Iron

With astrolabe and meteoroscope
I'll find the cusp and aldiraria,
And know what planet is in Chalmi

T. Tombs (7), Albumasar, li. 5.

meteoroscope (mē-tē-ōr'ō-akō-pi), *n.* [= F. *météoroscope* = Sp. *meteoroscopia*, as *meteoroscope* + *-yō*] The use of the meteoroscope
meteorous (mē-tē-ōr-us), *a.* [*Gr* *μετέωρος*, raised, on high, in air. see *meteor*] Having the nature of a meteor; meteoric

The cherubim descended, on the ground
Gliding meteorous, as evening mist
Risen from a river o'er the marsh glides

Milton, P. I., xli 629

We must conclude that there are meteorous beings,
whose eccentric orbits we know not how to describe
I. D'Irassat, *Amen* of Lit., II 390

meteor-system (mē-tē-ōr-sis'tem), *n.* A flock of small bodies moving together in space and acting upon each other by their mutual attractions and influences of various kinds

Meteorus (mē-tē-ō-rus), *n.* [NL (Haliday, 1835), *Gr* *μετέωρος*, in the air, *μετέωρον*, a meteor see *meteor*] An important genus of hymenopterous parasites, typical of a subfamily *Meteorinae*, with many European and American species. *M. hypanthiae* is a parasite of the fall web-worm, *Hyphantria cunea*, of the United States.

metencephalic (met-ep-en-se-fal'ik or -sef'-a-lik), *a.* [*Gr* *metencephalon* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the metencephalon

metencephalon (met-ep-en-sef'a-lon), *n.* pl. *metencephala* (-lā) [NL, *Gr* *metencephalon* + *encephalon*.] A segment of the encephalon between the myelon and the mesencephalon; the metencephalon and opencephalon together considered as one segment. B. G. Wilder

metepicolic (met-ep-i-sōl), *n.* [*Gr* *metencephalon* + *epicolic*.] The cavity of the metencephalon, the fourth ventricle. Also *metepicolicus* Wilder, N. Y. Med. Jour., March 21, 1885, p. 327

metepimeral (met-e-pim'g-ra), *a.* [*Gr* *metepimeron* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the metepimeron.

metepimeron (met-e-pim'e-ron), *n.* pl. *metepimera* (-rā) [NL, *Gr* *μετά*, after, + NL *epimeron*, q. v.] In *entom*, the epimeron of the metathorax; the epimeral sclerite of the metapleuron

metepisternum (met-ep-i-stēr'num), *n.* pl. *metepisterna* (-nā) [NL, *Gr* *μετά*, after, + NL *episternum*, q. v.] In *entom*, one of the metathoracic episterna.

meter¹ (mē'tēr), *n.* [Formerly also *mester*, *< ME meter*, *< AS *mētere* (cf. *metend*, a measurer) (= *D meter* = *MLG meter* = *OHG mēzār*, *mezzār*, MHG *mozzar*, G *messer* = *Sw mūtäre*, a measurer), *< metan*, measure. see *mete*¹] In the second sense, 'that which measures, an instrument for measuring,' as in *gas-meter*, *water-meter*, etc., the word is partly confused in composition with the *L metrum*, *< Gr μέτρον*, a measure, which is the word involved in the unitary compounds *gasometer*, *electrometer*, *geometer*, *diameter*, *perimeter*, etc. see *meter*², *meter*³] 1. One who measures, a measurer as, a coal-meter, a land-meter [Rare]

But the aulnager, the weigher, the *meter* of grants, will not suffer us to acquiesce in the judgment of the prince
Burke, Letter to a Noble Lord

2. That which measures, or is used for measuring; specifically, an instrument that records or indicates automatically the quantity, force, or pressure of a fluid passing through it or actuating it used in composition, as in *gas-meter*, *water-meter* (see these words), or alone when the fluid to be measured, as gas or water, is understood — 3 In *fishery*, one of the two reinforcing ropes of a seine or gill-net, of which one is attached to the upper edge and carries the floats, and the other to the lower edge and bears the weights or sinkers — *Dry meter*, a gas-meter employing a bellows-like apparatus and no liquid — *Electric meter* See *electric*. — *Electromagnetic-control meters*, electrical measuring instruments (such as ampere- or volt-meters) the indications of which are controlled by the magnetic field produced by an electromagnet. In current instruments the electromagnet is usually excited by the current to be measured — *Grain-meter*, any one of a variety of automatic grain-measuring machines, by which a stream of grain flowing from a chute or hopper is received, and the quantity discharged is indicated. Most of these grain meters are automatic weighing machines, the standard weight of a bushel of the grain being the unit of the scale of measurement or, if the indications are in pounds, the latter divided by the weight of a bushel at once gives the delivery in bushels. — *Magnetic-control meters*, electromagnetic-control meters with permanent magnets substituted for electromagnets. — *Spring-control meters*, electrical measuring instruments in which

the indications are controlled by the elastic resistance of a spring (See also *ampere-meter*, *coulomb-meter*, *joule-meter*, *volt-meter*)

meter¹ (mē'tēr), *v. t.* [*< meter*¹, *n.*] To measure by means of a meter, test by the use of a meter

It was found that the real proportions of air and gas were not determinable, except by *metering* both
Science, III 497

meter², **metre**¹ (mē'tēr), *n.* [Formerly also *meeter*, *< ME meter*, *metr*, *< OF metrie*, *F metrie* = *Sp Pg It metro* = *AS metes* = *D. meter* = *OHG mētur*, MHG *mēter*, G *meter* = *Dan Sw meter*, meter, *< L metrum*, meter (of verse) (not in sense of a measure of length), *< Gr μέτρον*, that by which anything is measured, a measure or rule, also a measure of content, a space measured or measurable, measure, proportion, fitness, meter (of verse); with formative *-τρον*, *< √με* = *Skt √mā*, measure, seen also in *L metiri*, pp. *metiuius*, measure, *modus*, measure, and *AS metan*, *E metel* see *metel*, *model*, *measure*. The sense of a measure of length is recent, from the *F*, but in comp. *diameter*, *perimeter*, etc., the lit. sense 'measure' is common. see *meter*³ and *meter*¹] 1 (a) Rhythm in language, rhythmic language as measurable by prosodic times or uttered syllables, more specifically, arrangement of language in a succession of rhythmic movements, readily appreciable as such by the ear, verse, as opposed to prose. Meter in this sense is the subject-matter of the science of metrics. (b) Measured verse or rhythmic language, rhythmic language as determined by or divided into fixed measures. (1) A measure foot, or dipody. See *metre*. [Rare.] (2) A line, verse, or period in ancient metrics specifically, a monocolic verse or a dactylic (or trochaic) period as opposed to a hypermetron. Meters are called *monometers*, *dimeters*, *trimeters*, etc., according to the number of measures in a verse also *acatalectic*, *catalectic*, *brachycatalectic*, etc., *metra*, according to the completeness or incompleteness of the feet or measures. (3) A kind of verse, a particular variety of poetic rhythm, as expressed by the kind of feet of which the verse consists as iambic, dactylic, ionic, *meter*, a particular form of metrical composition as, *Alcaic meter*, *elegiac meter*. In ancient metrics meters were called *monod*, *pure*, or *simple meters* when they consisted of one kind of foot through out, *compound* or *epanaphthetic meters* when composed of cola of different kinds of feet, *mixed meters* when uniting different kinds of feet within the same colon

Inclutious *Meters*, to whose venom sound
The open ease of youth doth always listen
Shak., Rich II (folio 1622), li 1 19

According to the number of the syllables contained in every verse, the same is said a long or short meter, and his shortest proportion is of four syllables, and his longest of twelve
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng Poetrie*, p. 58

Rhyme being no necessary adjunct or true ornament of poem or good verse, in longer works especially, but the invention of a barbarous age, to set off wretched matter and lame meter
Milton, P. I., Pref

Metre may be defined to be a succession of poetical feet arranged in regular order, according to certain types recognized as standards, in verses of a determinate length
G. P. Marsh, *Lects on Eng Lang*, xxv

2. In *music*, the division of a composition into parts of equal time-value and of similar essential rhythmic structure. The smallest part thus indicated is that between successive primary accents and is called a *measure*. In printed music this is marked by a bar before each primary accent. But meter includes also, in a general way, the division of a piece into equal and similar parts of more than one measure, such parts being called *phrases* or *strophes*. In this sense musical meter has obvious analogies with meter in verse, though the analogies cannot always be pressed with safety especially as the nomenclature is not strictly parallel (See *metre*², 2.) *Rhythm* may be distinguished from meter in that it deals primarily with the accents and the typical and actual acentual patterns, which meter gathers into groups and sections in accordance with their time value. This distinction, however, is not always observed or even acknowledged. Sometimes the meaning of the term is reversed, rhythm being made a matter of time, and meter one of accent. Sometimes, too, the two terms are made entirely interchangeable

3. In *Eng hymnology*, a pattern of versification, including the structure of the prosodial feet used, the grouping of those feet into lines, and the grouping of lines into stanzas or strophes, popularly called *verses*. See foot and *versification*. According to the kind of feet used, meters are usually either iambic, trochaic, or dactylic. The principal iambic meters are *Common Meter* (C M), having alternately eight and six syllables to the line, *Long Meter* (L M), having eight syllables to the line, *Long Meter* (L M), having two lines of six syllables, followed by one of eight, and then by another of six. Each of these meters has properly four lines to the stanza, so that their syllabic scheme is as follows: C M, 8, 6, 8, 6; L M, 8, 8, 8, 8; L M, 6, 6, 6, 6. Each of them may also be doubled, so as to make eight-lined stanzas, the meter then being called *Common Meter Double* (C M D), *Long Meter Double* (L M D), or *Short Meter Double* (S M D). Long meter may also have six lines to the stanza, and is then called *Long Meter*, *Six Lines*, or *Long Particular Meter* (L P M) with the syllabic scheme 8, 8, 6, 8, 8. Other meters of this class are *Common Particular Meter* (C P M), 8, 8, 6, 8, 6, *Short Particular Meter* (S P M), 6, 6, 8, 6, 6, 8, *Hallelujah Me-*

ter (H M), 6, 6, 6, 6, 8 (or 6, 6, 6, 6, 4, 4, 4, 4), *Sevens* and *Sixes*, 7, 6, 7, 6, *Tens*, 10, 10, 10, 10, etc. The principal trochaic meters are *Sevens*, 7, 7, 7, 7, *Eights* and *Sixes*, 8, 7, 8, 7, *Sixes*, 6, 6, 6, 6, *Sixes and Fives*, 6, 5, 6, 5, etc. The principal dactylic meters are *Elevens*, 11, 11, 11, 11, *Elevens and Tens*, 11, 10, 11, 10, etc. Numerous modifications of these schemes occur, especially in recent hymns. — *Accentual meters* See *accentual*. — *Hippocratic meter*, *Hymeneal meter*, *ionic meter*. See the adjectives. — *In short meter*, *short meter*, quickly, in short order [U S]

This gain' were glory waits ye haunt one agreeable festour
An if it worn't for wakin' snakes I'd home again *short meter*
Lowell, *Highlow Papers*, 2d ser., li

Lacomic meter See *lacomic*, *n.* — **Quantitative meters** See *accentual meters*, under *accentual*.

meter³, **metre**² (mē'tēr), *n.* [Also sometimes, as *metre* F, *metre* = *Sp Pg It metro* (after F), *< F metrie* = *D G Sw Dan meter*, *< L metrum*, *< Gr μέτρον*, a measure. see *meter*²] The fundamental unit of length of the French metrical system. It is the distance, at the melting-temperature of ice, between the ends of a certain platinum bar preserved in Paris and called the *metre des Archives*. It was intended to be one ten millionth part of the earth's meridian quadrant and to be 443 200 lines of the toise of Paris, from which it really differs by a very small amount. The meter is equal to 39 370 971 in. according to Professor Rogers, and to 39 369 866 in. according to General Comstock. A new meter has been established by the principal nations, which is defined by the length at the melting point of ice between two lines drawn on a bar of platinum, which is to be kept at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures at the *palais de Breteuil* near Sèvres, France. This new meter is to be as nearly as possible of the same length as the old one. Abbreviated *m*

meterage (mē'tēr-āj), *n.* [*< meter*¹ + *-age*] 1 The act of measuring — 2 Measurement, the result of measuring. — 3 A charge for measuring

meterer¹ (mē'tēr-ēr), *n.* [*< meter*² + *-er*] 1 One who writes in meter, a poet. Drayton

meterly (mē'tēr-lī), *adv.* [*ME meterly* *< metel*² + *-ly*] Metrically

Be it in baled verse rime, or prose,
He most true and wend, *meterly* to close
Rime of Parley (L. E. T. 8), l 6566

mete-rod, *n.* [Early mod E *metrolde*, *metrod*, *< metel*¹ + *rod*] A measuring-rod

The *metrod* that he hadde in his hande was syxe cubytes longe and a spanne
Bible of 1551, Ezek xl 6

meter-prover (mē'tēr-prō'vēr), *n.* A registering holder, or a gas-tank of known capacity, used for testing the accuracy of gas-meters.

meter-wheel (mē'tēr-hwēl), *n.* A drum or hollow wheel with several chambers, to which air or other gas is admitted through a tube in the axle. In use, the wheel is immersed in water above its axis, and the gas, filling each chamber successively, causes the chamber filled to rise and the wheel to revolve, when the gas is discharged above the level of the water by an opening. The chambers are of known capacity, and the revolutions of the wheel are recorded on dials. Such wheels are used in gas meters, in which the pressure of the gas flowing through the meter gives the driving power

meteselt, *n.* [ME, *< AS met*, meat, + *sēl*, time] Dinner-time. Halliwell

metesthetic (met-es-thet'ik), *a.* [Also *met-aesthetic*, *< Gr μετά*, after, + *αισθητικός*, verbal adj of *αἰσθάνωμαι*, perceive. see *archaesthetu*] Pertaining to the hypothesis of metesthetism.

metesthetism (met-es'thet-izm), *n.* [Also *met-aesthetism*, *< metasthetu* + *-ism*] The monistic hypothesis that consciousness is an attribute of matter, and a product of the evolution of matter and force. opposed to *archaesthetism*

metestick (mē'tstik), *n.* *Naut*, a stick fixed on a board at right angles, used to measure the height of the hold of a ship, and to level the ballast

metewand (mē't'wōnd), *n.* [Formerly also *metewand*, *< ME metewand*, *< metel*¹ + *wand*] A measuring-staff, yardstick, etc., any rod or stick used to measure length. [Archaic]

He reformed the olde vnture measurys, and made a measure by the length of his own arm, which was then called *vin*, an elle, and now the same is called a yard, or a *metewand*
Stow, Hen I., an 1102

No fitting *metewand* hath I to day
For measuring spirits of thy stature
Lowell, To Lamartine

meteyard¹ (mēt'yārd), *n.* [*< ME meteyarde*, *< AS metyard*, *metyard*, *metyard*, a measuring-rod, *< gemet*, measure, + *yard*, rod. see *metel*¹ and *yard*¹] A metewand a yard in length

Take thou the bill, give me thy *meteyard*, and spare not me
Shak., I of the 8, iv 163

meteynt, *n.* A Middle English form of *mitten* (*haucer*)

meth¹, *n.* [ME, *< AS mēth*, measure, degree, proportion, ability, rank, due measure, right,

respect; < *metan*, measure see *metol*] Measure; moderation; modesty

And Mari ledd hir life with *methe*
In a town that hilt Nazareth
Metrolol Homilies, p 107

meth¹, *a*. [ME, < *meth¹*, *n*] Moderate, mild; courteous

Allie that meyné mylde and *meth*
Went hem into Nazareth
Cursus Mundi (Halliwell)

meth², *n* An obsolete form of *mead*¹
meth³, *n* [Also *methic*, ME., a var of *mood* see *mood*¹] Anger, wrath

Quen the lorde of the lyfte lyked hymselfen
For to mynne on his mon his *meth* that abydes
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II, 436.

Ne tell thou neuer at borde no tale
To harme or shame thy felawe in sale,
For if he then withholde his *methe*,
Htsons he wylle forcast thi dethe
Babees Book (E E T S), p 302

methal (meth'al), *n* [< *meth(y)* + *al(cohol)*] Same as *methylic alcohol* (which see, under *alcohol*)

methane (meth'an), *n* [< *meth(y)* + *-ane*] A hydrocarbon (CH₄) belonging to the paraffin series, a colorless, odorless gas which may be reduced to a liquid by extreme pressure and cold. It is innocuous when breathed in moderate quantity. It burns with a slightly luminous flame, and when mixed with seven or eight volumes of air explodes violently. It occurs in nature in the emanations of volcanoes and petroleum wells. It also occurs in large quantity in the coal measures, and when mixed with air constitutes the dreaded fire-damp of the miners. Also called *marsh gas*

methanometer (meth-ā-nom'e-ter), *n* [< *meth-ane* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure] An apparatus, devised by Monnier, to determine and indicate automatically the quantity of marsh-gas (methane) in coal-mines. It depends upon the change of level of the mercury in a manometer tube in which carbon dioxide is formed by the combination of the gas with the oxygen of the air under the action, for example, of an electric spark

methel¹, *n* An obsolete form of *mead*¹

methel², *n* See *meth³*

metheglin (mē-theg'lin), *n* [< W *medetyllyn*, < *medl*, *mead* (see *mead*¹), + *lyn*, liquor] Mead

It is not my fault if I fill them out no tar and they run
to *metheglyn*
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen
O'er our parch'd tongue the rich *metheglyn* glides
Gay, To a Lady, I

methemoglobin (met-hē-mō-glō'bīn), *n* [< Gr. *μετα*, with, + E *hemoglobin*] A modification of hemoglobin, into which it can be reconverted. It differs from hemoglobin in that its combined oxygen is not displaced by carbon monoxide nor given up in a vacuum

methemoglobinemia (met-hē-mō-glō-bī-nē'mī-ā), *n* [< *methemoglobin* + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood] In *pathol*, the presence of methemoglobin in the blood. *Med News*, LIII, 240

methemoglobinuria (met-hē-mō-glō-bī-nū'ri-ā), *n* [< *methemoglobin* + Gr. *οὐρον*, urine] In *pathol*, the presence of methemoglobin in the urine

methene (meth'-ēn), *n* [< *meth(y)* + *-ene*] Same as *methylene*

methen (meth'-ēr), *n* [< *meth²*, *meath*, *mead*¹] A drinking-vessel formerly in use, especially intended for drinking mead or metheglin. The vessels identified as methens are of wood cut out of a single piece, having a capacity of from one to three pints



Methen from specimen in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, Ireland

The Dunvegan cup, a *methen* of yew covered with silver mounts.

methinks (mē-thīngks'), *v. impers*, pret *methought* [< ME *me thinketh*, < AS *mē thyneth*, it seems to me see *me*¹ and *think*²] It seems to me, it appears to me. See *me*¹ and *think*²

method (meth'od), *n* [= OF. *methode*, F. *méthode* = Sp. *metodo* = Pg. *metodo* = It. *metodo* = D. & Dan. *metode* = Sw. *metode*, < LL. *methodus*, *methodos*, a way of teaching or proceeding, < Gr. *μέθοδος*, a going after, pursuit, investigation, inquiry, method, system, < *μετά*, after, + *ὁδός*, way] 1. Orderly regulation of conduct with a view to the attainment of an end; systematic procedure subservient to the pur-

pose of any business; the use of a complete set of rules for carrying out any plan or project: as, to observe *method* in business or study; without *method* success is improbable in this and the next two senses only in the singular.

Though this be madness, yet there is *method* in 't.
Shak, *Hamlet*, II, 2, 308.

Horace still charms with graceful negligence,
And without *method* talks us into sense
Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l 654

The particular uses of *method* are various but the general one is, to enable men to understand the things that are the subjects of it

Bentham, *Introductio* to *Morals and Legislation*, xvi, 1, note
Where the habit of *Method* is present and effective, things the most remote and diverse in time, place, and outward circumstance are brought into mental contiguity and succession, the more striking as the less expected
Coleridge, *Method*, § II (*Encyclopaedia*)

2. A system, or complete set, of rules of procedure for attaining a given end, a short way to a desired result; specifically, in *logic*, a general plan for setting forth any branch of knowledge whatever, that branch of logic which teaches how to arrange thoughts for investigation or exposition

Method hath been placed, and that not amiss, in logic, as a part of judgment the doctrine of *method* containeth the rules of judgment upon that which is to be delivered
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II

Method is procedure according to principles.
Kant, *Critique of Pure Reason* (tr. by Meiklejohn), p 510
3. Any way or manner of conducting any business.

In this *method* of life it was once his fate to approach a clear fountain
Bacon, *Moral Fablia*, III

4. A plan or system of conduct or action, the way or mode of doing or effecting something as, a *method* of instruction, *method* of classification, the English *method* of pronunciation

Therefore to know what more thou art than man,
Another *method* I must now begin
Milton, P. R., IV, 540

Let such persons not quarrel with the Great Physician of souls for having cured them by easy and gentle *methods*
South, *Sermons*, IX, 1

Still less respectable appears this extreme concern for those of our own blood which goes along with utter unconcern for those of other blood, when we observe its *methods*
II Spencer, *Man vs State*, p 71

5. In *music* (a) Manner of performance, technique, style (b) A manner or system of teaching (c) An instruction-book, systematically arranged — *Acroasmatic*, *analytic*, *antecedental*, *method*. See the adjectives — *Arbogast's method*. [Named after the inventor, the Alsatian mathematician Louis François Antoine Arbogast, 1759-1808, who himself named it the *calculus of derivations*] A method for the development of the function of a function according to the powers of the variable of the latter function — *Baconian method*. See *Baconian* — *Catechetical method*, the method of teaching by questions addressed to the memory — *Centrobatic method*. See *centrobatic* — *Comparative method*, any method of investigation which rests upon the comparison of several groups of objects. — *Compositive method*. Same as *synthetic method* — *Correlative method*. See *correlative* — *Deductive method*. See *deductive* — *Definitive or divisive method*. See *divisive* — *Dialogic method*. See *dialogic* — *Differential method* (a) A method of estimating the value of a physical quantity by comparing it with another of the same kind the value of which is known and estimating the difference. See *differential*, and *differential galvanometer* (b) A method introduced by Frischon, in duplex telegraphy for eliminating the effect of the transmitted current on the instruments at the transmitting station while leaving them available to record any message received at the same time. See *telegraphy* — *Epidermic, erotematic, Eulerian, exoscopic, expectant method*. See the adjectives — *Euler's method of elimination*. See *elimination* — *Genetic, graphical, historical method*. See the adjectives — *Horner's method of approximation*. See *approximation* — *Idiopathic method*. Same as *epidermic method* — *Inductive or experimental method*, a method which depends upon making new observations. — *Introspective method*. See *introspective* — *Lagrangean, lunar, magistral method*. See the adjectives. — *Mance's method*, a method of measuring the electrical resistance of a circuit in which there is an electromotive force. See *resistance* — *Metaphysical or subjective method*, one which rests on the assumption that the possibilities of thought are coextensive with the possibilities of things — *Method of adhesions*. See the quotation

At the recent meeting of the British Association, Dr E B Tylor read an interesting paper on the laws of marriage and descent, illustrative of his ingenious method of studying ethnological phenomena. All myths and customs, on a close study, may by analysis be disintegrated, and are found to consist of certain elements. Dr Tylor arranges these elements statistically, and, by inquiring which occur simultaneously among various peoples, proves that certain groups of such elements belong genetically together. This he calls the *method of adhesions*.
Science, XII, 211

Method of agreement, that method of experimental inquiry in which, some experiment being tried under a great variety of circumstances and found always to yield the same result, it is inferred that this result would be reached under all circumstances. — **Method of approaches**. See *approach*. — **Method of avoidance**, a method of experimentation in which the circumstances

of the observation are specially chosen so that one usual source of error does not enter into the result. — **Method of compensation**, a method in which a source of error of unknown amount is got rid of by a special mechanical contrivance. — **Method of concomitant variations**, the method in which the known quantities on which the results of an experiment depend are made to vary with a view to ascertaining the values of the unknown quantities. — **Method of correction**, a method of experimentation in which a source of error is allowed for by calculation. This differs from the method of residues only in that the nature of the causes of the residual phenomena are known, and only their quantities remain to be determined. — **Method of difference**, that method in which an experiment is tried under conditions seeming to differ in but one material circumstance, and the difference in the two results is ascribed to that circumstance. — **Method of dimensions**, *divisors*, *exclusions*, *functions*. See *dimension*, *divisor*, etc. — **Method of exhaustion**, the method of approximation to the area of a curvilinear figure by means of inscribed and circumscribed polygons. — **Method of increments**, of *indivisibles*, of *infusion*, of *limits*. See *increment*, *indivisible*, etc. — **Method of least squares**. See *square* — **Method of residues**. (a) That method of experimental inquiry in which from an observed quantity is subtracted the effects of known causes in order that the effects of unknown causes may be studied by themselves (b) A method invented by Cauchy of treating the integral calculus. See *residual* — **Method of reversal**, a method in which two experiments are made under different circumstances, in such a way that their results can be combined by calculation, so that the error shall be determined and eliminated. — **Natural method**, a method in which the order of nature is observed. See *Jeuneau*. — **Null-method**, a method of measurement in which the equality of two physical quantities is indicated when, on performing a specified operation, no effect is produced on the testing apparatus for example, the Wheatstone bridge method of measuring electrical resistance. — **Progressive method**. Same as *synthetic method* — **Regressive or resolute method**. Same as *analytic method* — **Scientific method**, a method of investigation proceeding in a scientific manner, and setting out from fundamental and elementary principles, especially, the method of modern science. — **Socratic method, the method of teaching by questions addressed to the understanding. — **Subjective method**. Same as *metaphysical method* — **Symbolic method**. (a) A method in which symbols of operations are treated as if they were symbols of quantities. (b) A method in which, in *analytical geom*, the functions which vanish on straight lines, etc. are represented by single letters (c) In *algebra*, a method in which, by the aid of umbræ, quantities are written as powers of polynomials — **Synthetic, progressive, or compositive method**, a method in which we set out with general principles and proceed to deduce their consequences. — **Tabular or tabellary method**, the method of exhibiting the divisions of a subject by tables. — **Total method**, the method of a whole science, *partial method*, the method of a particular part of a science. — **Universal or general method**, a method applicable to all problems, or to a very wide class of problems, *special or particular method*, one applicable to a small class of problems**

methodic (me-thod'ik), *a*. [= F. *methodique* = Sp. *metódico* = Pg. *metódico* = It. *metodico* (cf. D. & G. *methodisch* = Dan. *methodisk*), < LL. *methodicus*, following a method (*medicus methodus*, physicians known as methodists), < Gr. *μεθόδικός*, working by rule, following a method, systematic (*οἱ μεθόδοι*, physicians known as methodists), < *μέθοδος*, a method see *method*] Pertaining to or characterized by method, conformed or conforming to a method as, the *methodic* principle or sect in medicine

The legislator whose measures produce evil instead of good, notwithstanding the extensive and *methodic* inquiries which helped him to decide, cannot be held to have committed more than error of reasoning
II Spencer, *Man vs State*, p 77.

Methodic doubt. See *doubt*

methodical (me-thod'i-kal), *a*. [< *methodic* + *-al*.] Characterized by or exhibiting method; disposed or acting in a systematic way, systematic, orderly as, the *methodical* arrangement of objects or topics, *methodical* accounts, a *methodical* man

When I am old, I will be as *methodical* as a hypocrite as any pair of lawn sleeves in Savoy
Shirley, *Grateful Servant*, II, 1

I have done it in a confused manner, and without the nice divisions of art, for grief is not *methodical*.
Sp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, I, VI

methodically (me-thod'i-kal-i), *adv*. In a methodical manner, according to a method, with method or order

methodics (me-thod'iks), *n*. [Pl. of *methodic* see *-ics*] The science of method; methodology. **methodisation**, **methodise**, etc. See *methodization*, etc.

methodism (meth'od-izm), *n*. [< *method* (see *Methodist*) + *-ism*] 1. The principle of acting according to a fixed or strict method, the system or practice of methodists as, *methodism* in medicine, or in conduct

This system [of medical doctrine] was known as *methodism*, its adherents as the *methodic* or *methodists*.
Encyclopaedia Brit, XV, 802.

Specifically — 2. [cap.] The doctrines and polity of the Methodist Church. See *Methodist Church*, under *Methodist*.

Methodist (meth-'d-ist), *n.* and *a.* [*< method + -ist.*] 1. *n.* 1. [*i. e.*] One who is characterized by strict adherence to method, one who thinks or acts according to a fixed system or definite principles; one who is thoroughly versed in method.

The finest *methodists*, according to Aristotle's golden rule of artificial bounds, condemn geometrical precepts in arithmetic or arithmetical precepts in geometry as irregular and abusive.

G. Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation.

The great thinkers of all times have been strict *methodists*.
Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 128.

2 One of a sect of ancient physicians who practised by method or theory. Compare *Dogmatist*; 2.

As many more
As *methodist* Muscus killed with hellebore
In autumn's last.

Marston, Scourge of Villainy, Sat. 1.

The *methodists* agreed with the empirics in one point, in their contempt for anatomy, but, strictly speaking, they were dogmatists, though with a dogma different from that of the Hippocratic school.

Bryce Brit., XV. 802.

3 A member of the Christian denomination founded by John Wesley (1703-91). The name was first applied to Wesley and his companions by their fellow students at Oxford on account of their methodical habits in study and in religious life.

Thus Bath yields a continued rotation of diversions, and people of all ways of thinking, even from the libertine to the *methodist*, have it in their power to complete the day with employment agreeable to their taste and disposition.

Lafayette, Quin (reprint 1887), p. 50.

Dialectic Methodists, a name given to certain Roman Catholic priests of France, during the seventeenth century, who opposed by argument the doctrines of the Huguenots. Also called *Romish* or *Popish Methodists*. — **Free Methodists**, a Methodist denomination in the United States, established in 1880 at Pekin in New York. Its members place especial emphasis upon the doctrines of entire sanctification and eternal punishment. They rigidly enforce the rule for simplicity of dress, and prohibit the use of choir or musical instrument in church service, they have abandoned episcopacy, and have one superintendent elected every four years.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Methodism or the Methodists, belonging to or agreeing with the general body of Methodists. *as, Methodist principles; a Methodist church.* — **The Methodist Church**, a Christian body existing in several distinct church organizations, the most important of which are that known in England as the *Wesleyan* and that known in the United States as the *Methodist Episcopal Church*. These two bodies do not differ materially in doctrine, worship, or ecclesiastical organization. They are evangelical, and Arminian in theology. Their worship is generally non liturgical. Each Methodist society, or local church, is organized in classes, under class leaders, the different societies which are sometimes grouped in circuits, are combined in districts, each of which is, in the United States, under the superintendence of a presiding elder. The American churches also have bishops, who are not diocesan, but itinerant, possessing concurrent jurisdiction over the whole church. The highest ecclesiastical court is the General Conference which meets every fourth year. In the United States lay delegates have been admitted to the Conference since 1872, and in England since 1880, before which dates the Conference was a purely clerical body. Other Methodist churches are the *Welsh Calvinistic Methodists* Calvinistic in theology, formed from the *Countess of Huntingdon's Connection*, which is Congregational in polity, the *Methodist New Connection*, which gives a larger degree of power to the laity than does the Old Connection, the *Bible Christians*, the *Primitive Methodists*, the *United Methodist Free Churches*, a combination of three preexisting Methodist organizations, and the *Wesleyan Reform Union*. All the above are British organizations. In the United States, the Methodist Episcopal Church exists in two distinct organizations, the *Methodist Episcopal Church*, and the *Methodist Episcopal Church (South)*. There is also an *African Methodist Episcopal Church*, an *African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church*, the *Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America*, the *Union American Methodist Episcopal Church* — all composed entirely of colored Methodists, the *Evangelical Association*, popularly though inaccurately termed *German Methodist*, or *Albrights*, from the name of their founder, the *United Brethren in Christ*, which is essentially though not nominally a Methodist body, the *Methodist Protestant Church*, which rejects episcopacy, and the *Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America*. In Canada several of the Methodist bodies have been consolidated into a single organization, called the *Methodist Church of Canada*. All these Methodist bodies agree in having a consolidated ministry for each body, each minister being subject to change of parish within certain definite periods. This feature of their economy is called "the itinerancy."

methodistic (meth-'d-ist-ik), *a.* [*< methodist + -ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to methodism or methodists, characterized by or exhibiting strict adherence to method, hence, strict or exacting, as in religion or morals.

Then spare our stage, ye *methodistic* men!
Byron, Hints from Horace.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Methodist Church; characteristic of the Methodists or Methodism. *as, Methodistic principles or practices.*

In connection with the *Methodistic* revival.
Is Taylor, Wesley and Methodism, p. 106.

Methodistical (meth-'d-ist-ik-al), *a.* [*< methodistic + -al.*] Same as *Methodistic*, 2.

The precise number of *methodistical* marks you know best. *By Livingston, Enthusiasm of Methodists and Pa-*
[plate Compared, p. xii.]

methodistically (meth-'d-ist-ik-al-i), *adv.* In a methodistic manner; specifically [*cap.*], after the manner of the Methodists; as regards Methodism.

methodization (meth-'d-iz-'shon), *n.* [*< methodize + -ation.*] The act or process of methodizing or reducing to method, the state of being methodized. Also spelled *methodisation*.

The conceptions, then, which we employ for the colligation and *methodization* of facts do not develop themselves from within, but are impressed upon the mind from without. *J. S. Mill, Logic, IV. ii. § 2.*

methodize (meth-'d-iz-, *v.*, pret. and pp. *methodized*, ppr. *methodizing* [*< method + -ize.*] I. *trans.* To reduce to method; dispose in due order, arrange in a convenient manner.

The wisdom of God hath *methodized* the course of things unto the best advantage of goodness.

Sir T. Browne, Christ Mor., i. 80.

Science is simply common sense rectified, extended, and *methodized*. *J. P. M., Cosmic Philos., i. 124.*

II. *intrans.* To be methodical; use method. The mind is disposed to generalize and *methodize* to excess. *Coleridge, Method, § 1.*

Also spelled *methodise*.
methodizer (meth-'d-iz-er), *n.* One who methodizes. Also spelled *methodiser*.

He was a careful *methodizer* of his knowledge.
Souther, Noah Webster, p. 216.

methodological (meth-'d-ol-'og-i-kal), *a.* [*< methodolog- + -ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to methodology.

If there were several competing methods of geometry geometers would inevitably be involved at the outset of their study in *methodological* discussion.
II. S. S. S., Methods of Ethics, p. 5.

methodologist (meth-'d-ol-'og-ist), *n.* [*< methodolog- + -ist.*] One who is versed in or treats of methodology.

methodology (meth-'d-ol-'og-i), *n.* [*< Gr. $\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\delta\omicron\varsigma$, method, + $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, speak see -ology.] 1 A branch of logic whose office it is to show how the abstract principles of the science are to be applied to the production of knowledge, the doctrine of definition and division, in a broader sense, the science of method in scientific procedure.*

That part of logic which is conversant with the perfection, with the well being of thought is the doctrine of method — *methodology*.

Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures on Logic, xxiv.

The rival originators of modern *Methodology*, Descartes and Bacon, vie with each other in the stress that they lay on this point and the latter's warning against the "no notions male terminata" of ordinary thought is peculiarly needed in ethical discussion.

II. S. S. S., Methods of Ethics, p. 318.

2 A treatise on method.
methomania (meth-'d-ol-'og-i), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. $\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\varsigma$, $\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\varsigma$, strong drunk (see *metad*), + $\mu\alpha\upsilon\iota\alpha$, madness.] In *pathol.*, an irresistible morbid craving for intoxicating substances, dipsomania.*

Dipsomania is a form of physical disease, and it has been aptly defined as an uncontrollable and intermittent impulse to take alcoholic stimulants, or any other agent which causes intoxication — in short, a *methomania*.
E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 354.

methought (mē-'thāt'), Pretent of *methinks*.

methridatum. *n.* See *methridatum*.

methule (meth-'ul), *n.* Same as *methyle*.

methy (meth-'i), *n.*, pl. *methies* (-iz). A name of the burbot.

methyl (meth-'il), *n.* [*< Gr. $\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\varsigma$, mead, + $\nu\eta$, wood.] The hypothetical radical (CH_3) of wood-spirit and its derivatives. It is analogous to ethyl in its chemical relations. — **Methyl alcohol**, **green, mercaptan**. See *alcohol* etc.
methylal (meth-'il-al), *n.* [*< methyl + al(c)hol.*] Methylene dimethyl ether, $\text{CH}_2(\text{OCH}_3)_2$, a liquid product of the oxidation of methylic alcohol. It has a pleasant odor, and by oxidation passes into formic acid.*

methylamine (meth-'il-am-in), *n.* [*< methyl + amine.*] A colorless gas (NH_2CH_3), having a strong ammoniacal odor, and resembling ammonia in many of its reactions. It may be regarded as ammonia (NH_3) in which the radical methyl (CH_3) has been substituted for a hydrogen atom. When brought in contact with a lighted taper it burns with a livid yellowish flame. Methylamine may be condensed to a liquid, it has not been solidified. It is exceedingly soluble in water, and forms, with acids, crystallizable salts.

methylate (meth-'il-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *methylated*, ppr. *methylating* [*< methyl + -ate.*]

To mix or impregnate with methylic alcohol or methyl. — **Methylated spirit**, spirit of wine or alcohol containing ten per cent. of wood naphtha (methylic alcohol). The naphtha communicates a disagreeable flavor, which renders the spirit unfit for drinking. It is of much use in the arts as a solvent, for preserving specimens, in the manufacture of varnishes, for burning in spirit lamps, etc.

methyl-blue (meth-'il-blū), *n.* A coal-tar color prepared by treating spirit-blue (see *spirit-blue*, 2) with methyl chloride. It is used to dye light-blue tints on silk, and possesses a purer tone than spirit-blue.

methylconine (meth-'il-kō-nin), *n.* [*< methyl + conine.*] One of the alkaloids found in commercial conine.

methylcrotonic (meth-'il-krō-ton-'ik), *a.* In *chem.*, used only in the following phrase — **Methylcrotonic acid**. Same as *crovadic acid* (which see, under *crovadic*).

methylene (meth-'il-lēn), *n.* [*< methyl + -ene.*] A bivalent hydrocarbon radical (CH_2) which does not exist free, but occurs in many compounds, as methylene iodide, ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{I}_2$). Also called *methene*.

methylene-blue (meth-'il-lēn-blū), *n.* A coal-tar color prepared by treating dimethylaniline successively with hydrochloric acid, sodium nitrate, sulphurated hydrogen, common salt, and zinc chloride. It is used in dyeing, and produces fast blues on cotton, leather, and jute, but not on wool or silk. It is also an important bacterioscopic reagent.

methylic (mē-'thil-'ik), *a.* [*< methyl + -ic.*] Containing or related to the radical methyl. — **Methylic alcohol**, **ether**, etc. See the nouns.

methyl-salicylic (meth-'il-sal-'il-'ik), *a.* Containing methyl in combination with salicylic acid. — **Methyl-salicylic acid**, the methyl ester of salicylic acid, and the chief ingredient of wintergreen oil, from *Gaultheria procumbens*, a colorless, agreeably smelling oil which forms salts that are easily decomposed.

methyl-violet (meth-'il-vī-'ō-let), *n.* A coal-tar color produced by the direct oxidation of pure dimethylaniline with chlorid of copper. Also called *Purix violet*.

methymnion (meth-'im-'m-on), *n.*, pl. *methymnia* (-ē). [*NL., < Gr. $\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\mu\eta\iota\alpha$, $\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\mu\eta\iota\alpha$, after, + $\eta\mu\eta\iota\alpha$, hymn.] In *anc. pros.*, a short colon after an antistrophe.*

methysis (meth-'is), *n.* [*NL., < (Gr. $\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\varsigma$, drunkenness, < $\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\varsigma$, to be drunken with wine.)]*

In *pathol.*, drunkenness, intoxication.
metic (met-'ik), *n.* [*Irreg. for *metec, < L. $metecus$, < (Gr. $\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, a resident alien, prop. adj., changing one's abode, < $\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha$, over (denoting change), + $\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, house, abode see *conomy*.)]*

An emigrant or immigrant; specifically, in ancient Greece, a resident alien who in general bore the burdens of a citizen, and had some of the citizen's privileges, hence, any resident alien.

To all men, rich and poor citizens and *metics*, the comparative excellence of the democracy was now manifest.
Grote Hist. Greece, VI. 2.

The Patricians, as distinguished from the Patres, formed an aristocracy as compared with their freedmen or other dependents, or with the *metics* or strangers that sojourned among them, or with the alien population that were permitted, on terms more or less hard, to cultivate their lands.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 192.

meticulous (mē-'tik-'ū-lus), *a.* [= *F. $meticuleux$, < L. $meticulosus$, full of fear, < $metus$, fear.] Timid, over-careful.*

Melancholy and *meticulous* heads. *Sir T. Browne.*
A stylist of Plato a super subtle and *meticulous* consists toney. *Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 290.*

meticulously (mē-'tik-'ū-lus-lī), *adv.* Timidly.

Move circumspectly, not *meticulously*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ Mor., i. 33.

metif (mē-'tif), *n.* [*< F. $metis$, OF $metis$, of mixed breed see *metis*, and cf. *mestiz*, $mestizo$.]*

The offspring of a white parent and a quadroon.

meting (mē-'ting), *n.* [*ME $meting$, < AS $metung$, verbal n of $metan$, mete see *met*.]*

meting, *n.* A Middle English form of *meeting*.
meting, *n.* [*ME $meting$, < AS $metung$, verbal n of $metan$, dream see *met*.]*

A dream.
Joseph he that rode so
The kynge's *metynge*, Pharus
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 282.

Metis (mē-'tis), *n.* [*< Gr. $\mu\epsilon\tau\iota\varsigma$, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and sometimes called the mother of Athena, a personification of $\mu\eta\tau\iota\varsigma$, wisdom, prudence.] 1 In *Gr. myth.*, a goddess personifying prudence, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and first wife of Zeus. — 2 The ninth of the planetoids in the order of discovery, first observed by Graham at Markree, Ire-*

land, in April, 1848.—3. A genus of crustaceans.—4. A genus of mollusks. *Adams, 1858.*
metis (mā-tēs'), *n* [*F.*: see *metheo*.] 1. Same as *metheo*—2. In the Dominion of Canada, a half-breed of French and Indian parentage.

I am aware that the mixture of French and Indian blood has produced the well known class of *metis*, half-breeds, members of which are found here and there throughout Canada, but these are comparatively few in numbers.

Amer Jour Philol, VIII 151

metoceans (me-tō'shius), *a* [*NL.*, < *Gr* *μετα*, beyond, + *oikos*, a house.] Heteroceans

metoecism (me-tō'sizim), *n* [*<* *metoecious* + *-ism*.] Heteroecism

metoleic (met-ō'lē-ik), *a* [*<* *Gr* *μετά*, with, after, + *oleic*.] Related to oleic acid or olein—**Metoleic acid**, a liquid acid resulting from the action of sulphuric acid on oleic acid

Metonic (me-ton'ik), *a* [*<* *Meton*, < *I.* *Meton*, *Meton* (n.), < *Gr* *Μητων*, *Meton* (see def.).] Of or pertaining to Meton, an ancient Athenian astronomer—**Metonic cycle** See *cycle*—**Metonic year** See *year*

metonymic (met-ō-nim'ik), *a* [= *F.* *metonymia* = *It.* *metonimia*, < *Gr* *μετωνυμικός*, belonging to metonymy, < *μετωνυμία*, metonymy see *metonymy*] Pertaining to or of the nature of metonymy, used by way of metonymy

metonymical (met-ō-nim'i-kal), *a* [*<* *metonymic* + *-al*.] Same as *metonymic*

Intricate turnings, by a transumptive and metonymical kind of speech, are called *metonymies*

Drayton, *Rosamund* to King Henry, note 2.

metonymically (met-ō-nim'i-kal-i), *adv* By metonymy

metonymy (me-ton'i-mi), *n* [= *F.* *metonymie* = *Sp.* *metonimia* = *It.* *metonimia*, < *Gr* *μετωνυμία*, a change of name (in rhet., as defined), < *μετά*, after, + *ὄνομα*, *ōnoma*, name see *onym*] In rhet., change of name, a trope or figure of speech that consists in substituting the name of one thing for that of another to which the former bears a known and close relation. It is a method of increasing the force or comprehensiveness of expression by the employment of figurative names that call up conceptions or as associations of ideas not suggested by the literal ones, as *Heaven* for *God*, the *Sublime Porte* for the Turkish government, *head* and *heart* for intellect and affection, the *town* for its inhabitants, the *bottle* for strong drink, etc. See *synecdoche*

These and such other speak, where ye take the name of the Author for the thing it selfe, or the thing containing for that which is contained, & in many other cases do as it were wrong name the person or the thing so nevertheless as it may be understood, it is by the figure *metonymia*, or *nisnamer*

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng Poesie*, p 151

metope (met'ō-pō), *n* [= *F.* *metope* = *Sp.* *metopa* = *Pg.* *It.* *metopa*, < *L.* *metopa*, < *Gr.* *μετόπη*, the space between the triglyphs of a frieze, < *μετά*, between, + *ὀπή*, an aperture, hollow.] 1. In arch., a slab inserted between two triglyphs of the Doric frieze, sometimes, especially in late



Actæon and Artemis—Metope from the southern temple of the eastern plateau of Selinus

work, cut in the same block with one triglyph or more. It was so called because in the primitive Doric, of which the later triglyphs represent the ends of the ceiling beams, the metopes were left open as windows, and were thus literally apertures between the beams. The metopes were characteristically ornamented with sculpture in high relief, but they were frequently left plain, or adorned simply with painting. See *outs* under *Doric*, *monotriglyph*, and *temple*

2. In zool., same as *facies* *Hurley*

metopic (me-top'ik), *a*. [*<* *Gr.* *μετωπικός*, the forehead, front, lit. the space between the eyes, < *μετά*, between, + *ὤψ* (*ōps*), eye.] Of or pertaining to the forehead as, a *metopic suture*.—**Metopic point**, a point midway between the greatest protuberances of the right and left frontal eminences. See *craniometry*. **Metopic suture**, the median suture uniting the two halves of the frontal bone, present in early life and sometimes visible in adult skulls. Also called *frontal suture*

Metopidius (met-ō-pid'i-us), *n* [*NL.* (Wagler, 1832), < *Gr.* *μετωπίδιος*, equiv. to *μετωπιαίος*, of or pertaining to the forehead, < *μετώπιον*, *metwōpion*, the forehead: see *metopic*.] A genus of Indian and African gull-torial birds of the family *Paridae* or *Jaandæ*, characterized by the lamina expansion of the radius and the reduction of the spur on the wing. There are several species, as *M. africanus*, *M. indicus*, and others

metopism (met-ō-pizim), *n* [*<* *metop-* + *-ism*.] That character of an adult skull presented in the persistence of a frontal or metopic suture

metoposcopic (met-ō-pō-skop'ik), *a* [= *F.* *metoposcopique*, as *metoposcopia* + *-ic*.] Relating to metoposcopia

metoposcopical (met-ō-pō-skop'i-kal), *a* [*<* *metoposcopia* + *-al*.] Same as *metoposcopic*

A physiognomist might have exercised the *metoposcopia* of science upon it [a face]

Scott, *Abol*, xxxii

metoposcopist (met-ō-pō-skō-pist), *n* [*<* *metoposcopia* + *-ist*.] One versed in metoposcopia

Apion speaks of the *metoposcopia* which judge by the appearance of the face

Encyc Brit, XIX 4

metoposcopia (met-ō-pō-skō-pi), *n* [= *F.* *metoposcopia* = *Sp.* *metoposcopia* = *Pg.* *It.* *metoposcopia*, < (*Gr.* *μετωπικός*, the forehead, front, + *σκοπέω*, view.] The study of physiognomy, the art of discovering the character or the dispositions of men by their features or the lines of the face

Other signs [of melancholy] there are taken from physiognomy, *metoposcopia*, *chirromancy*

Burton, *Anat of Mel*, p 89

metosteon (me-ton'stē-on), *n*, pl *metostea* (-ā) [*NL.*, < (*Gr.* *μετά*, after, + *ὀστέον*, a bone.) In *ornith*, the posterior lateral piece or special ossification of the sternum, behind the pleurosternon, on each side of the lophosternon. See *cut* under *carinate*

metovum (me-tō'vum), *n*, pl *metova* (-ā) [*NL.*, < (*Gr.* *μετά*, after, + *ὄνυμ* (= *Gr.* *ὄνυμ*), egg see *ovum*.] A meroblastic egg, ovum, or ovule which has acquired its store of food-yolk, or been otherwise modified from its original primitive condition as an egg-cell or protovum. Also called *after-egg* and *deutovum*

metralgia (mē-tral'jā), *n* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *μετρα*, womb, + *ἀλγος*, pain.] In *pathol*, pain in the womb

metran (met'ran), *n* The abuna, the head of the Abyssinian or Ethiopian church

metrel, *n* See *metre*²

metre², *n* See *metre*³

metrectopia (met-rek-tō'pi-ā), *n* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *μετρετα*, womb (see *metra*), + *ἐκτροπή*, out of place see *ectopia*.] Displacement of the womb

metrectopic (met-rek-top'ik), *a* [*<* *metrectopia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with metrectopia

metrete, *n* [*ME.*, < *L.* *metrete*, < *Gr.* *μετρητής*, an Athenian measure for liquids (about 9 English gallons), < *μετρεῖν*, measure, < *μέτρον*, a measure see *metre*³.] An ancient liquid measure. The Attic, Macedonian, and Spanish metrete was about 40 liters, or 10½ United States gallons. The Lacedæmonian and Eginetan measure was about 55 liters. In Egypt the araba was sometimes called a metrete.

Of finest must in oon metrete,
 Or it be atte the state of his fervence,
 VIII unce of grounden worme in a shete
 Dependant honge and XLii dayes swete,
 Thenne oute it take

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E E T S), p 203

metric¹ (met'rik), *a* [*<* *NL.* *metricus*, < *Gr.* *μετρικός*, taken in the lit sense 'pertaining to measure,' < *μέτρον*, measure see *metre*³, and of *metric*², *metric*³.] Quantitative, involving or relating to measures of distance, especially in different directions. See *geometry*

metric² (met'rik), *a* and *n* [*I.* a = *F.* *étrique* = *Sp.* *étrico* = *Pg.* *It.* *metrico* (cf *D.* *metrich*, *metrich* = *G.* *metrich* = *Dan.* *Sw.* *metrisk*), < *L.* *metricus*, < *Gr.* *μετρικός*, pertaining to meter

(of verse), < *μέτρον*, meter: see *metre*³. *II.* *n.* = *F.* *étrique* = *Sp.* *étrico* = *Pg.* *It.* *metrica* = *G.* *Dan.* *Sw.* *metrisk*, < *NL.* *metrica*, < *Gr.* *μετρική* (see *réxhē*), the art of meter, prosody, fem. of *μετρικός*, pertaining to meter see above.] *I.* *a.* Having meter or poetic rhythm; pertaining to meter or to metrics, metrical

Healed with his metric fragments of rustic wisdom

J S Blackie

II. *n.* Same as *metrica*².

Let the writer on metric write the poet's scores mathematically

Trans Amer Philol Ass, XVI 87

metric³ (met'rik), *a* [*<* *F.* *étrique* (= *Sp.* *étrico* = *Pg.* *It.* *metrico* (after *F.*), < *NL.* *metricus*, pertaining to the system based on the meter, < *metrum*, a meter see *metre*³, and of *metric*¹, *metric*².] Pertaining to that system of weights and measures of which the meter is the fundamental unit—**Metric system**, the system of measurement of which the meter is the fundamental unit. First adopted in France (definitely in 1790), it is in general use in most other civilized countries, except the English speaking countries, and is now almost universally adopted for scientific measurements. Its use is permitted in Great Britain, and was legalized in the United States in 1866. The meter, the unit of length, was intended to be one ten millionth part of the earth's meridian quadrant, and is so very nearly. Its length is 39 370 inches. (See *metre*³.) The unit of surface is the *are*, which is 100 square meters. The theoretical unit of volume is the *stere*, which is a cubic meter. The unit of volume for the purposes of the market is the *liter*, which is the volume of 1 kilogram of distilled water at its maximum density, and is therefore intended to be 1 cubic decimeter. For 10 times, 100 times, 1,000 times, and 10,000 times one of the above units, the prefixes *deca*, *hecto*, *kilo*, and *myria* are used. For $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{1000}$ of the respective units, *deci*, *centi*, and *milli* are prefixed. The micron adopted by the international commission, is one millionth of a meter. The following is a complete table of equivalents

1 myriameter	= 54 nautical miles, or 6.21 statute miles
1 kilometer	= 0.621 statute mile, or nearly $\frac{5}{8}$ mile
1 hectometer	= 109.4 yards
1 decimeter	= 0.497 chain, or 1.988 rods
1 meter	= 39.37 inches, or nearly 3 feet 3½ inches
1 decimeter	= 3.937 inches
1 centimeter	= 0.3937 inch
1 millimeter	= 0.03937 inch, or 1/25.4 inch
1 micron	= 1/25,400 inch
1 hectare	= 2.471 acres
1 are	= 119.6 square yards
1 centiare (or square meter)	= 10.764 square feet
1 decastere	= 13 cubic yards, or about 2½ cords
1 stere (or cubic meter)	= 1.307 cubic yards, or 35.3 cubic feet
1 decistere	= 3½ cubic feet
1 kiloliter	= 1 tun 12 gallons 2 pints 2 gills old wine measure
1 hectoliter	= 22.01 imperial gallons, or 26.4 United States gallons
1 decaliter	= 2 gallons 1 pint 2½ gills imperial measure, or 2 gallons 2 quarts 1 pint ½ gill United States measure
1 liter	= 1 pint 3 gills imperial, or 1 quart ½ gill United States measure
1 deciliter	= 0.704 gill imperial, or 0.845 gill United States measure
1 milliliter	= 2,204.6 pounds avoirdupois
1 metric quintal	= 2 hundredweight less 3½ pounds, or 220 pounds 7 ounces
1 kilogram	= 2 pounds 3 ounces 4½ drams avoirdupois
1 hectogram	= 8 ounces 8½ drams avoirdupois
1 decagram	= 154.32 grains troy
1 gram	= 15.43234874 grains
1 decigram	= 1.5432 grains
1 centigram	= 0.15432 grain
1 milligram	= 0.015432 grain

Closely connected with the metric system was the proposed division of the right angle or circular quadrant into 100 equal parts instead of 90 degrees, but this has not met with favor, mainly because the name *degree* was retained introducing a risk of confusion. See *gram*²

metrical¹ (met'ri-kal), *a* [*<* *metric*¹ + *-al*.] Pertaining to measurement, or the use of weights and measures, employed in or determined by measuring as, a *metrical* unit of length or quantity, the *metrical* systems of the ancients

If we agree to accept a precise metrical quantity of one metal as our standard

Jevons, *Money*, p 60

Metical diagram. See *diagram*—**Metical property** or *proposition*. See *descriptive property*, under *descriptive*

metrical² (met'ri-kal), *a* [*<* *metric*² + *-al*.] Pertaining to or characterized by poetical measure or rhythm, written in verse, metric. as, *metrical* terms; the *metrical* psalms

The Poesie *metrical* of the Grecians and Latines came to be much corrupted and altered

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng Poesie*, p 7

metrically (met'ri-kal-i), *adv* In a metrical manner; measuredly; as regards meter.

metridian (mē-trish'an), *n*. [*<* *metric*² + *-ian*.] A writer of verse; one who is skilled in meters

Ye that beue *metridians* me excuse

Court of Love, l. 80

These Latin *metridians* seem in their scanning of poetry to have beat time in the same way

J Hadley, *Essays*, p 97.

metrictist (met'ri-sist), *n.* [*< metric² + -ist.*] A metrical writer; a metristian

Counterpoint, therefore, is not to be achieved by the metrist, even though he be Pindar himself
Encyc Brit, XIX 282

metric¹ (met'riks), *n.* [*Pl. of metric¹ see -ics*] The philosophical and mathematical theory of measurement.

metric² (met'riks), *n.* [*Pl. of metric² see -ics*] 1. The art of versification. — 2. The science or doctrine which treats of rhythm in language and its employment in poetic composition. Both as an art and as a science metrics is a branch of rhythmic, and relates to rhythm in language as music or harmonics does to musical rhythm, and orchestrics (regarded as an art or science by the ancients) to rhythm in the movements of the body. It is a distinct science from grammar in its proper sense, the only department of which approaching metrics is that called *prosody* — that is, the study of quantity or the determination of long and short in spoken language. As a matter of convenience grammars have added to this elementary or empiric treatises on versification, and so in traditional and popular usage *prosody* is made equivalent to *metrics*. In metrical composition the unit is the time (mora) or the syllable. In the nomenclature of modern metrics syllables combine into feet or measures, these into lines, and lines into stanzas or strophes. In the more exact and complete terminology of ancient metrics times or syllables combine into feet or measures, measures into cola, lines (verses), or periods, periods into systems or strophes, strophes into pericopes, and lines, periods, systems, or pericopes into poems. Also *metric*.

Metridium (mē-trid'i-um), *n.* [*NL, < Gr μντρίδιος, < μντρη, womb see matr-*] A genus of sea-anemones. *M. marginatum* is the commonest sea anemone of the New England coast, found in abundance



Sea anemone (*Metridium marginatum*) open and closed

In quiet tide-pools on rocks and submerged timber. When full blown or distended with water this actinia may be eight or ten inches in diameter.

metrification (met'ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< metry + -ation (see -fication)*] The making of verses, a metrical composition. [Rare]

Should I flounder awhile without a tumble
Through this metrification of Catullus
Tennyson, Henderasylabics

metrifier (met'ri-fi-ēr), *n.* A metrist, a versifier.

metrify (met'ri-fi), *v. t.*, pret and pp *metrified*, ppr *metrifying*. [*< OF metrisier, < ML metrisicare, write in meter, < L metrum, meter (see meter²), + facere, make see -fy*] To compose meters or verses.

In *metrifying* his base can not well be larger than a metre of six
Pattenham, Arts of Eng Poets, p 79

Metrius (met'ri-i-nē), *n. pl.* [*< Metrius + -nē*] A group of beetles of the family Carabidae, typified by the genus *Metrius*, having the body not pedunculate, the posterior coxae separated, the prosternum prolonged at the tip, and the mandibles with a setigerous puncture. Also *Metriini*, as a tribe of Carabine.

metrist (mē'trist), *n.* [= Sp. *metrista*, < ML *metrista*, a writer in meter, a poet, < L *metrum*, meter: see *meter²* and *-ist*] One who is versed in poetic meter or rhythm, a metrical writer, a metristian.

Coleridge himself, from natural fineness of ear, was the best metrist among modern English poets.
Lovell, Study Windows, p 267

metritis (mē-tri'tis), *n.* [*NL, < Gr μντρη (see matr-), womb, + -itis*] In *pathol*, inflammation of the uterus, especially of its middle coat.

Metrius (met'ri-us), *n.* [*NL, < Gr μντρηος, of moderate size, < μντρον, measure see meter²*] The typical genus of *Metriinae*, founded by Eschscholtz in 1829. *M. contractus* is a Californian species found in woods under stones.

metrocarcinoma (mē-trō-kār-si-nō'mā), *n.*; pl. *metrocarcinomata* (-mā-tā). [*NL, < Gr μντρη, womb, + καρκινωμα, a cancer see carcinoma*] In *pathol*, carcinoma of the uterus.

metrochrome (met'rō-krōm), *n.* [*< Gr μντρον, a measure, + χρωμα, color.*] An instrument for measuring colors.

metrocracy (mē-trōk'rā-si), *n.* [*< Gr μντρη, mother, + -κρατια, < κρατειν, rule*] Rule by the mother of the family.

The theory which regards metrocracy and communal marriage as a stage through which the human race in general has passed.
The Academy, Feb 15, 1888, p 196

metrograph (met'rō-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr μντρον, a measure, + γραφειν, write*] An apparatus for measuring and recording the rate of speed of a railway locomotive at any moment, and the time of arrival at and departure from each station.

metrolacon (met'rō-lā-kōn), *n.*, pl. *metrolaconae* (-kā). [*LL, also metrolaconum, < Gr μντρολακων, neut of μντρολακω, equiv to μντρολος, of a mother, specifically of Cybele as the mother of the gods, < μντρη, mother see mother¹*] In *pios*, same as *gallambus*.

metrological (met'rō-loj'i-kal), *a* [*< metrology + -ical*] Of or pertaining to metrology.

metrologist (met-rōl'ō-jist), *n.* [*< metrology + -ist*] A student of or an expert in metrology.

metrology (met-rōl'ō-jī), *n.* [= F *metrologie* = Sp *metrologia* = Pg *It. metrologia*, < Gr μντρον, a measure, + λογια, < λεγειν, speak see -ology] The science of weights and measures. It has two parts, one relating to the art of weighing and measuring, and the other accumulating facts in regard to units of measure which are now or have formerly been in use. — **Documentary metrology**, the science of ancient weights and measures based upon the study of monuments especially of standards in regard to which there is sufficient evidence that they were intended to represent certain measures. — **Historical metrology**, the investigation of the weights and measures of the past, and especially of the ancients. It is divided into documentary and inductive metrology. — **Inductive metrology**, that based upon the measurement of a large number of objects in regard to any one of which there is little or no evidence that it was intended to have any exact measure.

metromania (met'rō-mā'nī-ā), *n.* [= F *metromanie* = Sp *metromania* = Pg *metromania*, < Gr μντρον, measure, + μανια, madness] A mania for writing poetry.

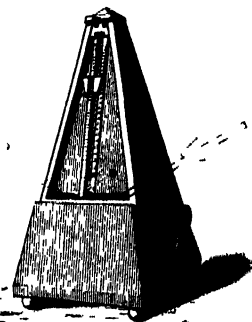
metromaniac (met'rō-mā'nī-āk), *a* [*< metromania + -ic*] Characteristic of or affected with metromania, excessively fond of writing verses.

He seems to have [suddenly] acquired the facility of versification, and to display it with almost metromaniac eagerness.
W Taylor, Survey of German Poetry, I 183 (*Davies*)

metrometer¹ (met-rom'ō-ter), *n.* [*< Gr μντρον, measure, + μετρον, measure*] Same as *metronome*.

metrometer² (met-rom'ō-ter), *n.* [*< Gr μντρη, the womb, + μετρον, measure*] Same as *hystero-meter*.

metronome (met'rō-nōm), *n.* [= F *metronome*, < Gr μντρον, a measure, + νόμος, law see *nome³*] A mechanical contrivance for marking time, especially as an aid in musical study or performance. In its usual form it consists of a double pendulum (oscillating on a pivot near its center), the lower end of which is weighted with a ball of lead, while the upper end carries a weight of brass that may be moved up or down. When the latter weight is moved up, the rate of oscillation is slower when it is moved down, the rate is faster. The upper end of the pendulum is graduated, so that any desired number of oscillations per minute can be secured. The whole is connected with clock work having a strong spring whereby the oscillation may be maintained for several minutes, and each oscillation may be marked by a distinct tick or click. The invention of the metronome was claimed by J N Maelzel in 1816, but it is probable that he only adapted and introduced it to general use. The instrument is used for recording the tempo desired by a composer, and also as a means of teaching beginners the habit of keeping strict time. Its use is indicated in printed music by the *metronomic mark* (which see, under *mark*). Sometimes an attachment is added for striking a bell at every second, third, fourth, or sixth oscillation, so as to mark primary accents. Such a metronome is called a *bell metronome*. Various other metronomes have been invented, most of which are based upon the pendulum principle. Abbreviated *M*.



Maelzel's Metronome
(The dotted lines show the extent of vibration of the pendulum)

metronomic (met'rō-nōm'ik), *a* [*< metronome + -ic*] Pertaining to a metronome, or to tempo as indicated by a metronome. — **Metronomic mark**. See *mark*.

metronomy (met-rōn'ō-mī), *n.* [*< metronome + -y*] The act, process, or science of using a metronome, or of indicating tempo by reference to a metronome.

metronymic (met-rō-nim'ik), *a* and *n.* [*< Gr μντρονομικός, named after one's mother, < μντρη, mother, + ονομα, Æolie onoma, name see onym.* Cf *matronymic*, *patronymic*] 1. *a* Derived from the name of a mother or other female ancestor. correlative to *patronymic* as, a *metronymic* name.

II. *n* A maternal name, a name derived from the mother or a maternal ancestor.

Of *metronymes* as we may call them, used as personal descriptions we find examples both before and after the conquest. 1. A Freeman, Norman Conquest, V 880

metropertitonitis (mē-trō-pēr'i-tō-nī'tis), *n.* [*NL, < Gr μντρη, the womb, + NL peritonitis, q v*] In *pathol*, inflammation of the uterus and peritoneum.

metrophlebitis (mē'trō-flō-bī'tis), *n.* [*NL, < Gr μντρη, the womb, + NL phlebitis, q v*] Inflammation of the veins of the womb.

metropolet (met'rō-pōl'), *n.* [*< OF metropole, F metropole see metropolis*] A metropolis.

Dublin being the metropole and chief city of the whole land, and where are his majesties principall and high courts.
Holmshed Ireland, an 1578

metropolis (mē-trōp'ō-lis), *n.* [= F *métropole* = Sp *metrópoli* = Pg *It. metropoli*, < LL *metropolis*, < Gr μντροπολις, a mother state or city (a state or city in relation to its colonies), also a capital city, < μντρη, = F *mother*, + πολις, state, city see *police*] 1. In ancient Greece, the mother city or parent state of a colony, as Corinth of Coeerea and Syracuse, or Phocaea of Massalia (Marseilles), the colony being independent, but usually maintaining close relations with the metropolis.

This Sidon, the ancient Metropolis of the Phœnicians (now called Saida), in likelihood was built by Sidon.
Perceus, Pictimage, p 80

Colonies may be regarded as independent states attached to their metropolis by ties of sympathy and common descent, but no further.
W Smith, Dict Greek and Roman Antiq, p 314

2. Later, a chief city, a seat of government; in the *early church*, the see or chief city of an ecclesiastical province.

We stopped at Pavia, that was once the metropolis of a kingdom, but at present a poor town.
Addison, Travels in Italy

3. In modern usage (a) Specifically, the see or seat of a metropolitan bishop.

That so stood out against the holy church,
The great metropolis and see of Rome.
Shak, K John, v 2 72

Marcianopolis lost its metropolitan rights though it still continued a See and Dabellus or Zagara became the Metropolis of the province.
J M Neale, Eastern Church, I 44

(b) The capital city or seat of government of a country, as London, Paris, or Washington. (c) A chief city, a city holding the first rank in any respect within a certain territorial range as, New York is the commercial metropolis of the United States. — 4. In zoology and bot, the place of most numerous representation of a species by individuals, or of a genus by species, the focus of a generic area. See *genus*.

metropolitan (met'rō-pol'i-tan), *a* and *n.* [= F *métropolitain* = Sp *It. metropolitano*, < LL *metropolitānus*, of a metropolis, < *metropolis*, a metropolis see *metropolis*] 1. *a* 1. Of or pertaining to a metropolis, in any sense, residing in or connected with a metropolis as, *metropolitan enterprise*, *metropolitan police*.

The eclipse

That metropolitan volcanoes muck,
Whose Stygian throats breathe darkness all day long.
Couper, Task, III 727

2. Of or pertaining to the chief see of an ecclesiastical province as, a *metropolitan church*.

A bishop at that time had power in his own diocese over all other ministers there and a metropolitan bishop had dry preeminence above other bishops.
Hooker, Eccles Polity, vii § 8

Very near the metropolitan church there are several places of marble entablatures and columns.
Pococke, Description of the East, II 1 253

Metropolitan district. See *district*.

II. *n* 1. A citizen of the mother city or parent state of a colony. See *metropolis*, 1.

Both *metropolitans* and colonists styled themselves Hellenes, and were recognized as such by each other.
Græce, Hist Greece, II 315

2. *Eccles* (a) In the early Christian church, the bishop of the municipal capital of a province or eparchy, who had a general ecclesiastical

tical superintendence over the bishops and churches of his province, confirmed, ordained, and when necessary excommunicated the bishops, and convened and presided over the provincial synods. The superiority in rank of the bishops of the principal sees was so early established that many authorities have held that the office of metropolitan (including also under this title the primates of patriarchal sees) was of apostolic origin. In the developed organization under the Christian emperors a metropolitan ranked above an ordinary bishop and below a patriarch or exarch. In medieval times the power of most of the metropolitans in western countries became much diminished, while that of the diocesan bishops and the pope was relatively increased. See *archbishop* and *primate*.

By consent of all churches, the precedence in each province was assigned to the Bishop of the Metropolis, who was called the first Bishop, the *Metropolitan*.

Harron, The Pope's Supremacy
The bishops (of Cyprus) were subjected to the Latin metropolitan, who was bound to administer justice among them. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 167.

(b) In modern usage, in the Roman Catholic and other episcopal churches, any archbishop who has bishops under his authority.

These be, lo, the very prelates and byshoppes metropolitan and postles of their sects.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 1081.
The archbishops of Canterbury and York are both metropolitans. *Hook*

An Oath of obedience to the metropolitan was added to the Oath of Supremacy.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvi.
(c) In the Greek Church, the bishop of the municipal capital of a province, who is in rank intermediate between a patriarch and a bishop or titular archbishop.

At length the gilded portals of the sanctuary are reopened, and the Metropolitan, attended by the deacons, comes forward, carrying the Holy Eucharist.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX, 197.

3† A chief city, a metropolis.
It [Amiens] is the metropolitan of Picardy. *Coryat, Crudities*, I, 15.

metropolitanate (met-rō-pol'i-tan-āt), *n.* [*< ML. "metropolitanatus," < LL. metropolitanus, a metropolitan see, metropolitan*]. The office or see of a metropolitan bishop.

As his wife she [Heloise] closed against him [Abelard] that ascending ladder of ecclesiastical honours, the priorate, the abbacy, the bishopric, the metropolitanate, the cardinalate, and even that which was beyond and above all.

Milman, Latin Christianity, viii, 5.
metropolitanism (met-rō-pol'i-tan-izm), *n.* The state of being a metropolis or great city.

The return of New York to old light illumination is not very encouraging to braggers of our metropolitanism. *Electric Rev.*, XV, ix, 4.

metropolitanize (met-rō-pol'i-tan-iz), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *metropolitanized*, ppr. *metropolitanizing*. [*< metropolitan + -ize*]. To impart the character of a metropolis to, render metropolitan.

The intermediate space [between Philadelphia and New York] must be metropolitanized.

Philadelphia Press, Jan. 5, 1870.

metropolitē (mē-trop'ē-lit), *n.* and *a*. [*< LL. metropolitā, a bishop in a metropolis, < LGr. μητροπολίτης, a native of a metropolis, a bishop in a metropolis, < Gr. μητρόπολις, metropolis see metropolis*]. Same as *metropolitan*.

The whole Country of Russia is termed by some by the name of Moscovia the *Metropolitē* city.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I, 479.

metropolitik (met-rō-pol'i-tik), *a*. [*< ML. metropoliticus, < LGr. μητροπολιτικός, < μητροπολίτης, a bishop in a metropolis see metropolitē*]. Same as *metropolitān*.

Canterbury, then honoured with the metropolitik see.

Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, xviii.

metropolitikān (met-rō-pol'i-tik-ān), *a*. [*< metropolitik + -ān*]. 1. Pertaining to or being a metropolis, metropolitan.

This is the chief or metropolitik city of the whole island.

R. Knax (Arber's Eng. Garner), I, 832.

2. Eccles., pertaining to the rank, office, or see of a metropolitan.

The erection of a power in the person of Titus, a metropolitik power over the whole island of Crete.

Abp. Sancroft, Sermons, p. 4 (*Latham*).

Mepeham himself fell a victim to the pope's policy, for he died of mortification at being expelled in his metropolitik visitation by Grandison bishop of Exeter, who announced that the pope had exempted him from any such jurisdiction.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 884.

Canterbury is the metropolitik cathedral — i. e., the cathedral of the metropolitān. *N. and Q.*, 5th ser., X, 397.

metrorrhagia (mē-trō-rā'j-i-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. μήτρα, womb (see matrix), + -ραγία, < ρήγνυμι, break, burst*]. Uterine hemorrhage; an effusion of blood from the inner surface of the uterus in the menstrual period, or at other times. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, III, 28.

metrorrhœa, metrorrhœa (mē-trō-rē'ā), *n.* [*< NL. metrorrhœa, < Gr. μήτρα, womb, + ρεῖν, flow*]. A morbid discharge from the uterus, as of mucus.

metroscope (mē-trō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. μήτρα, womb, + σκοπεῖν, view*]. An instrument for listening to the sounds made by the heart of the fetus in the womb through the vagina.

metroscopy (mē-tros-kō-pi), *n.* [*< Gr. μήτρα, womb, + -σκοπία, < σκοπεῖν, view*]. See *metroscope*. Investigation of the uterus.

Metrosideros (mē-trō-si-dē-rōs), *n. pl.* [*< (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < Metrodorus + -ως*]. A subtribe of plants of the natural order *Myrtaceae*, the myrtle family, typified by the genus *Metrosideros*. It is characterized by many free stamens, arranged in one or many series, or connate in clusters, opposite the petals, myrtle like or large and feathery veined leaves, and flowers almost always in corymbs or short racemes. It embraces 11 genera and about 60 species, which are found principally in Australia and New Caledonia.

Metrosideros (mē-trō-si-dē-rōs), *n.* [*< NL. (Banks, 1788), < Gr. μήτρα, the pith or heart of a tree, lit. womb, + σιδερος, iron see siderite*]. A

genus of plants of the natural order *Myrtaceae* and the tribe *Septospermeae*, type of the subtribe *Metrosideraceae*. They are trees or shrubs, some times climbers — a few climbing when young, and independent when old. The ovules are arranged in many series, and horizontal or ascending, the leaves are opposite and feathery-veined, the flowers are usually showy, prevailing red, strongly marked by their crown of very numerous long erect stamens, and borne in dense terminal three forked cymes. There are about 20 species, growing chiefly in the Pacific Islands, from New Zealand to the Sandwich Islands, one species each in tropical Australia, the Indian archipelago, and South Africa. *M. vera* is the iron tree of Java, and *M. robusta* the rata of New Zealand. Various species are known in cultivation. Nine fossil species of this genus have been described, chiefly from the European Tertiary, but one occurs in the Middle Cretaceous of Greenland.

metrotome (mē-trō-tōm), *n.* [*< Gr. μήτρα, womb, + τομή, cutting, < τέμνω, τέμνω, cut*]. In surg., an instrument used to divide the neck of the uterus.

Metroxylon (mē-trōk'si-lon), *n.* [*< NL. (Rottböll), < Gr. μήτρα, the pith or heart of a tree, + ξύλον, wood*]. A genus of palms, known to older writers as *Sagus* (Blume), of the tribe *Lepidocarpeae* and the subtribe *Calameae*. They bear fruit but once, and are characterized by robust stems and branching spikes. They are large trees with terminal suberect pinnately cut leaves having opposite linear-lanceolate segments, the spadix has a coriaceous prickly spathe. Seven species are known, indigenous in the Malay archipelago, New Guinea, and the Fiji Islands. *M. larni* and *M. Rumphii*, natives of Siam, the Malayan Islands, etc., are the proper sagu palms. The former grows from 2½ to 50 feet high and has a rather thick trunk, covered with leaf-scars, which bears a graceful crown of large pinnate leaves, from the center of which arise the pyramidal flower spikes. The latter is a much smaller tree, further distinguished by the sharp spines borne on its leaves and flower sheaths. These trees flower when about fifteen years old, and require nearly three years to ripen their fruit after which they die. (See *sago*.) *M. Rumphii* is a littoral tree which forms dense growths. *M. larni* grows in swamps. *M. amicarum*, a species in the Friendly Islands, yields seeds which serve as a vegetable ivory.

mettadel, *n.* [*< It. metadella, a liquid measure*]. A measure of wine, containing one quart and nearly half a pint, two of which make a flask.

Bailey, 1731.

mette, *n.* An obsolete preterit of *meet*.

mette, *n.* Preterit of *mette*.

mettle (met'l), *n.* [A former vernacular spelling of *mettle*, in all uses; now confined to fig. senses.] 1† Same as *mettle*.

Then John pull'd out his good broad sword,

That was made of the mettle so free.

Johnie Armstrong (Child's Ballads), VI, 49.

2. Physical or moral constitution; material.

My name is John Little, a man of good mettle,

Ne'er doubt me, for I'll play my part.

Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads), V, 221.

Every man living shall assuredly meet with an hour

of temptation, a certain critical hour, which shall more especially try what mettle his heart is made of.

South, Sermons, VI, vii.

Romald's Horn will try the mettle of the Alpine

Club when they have conquered Switzerland.

Froude, Sketches, p. 83.

3. Natural temperament; specifically, a masculine and ardent temperament; spirit; courage; ardor; enthusiasm.

They tell me flatly I am no proud Jack, like Falstaff,

but a Corinthian, a lad of mettle.

Shak., I Hen. IV, ii, 4, 12.

Her [a falcon's] mettle makes her careless of danger.

J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 25.

The winged courser, like a generous horse,

Shows most true mettle when you check his course.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l, 87.

To put one on or to his mettle, to put one's spirit, courage, or energy to the test.

It puts us on our mettle to see our old enemies the French

taking the work with us.

Lever, Davenport Dunn, xiii. (*Hoppe*).

Not that we slacken in our pace the while, not we

rather put the bits of blood upon their mettle.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxvi. (*Hoppe*).

mettled (met'ld), *a*. [Formerly spelled *metaled*, < *mettle, metal*, + *-ed*]. Full of mettle or courage; spirited.

In manhood he is a mettled man,

And a mettled-man by trade.

Robin Hood and the Tinker (Child's Ballads), V, 237.

I am now come to a more cheerful Country, and amongst

a People somewhat more vigorous and mettled, being not

so heavy as the Hollander, or homely as they of Zealand.

Hovell, Letters, I, i, 12.

A horseman, darting from the crowd,

Spurs on his mettled courser proud.

Scott, Marmion, i, 3.

mettlesome (met'l-sum), *a*. [*< mettle + -some*]. Full of mettle or spirit, courageous, fiery.

Jockies have particular Sounds and Whistles, and

Strokings, and other Methods to sooth Horses that are

mettlesome. *N. Bailey*, tr. of *Colloquies of Erasmus*, I, 247.

mettlesomely (met'l-sum-li), *adv.* In a mettlesome manner, with spirit.

mettlesomeness (met'l-sum-nēs), *n.* The quality of being mettlesome or spirited.

metusiast (me-tū'si-ast), *n.* [*< Gr. μετουσία, participation, communion, < μετά, along with, + ουσία, being, substance, < οὐσα, ppr. fem. of οὐαί, be*]. One who maintains the doctrine of transubstantiation. [Rare.]

The *Metumans* and *Papists*.

T. Rogers, On the Thirty-nine Articles, p. 289 (*Davies*).

metwand (met'wond), *n.* An obsolete form of *metwand*.

Metzgeria (mets-jē-rī-ā), *n.* [*< NL. (Raddi, 1820), named after Johann Metzger, a German botanist*]. A small, widely diffused genus of diocious jungermanniaceae *Hepaticae*, the type of the former order *Metzgeria*. The capsule is ovate, the antheridia one to three, enclosed by a one leaved involution on the under side of the midrib.

Metzgeriaceae (mets-jē-rī-ā-sē), *n. pl.* [*< NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1835-38), < Metzgeria + -aceae*]. A former tribe of *Jungermanniaceae*, typified by the genus *Metzgeria*.

meum (mē'um), [*L., neut. of meus, mine, < me (gen. mei, acc. me), me see me*]. Mine; that which is mine — *Meum and tuum*, mine and thine, what is one's own and what is another's, as, his ideas of *meum* and *tuum* are somewhat confused (a humorous way of insinuating dishonesty).

Meum (mē'um), *n.* [*< NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. meum, < Gr. μέν, spiguel. Hence ult. meum*].

A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Scenellaceae* and the subtribe *Scenelleae*. It is characterized by an oblong fruit, with the ribs very much raised and partially winged, by having no oil tubes, and by the face of the seed being concave or furrowed. There is but a single species, *M. ahamaticum*, which grows in the mountainous parts of central and western Europe. It is a smooth herb, known as *spiguel* or *bedstraw*, also as *meu*, *meken*, and *dearwort*, and bears a tuft of radical leaves, the segments of which are deeply cut into numerous very fine but short lobes, so that they have the appearance of being whorled or clustered along the stalk. The flowers are white or purplish, and grow in compound umbels.

meute, *n.* See *meute*.

mevable, *a*. A Middle English form of *movable*.

mevet, *v.* A Middle English form of *move*.

Chaucer.

mevy (mēv'i), *n.*; pl. *mevies* (-iz). [A dial. dim. of *mew*]. A sea-mew; a gull.

About his sides a thousand sea gulls bred,

The mevy and the halcyon.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii, 1.

mew (mū), *n.* [Also dial. (*Se*) *maw*, dim. *mey*, < *ME. mewe, mawe, mowe*, < *AS. mēw*, in glosses also *medu, mēu, mēg* = *MD. D. meuw* = *MLG. mēwe, LG. mewe* = *OHG. mēh, mēgi* (*G. mewe, mowe*, < *LG.*) = *Icel. mār* = *Sw. märke* = *Dan. maage* (cf. *F. dial. mauve*, *F. dim. mouette*, < *Teut.*), a mew; perhaps orig. imitative of the bird's cry.] A gull; a sea-mew. See *cut* under *gull*.

Here it is only the mew that walls

Tennyson, *The Sea-Fairies*.

mew² (mā), v. t. [Formerly also *meaw*; also with diff. pron. *miaw*, *myaw*, *miaw*, *meow*; = D *maawen* = MHG *māwen*, *mausen*, G. *mauen*, *mauen* = Dan. *maue*, *maue* = W. *mevian*, *mew*, also freq. *mewl*, *maul*, etc. (see *mewl*), cf. Slav Serv. *maukati* = Pol. *mauceat* = Russ. *myaukat*, *mew*; Hind. *miyān*, *mewing*, imitative of a cat's peculiar cry.] To cry as a cat.

Thrice the brinded cat hath *mew'd*

Shak, Macbeth, iv 1 1

To cry *mew*: See *cry*
mew³ (mū), n. [Formerly also *meaw*, from the verb.] The cry of a cat.

mew⁴ (mū), v. t. [Early mod. E also *mue*, < ME *mewen*, < OF. *muer*, change, molt, < L. *mutare*, change; see *mute*², *molt*². Cf. *mew*¹, n. and v.] To change (the covering or dress), especially, to shed, as feathers; molt

With that he gan hire humbly to salowe

With dresful chere, and oft his hewes *mewe*

Chaucer, Troilus, ii 1268.

Methinks I see her as an eagle mewing her mighty youth, and kindling her undim'd eyes at the full mid day beam

Milton, Areopagitica.

'Tis true, I was a lawyer,

But I have *mew'd* that coat, I hate a lawyer

Beau and Fl, Little French Lawyer, iii 2

Forsooth, they say the king has *mew'd*

All his gray beard.

Ford, Broken Heart, ii 1

mew⁴ (mū), n. [Early mod. E. also *mue*, < ME *mewe*, *mewe*, *mue*, < OF. *mue*, F. *mue* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *muda*, a molting, a cage for birds when molting, a mew for hawks (ML. *muta*), < *muer*, change, molt. see *mew*³, *mute*², *mute*³.] 1 A cage for birds while mewing or molting, hence, any cage or coop for birds, especially for hawks

Fresh as a blyve

As that be take unhurt, with lill or v

Of thrushes tamed, putte hem in this *mewe*,

To doo disport among thees gastes *newe*

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21

The first that devised a barten & *mew* to keepe foule, was M. Lencus Strabo, a gentleman of Rome, who made such an one at Brindis, where he had enclosed birds of all kinds

Holland, tr. of Pliny, x 50

As the haggard, cloister'd in her *mew*,

To scoure her downy robes

Quarles, Emblems, iii 1

Hence—2 An inclosure, a close place, a place of retirement or confinement.

Where greisly Night, with visage deadly sad,

She findes forth coming from her darkestone *mew*,

Where she all day did hide her hated hew

Spenser, F. Q., I. v 20

Therefore to your *Mew*

Lay down your weapons, heer's no work for you

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, The Vocation

3† A place where fowls were confined for fattening

Ful many a fat partrich hadde he in *mewe*

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l 349

4 pl A stable See *mewl*¹

I wold fayne my gray horse wer kept in *mewe* for gnatty.

Paston Letters (1471), III 12

In *mew*, in close keeping, in confinement, in secret

Kepe not this treasure eye closed in *mewe*,

suche old treasure wyl the shame ynowe

Books of Proverbes (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 69

mew⁴ (mū), v. t. [Early mod. E. also *mue*, < *mew*⁴, n.] To shut up, confine, as in a cage or other inclosure, immure.

He *mewe* hir up as men *mew* hawks

Taming of a Shrew (Child's Ballads, VIII 185).

More pity that the eagle should be *mew'd*,

While kites and buzzards prey at liberty

Shak, Rich. III., i 1 132

They keep me *mew'd* up here, as they *mew* mad folks,

No company but my afflictions

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv 5.

mew⁵ (mū) An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *mow*¹ Halliwell [Prov. Eng.]

mew⁶ n. A dialectal variant of *mow*².

mew⁷ (mū), n. [Ult. < L. *meum*, spiguel see *Meum*²] The herb spiguel

mewer (mū'ér), n. [*mew*² + -er] One who or that which mews or cries Cotgrave

mewet, a. See *mute*¹

mew-gull (mū'gul), n. Same as *mew*¹, sometimes, specifically, *Larus canus*

mewl (mūl), v. t. [Formerly also *meawl*, also with diff. pron. *maul*, *myaul* (cf. F. *mauler* = Sp. *maullar*, *mayar* = It. *miagolare*, *miagulare*, *mewl*, etc.); freq. of *mew*²] 1† To cry as a cat, mew. Cotgrave.—2 To cry as a child

At first the infant,

Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.

Shak, As you like it, ii 7 144.

Our future Ciceros are *mewling* infants

E. Everett, Orations, I. 419

mewl (mūl), n. [*mewl*, v.] The cry of a child.

A woman's voice and a baby's *mewl* were heard.

Mrs. Anne Marsh, Rose of Ashurst, iii. (Hoppe)

mewler (mū'ler), n. [Formerly also *meawler*, < *mewl* + -er.] One who cries or mews

mews¹ (mūz), n. pl. [Formerly also *mues*; pl. of *mew*², n., 4.] 1. The royal stables in London, so called because built where the mews of the king's hawks were situated, hence, a place where carriage-horses are kept in large towns

The *Mews* at Charing-cross, Westminster, is so called from the word *Mew*, which in the falconer's language is the name of a place wherein the hawks are put at the moulting time, when they cast their feathers. The king's hawks were kept at this place as early as the year 1377, an 1 Richard II., but A. D. 1537, the 27th year of Henry VIII. it was converted into stables for that monarch's horses, and the hawks were removed

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 96.

There was some disturbance last night in consequence of the mob assembling round the King's *mews*, where the rest of the battalion that had marched to Portsmouth still remained

Greville, Memoirs, June 16, 1820

2 [Used as a singular] An alley or court in which stables or mews are situated as, he lives up a *mews*

Mr Turveydrop's great room was built into a *mewe* at the back

Dickens, Bleak House, xiv

The *mews* of London, indeed, constitute a world of their own. They are tenanted by one class—coachmen and grooms with their wives and families—men who are devoted to one pursuit, the care of horses and carriages

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, ii 283

mews², n. A dialectal form of *moss*¹ Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

mewt, n. See *mutes*

Mexican (mek'si-kan), a and n. [= F. *Mexicain* = It. *Messicano* = Sp. *Mexicano* = Pg. *Mexicano*, < NL. *Mexicanus*, of Mexico, < Mexico (Sp. *Mexico*)] 1. a Native or pertaining to Mexico, a republic lying south of the United States, or to its inhabitants—Mexican asphalt

Same as *chapatote*—Mexican banana, crow, oleum, etc. See the nouns—Mexican clover. See *Richards*

nia—Mexican embroidery, a kind of embroidery in use for the decoration of towels, table-cloths, etc., done with a simple stitch and in outline patterns, and especially adapted to washable materials. The name is derived from the angular and grotesque character of the design, suggesting ancient Mexican carving—Mexican goose, lily, mulberry, onion, orange-flower, persimmon, poppy. See the nouns—Mexican pottery, pottery made by the inhabitants of Mexico before the Spanish conquest, comprising utensils, and also idols and images of grotesque character. Spanish writers of the sixteenth century speak with admiration of the pottery found in use in Mexico by the Spanish invaders. The few specimens that have been spared to the present day have been found in tombs, and occasionally among the ruins of temples—Mexican shilling. See *bid*, 7—Mexican tea, a weedy plant, *Chenopodium andromoroides*, naturalized in the United States from tropical America. Also called (especially the variety *anthelminticum*) wormseed—Mexican thistle, tiger-flower, etc. See the nouns—Mexican turkey, *Meleagris mexicana*, the supposed original of the domestic turkey. See *turkey*—Mexican vine. Same as *Madrada-vine*—Mexican weasel. Same as *hukajou*—Mexican whisk. Same as *broom-root*

2. A native or an inhabitant of Mexico

Meyt, n. An obsolete form of *May*⁴

meynet, n. See *meiny*

meynalt, a. An obsolete form of *menial*

Meynert's commissure Same as *commissura basalis* of *Meynert* (which see, under *commissura*)

meynpernour, n. A variant of *mainpernor*

meynpriset, n. See *mainprise*

meynt, n. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *mung*¹

meyntenet, v. An obsolete variant of *maintain*

meyntenour, n. An obsolete variant of *maintainer*

meynyt, n. See *meiny*

mezail, n. See *measul*

mezeled, **mezeld**, a. See *mezeled*

Mezentian (mē-zen'shian), a. [*Mezentius* (see *def*) + -an] Relating to Mezentius, a mythical Etruscan king, noted for his cruelty, alleged to have formed an alliance with the Rutulians

Spared from the curse of the imperial system and the Mezentian union with Italy, it [England] developed its own common laws

Stubbs, Const. Hist., i 6

mezereon (mē-zē'rē-on), n. [*F. méseréon* = Sp. *mezereon*, < Ar and Pers. *māzariyūn*, the camellia] An Old World shrub, *Daphne Mezereum*. See cut under *Daphne*—*Mezereon bark*. See *bark*²

mezereum (mē-zē'rē-nm), n. [NL. see *mezereum*] Same as *mezereum*

mezquite, n. See *mesquit*²

mezuzah (me-zū'zā), n., pl. *mezuzoth* (-zoth)

[Heb.] Among the Jews, an emblem consisting of a piece of parchment, inscribed on one side with the words found in Deut. vi 4-9 and xi 13-21, on the other with "Shaddai," "the Al-

mighty," and so placed in a small hollow cylinder that the divine name is visible through an opening covered by a glass. This cylinder is affixed to the right-hand door-post in Jewish houses. The Jews believed that the mezuzah had the virtue of an amulet in protecting a house from disease and evil spirits.

Every pious Jew, as often as he passes the mezuzah, in leaving the house or in entering it, touches the divine name with the finger of his right hand, puts it to his mouth, and kisses it, saying in Hebrew "The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth, and even for evermore" (Ps. cxli 8)

McClintock and Strong, Cyc

mezza, a. See *mezzo*

mezza-majolica (med'zā-mā-jol'i-kā), n. Early Italian pottery of decorative character similar to that of true majolica, but less ornamental



Mezza majolica—Italian, 17th century

(a) Pottery painted and glazed, but without enamel (b) Pottery having the enamel and richly painted, but without metallic luster

mezzanine (mez'a-nin), n. [*F. mezzanine*, < It. *mezzano*, < *mezzo*, middle see *mezzo*.] In arch (a) A story of diminished height introduced between two higher stories, an entresol. See cut under *entresol* (b) A window less in height than in breadth, a window in an entresol

mezzo (med'zō), a, fem *mezza* (med'zā) [It., < L. *medius*, middle see *medi*, *medium*] In music, middle, half, mean, moderate. Abbreviated *M.*—*Mezza manica*, a half shift in violin playing—*Mezza orchestra*, with but half the instruments of an orchestra—*Mezza voce*, with but half the voice, not loud.

—*Mezzo forte*, moderately loud. Abbreviated *mf*—*Mezzo piano*, moderately soft. Abbreviated *mp*—*Mezzo punto*. Same as *quenes lace* (which see, under *lace*).—*Mezzo-soprano*, a voice or a voice part of a compass between those of the soprano and the alto, a low soprano, especially one with a larger, deeper natural quality than a true soprano—*Mezzo-soprano clef*, a C clef when placed on the second line of the staff—*Mezzo staccato*, moderately or half staccato—*Mezzo-tenore*, a voice or a voice-part of a compass between those of the tenor and the bass, a low tenor more usually called a *barytone*, though the latter is rather a high bass than a low tenor

mezzo-rilievo (med'zō-rē-lyū'vō), n. [It., < *mezzo*, middle, half, + *rilievo*, relief see *relief*.] 1 In *sculpt*, relief higher than bas-relief but lower than alto-rilievo, middle relief—2. A piece of sculpture in such relief

mezzotint (mez'ō- or med'zō-tint), n. [*F. It. mezzotinto*, < *mezzo*, middle, half, + *tinto* (< L. *tinctus*), painted, pp. of *tingere*, paint see *tint*, *tinge*.] A method of engraving on copper or steel of which the essential feature is the bur-

nishing and scraping away, to a variable extent, of a uniformly roughened surface consisting of minute incisions, accompanied by a bur, produced by an instrument called a *cradle* or *rocker*. This surface is left nearly undisturbed in the deepest shadows of the subject, but is partially removed in the middle tints, and completely in the highest lights. Thus treated, the plate when inked, prints impressions graded in light and shade according to the requirements of the design, from a rich velvety and perfectly uniform black up through every variation of tone to brilliant white, or showing, when desirable, the sharp contrast between the extremes.

This style of engraving, invented by Van Slegem, a Dutchman in 1641, though erroneously ascribed to his pupil Prince Rupert, has been pursued with much success in England. The defect of the process is that it does not admit of clear and sharp delineation of forms, hence in modern practice the outline of the design is strongly etched with acid before the cradle is used, and texture is often given to the finished plate by lines produced by dry point etching

This afternoon Prince Rupert showed me with his own hands a new way of engraving called *Mezzotinto*.
Keelyn, Diary, March 13, 1661

Mezzotint print, in *photog.*, a picture having some resemblance in texture, finish, or effect to a mezzotint engraving. See the quotation.

Others modify the effects and soften their paper prints by interposing a sheet of glass, of gelatin, or mica, or of tissue paper between the negative and the paper, in this way are made the so called *Mezzotint Prints*.
Lea, Photography, p. 194.

mezzotint (mez'ō- or med'zō-tint), *v* *t* [*< mezzotint, n*] To engrave in mezzotint, represent in or as if in mezzotint.

How many times I had lingered to study the shadows of the leaves mezzotinted upon the turf.
Lovel, Study Windows, p. 54.

Painted by Kneller in 1716, and mezzotinted a year later by Smith.
Scribner's Mag., III, 542.

mezzotinter (mez'ō- or med'zō-tin-tēr), *n* An artist who works in mezzotint, an engraver of mezzotints.

1700 Mr John Smith The best mezzotinter, who united softness with strength, and finishing with freedom.
Walpole, Catalogue of Engravers, V, 202.

mezzotinto (med'zō-tin'tō), *n* and *v* Same as *mezzotint*.

mf. In music, the abbreviation of *mezzo forte*.
M. F. H. An abbreviation of *Master of Fox-hounds*.

M. ft. [Abbr. of *L. mistura* *flat* *mistura*, mixture, *fat*, *fd* pers sing subj pres of *ferre*, be done see *fat*] In *phar*, let a mixture be made used in medical prescriptions.

Mg. In chem, the symbol for *magnesium*.

M. G. (a) An abbreviation of *Major-General*.
(b) In musical notation, an abbreviation of the French *main gauche* (left hand), indicating that a note or passage is to be played with the left hand.

Mgr. An abbreviation of *Monsieur* or of *Monsieur*.

M. H. G. An abbreviation of *Middle High German*. In the etymologies in this work it is written more briefly *MHG*.

mho (mō), *n*. [*A* reversed form of *ohm*] A term proposed by Sir William Thomson for the unit of electrical conductivity. It is the conductivity of a body whose resistance is one ohm.
mhometer (mom'e-tēr), *n* [*< mho* + *Gr* *μητρον*, measure] An instrument for measuring electrical conductivities.

mi (mī), *n* [*It*, etc., orig taken from the first syllable of *L. mira* see *gamut*] In solmization, the syllable used for the third tone of the scale. In the scale of C this tone is E, which is therefore sometimes called *mi* in France, Italy, etc.—*Mi contra fa*, in medieval music, the interval of the tritone, "the devil in music," so named because it occurred between *mi* (B) of the "hard" hexachord and *fa* (F) of the "natural" hexachord see *hexachord* and *tritone*. Also called *mi contra fa*.

miana-bug (mi-an'ū-bug), *n* [*< Miana*, a town in Persia, + *E* *bug*] A kind of tick, *Argas persicus*, of the family *Ixodidae*, whose bite is very painful and said to be even fatal. See *Argas*.

miaouli (mi-ou'li), *n* [Malay (?)]. The volatile oil of *Melaleuca flayllora*. It closely resembles cajuput-oil.

miargyrite (mi-ār'jū-rīt), *n* [*< Gr* *μιαρ*, loss, + *ἀργυρος*, silver, + *-ite*] In mineral, a sulphide of antimony and silver, occurring in monoclinic crystals of an iron-black color with dark cherry-red streak.

miarolitic (mi-ar'ō-lit'ik), *a* [*< Gr* *μιαρός*, stained, impure, + *λίθος*, stone] A word introduced by Rosenbusch to designate the structure of rocks of the granitic family, where the magma in assuming a crystalline character has shrunk in dimensions so as to leave numerous small cavities, giving the mass a structure somewhat analogous to that commonly designated as *saccharoidal*, as in the case of metamorphic limestone, and also to that to which the name *drusy* is sometimes applied.

mias (mi'as), *n* [Malay] A native name of the orang-outang. The natives distinguish three kinds, *mias papayan*, *mias kamau*, and *mias romba* which are, however, not scientifically determined to be different from one another. A. R. Wallace.

miaskite, **miaskite** (mi-as'kit), *n* [*< Miask*, in Siberia, where the rock is found, + *-ite*] In petrology. See *clavite-syenite*.

miasm (mi'azm), *n* [*< F* *miasme* = Sp *Pg* *It* *masma*, *< NL* *masma*, *< Gr* *μασμα*, stain, pollution (cf. *μασμαιω*, stain), *< μαινω*, stain, dye, taint, pollute] Same as *miasma*.

The plague is a malignant fever, caused through pestilential miasms insinuating into the humoral and consistent parts of the body.
Harvey, Consumptions.

miasma (mi-az'mā), *n*; pl *miasmata* (-ma-tā). [*NL*: see *miasm*.] The emanations or effluvia arising from the ground and floating in the atmosphere, considered to be infectious or otherwise injurious to health, noxious emanations, malaria. Also called *aerial poison*.

miasmal (mi-az'mal), *a* [*< masma* + *-al*] Containing miasma, miasmatic as, miasmal swamps.

miasmatic (mi-az-mat'ik), *a* [= *F* *miasmatic* = Sp *miasmático* = *Pg* *It* *miasmatico*, *< NL* *miasma* (-) see *miasm*] Pertaining to or of the nature of miasma, affected, caused by, or arising from noxious effluvia, malarious as, miasmatic exhalations, miasmatic diseases, a miasmatic region—**Miasmatic fever**. See *fever*.

miasmatical (mi-az-mat'ik-al), *a* [*< miasmatic* + *-al*] Same as *miasmatic*.

miasmaticist (mi-az'ma-tist), *n*. [*< miasma* (-) + *-ist*] One who is versed in the phenomena and nature of noxious exhalations, one who makes a special study of diseases arising from miasma.

miasmatus (mi-az'ma-tus), *a*. [*< miasma* (-) + *-ous*] Generating miasma as, stagnant and miasmatus pools.

miasology (mi-az-mol'ō-jī), *n* [*< Gr* *μιασμα* (see *miasma*) + *-λογία*, *< λέγω*, speak see *-ology*] A treatise on miasma, the science that treats of miasma. Imp. Inc.

miasmous (mi-az'mus), *a* [*< miasma* + *-ous*] Miasmatic, miasmatic.

The miasmata where swamps and woods cover cities and fields, and some herds of wild cattle and their half savage keepers are the only occupants of a fertile but miasmatic desert.
J. P. Mahaffy, Harper's Mag., LXVIII, 902.

Miastor (mi-as'tor), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr* *μιαστωρ*, a guilty wretch, also an avenger, *< μαινω*, stain, defile, pass into defilement see *miasm*] A remarkable genus of nemocerous dipterous insects of the family *Cecidomyiidae*, having moniliform eleven-jointed antennae, short two-jointed palpi, and the wings with three veins, the middle one of which does not reach the apex. *M. metroloas* is an example. This species reproduces asexually. The larvae, which are found under bark, develop within themselves other similar larvae, which again reproduce themselves, until this chain of asexual reproduction ends by the passing of the larva to the pupa state, from which sexual individuals arise to pair and lay eggs for a fresh generation in the usual way. Mehnert, 1864.

miau, miau (miou, miā), *v* *u*. Variant forms of *meow*. *Mousheu*.

miaul (mi-āl'), *v* [*= F* *mauler* see *meat*] To cry as a cat, meow.

I mind a squalling woman no more than a miauling kit ten.
Scott.

There was a cat trying to get at the pigeons in the coop. It clawed and mauled at the lattice work of lath.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xxix.

mica (mi'ka), *n* [= *OF* (and *F.*) *mica* = *It* *mica*, *< L* *mica*, a crumb, grain, little bit. Hence ult *miche* and *mie* see *mie*] A crumb, a little bit. E. Phillips, 1706.

mica (mi'ka), *n* [= *F* *mica* = Sp *Pg* *mica*, a mineral, *< NL* *mica*, a glittering mineral (see *def*), *< L* *mica*, a crumb (cf. *mica*), prob applied to the mineral on the supposition that it was related to *L* *micare*, shue, glitter] 1 One of a group of minerals all of which are characterized by their very perfect basal cleavage, in consequence of which they can be separated easily into extremely thin, tough, and usually elastic laminae. They occur in crystals with a prismatic angle of 120°, but more commonly in crystalline aggregates, often of large plates, but sometimes of minute scales having a foliated structure the folia being generally parallel, but also concentric, wavy, and interwoven and also arranged in stellate or plumose and sometimes almost fibrous forms. In crystallization the micas belong to the monoclinic system, but they approximate very closely in form in part to the orthorhombic system (cf. *g.* *muscovite*), in part to the rhombohedral system (cf. *g.* *biotite*). The micas are silicates of aluminum with other bases as iron, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, lithium. In some kinds fluorine is present in small amount. The prominent varieties are—*muscovite* or common potash mica, the light-colored mica of granite and similar rocks and *paragonite*, which is an analogous soda species, *biotite*, or magnesian mica (including moroxene and anomite, distinguished according to the position of the optic axial plane), the black or dark green mica of granite, hornblende rocks etc. *phlogopite*, the bronze colored species common in crystalline limestone and serpentine rocks *lepidomeane*, a black mica containing a large amount of iron, and *lepidolite*, the rose red or lilac lithia mica occurring commonly in aggregates of scales. (See further under these names.) The micas enter into the composition of many rocks, including the crystalline rocks both metamorphic and volcanic (as granite, gneiss, mica schist, trachyte, diorite, etc.), and sedimentary rocks (as shales and sandstones), sometimes giving them a laminated structure. In the sedimentary rocks they are in most cases derived from the disintegration of older crystalline rocks. Mica

(*muscovite*) is often used in thin transparent plates for spectacles to protect the eyes in various mechanical processes, in reflectors, instead of glass in places exposed to heat, as in head lights and stove- and lantern-lights, and even for windows in Russia (hence called *Muscovy glass*). Ground to powder, it is combined with varnish to make a glittering coating for wall papers, and is used also in preparing a covering for roofs, and as a packing and lubricator for machinery. It is often vulgarly called *gingham*. The so called *brittle micas* include a number of species, as margarite, sepyerite (clintonite), etc., which are related to the true micas, but are characterized by their brittle folia. 2. In the preparation of kaolin for use in the manufacture of porcelain, one of the second set of channels through which a mixture of water and suspended clay washed out by the water from the broken clay-bearing rock is slowly passed to obtain the deposition of flakes of mica and other foreign substances, and thus to purify the clay, which is finally allowed to subside in a series of pits or tanks. Each of the first set of channels through which the mixture is passed for the settling of the coarser flakes of mica, etc., is called a *drag*. This set of channels is collectively called the *drags*, and the second set the *micas*. See *porcelain* and *kaolin*.—**Copper mica**. Same as *chalcophyllite*.—**Lithia mica**. Same as *lepidolite*.—**Mica-powder**, *giant-powder* in which mica in fine scales takes the place of the silicious earth. Fowler, Mod. High Explosives, p. 253.

mica. A prefix frequently used in lithology when the rock in question contains more or less mica in addition to the other usual constituents. Thus, *mica-syenite*, a rock differing very little from ordinary syenite, *mica-trap*, nearly the same as *minette*, etc.

micaceous (mi-kā'she-us), *a*. [*< micaceous* + *calcareous*] In geol., containing mica and lime specifically noting a mica-schist containing carbonate of lime.

micaceous (mi-kā'she-us), *a* [= *F* *micaceo* = Sp *micáceo* = *Pg* *It* *micaceo*, *< NL* **micaceus*, *< mica*, mica see *mica*] 1 Pertaining to or containing mica, resembling mica or partaking of its properties, especially that of occurring in foliated masses consisting of separable laminae as, *micaceous* structure.—2 Figuratively, sparkling. Davies [Rare].

There is the Cyclopean stile of which Johnson is the great example, the sparkling or *micaceous* possessed by Hazlitt.
Southey, The Doctor, interchapter xxii.

Micaceous iron ore. See *iron*.—**Micaceous rocks**, rocks of which mica is the chief ingredient, as mica-slate and clay slate.—**Micaceous schist**, mica schist.

Micaria (mi-kā'ri-a), *n* Same as *Maclaria*.
mica-schist (mi'kā-shist'), *n* A rock made up of quartz and mica, with a more or less schistose or slaty structure. The relative proportion of the two minerals differs often very considerably even in the same mass of rock. The usual mica in a typical mica-schist is the species called *muscovite*; this however, is sometimes replaced to a certain extent by *biotite* or *paragonite*. Mica schist passes readily into talc schist and chlorite schist, and when feldspar is added to the other constituents of the rock it becomes gneiss. It is one of the most abundantly distributed of the so called crystalline or metamorphic rocks, and, with granite, gneiss, and the other members of the schist family, forms the main body of the rocks formerly designated as *primitive*.

mica-slate (mi'kā-slāt'), *n* The common name of the rock now usually designated by lithologists as *mica-schist*.

mice, *n* Plural of *mouse*.

mice-eyed (mīs'id), *a* Keen-eyed, sharp-sighted.

A legion of *mice-eyed* decipherers.
Nashe, Lenton Stufe (Hart Misc., VI, 177) (Davies)

micella (mi-sel'ā), *n*; pl *micellar* (-ē) [*NL*, dim of *L. mica*, a crumb, grain see *mica*] 1 One of the hypothetical crystalloid bodies or plates supposed by Nägeli to be the units out of which organized bodies, more particularly plants, are built up. These micellae were supposed to be aggregates of larger or smaller numbers of chemical molecules, and were determined by the optical properties exhibited by cell-walls, starch grains, and various proteid crystalloids. From their optical properties it was concluded further that they were biaxial crystals, and they were assigned, as a probable form, that of parallelipipedal prisms with rectangular or rhomboid bases.

Crystalline doubly refracting particles or *micellae*, each consisting of numerous atoms and impermeable by water.
Encyc. Brit., XII, 12.

micellar (mi-sel'ār), *a* [*< micella* + *-ar*] Pertaining or relating to micellae.

Nägel's micellar hypothesis. Science, VIII, 571.

Mich. An abbreviation of *Michaelmas*.
michaelite (mi'kel-it), *n*. [*< Michael* (St Michael), an island of the Azores, where it is found + *-ite*] In mineral, a white, pearly, fibrous variety of opal.

Michaelmas (mik'el-mas), *n*. [*< ME. Michelmesse, Mychelmesse, Mhelmas, Mhelmasse, Myhelmasse, < Michel* (*< F* *Michel*, *< Heb. Mikha'el*, a proper name, signifying 'who is like God')]

+ *masse, messe, mass*: see *masel*.] 1. A festival celebrated by the Roman Catholic Church, the Anglican, and some other churches on September 29th, in honor of the archangel Michael. The festival is called in full the *Festival or Feast of St. Michael and All Angels*. It appears to have originated in a local celebration or celebration, and seems to have already existed in the fifth century. The Greek Church dedicates November 8th to St. Michael, St. Gabriel, and All Angels, the Armenian and Coptic churches also observe this day.

For lordes and lordes luthere and goode,
Fro *Mykel masse* to *Mykel-masse* lhyndemete and drynke
Piers Plowman (C), xvi 215

2. September the 29th as one of the four quarter-days in England on which rents are paid.

And when the tenants come to pay their quarter's rent,
They bring some fowl at Midautumer, a dish of fish in Lent,
At Christmas a capon, at *Michaelmas* a goose
Gosse (1876), quoted in *Chambers's Book of Days*, II 390

All this, though perchance you read it not till *Michaelmas*,
was told you at Micham, 15th August, 1607
Donne, Letters, x

Michaelmas daisy. See *daisy* — *Michaelmas head-cort*. See *head cort*. — *Michaelmas moon*, the harvest moon. *Jamieson* [Scotch]

Michaelsonite (mik'-el-son-it), *n* [Named after C. A. Michaelson, a Swedish chemist.] In *mineral*, a rare mineral found in the zirconyenite of Norway. It is related to allanite.

miche (mich), *v* [Formerly also *mych*, *myche*, also *meech*, *meach*, and *mooch*, *mouch*, < ME *michon*, *moochen*, *mouchen*, < OF *mucher*, *mucior*, *mucior*, *mucior*, *mucior*, F. *mucier*, hide, conceal oneself, skulk.] 1. To shrink from view, lie hidden, skulk, sneak.

Straggle up and downe the country, or *miche* in corners amongst their friends idly, as Carowghs, Bardenes, Jesters
Spenser, State of Ireland

You, sir, that are *miching* about my golden mines here
Chapman, Mask of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn
I never look'd for better of that rascal
Since he came *miching* first into our house
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness

2. To be guilty of anything sly, skulking, or mean, such as carrying on an illicit amour, or pilfering in a sneaking way. See *micher*.

What made the Gods so often to trowant from Heauen,
and *mych* heere on earth, but beauty?
Lilly, Euphues and his England, p. 279

*miche*², *a* and *n*. A Middle English form of *muck*.

*miche*³, *n*. See *muck*.

michelt, *a* and *n*. See *mickle*.

Michelangelesque (mi-kel-an-jel-esk'), *a* [*Michelangelo* (see def.) + *-esque*]. Pertaining to Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475–1564), a famous Italian sculptor, painter, and architect, resembling the style of Michelangelo, or belonging to his school.

Michelangelism (mi-kel-an-jel-izm), *n*. [*Michelangelo* (see def.) + *-ism*]. The manner or tendencies in art of Michelangelo Buonarroti. See *Michelangelesque*.

It shuns the Scylla of nullity and bad taste only to fall into the Charybdis of *Michelangelism*.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 350

Michelia (mi-kē-lī-ā), *n*. [NL (Linnæus, 1737), named after *Micheli*, a Florentine botanist of the early part of the 18th century.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Magnoliaceae* and the tribe *Magnolieae*, characterized by introrse anthers, by having the cluster of pistils raised on a stalk, and by the many-seeded carpels. They are trees having much the appearance of magnolias, but with the flowers usually smaller and (with one exception) axillary, whereas magnolia-flowers are terminal. About 12 species are known, natives of tropical and mountainous Asia. The most noteworthy species are *M. excelsa*, the champ, and *M. champaca*, the champak, both valuable economically; the latter a sacred tree in India. See *champak* and *champak*.

Michellévyite (mē-shel-lev'i-īt), *n* [Named after M. Michel Lévy, a French mineralogist.] A mineral having the composition of barite, barium sulphate, and probably that species, but believed by the describer to belong to the monochlous system. It is found in a massive cleavable form occurring in a crystalline limestone near Perkins' Mill, Templeton, Province of Quebec, Canada.

michert, *n*. [Also *meecher*, *meacher*, < ME *mycher*, *mecher*, < *miche*¹ + *-er*.] One who skulks or sneaks; a truant, a mean thief.

Chyld, be thou lyer nother no theffe,
Be thou no *meecher* for mycheffe
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 401

Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a *micher*, and eat blackberries?
Shak, I Hen IV, ii 4 450

michery (mich'-er-i), *n* [*ME. micherie*, < OF **micherie*, < *michier*, *mucher*, etc., hide, skulk see *miche*¹.] Theft; pilfering; cheating.

Nowe thou shalt full sore abile
That like stailthe of *micherie*
Gower, Conf. Amant, v

miching (mich'ing), *n*. [Also *meeching*, *meuching*, < ME *michyng*, verbal *n* of *miche*¹, *i*.] The act of skulking or sneaking, the act of pilfering or cheating.

For no man of his counsaile knoweth
What he maie gette of his *michyng*
Gower, Conf. Amant, v

Oph What means this, my lord?
Ham Marry, this is *miching* mallecho, it means mischief
Shak, Hamlet, iii 2 146

We never, in our whole school course, once played truant, but other boys did, and the process was freely talked of among us. We called it *miching*, pronouncing the *i* in *mich* long, as in *mile*.
P. H. Gosse, Longman's Mag.

miching (mich'ing), *p* *a* [Also *meeching*, *meuching*, ppr of *miche*¹, *v*.] Skulking, sneaking, dodging, pilfering, mean.

Sure she has some *meeching* rascal in her house
Beau and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv 1

With eating many a *miching* mouse
Herrick, His Grange, or Private Wealth

But I ain't o' the *meechin'* kind, that sets an' thinks for weeks
The bottom's out o' th' universe coz their own gillpot leaks
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 11

"How came the ship to run up a tailor's bill?" "Why, them's mine," said the cap'n, very *meeching*.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 159

micken (mik'en), *n*. [Origin obscure.] The herb spiguel also called *Highland mucken*. See *Micum*² [Scotch].

mickle (mik'l), *a* and *n*. [I. *a* Also dual *mickle*, *meikle*, < ME *mikel*, *meikel*, *mukel*, *mykel* (also assimilated *michel*, *mechel*, *mukel*, *mochel*, > ult. E. *much*), < AS *mucel*, *mycel* = OS *mukil* = OLG *mukil*, MLG *muchel* = OHG *michil*, *mihhil*, MHG *michel* = Icel *mikill*, *mykill* = Goth *mihils*, great, = Gr *μῦγας* (*mygas*), great, akin to L. *magnus*, great (OL *majus*, great), compar *major* see *major*², *magnitude*, etc., *major*, *mayor*, etc. II. *n* < ME *mickle* etc., *mochel*, etc., partly (in sense of 'size') < AS **mucela*, *mycelu*, size (= OHG *michilī*, greatness, size, = Goth *mihila*, greatness), < *mucel*, *mycel*, great, and partly the adj. used as a noun see I. *Mickle* is a more orig. form, now obs. or dial., of the word which by assimilation and loss of the final syllable has become *muck* see *muck*.] I. *a* 1. Great, large.

A 'mercyfull maker, full *mekill* es thi mighte
York Plays, p. 3

He has tane up a *meikle* stone,
And flang't as far as I cold see
The Wee Wee Man (Child's Ballads, I 126)

O *mickle* is the powerful grace that lies
In herbe, planta, stones, and their true qualities
Shak, R. and J, ii 3 15.

2. Much, abundant.

O cruel Boy alas, how *mickle* gall
Thy baneful shaft mingles thy Moll withall!
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, The Magnificence
There was never saw *mickle* stiller clinked in his purse
either before or since.
Scott, Waverley, xviii
Let me laugh awhile I: *mickle* time to grieve
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, xiv

II. *n* 1. Size, magnitude, bigness.

A wonder will I farynge knight,
Of gooder *muchel*, and ryght yonge therto
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l 454

2. A great deal, a large quantity as, many. Little make a *mickle*.

mickle, *v* *t* [*ME. mikhlen*, *muklen*, *muchen*, also assimilated *muchelen*, < AS *michian*, *michian*, *meechan*, also *gmichian* (= OLG *mihhilōn* = Icel *mikla* = Goth *mikiljan*), become great, make great, magnify, < *mucel*, great see *mickle*, *a* Cf *much*, *v*.] To magnify.

mickleness (mik'l-ness), *n* [*ME. mikhleness*, < AS *mucelnes*, *mycelnes*, < *mucel*, great see *mickle* and *-ness*.] Bigness, great size.

After this ther com aponeth thame thane a grote multitude of swyne, that wait alle of a wonderfull *mekinesse*, with taskes of a cubitt lenth
MS. Lincoln A. 1 17, l 28 (*Hall's MS.*)

micky (mik'i), *n* pl *mickies* (-iz). [A dim of *Mike*, a familiar abbreviation of *Michael*, a favorite name among Irishmen, from that of St. Michael. Cf *Pat*, *Paddy*, similarly derived from the name of St. Patrick.] 1. An Irish boy [Slang, U.S.]—2. A young wild bull [Australian].

There were two or three *Mickies* and wild heifers, who determined to have their owner's heart's blood
A. C. Grant, Bush life in Queensland, I 227

mico (mē'kō), *n* [S. Amer.] 1. A small squirrel-like monkey of South America one of the marmosets or oustutis, of the genus *Hapale* or

Jacchus *H. argentatus* is white, with black tail and flesh-colored face and hands.—2. [*cap*.] A genus of marmosets based on this species.

Miconia (mi-kō'm-a), *n* [NL (Ruiz and Pavon, 1798), named after D. Micon, a Spanish botanist.] A large genus of South American plants of the natural order *Myrsinaceae* and type of the tribe *Miconieae*. It is characterized by terminal inflorescence, 4 or 4 parted flowers with obtuse petals and a calyx which has a cylindrical tube and usually a 4 to 8 lobed limb. They are trees or shrubs, with very variable foliage and white, rose colored, purple or yellowish flowers, which are small, and grow in terminal or very rarely lateral clusters. About 400 species have been enumerated all confined to tropical America. Quite a number are cultivated for ornament. They sometimes receive the name of *West Indian currant bush*.

Miconieae (mi-kō-mi'e-ē), *n* pl [NL (A. P. de Candolle, 1828), < *Miconia* + *-ae*.] A tribe of New World plants, belonging to the natural order *Myrsinaceae*, typified by the genus *Miconia*. It is characterized by a berry like or coriaceous fruit which breaks open irregularly by the leaves not being grooved between the primary nerves and by the anthers opening by one of two pores or slits with the connective usually having no appendages. The tribe includes 25 genera and nearly 1,000 species, all of which are indigenous to tropical America.

micostalis (mi-kos-tā'lis), *n*, pl *micostales* (-lēz). [NL (Wilder and Hugo), < F. *micostal* (Strauss-Ducckheim), supposed to stand for *microcostal*, < Gk *μικρός*, small, + L. *costa*, rib see *costal*.] A muscle of the fore leg of some animals, as the cat, corresponding to the human *teres minor*.

micrande (mik-ran'dér), *n* [*Gk. μικρός*, small, + *ανδρ* (*andros*), male.] A dwarf male plant produced by certain coniferoid algae. The antheridia which are peculiar zoospores produced non sexually in special cells of the parent plant fix themselves (after swimming) upon the female plant and produce these very small male plants.

Microastur (mik-ras'tér), *n* [NL, < Gk *μικρός*, small, + L. *astur*, a species of hawk see *Astur*.] A genus of hawks of the family *Falconidae* and subfamily *Accipitrinae*, established by G. R. Gray in 1841, having the tarsus reticulated behind and the nostrils circular with a centric tubercle. It is peculiar to America, the species ranging from southern Mexico to Bolivia and Peru.

Microathene (mik-ra-thē'nē), *n* [NL, < Gk *μικρός*, small, + *Ἀθήνη*, Athens see *Athen*.] A genus of *Strigidae* established by Coues in 1866, the elf-owls. It includes the most diminutive of owls, with small weak bill and feet, relatively long rounded wings, square tail with broad rufous tail feathers only above, the feet elsewhere covered with bristles and middle toe with claw as long as the tarsus. The type and only species is *M. velutina*, an insectivorous owl of arboreal habits found in the southwestern United States and parts of Mexico. It is only about six inches long. Also called *Microgallus*.

micraulic (mik-rā'lik), *a* [*NL. micraulicus*, < Gk *μικρον*, small, + NL *aula*, *aula* see *aula*, 2.] Having the *aula* small, specifically, of or pertaining to micraulic.

micraulica (mik-rā'li-kā), *n* pl [NL see *micraulic*.] Animals whose *aula* is small and whose cerebral hemispheres are vertically expanded. They are amphibians, dipnoans, reptiles, birds, and mammals. *Hilder*, Amer. Nat., Oct., 1887, p. 914.

Microembryae (mik-rem-brī'e-ē), *n* pl [NL (Bentham and Hooker, 1880), < Gk *μικρος*, small, + *ἔμβρυον*, a germ see *embryo*.] A series of dicotyledonous apetalous plants. It is characterized by an ovary consisting of a single carpel or of several united or distinct carpels, by the ovules being solitary or rarely several in each carpel, and by the seed having copious fleshy or starchy albumen and a very small embryo. It includes 4 orders (*Piperaceae*, *Chloranthaceae*, *Myrsinaceae*, and *Momsmiaceae*), 39 genera, and nearly 1,500 species.

micrencephalous (mik-ren-sēf'a-lus), *a* [*Gk. μικρός*, small, + *ἐνέφαλος*, the brain.] Small-brained, having a small brain.

micristology (mik-ris-tol'ō-jī), *n* [*Gk. μικρος*, small, + *ἱστολογία*.] The science which treats of the minutest organic fibers. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

micro (mī'krō), *n* [*Gk. μικρο-*, as used in *Microcoptera* etc.] In *entom.*, any small insect. Thus *Microcoptera* are small beetles *Microdyptera* are small flies etc. and in familiar language, when the meaning is sufficiently determined by the connection such words are abbreviated to *micro*. When not so determined, *micro* always means one of the *Microlepidoptera*.

micro- (usually mī'krō but also, better, mik'rō) [*L.*, etc., *micron*, < Gk *μικρός*, also *μικρὸς*, small, little.] An element of Greek origin, meaning 'small, little', specifically, in *physics*, a prefix indicating a unit one millionth part of the unit it is prefixed to as, *microfarad*, *microhm*, etc.;

in *lithol.*, indicating that the structure designated is microscopic in character, or that it is so minutely developed as not to be recognized without the help of the microscope, *e. g.* *microgranitic*, *micropegmatic*, *microgranulitic*. See these words

micro-audiphone (mī-kro-ā'di-fōn), *n* [*<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *E audiphone*] An instrument for reinforcing or augmenting very feeble sounds so as to render them audible

Microbacterium (mī-kro-bak-tē'ri-um), *n* [*<* NL, *<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *βακτήριον*, a little stick see *bacterium*.] In some systems of classification, a tribe or division of *Schizomycetes*, containing the single genus *Bacterium*, and characterized by having elliptical or short cylindrical cells.

microbal (mī-kro-bal), *a* Same as *microbial*

But now we have antiseptics of the track and careful covering of the wound to guard against *microbial* invasion
Medical News, LII 506.

microbe (mī-kriōb), *n* [*<* F. *microbe* (C. Sedil- lot, 1878) (NL *microbion*), intended to mean 'a small living being,' but according to the formation 'short-lived' (of Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *βίος*, life)] A minute living being not distinguished, primarily, as to its animal or vegetable nature. The term is most frequently applied to various microscopic plants or their spores (particularly *Schizomycetes*), and further has come to be almost synonymous with *bacterium*. Taken in this latter sense, microbes are regarded as essentially polymorphous organisms, adapting themselves to varied conditions of existence, which in turn influence the form taken by them. For this reason their classification has often varied, since their distinction into genera and species does not yet rest on precise data.



Micrococcus prodigiosus

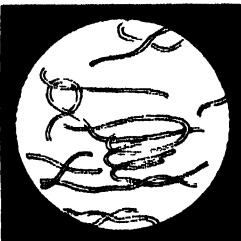


Micrococcus of Chicken Cholera

terium, *Vibrio*, *Spirillum*, and *Myxobolus* are the genera or form genera under which most of the forms are known. They are instrumental in the production of fermentation, decay, and many of the infectious diseases affecting man and the lower animals.

microbia, *n* Plural of *microbion*

microbial (mī-kro-bi-al), *a* [*<* *microbe* (microbion) + -al] Of or pertaining to microbes, caused by or due to microbes. Also *microbal*.



Leptothrix parvistica

There is a considerable difference found in the microbial richness of the air in different places in the country
Nineteenth Century, XXII 244

microbian (mī-kro-bi-an), *a* [*<* *microbe* (microbion) + -an] Microbial

His definition of pellagra is therefore this "a microbian malady, due to a poisoning produced by a pathogenic bacillus"
Lancet, No 3449, p 707

microbic (mī-kro-bik), *a* [*<* *microbe* + -ic] Microbial

The theory of the *microbic* causation of the disorder
Medical News, LII 376.

microbicide (mī-kriō-bi-sid), *n* [*<* NL *microbion*, *microbe*, + *L -cida*, a killer, *<* *cadere*, kill] A substance that kills microbes.

Sulphur is well known as a powerful *microbicide* long recommended in pulmonary diseases
Medical News, L 306.

microbiological (mī-kro-bi-ol-ō-jī-kal), *a* [*<* *microbiolog-y* + -ical] Of or pertaining to microbiology as, *microbiological* research.

Microbiological study of the lochia.
Medical News, XLVIII 147

microbiologist (mī-kro-bi-ol-ō-jist), *n* [*<* *microbiolog-y* + -ist] One who studies or is skilled in microbiology, one versed in the knowledge of minute organisms, as microbes.

Ideas which are just now very prominent in the minds of *microbiologists*
Science, V. 73.

microbiology (mī-kro-bi-ol-ō-jī), *n*. [*<* NL. *microbion*, *microbe*, + Gr. *-λογία*, *<* *λέγειν*, speak: see -ology] The science of micro-organisms; the study of microbes

There was great reason for creating in the Faculty of Sciences the chair of *microbiology*
Pop Sci. Mo, XXXIII 341.

microbion (mī-kro-bi-on), *n*, pl. *microbia* (-i). [*<* NL see *microbe*] Same as *microbe*

These [reports] by no means demonstrate that the active principle of cholera resides in a *microbion*, or that the particular *microbion* has been discovered
Science, IV 145

microcaltrops (mī-kro-kal'trops), *n* [*<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *E caltrop*] A sponge-spicule of minute size, having the form of a caltrop. Also *microcaltrops*. *W J. Sollas*, *Encyc Brit*, XXII 417

Microcamera (mī-kro-kam'e-rā), *n* pl [*<* NL, *<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *L camera*, chamber see *chamber*] 1 A subtribe of choriastidan sponges having the chambers small. opposed to *Macrocamera*. *Lendenfeld*, 1886 — 2. A tribe of ceratose sponges with small spherical ciliated chambers and opaque ground-substance. *Lendenfeld*

microcamerate (mī-kro-kam'e-rāt), *a* [*<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *L camera*, chamber see *chamber*.] Having small chambers, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Microcamera*, in either sense

Microcebus (mī-kro-sē'bus), *n* [*<* NL, *<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κεβός*, a long-tailed monkey see *Cebus*] A genus of small prosimian quadrupeds of the family *Lemuridae* and subfamily *Galaginae*, containing such species as the pygmy lemur, *M. smithi*, and the mouse-lemur, *M. murinus*, the dwarf lemurs

Microcentri (mī-kro-sen'trī), *n* pl [*<* NL (Thomson, 1876), *<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κέντρον*, point, spur see *center*] 1 One of two prime sections of the paramitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididae*, containing the seven subfamilies which have the tarsi three- or four-jointed (usually four-jointed, rarely heteromerous), anterior tibiae with a slender short straight spur, and antennae usually few-jointed. They are nearly all of small size

Microcephala (mī-kro-sēf'a-lā), *n* pl [*<* NL, neut. pl. of *microcephalus*, *<* Gr. *μικροκέφαλος*, small-headed see *microcephalous*] In Latreille's system, the fifth section of brachelytrous pentamerous *Coleoptera*. They have no evident neck, the head being received in the thorax as far as the eyes, the thorax is trapeziform, widening from before backward, the body is comparatively little elongated, the mandibles are of moderate size, and the elytra often covers more than half of the abdomen. The species live on flowers, fungi, and dung. Also *Microcephali*

microcephalia (mī-kro-sēf'a-li-ā), *n*. [*<* NL, *<* Gr. *μικροκέφαλος*, small-headed see *microcephalous*] Same as *microcephaly*

microcephalic (mī-kro-sēf'a-līk or -sēf'a-līk), *a* [*<* (As *microcephalous* + -ic)] Having an unusually small cranium. Specifically — (a) In *cranium*, having a cranium smaller than a certain standard. A capacity of 1,360 cubic centimeters is taken by some as the upper limit of microcephaly. (b) In *pathol.*, having a head small through disease or faulty development, producing idiocy more or less extreme

microcephalism (mī-kro-sēf'a-lizm), *n* [*<* *microcephaly* + -ism] A microcephalic condition

microcephalous (mī-kro-sēf'a-lus), *a* [= F. *microcéphale* = Pg. *microcephalo*, *<* NL. *microcephalus*, *<* Gr. *μικροκέφαλος*, small-headed, *<* *μικρός*, small, + *κεφαλή*, head] Having a small head. Specifically — (a) Having the skull small or imperfectly developed. (b) In *zool.*, of or pertaining to the *Microcephala*

Microcephalus (mī-kro-sēf'a-lus), *n* [*<* NL, *<* Gr. *μικροκέφαλος*, small-headed. see *microcephalous*] 1 In *entom.* (a) A South American genus of carabid beetles, with about 6 species, having securiform terminal joints of both maxillary and labial palpi. (b) A genus of nemocerous dipterous insects of the family *Chironomidae*. *Van der Wulp*, 1873 — 2 A genus of reptiles. *Lesson*. — 3. [*<* *ic*] In *pathol.* (a) A microcephalic person. (b) Microcephaly — 4. [*<* *ic*] In *teratol.*, a monster with a small, imperfect head or cranium

microcephaly (mī-kro-sēf'a-li), *n*. [*<* NL *microcephalia*, *q v*] The condition or character presented by a small or imperfectly developed head

Microchæta (mī-kro-kē'tā), *n* [*<* NL, *<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *χαίτη*, a mane see *chæta*.] A genus of earthworms. *M. rappti* is a gigantic South African earthworm, four or five feet long, of greenish and reddish coloration. *Beddard*, 1886.

microcharacter (mī-kro-kar'ak-tēr), *n*. [*<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *χαρακτήρ*, character: see *character*.] Any zoological character derived from microscopic or other minute examination

microchemical (mī-kro-kem'i-kal), *a* [*<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, minute, + *E. chemical*] Of or pertaining to microchemistry. as, *microchemical* reactions; *microchemical* experiments: distinguished from *macrochemical*

Microchemical examination shows that it performs a complex function
Huxley and Martin, *Elementary Biology*, p 274

microchemically (mī-kro-kem'i-kal-i), *adv* By microchemical processes, by means of or in accordance with microchemistry

microchemistry (mī-kro-kem'i-s-trī), *n* [*<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, minute, + *E chemistry*.] Minute chemical investigation; chemical analysis or investigation applied to objects under the microscope.

Microchiroptera (mī-kro-ki-rop'te-rā), *n*, pl [*<* NL, *<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + NL. *Chiroptera*, *q v*] A suborder of *Chiroptera*, including the insectivorous or animalivorous (rarely frugivorous or blood-sucking) bats. They have a simple stomach (except *Desmodus*), a large Spigelian and generally small caudate lobe of the liver, the tail contained in the intermembral membrane when present, or freed from its upper surface, the rim of the ear incomplete at the base of the auricle, the index finger rudimentary or wanting and without a claw, the palate not produced back of the molar teeth, and the molar teeth cuspidate. The group includes all bats except the family *Pteropodidae* (which constitutes the suborder *Megachiroptera*), inhabiting most parts of the world, and falling into two large series, the vespertilionine alliance and the emballonurine alliance, the former of three families, the latter of two. *Anisomalora*, *Entomophaga*, and *Insectivora* are synonyms of *Microchiroptera*

microchiropteran (mī-kro-ki-rop'te-ran), *a*, and *n* 1. *a* Of or pertaining to the *Microchiroptera*

II. *n* One of the *Microchiroptera*, any bat except a fruit-bat

microchiropterous (mī-kro-ki-rop'te-rus), *a* Same as *microchiropteran*

microchoanite (mī-kro-kō'a-nit), *a* and *n* [*<* NL *Microchoanites*] 1. *a* Having short septal funnels, as a nautiloid, belonging to the *Microchoanites*

II. *n* A member of the *Microchoanites*
Microchoanites (mī-kro-kō-a-ni'tēz), *n* pl [*<* NL, *<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *χοάνη*, a funnel see *choana*, *choamite*.] A group of ellipsochoanoid nautiloid cephalopods whose septal funnels are short. *Hyatt*, *Proc Bost Soc Nat Hist*, 1883, p 260

microchronometer (mī-kro-kro-nom'e-tēr), *n* [*<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *χρόνος*, time, + *μέτρον*, measure see *chronometer*] An instrument for registering very small periods of time, such as the time occupied by the passage of a projectile over a short distance, a kind of chronograph. Also called, corruptly, *micronometer*

Microciona (mī-kro-si'ō-nā), *n* [*<* NL, *<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κίον* (κίον), a pillar] A genus of fibrosilicious sponges of the division *Echinomata*. *M. prolifera* is a common sponge on the Atlantic coast of the United States, growing in tide pools in sheeted or branched masses of orange red color

microclastic (mī-kro-klas'tik), *a* [*<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κλαστός*, broken, *<* *κλᾶν*, break. see *clastic*] An epithet applied to a clastic or fragmentary rock or breccia made up of pieces of small size. *Naumann* [Rare]

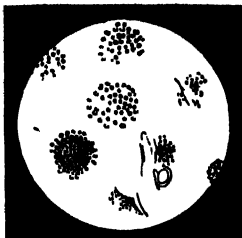
microcline (mī-kro-klīn), *n* [*<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κλίειν*, incline see *cline*, *clinal*] A feldspar identical in composition with orthoclase, but belonging to the triclinic system. Thin sections often exhibit a peculiar grating like structure in polarized light, due to double twinning. Much of the potash feldspar called orthoclase is really microcline, and the beautiful green feldspar called Amazon stone is here included. See *feldspar* and *orthoclase*



Section of Microcline as seen in polarized light

Micrococcus (mī-kro-kok'us), *n* [*<* NL, *<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κόκος*, a berry, kernel. see *coccus*.] 1 A genus of *Schizomycetes* (fission-fungi or bacteria), and the only one of the tribe *Sphaerobacteria*. It is characterized by globular or oval slight-

by colored cells, either formed by transverse division into filaments of two or several chaplet-like articulations, or united in families, or segregated in gelatinous masses, all destitute of spontaneous movement but exhibiting a simple molecular tremor. Its species are divided into three physiological groups — *chromogenes*, producing coloring matter, as in "red milk" (*M. prodigiosus*, figured under *microbe*), or "golden yellow" (*M. luteus*), *zymogenes*, producing various fermentations, as in animal and vegetable infusions (*M. crepusculum*) or urine (*M. ureae*), and *pathogenes*, producing diseases. Variola, vaccinia, septicaemia, erysipelas, gonorrhoea, and other forms are believed to be produced by micrococci.



Micrococcus of Diphtheria

2. [*l. c.*, pl. *micrococci* (-si)] Any member of this genus

By the specific term *micrococcus* is understood a minute spherical or slightly oval organism (Sphaerobacterium, John), that like other bacteria divides by fission (Schizomycetes), and that does not possess any special organ, cilium or flagellum, by using which it would be capable of moving freely about.

E. Klein, Micro Organisms and Disease, p. 37

Microcoleoptera (mī-kro-kō-lē-op'te-rā), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *NL. Coleoptera*, q. v.] In entom., the smaller kinds of beetles collectively considered

microconidium (mī-kro-kō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *microconidia* (-i) [*NL.*, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *NL. conidium*] A conidium of small size as compared with others produced in the same species

Microconidia [of *Hypomyces*] or conidia proper very copious. *Cooke*, Handbook Brit. Fungi, p. 776.

microcosm (mī-kro-kōz-m), *n.* [*F.* *microcosme* = Sp. *microcosmos* = Pg. It. *microcosmo*, < LL. *microcosmus* (Boethius), < LGr *μικροκόσμος*, a little world, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *κόσμος*, world] 1 A little world or cosmos, the world in miniature, something representing or assumed to represent the principle of universality often applied to man regarded as an epitome, physically and morally, of the universe or great world (the *macrocosm*)

If you see this in the map of my *microcosm*, follows it that I am known well enough too! *Shak.* Cor., II, 1. 68.

The ancients not improperly styled him [man] a *microcosm*, or little world within himself.

Bacon, Physical Fables, II, Expl.

Some told me it [a mountain] was fourteen miles high, it is covered with a very *microcosmos* of clouded

Coryat, Crudities, I, 91

In the dark dissolving human heart,
And holy secrets of this *microcosm*,
Dabbling a shameless hand with shameful jest.

Tennyson, Princess, III

Each particle is a *microcosm*, and faithfully renders the likeness of the world

Emerson, Discipline

2 A little community or society

And now the hour has come when this youth is to be launched into a world more vast than that in which he has hitherto sojourned, yet for which this *microcosm* has been no ill preparation

Dunnett

microcosmic (mī-kro-kōz'mik), *a.* [= *F.* *microcosmique*, as *microcosm* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to a microcosm or to anything that is regarded as such — **Microcosmic salt**, $\text{H}_2\text{N}_2\text{H}_4\text{PO}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, a salt of soda ammonia, and phosphoric acid, originally obtained from human urine. It is much employed as a flux in experiments with the blowpipe

microcosmical (mī-kro-kōz'mi-kal), *a.* [*< microcosmic* + *-al*] Same as *microcosmic*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., II, 3

microcosmography (mī-kro-kōz-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. μικροκόσμος*, microcosm, + *-γραφία*, < *γραφειν*, write Cf. *cosmography*.] The description of man as a "little world"

microcosmology (mī-kro-kōz-mol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. μικροκόσμος*, microcosm, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*] A treatise on the microcosm, specifically on the human body, or on man.

microcosmos (mī-kro-kōz'mos), *n.* Same as *microcosmus*, 1

microcosmus (mī-kro-kōz'mus), *n.* [LL. (in defs. 2 and 3, *NL.*), < Gr. *μικροκόσμος*, a little world see *microcosm*.] 1. Same as *microcosm*, 1.—2 A tumescence, ascidian, or sea-squirt applied by Linnæus in 1735, and recently revived by Heller as a generic name — 3 [*cap.*] A genus of coleopterous insects *Chaudou*, 1878

microcoulomb (mī-kro-kō-lom'), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. coulomb*] One millionth of a coulomb. See *coulomb*.

microcoustic (mī-kro-kōs'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *ἀκουστικός*, pertaining to

hearing. see *acoustic*.] 1. *a.* Serving to augment weak sounds; or of pertaining to an instrument for augmenting weak sounds

2. *n.* An aural instrument designed to collect and augment small sounds, for the purpose of assisting the partially deaf in hearing

microcrith (mī-kro-krith), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *κριθή*, barley see *crith*] In chem., the unit of molecular weight, denoting the weight of the half-molecule of hydrogen

microcrystalline (mī-kro-kris'ta-lin), *a.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *κρυστάλλινος*, crystalline see *crystalline*] Minutely crystalline. said of crystalline rocks of which the constituents are individually so minute that they cannot be distinguished from each other by the naked eye, crypto-crystalline. Many lithologists use *microcrystalline* and *crypto-crystalline* as synonymous. Rosenbusch, however, uses the former term to designate that structure of the ground mass in which the constituent minerals can, with the aid of the microscope, be specifically determined, and the latter for a structure which can be recognized as crystalline, but in which the individual components can not be specifically identified

microcrystallitic (mī-kro-kris-ta-lit'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *κρυστάλλος*, crystal, + *-itic* 2 + *-ic*] A term used by Geikie to designate a devitrification product in which this process has been carried so far that little or no glass-base appears, the original glassy substance having become changed into an aggregation of crystallites or "little granules, needles, and hairs" See *microfelsitic*

microcyst (mī-kro-sist), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *κύστις*, the bladder, a bag, pouch] In *Myxomycetes*, the resting state of swarm-spores, which become rounded off and invested with a delicate membrane, or sometimes only with a firm border, and may return again under favorable conditions to a state of movement. See *Myxomycetes*, swarm-spores

microcyte (mī-kro-sit), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *κύτος*, a hollow, cavity see *cyte*] 1 A small cell or corpuscle

The *microcytes* Very small bodies, for the most part colourless, freely suspended in the plasma

Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 123

2 A small blood-corpuscle, in size from 2 to 6 micromillimeters, found, often in large numbers, in many cases of anemia

microcythemia (mī-kro-si-thē-mi-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *κύτος*, a hollow (see *microcyte*), + *αἷμα*, blood] That condition of the blood in which there are many corpuscles of diminished size

microcytosis (mī-kro-si-tō'sis), *n.* *Microcythemia*

microdactylous (mī-kro-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *δάκτυλος*, finger see *dactyl*] Having short or small fingers or toes

microdentium (mī-kro-den'tiz-m), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *δεν(t)-is*, = *E. tooth*, + *-ism*] Smallness of the teeth

Microdentium — mere smallness of the teeth — was chronicled in fourteen of the hundred cases

Lancet, No. 3432, p. 1152

micro-detector (mī-kro-dē-tek'tor), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. detector*] A sensitive galvanoscope

Microdiptera (mī-kro-dip'te-rā), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *NL. Diptera*] In entom., the smaller kinds of flies collectively considered

Microdon (mī-kro-don), *n.* [*NL.* (Meigen, 1803), < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *ὄδων* (odont-) = *E. tooth*] 1 In entom., an important genus of syrphid flies, containing a few European and about 20 North American species. They are large, nearly bare, usually short and thick set, with flattened scutellum and short wings, in which there is a stump of a vein in the first posterior cell from the third longitudinal vein. The larvae are remarkable objects, resembling shells, and have twice been described and named as mollusks. *M. globosus* is an example

2 In ichth., a genus of pycnodont fishes of the Cretaceous period *Agassiz*, 1833 — 3. In conch., a genus of bivalve mollusks *Conrad*, 1842

microdont (mī-kro-dont), *a.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *ὄδων* (odont-) = *E. tooth*.] Having short or small teeth

The *microdont* races are the low caste natives of central and southern India, the Polynesi-ans, the ancient Egyptians, mixed Europeans not British, and the British

Senecio, IV, 538

micro-electric (mī-kro-ē-lek'trik), *a.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. electric*] Having electric properties in a very small degree — **Micro-electric metrology**, the measurement of minute electric quantities

microfarad (mī-kro-far'ad), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. farad*] The practical unit of elec-

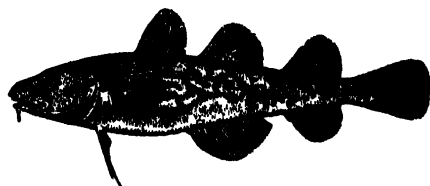
trical capacity, equal to the millionth part of a farad. It is the capacity of about three miles of an Atlantic cable

microfelstite (mī-kro-fel'sit), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. felstite*] In lithol., a base or ground-mass having a microfelstic structure. See *microfelstic*

microfelstic (mī-kro-fel-sit'ik), *a.* [*< microfelstite* + *-ic*] The designation suggested by Zirkel for a devitrified glass when the devitrification has been carried so far that the hyaline character is lost, but not far enough to give rise to the development of distinctly individualized mineral forms. Other lithologists have used this word with different shades of meaning. Rosenbusch defines it as follows: "This substance which is distinguished from micro and crypto-crystalline aggregates by the absence of any action on polarized light and from what may properly be called glass by not being entirely without structure and by being decidedly less transparent, I call *microfelstic* or the *microfelstic base*"

microfoliation (mī-kro-fō-li-ā'shon), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. foliation*] Microscopic foliation, or that which is not distinctly recognized by the naked eye. A term used by Bonney in discussing the effect of pressure in Paleozoic sedimentary rocks. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV, 44

Microgadus (mī-kro-gā'dus), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *NL. Gadus*, q. v.] A genus of

Atlantic Tomcod or Trout fish (*Microgadus tomcodus*)
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission)

small gadoid fishes, established by Gill in 1865, the tomcods. *M. tomcodus* is a well known species of the Atlantic coast of the United States. *M. proximus* is its representative on the Pacific coast

Microgaster (mī-kro-gas'ter), *n.* [*NL.* (Latreille, 1804), < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *γαστήρ*, stomach see *gaster* 2] 1 A notable genus of parasitic hymenoptera of the family *Bracconidae*, giving name to the subfamily *Microgasterinae*. They are characterized by the three submarginal cells of the fore wings (the second one often incomplete), and by having the hind tibial spurs more than half the length of the tarsi. Many are known from Europe and North America, as *M. subcompactus* of the former country, which is parasitic on various lepidopterous larvae

2 [*l. c.*] A member of this genus

Microgasterinae (mī-kro-gas'te-rī-nē), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, < *Microgaster* + *-ina*] A large subfamily of *Bracconidae*, typified by the genus *Microgaster*, having the mesonotal sutures invisible and the large marginal cell reaching to the end of the wing. There are many species, of 6 genera, the largest one of which, *Apanteles* has 60 species in Great Britain alone. The larvae parasitize many insects, especially lepidopterous larvae issuing from the body of the host and spinning cocoons either singly or in mass. *A. glomeratus* is an abundant parasite of the cabbage worm, *Pieris rapae*, both in Europe and in North America.

microgeological (mī-kro-jē-ol'ō-jī-kal), *a.* [*< microgeology* + *-ical*] Pertaining to microgeology, dependent on or derived from the use of the microscope in relation to geology, as, *microgeological investigations*

microgeology (mī-kro-jē-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. geology*] That department of the science of geology whose facts are ascertained by the use of the microscope

Microglossa (mī-kro-glos'sā), *n.* [*NL.*, also *Microglossus*, *Microglossum*, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue see *glossa*] In ornith., a genus of cockatoos of the family *Cacatuidae*, established by Geoffroy in 1809. It contains the great black cockatoo, as *M. aterrimus* *godath*, and *alcedo*, all inhabitants of New Guinea and other islands of the Papuan region

microglossia (mī-kro-glos'i-i), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue see *glossa*] Congenital smallness of the tongue

Microglossidae (mī-kro-glos'i-dē), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, < *Microglossa* + *-idae*] A family of psittacine birds, the black cockatoos, synonymous with *Cacatuidae*

Microglossinae (mī-kro-glo-sī-nē), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, < *Microglossa* + *-inae*] A subfamily of *Cacatuidae*, represented by the genus *Microglossa*, and containing the black cockatoos

microgonidial (mī-kro-gō-nid'i-al), *a.* [*< microgonidium* + *-al*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a microgonidium

microgonidium (mī'krō-gō-nīd'ū-m), *n.*; *pl.* *microgonidia* (-ī) [NL, < Gr μικρός, small, + NL gonidium] A gonidium of small size as compared with certain others produced by the same species

The latter form [of *Chlorococcum*] is said to arise from the former by internal cell division, which results in the production of "gonidia" of two sizes, the larger being termed macrogonidia, and the smaller *microgonidia*.

Bossey, Botany, p. 219

microgram (mī'krō-gram), *n.* [*<* Gr μικρός, small, + *E gram*²] The millionth part of a gram, being about 1/25,000 of a grain troy.

microgranite (mī'krō-gran'it), *n.* [*<* Gr μικρός, small, + *E granite*] In *potroy* See *quartz-porphry*

microgranitic (mī'krō-grā-nī't'ik), *a.* [*<* *microgranite* + *-ic*] Pertaining to microgranite — **Microgranitic structure** See *quartz porphyry*

microgranulitic (mī'krō-gran-ū-lī't'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr μικρός, small, + *E granulite*] In *lithol.*, an epithet applied by Lévy to a form of granitoid structure which is so finely crystallized that it cannot be recognized by the naked eye, but which, under the microscope, is revealed as being made up of crystalline individuals each having its own independent orientation, so that in polarized light it presents the appearance of a brilliantly colored mosaic. The microgranulitic structure, as this term is used by Lévy, differs from the micropagmatic. In the crystalline individuals of the latter having all one common orientation

micrograph (mī'krō-grāf), *n.* [*<* Gr μικρός, small, + γραφειν, write] Same as *micropantograph*

micrographer (mī'krō-grā-fōr), *n.* [*<* *micrograph* + *-er*] One who is versed in micrography.

micrographic (mī'krō-grāf'ik), *a.* [= *F micrographique*, as *micrographie* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to micrography.

micrographist (mī'krō-grā-fist), *n.* [*<* *micrograph* + *-ist*] One who is skilled in micrography, a micrographer

micrography (mī'krō-grā-fī), *n.* [= *F micrographie* = *Sp micrografia* = *It micrografia*, < Gr μικρός, small, + γραφειν, write] Cf Gr μικρογραφειν, 'write small,' i e with a short vowel] The description of objects too small to be discerned without the aid of a microscope

Microhierax (mī'krō-hī'e-raks), *n.* [NL, < Gr μικρός, small, + ιεραξ, a hawk, falcon see *Hierax*] A genus of very small hawks of the family *Falconidae*, established by R B Sharpe in 1874, the falconets, the finch-falcons. It contains the diminutive species usually referred to the genus *Hierax*, which name is preoccupied in another department of zoology. The range of the genus includes southern Asia, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, etc. There are several species, as *M. coriaceous*, *fringillarius*, *melanoleucus*, and *erythrogenus*

microhm (mīk'rōm), *n.* [*<* Gr μικρός, small, + *E ohm*] An electrical unit equal to the millionth part of an ohm

microlepidopter (mī'krō-lep-i-dōp'tēr), *n.* In *entom.*, an insect of one of the families included in the *Microlepidoptera*

Microlepidoptera (mī'krō-lep-i-dōp'te-rā), *n. pl.* [NL, < Gr μικρός, small, + NL *Lepidoptera*, q v] The smaller and more simply organized moths, including, generally, the smaller *Pyralida*, the *Tortricidae*, the *Tineidae*, and the *Pterophorida*. These insects do not constitute a natural division, and the name is merely used for convenience, the other members of the order being distinguished as *Macrolepidoptera*, or simply as *Lepidoptera*

microlepidopteran (mī'krō-lep-i-dōp'te-ran), *a* and *n.* I. A *Microlepidopterus*
II. *n.* A *microlepidopter*

microlepidopterist (mī'krō-lep-i-dōp'te-ris't), *n.* [*<* *Microlepidoptera* + *-ist*] One who is versed in the natural history of *Microlepidoptera*

microlepidopterous (mī'krō-lep-i-dōp'te-rus), *a.* [*<* *Microlepidoptera* + *-ous*] Of or pertaining to the *microlepidoptera*.

Microlia (mī'krō-lī's'ī-ā), *n.* [NL (Don, 1823), so called as having the leaves usually small, < Gr μικρός, small, + ὅλιος, universal, general < ὅλος, all] A genus of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceae* and type of the tribe *Microlieae*, characterized by very unequal stamens with beaked or tube-bearing anthers, the connective elongated at the base, and by the calyx-lobes being shorter than the tube. They are erect branching undershrubs usually not more than a foot or two high, with small leaves which are generally glandular dotted and solitary commonly rose-purple or white flowers which are axillary or sometimes terminal. There are about 98 species, natives of Brazil, Guiana, and Peru. A few are sometimes found in greenhouses.

Microlieae (mī'krō-lī-s'ī-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL (Triana, 1871), < *Microlia* + *-eae*] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceae* and the suborder *Melastomeae*, characterized by the cylindrical or angular capsule, conical or convex at the apex, by the connective often being produced below the anther-cells, and by oblong or ovoid seeds. The tribe embraces 15 genera, *Microlia* being the type, and about 250 species, all of which are found in tropical America

microlite (mī'krō-lī't), *n.* [*<* Gr μικρός, small, + λίθος, stone see *-lite*] 1 A mineral related to pyrochlore, occurring in regular octahedrons having a brownish color and a resinous luster. It is essentially a niobate of calcium. It was first found at Chesterfield in Massachusetts, in minute crystals (whence the name), later in Virginia in larger crystals sometimes weighing several pounds
2 Same as *microlith* and incorrect use

microlitter (mī'krō-lē'tēr), *n.* [*<* Gr μικρός, small, + *E liter*.] The millionth part of a liter

microlith (mī'krō-līth), *n.* [*<* Gr μικρός, small, + λίθος, stone] A name proposed by Vogelsang, in 1867, to designate the "microscopic acicular components of rocks", a "microscopic individual" (*Zirkel*). The usage of later lithologists differs considerably in the application of this term. By some it is regarded as the equivalent of *crystalloids*, which is properly an aggregation of microscopic globular forms (globulites). By others crystallites are considered as differing from microliths in that the latter have the internal structure of true crystals, while in the former this cannot be recognized. Elongated or lath shaped forms and such as resemble an hour glass in shape are those now most generally designated as *microliths*, if curved or more or less twisted or hair-like, they are frequently called *trichites*. Microliths are most frequently seen in rocks of igneous origin, and are especially abundant as products of the devolatilization of the glassy lavas. The feldspars, hornblende, augite, and apatite are minerals most commonly found assuming this form

microlithic (mī'krō-līth'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr μικρός, small, + λίθος, a stone, + *-ic*] 1 Of or pertaining to or consisting of small stones opposed to *megalthic*

The cognate examples in the *microlithic* styles afford us very little assistance
J Ferguson, Rude Stone Monuments, p. 6

2 In *lithol.*, pertaining to or characterized by microliths

microlithic (mī'krō-lī't'ik), *a.* [*<* *microlith* + *-ic*] Same as *microlithic*, 2

microlological (mī'krō-lōj'ī-kal), *a.* [*<* *micrology*² + *-ic*.] Characterized by minuteness of investigation

Of that equanimity, circumspection, patience of research, intellectual discipline, and equipment of *micrological* scholarship, without which it is given to no man to be a philologist, he has, unhappily, made the most pernicious provision
F Hall, Mod Eng, p. 350

microlologically (mī'krō-lōj'ī-kal-ī), *adv.* In a microlological manner, by means of exact attention to minute details

If things are to be scanned so *microlologically*
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser, p. 277, note

micrology¹ (mī'krō-lōj'ī), *n.* [*<* Gr μικρός, small, + λογία, < λογος, speak see *-ology* Cf *micrology*²] That part of science which is dependent on microscopic investigations; micrography

micrology² (mī'krō-lōj'ī), *n.* [*<* Gr μικρολογία, the quality of being careful about trifles, < μικρολογος, careful about trifles, penurious, capitious, lit gathering little things, < μικρός, small, little, + λογος, gather see *-ology* Cf *micrology*¹] Undue attention to minute, unimportant matters, minute erudition

There is less *micrology* in his erudition
Roberts, W Taylor, II 146. (Dames)

Micromastictora (mī'krō-mas-tīk'tō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL, < Gr μικρός, small, + μαστικτηρ, a scourger, < μαστιγην, whip, scourge, < μάστιξ (μαστιγ-), a whip, scourge] In Sollas's classification of sponges, one of two main branches of the phylum *Parazoa* or *Spongia*, characterized by the comparatively small size of the choanocytes, which are about 0.003 millimeter in diameter. The *Micromastictora* are all non-calcareous sponges, and are divided by Sollas into two classes, *Mysacina* and *Silicispongiae*. They are also called *Noncalcareae* (Vosniak) and *Platyspongiae* (Sollas). The term is contrasted with *Megamastictora*

micromelus (mī'krō-mē-lus), *n.* [*<* Gr μικρομήλης, small-limbed, < μικρός, small, + μέλος, a limb] In *teratol.*, a monster with abnormally small limbs

micromeral (mī'krō-mē-ral), *a.* [*<* *micromere* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to a micromere as, *micromeral* blastomeres

micromere (mī'krō-mēr), *n.* [*<* Gr μικρομερής, consisting of small parts, < μικρός, small, + μέρος, a part] The smaller one of two masses or moieties into which the vitellus of a lamelli-

branch, as a fresh-water mussel, divides; the so-called "animal cell" of Rabi, which further subdivides into blastomeres. See *macromere*.

The segmentation resembles that of other mollusks, the *micromeres* appearing at the formative pole by separation of the "protoplasmic" portion of the "macromere."

Roy Micro Soc Jour, 2d ser VI II 224.

Micromeria (mī'krō-mē'rī-ā), *n.* [NL (Benth), < Gr μικρός, small, + μέρος, part.] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Satureineae* and the subtribe *Melisseae*. The calyx is tubular, commonly thirteen nerved, and about equally five toothed. The corolla is short, rarely exerted from the calyx, bilabiate, the upper lip erect, flatish, entire, or emarginate, the lower spreading and three-parted. The filaments are arcuate-ascending, the anterior pair longer, the anthers are two-lobed. The flowers are borne in whorls, axillary or crowded into a spike, or are sometimes single or cymose in the opposite axils. The species, numbering about 60, are low herbs or somewhat shrubby plants, sweet-odorous, of various habit, distributed pretty widely in the Old World, with a few in North America and the West Indies, and two or three in the United States. *M. Douglasii* is a well known sweet scented herb of California called *yerbe buena*. *M. obovata* of the West Indies has been called *allheal*

micromeric (mī'krō-mēr'ik), *a.* [*<* *micromere* + *-ic*] Same as *micromeral*

micromeritic (mī'krō-mēr-ī't'ik), *a.* [*<* μικρός, small, + μέρος, a part.] A term suggested by Vogelsang to designate a granitoid or thoroughly crystalline texture of a rock so fine as to be recognizable only with the aid of the microscope

micrometer (mī'krō-mē'tēr), *n.* [= *F micromètre* = *Sp micrómetro* = *Pg It micrometro*, < Gr μικρός, small, + μέτρον, measure] An instrument for measuring microscopic lengths and angles. All micrometers depend upon two principles, magnification and oblique measurement. Magnification determines an angle by measuring the arc that subtends it upon a circle of large fixed radius, having its center coincident with the vertex of the angle. Thus, a mirror turning through a small angle may reflect a spot of light upon a distant scale. Oblique measurement (see *diagonal scale*, under *diagonal*) ascertains a length by measuring the distance at which it subtends a small fixed angle. Thus, the *wedge-micrometer* is a long wedge-shaped piece of metal or glass with its sloping sides as truly plane as possible, and graduated along its length. It is used to measure the distance between two points having a rigid circuitous connection, but a vacant space about the line between them. The wedge being thrust between the points, the distance it penetrates shows how far apart they are. The principle of oblique measurement is, in nearly all micrometers applied under the form of a fine screw, the number of whose revolutions and parts of a revolution, in advancing from one point to another, measures the amount of this advance. In this case the pitch of the screw is the fixed angle, while the reading of the screw head is proportional to the variable radius at which this angle is subtended by the length to be measured — **Annular or circular micrometer**, a micrometer consisting, in its most approved form, of a disk of parallel plate glass, having in its center a round hole to the edges of which a ring of metal is cemented and afterward turned in a lathe. The disk being mounted in a brass tube, so that it may be accurately adjusted in the focus of the eyepiece and applied to a telescope, the metal ring is alone visible, and appears as if suspended in the atmosphere, whence the instrument is called the *suspended annular micrometer*. Brande and Cox Dict., II 516 (changed). — **Double-image micrometer**, a micrometer having an optical apparatus which produces two images of every object, as A and A', B and B'. Then, A may be brought into coincidence with B', or B may be brought into coincidence with A', and the position of the parts producing the double image will then show the distance between A and B. — **Filar micrometer**, a micrometer in which the two objects whose distance is to be measured are brought into coincidence with two spider lines in the principal focus of a telescope or microscope, one of these webs being movable by turning a micrometer screw. The astronomical filar micrometer is also provided with a graduated position circle, apparatus for illumination etc. — **Micrometer-balance**, a form of balance adapted to the exact determination of very small weights or differences in weight. That devised by Kershaw for testing the weight of gold pieces consists of a steelyard supported on a knife-edged fulcrum and geared with a wheel graduated to half grains. If the coin is of correct weight, the index points to zero. If it is light, the leverage of the beam turns the wheel until equilibrium is attained, when the index bar points to the number of half-grains of shortage. E H Knight. — **Mother-of-pearl micrometer**, Cavallo's micrometer, which consists of a thin semitransparent piece of mother of pearl, of an inch wide, having fine graduations. It is mounted within the tube at the focus of the eye-lens of the telescope, where the image of the object under observation is produced.

micrometer-screw (mī'krō-mē'tēr-akrō), *n.* A screw attached to optical and mathematical instruments as a means of measuring very small angles. The pitch of the screw is made exceedingly small, while the graduated head is large, thus securing great exactness and simplicity in use

micrometric (mī'krō-mēt'rik), *a.* [= *F micrométrique*, as *micromètre* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the micrometer, made by the micrometer as, *micrometric* measurements

micrometrical (mī'krō-mēt'rī-kal), *a.* [*<* *micrometric* + *-al*] Same as *micrometric*

micrometrically (mī'krō-mēt'rī-kal-ī), *adv.* By means of a micrometer

micrometry (mi-krom'et-ri), *n.* [= F. *micrométrie*, as *micrometer* + *-y*.] The art of measuring small objects or distances with a micrometer.

micromillimeter, micromillimetre (mi-kro-mil'1-mē-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. millimeter*.] 1 The millionth part of a millimeter. — 2 The thousandth part of a millimeter. formerly and sometimes still used by biologists. The equivalent used by metrologists and physicists is *micron*.

micromineralogical (mi'krō-min'g-ra-loj'1-kal), *a* [*Gr. μικρομινεράλογος* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to micromineralogy.

Rocks may occur the structure of which has been yet more obscured by subsequent micromineralogical change. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV 42.

micromineralogy (mi'krō-min-e-ral'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. mineralogy*.] That part of mineralogy which has to do with the study of the optical, chemical, or other characters of minerals by means of the microscope, as they are observed, for example, in thin sections of rocks.

micron (mi'kron), *n.* [NL, < *Gr. μικρόν*, neut. of *μικρός*, also *μικρός*, small, minute.] The millionth part of a meter, or $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$ of an English inch. This term has been formally adopted by the International Commission of Weights and Measures, representing the civilized nations of the world, and is adopted by all metrologists. The quantity is denoted by the Greek letter μ written above the line, as, 25^{μ} 4.

Micronesian (mi'krō-nē'si-an), *a* and *n.* [*Gr. Μικρονησία* (< *Gr. μικρονήσιος*, a small island, < *μικρός*, small, + *νήσιος*, an island, see def.) + *-an*.] 1. *a* Of or pertaining to Micronesia, a collection of islands and groups of islands, chiefly of coral formation, in the Pacific ocean, the principal of which are the Marshall, Gilbert, Caroline, and Ladrone groups. II. *n* A native or an inhabitant of Micronesia.

micronometer (mi'krō-nom'e-tēr), *n.* A corrupt form of *microchronometer*.

micronucleus (mi'krō-nū'klē-us), *n*; *pl. micronuclei* (-ī) [NL, < *Gr. μικρός*, small, + *NL nucleus*, *q. v.*] A small nucleus distinguished from *macronucleus*.

The *micronucleus* is a hermaphrodite sexual element, of sole importance in conjugation. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII 265.

micronymy (mi'kron'1-mī), *n.* [*Gr. μικρόνυμος*, < *μικρός*, small, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνομα*, name.] The use of short easy words instead of long hard ones.

Astronomers have set an example in *micronymy* that anatomists might well follow.

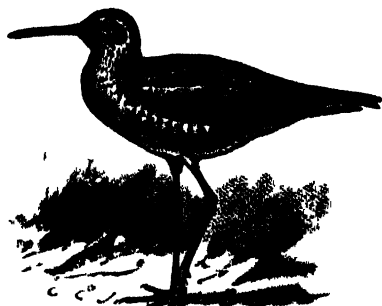
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII 529.

micro-organic (mi'krō-ōr-gan'ik), *a* [*Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. organic*, after *micro-organism*.] Having the character of a micro-organism, or of pertaining to microbes and other micro-organisms, microbial.

micro-organism (mi'krō-ōr-gan-izm), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. organism*.] A microscopic organism, as a bacillus, bacterium, or vibrio, a microbe, a microzoary.

The *microorganisms* of the principal infectious diseases of men and the lower animals. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII 50.

Micropalama (mi'krō-pal'a-mā), *n.* [NL, < *Gr. μικρός*, small, + *παλάμη*, the palm of the hand, see *palm*.] A genus of *Scolopacidae* established by S. F. Baird in 1858 so called from the



Stilt-sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*)

sempalmation of the feet; the stilt-sandpipers. There is but one species, *M. himantopus*, a common bird of North America. It is migratory through the United States in spring and fall, breeding in high latitudes.

micropantograph (mi'krō-pan'tō-graf), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. pantograph*.] An instrument constructed on the general principle of the pantograph for executing extremely minute writing and engraving. By means of this instrument the Lord's prayer has been written on glass within the space of $\frac{1}{100,000}$ of a square inch. Also called *micrograph*.

microparasite (mi'krō-par'g-sit), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. parasite*.] A parasitic micro-organism.

The number of substances which are less injurious to man than to *micro-parasites* is very small. *Science*, III 130.

microparasitic (mi'krō-par-a-sit'ik), *a* [*Gr. μικροπαράσιτος* + *-ic*.] Having the character of or pertaining to microparasites, caused by microparasites, as, *microparasitic diseases*.

micropathological (mi'krō-path-o-loj'1-kal), *a* [*Gr. μικροπαθολογικός* + *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to micropathology, as, *micropathological investigation*.

micropathologist (mi'krō-pā-thol'ō-jist), *n.* [*Gr. μικροπαθολόγος* + *-ist*.] One who treats of or is versed in micropathology.

micropathology (mi'krō-pā-thol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. pathology*.] 1 The scientific study of micro-organisms in their relations to disease. — 2 Morbid histology.

micropegmatite (mi'krō-peg'ma-tit), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. pegmatite*.] A rock having a micropegmatitic structure.

micropegmatitic (mi'krō-peg-ma-tit'ik), *a* [*Gr. μικροpegματιτικός* + *-ic*.] Having the structure of graphic granite, but in a microscopic rather than macroscopic form. See *pegmatite* and *microgranulitic*.

micropertitic (mi'krō-pēr-tit'ik), *a* [*Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. perthite* + *-ic*.] Exhibiting, under the microscope, the structure of perthite — that is, an interlamination of orthoclase (or microcline) and albite. *Nature*, XXXVII 459.

microphagist (mi'krōf'a-jist), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός*, small, + *φάγω*, eat, + *-ist*.] An eater of microscopic objects, an animal that feeds upon organisms of microscopic size.

Several species [of diatoms] have been supplied in abundance by the careful dissection of the above *microphagists*. *W. B. Carpenter, Micros* (Phila. ed., 1850), p. 305.

microphone (mi'krō-fōn), *n.* [= F. *microphone* < *Sp. micrófono*, < *Gr. μικρός*, small, + *φωνή*, voice, sound.] An instrument for augmenting small sounds.

The instrument invented for this purpose by Mr. Hughes in 1878 is based on the fact that when substances possessing little electrical conductivity are placed in the course of an electric current, the conductivity of the system is much increased by even the very smallest amount of pressure. The instrument has various forms, but in most of them one piece of charcoal is held loosely between two other pieces in such a manner as to be affected by the slightest vibrations conveyed to it by the air or by any other medium. The two external pieces are placed in connection with a telephone, and when the ear is placed at the ear piece of the telephone the sounds caused by a fly walking on the wooden support of the microphone appear as loud as the tramp of a horse. By suitable arrangements the sounds of the human voice conveyed from a distance by the telephone can be made audible in every part of a hall. — **Microphone relay**, a delicate microphone mounted on or connected with the membrane of the receiving telephone, as a relay. See *relay*.

microphonic (mi'krō-fōn'ik), *a* [*As microphone* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or obtained by means of the microphone; serving to intensify small or weak sounds, microacoustic. Also *microphonous*.

A large induction coil is essential in connection with the transmitter when this receiver is used, and any *microphone* transmitter will answer. *T. D. Lockwood, Elect., Mag., and Teleg.*, p. 315.

microphonics (mi'krō-fōn'iks), *n.* [Pl. of **microphonicus* see *-ics*.] The science of augmenting small sounds.

microphonous (mi'krō-fō-nūs), *a* [*As microphone* + *-ous*.] Same as *microphonic*.

microphony (mi'krō-fō-nī), *n.* [= F. *microphonie*, < *Gr. μικροφωνία*, weakness of voice, < *μικρός*, small, + *φωνή*, voice.] Weakness of voice.

microphotograph (mi'krō-fō'tō-gráf), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. photograph*.] 1 A photograph of any object, made so small as to require a microscope for its examination; "a microscopic photograph of a macroscopic object" (*A. C. Merce*). — 2 See *photomicrograph*.

microphotography (mi'krō-fō'tō-gráf), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. photography*.] The photographing of objects of any size upon a microscopic or very small scale. A notable use of microphotography was the copying of letters and despatches to be carried by carrier pigeons during the siege of Paris in 1870-1. (Compare *photomicrography*.)

microphthalmia (mi'krōf-thal'mi-a), *n.* [NL, < *Gr. μικρόφθαλμος*, having small eyes, < *μικρός*, small, + *ὄφθαλμος*, eye, see *ophthalmia*.] An abnormal smallness of the eye. Also *microphthalmus*.

microphthalmic (mi'krōf-thal'mik), *a* [*Gr. μικροφθαλμικός* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by microphthalmia.

microphthalmia (mi'krōf-thal-mi), *n.* [*Gr. μικροφθαλμία*, *q. v.*] Same as *microphthalmia*.

Microphthira (mi'krōf-thi'ra), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Gr. μικρός*, small, + *φθίρα*, a louse.] In Latreille's system of classification, the ninth family of his *Acara*, or *Acari*, consisting of the six-legged larval stages of various mites. *Leptus* and the two other supposed genera which he located here represent the genera *Aryas* and *Trombidium*. Also *Microphthirus*.

microphthire (mi'krōf-thir), *n.* A larval acarid with six legs, a member of the *Microphthira*.

microphylline (mi'krō-fil'in), *a* [*As microphyllous* + *-ine*.] Composed of minute leaflets or scales.

Considered in the way of analogy the foliaceous *Verrucaria* may be said to represent *Unilobaria* and *Pannaria* passing, like both of these, into *microphyllinae*, and like the last into finally almost crustaceous forms. *Tuckerman, Gen. Lichenum*, p. 245.

microphyllous (mi'krō-fil'us), *a* [*Gr. μικρόφυλλος*, having small leaves, < *μικρός*, small, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] In bot., having small leaves.

microphysiology (mi'krō-fiz-i-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. physiology*.] See *physiology*.

microphytal (mi'krō-fi-tal), *a* [*Gr. μικροφύτιος* + *-al*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or consisting of microphytes.

microphyte (mi'krō-fit), *n.* [= F. *microphyte*, < *Gr. μικρός*, small, + *φύτον*, a plant.] A microscopic plant, especially one that is parasitic in its habits.

microphytic (mi'krō-fit'ik), *a* [*Gr. μικροφύτιος* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or caused by microphytes, as, *microphytic diseases*.

micropod (mi'krō-pod), *n.* A member of the *Micropoda*.

Micropoda (mi'krō-pō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Gr. μικρός*, small, + *πούς* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] In some systems, a division of monomyarian bivalves, comprising those which have the foot rudimentary or obsolete, as scallops, oysters, and the like.

Micropodidae (mi'krō-pō-dī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Micropus* (-pod-) + *-idae*.] In ornith., a family of fissirostral picaean birds, the swifts or *Cypselidae*. See cut under *Cypselus*.

Micropodinae (mi'krō-pō-dī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Micropus* (-pod-) + *-ina*.] In ornith., the typical swifts or *Cypselinae*.

Micropodoides (mi'krō-pō-dōi-dē-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Micropus* (-pod-) + *-oides*.] A superfamily of picaean birds composed of the swifts and humming-birds, *Cypselidae* and *Trochilidae*, *Cypseliformes* in a strict sense, *Cypselomorphae* without the *Cypselimulidae*.

microporphyrithic (mi'krō-pōr-fī-rī'thik), *a* [*Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. porphyrithic*.] See *porphyrithic*.

microporosopus (mi'krō-pōr-sō-pus), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός*, small, + *πορώς*, pore.] In teratol., a monster with an imperfectly developed face.

micropsia (mi'krōp'si-ā), *n.* [NL, < *Gr. μικρός*, small, + *ὄψις*, view.] In pathol., an affection of the eye in which objects appear less than their actual size.

Microptera (mi'krōp'te-rā), *n. pl.* [NL, neut. pl. of *micropterus* see *micropterus*.] In entom. (a) The name given by Gravenhorst in 1802 to the rove-beetles (*Staphylinidae*) and their allies, on account of the shortness of the wing-covers. They are now called *Brachelytra*. (b) A group of dipterous insects named by Robineau-Desvoidy in 1830.

Micropterinae (mi'krōp'te-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Micropterus* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Cyrtotracheida*, typified by the genus *Micropterus*.

micropteros (mi'krōp'te-rus), *a* [*Gr. μικροπτερος*, < *Gr. μικρός*, small, + *πτερον*, a wing, = *E. feather*.] Having short wings or fins.

Micropterus (mi'krōp'te-rus), *n.* [NL see *micropteros*.] 1 In ichth., a genus of centrarchid fishes, the type of the subfamily *Micropterinæ*, established by Lacépède in 1802. There are two species, *M. dolomieu* and *M. salmoides*, or the small and large mouthed black bass, both highly prized by sportsmen and epicures. Bases of this genus are variously known as green lake bass, marsh, river etc. bass, black, yellow, and pumpkin perch, and trout perch, black trout, white trout, northern or Roanoke chub, and by many other local or fanciful misnomers. Sometimes called *Grytes* set cut at black bass 1. 2 In ornith., a genus of sea-ducks of the family *Anatidae* and subfamily *Fuligulina*, named by Lesson in 1831. There is but one species, *M. cine-reus*, the well known steamer duck of South America. The genus is now called *Tachyeres*, the name *Micropterus* being preoccupied in ichthyology.

3. In entom., a genus of coleopterous insects.

Micropuccinia (mī'krō-puk-sin'ī-ſ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr *μυρρῖς*, small, + NL *Puccinia*.] A small group of tremelloid *Uredineae* distinguished by Schroeter, in which only teleutospores are known, as in *Puccinia Pruni* and *P. Asari*. The teleutospores drop off when ripe, and only germinate after a long period of rest. See *Uredineae*.

Micropus (mī'krō-pus), *n.* [NL., < MGr *μικρός*, having small feet, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *ποῖς* (pod-) = E *foot*.] 1. In ornith. (a) The typical genus of *Micropodidae* same as *Cypselus* *Meyer and Wolf*, 1810. (b) A genus of short-footed thrushes or *Brachypodinae* founded by Swainson in 1831, now referred to the *Tympanuchus*. It contains a number of Indian and Malayan species, as *M. chalciocephalus*, *phaeocephalus*, *melanocephalus*, *melanoleucus*, and others. The genus is also called *Microtus*, *Brachypodius*, *Proscopus*, and *Isochoreus*.

2 In ichth., a name of two genera of fishes, one founded by J. E. Gray, 1831, the other by Kner, 1868—3. In entom., a tropical American genus of lygand bugs erected by Spinola in 1837. For a long time the destructive chinch bug of the United States was called *M. destructor*, but it is now placed in the genus *Blattella*.

micropylar (mī'krō-pī-lār), *a.* [*< micropyle* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to or having the character of a micropyle.

micropyle (mī'krō-pīl), *n.* [= F *micropyle*, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *πύλη*, gate, orifice.] 1. In bot., the orifice or canal in the coats of the ovule leading to the apex of the nucleus, through which the pollen-tube penetrates. The name is also applied to the corresponding part of the seed, which indicates the position of the embryo. See *foramen*, 2. See out under *amphitropous*.

2 In zool. (a) The scar or hilum of an ovum at the point of its attachment to the ovary. (b) Any opening in the coverings of an ovum through which spermatozoa may gain access to the interior, or a cluster of minute pores on the surface of an egg through which fertilization is effected. On the eggs of lepidopterous insects these pores often form a rosette at one end.

microrhabd (mī'krō-rabd), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + NL *rhabdus*, q v.] A little rhabdus, a microscelere or flesh-spicule of a sponge in the form of a rhabdus. *W. J. Sollas*, *Eucybe Brit.*, XXII, 417.

microrheometrical (mī'krō-rē-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *ρῆμα*, a flowing (< *ρῆναι*, flow), + *μέτρον*, a measure. Cf. *rheometric*.] Pertaining to a method of determining the nature of bodies in solution when flowing through small or capillary tubes.

Microrhynchus (mī'krō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *ῥυγχος*, snout, beak.] In mammal., a genus of woolly lemurs, of the subfamily *Indrimate*. The species is called *M. laniger*. See *avahi*.

Microsauria (mī'krō-sā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A group of labyrinthodont amphibians founded by J. W. Dawson upon the genera *Dendrerpeton*, *Hylaeopetion*, and *Hylonotus*.

microsaurian (mī'krō-sā'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*< Microsauria* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Microsauria*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the group *Microsauria*.

microscelere (mī'krō-skēlēr), *n.* [*< NL. microscelus*, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *σκληρός*, hard.] A flesh-spicule of a sponge. Microsceleres are generally of minute size, and serve usually for the support of a single cell.

microsclerous (mī'krō-skēl'rus), *a.* [As *microscelere* + *-ous*.] Having the character of a microscelere.

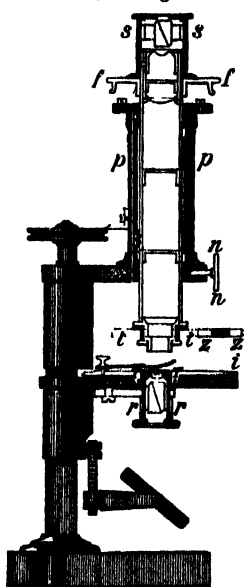
microsclerum (mī'krō-skēl'rum), *n.*, *pl. microsclera* (-rā) [NL.] Same as *microscelere*.

microscope (mī'krō-skōp), *n.* [= F *microscope* = Sp. Pg. It *microscopio*, < NL. *microscopium*, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. An optical instrument consisting of a lens or combination of lenses (in some cases mirrors also) which magnifies and thus renders visible minute objects that cannot be seen by the naked eye or enlarges the apparent magnitude of small visible bodies, so as to render possible the examination of their texture or structure. The *angle microscope*, which is the simplest form, is merely a convex lens, near to which the object to be examined is placed, it is also called a *magnifying glass* or *lens* (see *magnifying lens*, under *lens*). The *compound microscope* consists essentially of two lenses, or systems of lenses, one of which the object-glass or objective, forms an enlarged inverted image of the object, and the other, the eyepiece or ocular, magnifies this image. The eyepiece and objective (see these words) are placed at the opposite ends of the tube or body, which is often made of two closely fitting

parts so that its length (and thus the distance between the glasses) can be varied at will, it is then called a *draw-tube*. The object under examination is placed upon a support, called the *stage*, beneath the objective, its position upon this may be adjusted by the hand, or, better, the object and the stage (then called a *mechanical stage*) are moved together by some mechanical arrangement, as, for example, by two screws giving motions in two directions at right angles. The proper distance between the objective and the object (such that the image of the latter shall be seen clearly, or be in *focus*) is usually attained by the movement of the tube as a whole. This is accomplished by the rapid motion of the *coarse adjustment*, and more slowly and accurately, as is necessary in the case of high powers, by an arrangement called the *slow motion* or *fine adjustment*. The necessary illumination is obtained by a concave mirror below the stage, which reflects the light upon the object. An achromatic condenser, usually in connection with a diaphragm, is often added to converge the light more strongly, for opaque objects a bull's eye condenser, a *lieberkuhn*, or some other form of reflector is employed. The body of the microscope, with the stage, etc., is supported firmly upon a stand, and usually attached by a joint which allows of its being inclined at any desired angle between the vertical and horizontal positions. Many accessories, or special devices applicable to particular uses, may be added to the microscope in its essential form, as a micrometer, polarizing prisms, camera lucida, etc. The compound microscope itself often varies widely in construction, according to the character of the work for which it is to be used (Compare also the phrases below).

2. [*cap.*] A constellation. See *Microscopium* —

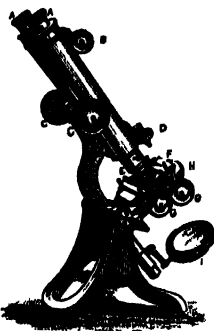
Achromatic microscope See *Achromatic* — **Binocular microscope**, a microscope so constructed that the object may be viewed simultaneously by both eyes, with the advantage (usually but not necessarily attained) that it is then seen in relief. It has a single objective, but two tubes, each with its own eyepiece, a prism causes the luminous rays from the objective to separate and pass through each tube — **Double-bodied microscope**, a microscope in which the object under examination can be viewed by more than one person at the same time. As in the binocular microscope, a prism divides the rays from the objective. Two other prisms receive the separated rays, and the respective pencils are directed through the different bodies of the instrument — **Filar microscope**, a microscope having cross wires in the focus of the eyepiece — **Inverted or chemical microscope**, one with the object-glass placed beneath the object and the stage. The luminous rays which have passed down through it are reflected by an inverting prism up the obliquely placed tube to the eyepiece. This form is sometimes used in chemical work, when acid fumes are present — **Magnifying power of a microscope** See *magnify* — **Monocular microscope**, one with a single tube, for use with one eye only — **Panoramic microscope**, a name sometimes given to a microscope having the eyepiece in a sliding draw tube (see def. 1) — **Petrographical microscope**, a form of microscope especially adapted for minute study of the structure of rocks. It is provided with a graduated and revolving stage and an arrangement for accurately centering the object-glass. It has also a polarizing apparatus, of which the upper Nicol prism or analyzer is contained in a separate support which can be easily revolved on a graduated circle or removed at will. The lower Nicol or polarizer is supported beneath the stage, and can also be revolved in a graduated collar. With these arrangements the directions of light-extinction in a section of a crystal can easily be determined. Besides the usual eyepiece and object-glass, an additional lens, or series of lenses, can be placed over the lower Nicol prism when converging light is required, as in examining the uniaxial or biaxial interference figures of crystal sections. — **Reflecting microscope**, a form of microscope in which the object is placed outside of the tube, or outside the axis of the tube, and reflects its image to the speculum by means of a plane mirror inclined at an angle of 45° to the axis of



Petrographical or Polarization Microscope (after Rosenbusch), section at view.

f, fixed support in which the tube is moved by hand (coarse adjustment); *s*, screw of the fine adjustment; *p*, polarizer; *a*, analyzer in movable support turning on the graduated circle; *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*, condensing lenses; *s*, index for fixing position of rotating stage; *s*, quartz plate, which slides in nose piece above objective through slit at *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*, one of two screws for centering objective.

for the former — **Solar, Incarnal, and oxyhydrogen microscopes**, instruments in which the illumination em-



Binocular Microscope. A, A, eyepieces, B, screw to adjust just same to width of eyes, C, screw for coarse adjustment of focus, D, screw for fine adjustment of focus, E, objective, F, stage, G, rectangular traversing movement, H, rotary movement, I, illuminating mirror.

played comes from the sun, a lamp, and an oxyhydrogen flame-light respectively.

microscope-lamp (mī'krō-skōp-lamp), *n.* A special form of lantern, usually provided with a reflector, a bull's-eye lens, and a metallic chimney lined with some poor conductor of heat. Means are provided for adjusting the lamp in any position in order to throw the light upon the object under examination.

microscopic (mī'krō-skōp'ik), *a.* [*< F. microscopique* = Sp. Pg. It *microscopico*, < NL. *microscopicus*, < *microscopium*, microscope: see *microscope*.] 1. Pertaining to a microscope, or having its character or function; adapted to the purposes of a microscope, or to the inspection of minute objects: as, a *microscopic lens*, eyepiece, or stand; *microscopic sight* or vision.

Why has not man a microscopic eye?
For this plain reason, man is not a fly
Pope, *Essay on Man*, l. 193.

Such microscopic proof of skill and power
As hid from ages past, God now displays
Conger, *Tirocinium*, l. 637.

The present limit to microscopic vision is simply the goodness of the objective
Amer. Jour. Sci., 2d ser., XLVIII, 172.

2. Of minute size, so small as to be invisible or indistinct to the naked eye, adapted to or prepared for examination by the microscope as, *microscopic creatures* or particles, a *microscopic object* — 3. Made or effected by or as if by the aid of a microscope, hence, relating to things of minute size or significance; infinitesimal, petty as, *microscopic observations* or investigations, *microscopic criticism*.

So far as microscopic analysis would enable us to decide this question *Todd and Bowman*, *Physiol. Anat.*, II, 301.

4. Characteristic of the microscope or its use as, to observe anything with *microscopic minuteness*; *microscopic definition* of an object — 5. Employing or working with a microscope, or as if with a microscope.

The tree that has stood for centuries bears to the microscopic investigator marks of every winter that has passed over it
Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 103.

Also *microscopical*.

Microscopica (mī'krō-skōp'ī-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *microscopicus* see *microscopic*.] In zool., microscopic animals, microzoans applied to infusorians, rotifers, and other animalcules.

microscopical (mī'krō-skōp'ī-kal), *a.* [*< microscopio* + *-al*.] Same as *microscopic*.

microscopically (mī'krō-skōp'ī-kal-ī), *adv.* [*< microscopical* + *-ly*.] In a microscopic manner or degree, by means of, or so as to require the use of, the microscope as, to examine a plant *microscopically*, an object *microscopically* small.

microscopist (mī'krō-skōp'ist), *n.* [*< F. microscopiste* = It *microscopista*, as *microscope* + *-ist*.] One skilled or versed in microscopy, one who makes use of the microscope.

Microscopium (mī'krō-skōp'ī-um), *n.* [NL., see *microscope*.] A constellation south of Capricorn, introduced by Lacaille in 1752.

microscopy (mī'krō-skōp'ī), *n.* [= F *microscopie* = Sp. *microscopia*; as *microscope* + *-y*.] The act or art of using the microscope, investigation with the microscope as, to be skilled in *microscopy*.

microsection (mī'krō-sek'shon), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + E *section*.] A slice, as of rock, cut so thin as to be more or less transparent, and mounted on a glass in convenient form to be studied with the aid of the microscope.

microseism (mī'krō-sīsm), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *σεισμός*, a shaking.] A slight or weak earthquake-tremor.

We may feel sure that earth tremors or *microseisms* are not confined to countries habitually visited by the grosser sort of earthquake.
G. H. Darwin, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI, 308.

microseismic (mī'krō-sīs'mik), *a.* [*< microseism* + *-ic*.] In *seismology*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of *microseisms*, or very slight earthquake-tremors.

Should *microseismic* observation enable us to say where and where the minute movements of the soil will reach a head, a valuable contribution to the insurance of human safety in earthquake regions will have been attained
J. Múne, *Earthquakes*, p. 304.

microseismical (mī'krō-sīs'mi-kal), *a.* [*< microseismic* + *-al*.] *Microseismic*.

A series of *microseismical* observations.
J. Múne, *Earthquakes*, p. 316.

microseismograph (mī'krō-sīs'mō-grāf), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *σεισμός*, a shaking, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for measuring and recording very slight earthquake-shocks or earth-tremors.

microsismometry (mī'krō-sis-mom'et-ri), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + σεισμός, a shaking, + μέτρον, a measure.*] The measurement or observation of slight earth-tremors.

The account that is given of the labours of Italian observers in the field of *microsismometry* is meagre and unsatisfactory. *Nature*, XXXIX 338.

microseme (mī'krō-sēm), *a.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + σήμα, mark, sign.* see *sema*] In *craniom*, having an orbital index below 84.

The skulls agree with the ordinary Bushman skull in most respects, being *microseme*. *A. Macalister, Jour Anthropol Inst*, XVI 150.

microseptum (mī'krō-sep'tum), *n.*, pl. *microsepta* (-tā). [*NL, < Gr. μικρός, small, + σέπτω, q v.*] A small imperfect or sterile septum or mesentery of an actinozoan. See *macroseptum*.

microsiphon (mī'krō-sī'fon), *n.* See *siphon* and *microsiphonula*.

microsiphonula (mī'krō-sī-fon'ū-lā), *n.*, pl. *microsiphonulae* (-lā). [*NL, < Gr. μικρός, small, + σίφων, a tube, pipe.* see *siphon*] The larval stage of certain cephalopods, as ammonoids, nautiloids, and belemnoids, during which the small tubular siphon or microsiphon makes its appearance. *Hyatt, Proc. Bost Soc Nat Hist*, 1887.

microsiphonular (mī'krō-sī-fon'ū-lār), *a.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + σίφων, a tube, pipe.* see *siphon*] Of or pertaining to a microsiphonula.

microsiphonulate (mī'krō-sī-fon'ū-lāt), *a.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + σίφων, a tube, pipe.* see *siphon*] Provided with or characterized by a microsiphon. *Amer Nat*, XXII 878.

microsiphonulation (mī'krō-sī-fon'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + σίφων, a tube, pipe.* see *siphon*] The formation or the possession of a microsiphon, the state of being microsiphonulate. *Amer Nat*, XXII 878.

microsoma (mī'krō-sō'mā), *n.*, pl. *microsomata* (-mā-tā). [*NL, < Gr. μικρός, small, + σῶμα, body.*] A little body or corpuscle, one of the minute granules embedded in the hyaline plasma of the protoplasm of vegetable cells, and constituting an essential portion of its substance. These granules have a high degree of refringency, and are very deeply stained by hematoxylin.

microsome (mī'krō-sōm), *n.* [*NL, < Gr. μικρός, small, + σῶμα, body.* see *soma*] Same as *microsoma*. *Nature*, XXX 183.

microsomia (mī'krō-sō'mī-ā), *n.* [*NL, < Gr. μικρός, small, + σῶμα, body.* see *soma*] The state of being dwarfed, dwarfishness.

microsomite (mī'krō-sō'mīt), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + σῶμα, body.* see *soma*] One of the smaller permanent or definitive somites or metameres of which an animal body may be composed, a secondary segment, succeeding the primary segments or macrosomites.

microsomic (mī'krō-sō'mit'ik), *a.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + σῶμα, body.* see *soma*] Having the character of a microsomite, relating to microsomites. *Amer Nat*, XXII 941.

microsomite (mī'krō-sō'mīt), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + σῶμα, body.* see *soma*] A mineral related in composition and form to nephelin. It is found in minute acicular hexagonal crystals in the lava of Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

Microsorex (mī'krō-sō'reks), *n.* [*NL, < Gr. μικρός, small, + L. sorex = Gr. ὕρξ, a shrew-mouse.*] A genus of very small North American shrews, of the family *Soricidae* and subfamily *Soricinae*, having 30 teeth. *S. hoyi* is the typical species. *Coues*, 1877.

microspectroscope (mī'krō-spek'trō-skōp), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. spectroscopy.*] A combination of the spectroscope with the microscope, by the use of which it is possible to examine the absorption-bands in minute quantities of a substance. The arrangement ordinarily employed consists of a series of glass prisms in a small tube which is attached above the achromatic eyepiece.

Microstema (mī'krō-spēr'mē), *n.* pl. [*NL, < Gr. μικρός, small, + E. stem, stem.*] A series of monocotyledonous plants, characterized by a perianth which is corolla-like, at least on the inside, by an inferior ovary which is one-celled with three parietal placentae, or rarely three-celled with axillary placentae, and by numerous very small seeds. The series embraces three orders, *Hydrocharitaceae* (the frog-bit family), *Burmanniaceae*, and *Orchidaceae* (the orchid family) including about 5,000 species, 5,000 of which belong to *Orchidaceae*.

Microsphaera (mī'krō-sfē'rā), *n.* [*NL, < Gr. μικρός, small, + σφαῖρα, a sphere.*] Agents of parasitic pyrenomycetous

fungi of the group *Erysiphaceae*. The perithecia, which contains several asci, has several appendages radiating from it like the spokes of a wheel. These appendages are free from the mycelium, and are more or less dichotomously branched at the tips, often in a very beautiful manner. About 50 species are known, of which nearly 20 occur in North America. *M. Ravenelii* is injurious to the honey locust (*Gleditsia*). *M. alni* (the *M. Prætorii* of authors) occurs on various species of *Ceanothus*, *Asplenium*, *Ulmus*, *Syringa*, *Platanus*, *Juglans* and *Carya*, and *M. quercina* is found on various species of oak. See *Erysiphaceae*.

microsporangiothore (mī'krō-spō-ran'jō-fōr), *n.* [*NL, < Gr. μικρός, small, + σπώρα, seed, + θήκη, a case.*] The foliage-leaves which surround or protect the spore-bearing leaves of certain hypothetical archaic cryptogams, and from which the flower of flowering plants may have been evolved.

The origin of this primeval flower from a somewhat fern like Cryptogam, of which the foliage leaves, the envelopes of the spore bearing leaves, the micro and macro sporangiothores had become permanently differentiated in ascending order. *Geddes, Encyc Brit*, XVI 846.

microsporangium (mī'krō-spō-ran'jū-m), *n.*, pl. *microsporangia* (-iā). [*NL, < Gr. μικρός, small, + σπώρα, seed, + σπώριον, q v.*] A sporangium containing microspores, the homologue of the pollen-sac in phanerogams.

microspore (mī'krō-spōr), *n.* [= *F. microspore*, *Gr. μικρός, small, + σπώρα, a seed.*] 1 In bot., an asexually produced spore of small size as compared with others produced by the same species, the homologue of the pollen-grain of phanerogams.

In some of the living club mosses there are two kinds of spores, one being much larger than the other. The larger are known as macrospores, whilst the smaller are called microspores. *Huxley, Physiology*, p. 241.

2 In coal, one of the spore-like elements, of exceedingly minute size, but very numerous, produced through the encystment and subsequent subdivision of many monads.

microsporine (mī'krō-spō-rin), *a.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + σπώρα, seed.*] A genus or class of fungi producing various skin-diseases. *M. furfur*, which produces pityriasis versicolor, consists of hyphae having long articulations intermixed with round spores, and grows between the cells of the epidermis of feeding their rapid degeneration. *M. Audouinii*, so called, produces pelade another skin disease. According to Grunwitz, however, these forms as well as those described as *Achorion* the fungus of favus, and *Trichophyton*, the fungus of tinea, are all the same thing, only differing from one another in size. This difference is attributed to different ages in the food. The *M. diphthericum* of Klebs is a micrococci.

microsporophyll, **microsporophyll** (mī'krō-spō-rō-fil), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + σπώρα, seed, + φῶλλον, leaf.*] The leaf-bearing microsporangium of the heterosporous *Pteridophyta* the homologue of the stamen in phanerogams.

microsporous (mī'krō-spo-rus), *a.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + σπώρα, seed.*] Resembling or derived from a microspore.

Microstema (mī'krō-sfē'rā), *n.* pl. [*NL, < Gr. μικρός, small, + σῶμα, strength.*] In J. D. Dana's classification, the third order of *Mammalia*, composed of the chiroptera, insectivores, rodents, and edentulates. The *Microstema* correspond to the *Insensentes* of Owen, and to the *Ineducabilis* series of placental mammals of Bonaparte and Gill.

microsthenes (mī'krō-sthēn), *n.* A member of the order *Microsthenia*.

microsthenic (mī'krō-sthēn'ik), *a.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + σθένος, strength.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Microsthenia*. *J. D. Dana, Cephalization*, p. 9.

Microstoma (mī'krō-tō-mā), *n.* [*NL, < Gr. μικρός, small, + στόμα, mouth.*] 1 In ichth., a genus of small-mouthed fishes, typifying the family *Microstomidae*, as *M. grandicauda* Cuvier, 1817—2. In *Vermes*, the typical genus of *Microstomidae*. *M. lineare* is an example. Also *Microstomum*.

microstome (mī'krō-stōm), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + στόμα, a mouth.*] In bot., a small mouth or orifice, as that belonging to the capsule of certain mosses.

Microstomidae (mī'krō-stōm'ī-dē), *n.* pl. [*NL, < Gr. μικρός, small, + στόμα, a mouth.*] 1 In ichth., a family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Microstoma*, containing a few deep-sea fishes related to the argenteines and smelts. Also *Microstomatidae*.—2 A family of rhabdocelous turbellarians, typified by the

genus *Microstoma*, having a small extensile mouth near the anterior end of the body, together with laterally ciliated pits. These turbellarians are more remarkably characterized by the separation of the sexes hermaphroditism being the rule in the *Rhabdocela*. They multiply both by ova and by spontaneous fission.

microstructure (mī'krō-strūkt'ūr), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + σῶμα, body.* see *microscopic*, + *E. structure*] Microscopic structure.

This rock has a microstructure very similar to that of many andesites. *Quart Jour Geol Soc*, XLV 198.

microstylar (mī'krō-stī-lār), *a.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + στυλός, pillar.* (see *style*), + *-ar*] In arch., having, pertaining to, or consisting of a small style or column.

Microstylis (mī'krō-stī-lis), *n.* [*NL, < Gr. μικρός, small, + στυλός, dim of στυλός, a pillar.* see *style*] A genus of terrestrial orchids of the tribe *Epulidrea* and the subtribe *Malaxaceae*, characterized by a stem bearing from one to three leaves, and by the new shoots arising from the base of the bulb of the previous year. They are small herbs with broad membranaceous leaves, which are contracted into a sheath or a sheathing petiole, and small, often greenish or yellowish flowers, which grow in terminal racemes. About 45 species are known, which are indigenous to Europe, Asia, and North and South America. *M. ophioglossoides* is the United States, bears the name of *adder's mouth*, which is also extended to the other species. See *adder's mouth*.

microstylospore (mī'krō-stī-lō-spōr), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + στυλός, a pillar, + σπώρα, a seed.* see *stylospore*] A stylospore of small size as compared with others produced in the same species.

microstylous (mī'krō-stī-lus), *a.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + στυλός, a pillar.* see *style*] In bot., having the style small or short and associated with long stamens, as compared with long styles associated with short stamens.

microtasmeter (mī'krō-tā-sm'et-er), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. tasmeter.*] An instrument invented by Edison for detecting and measuring very slight pressures. A rigid iron frame holds a carbon button which is placed between two surfaces of platinum, one stationary and the other movable, and in a device which holds the object to be tested so that, as the object expands, the pressure resulting from the expansion acts upon the carbon button.

microtelephone (mī'krō-tē-lē-fōn), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. telephone.*] A telephone capable of rendering audible very weak sounds.

microtelephonic (mī'krō-tē-lē-fōn'ik), *a.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. telephone.*] Pertaining to the microtelephone.

Microtherium (mī'krō-thē-rī-um), *n.* [*NL, < Gr. μικρός, small, + θήρ, wild beast.*] A genus of artiodactyl ungulate mammals established by Von Meyer upon remains discovered in the Miocene of Europe. The position of the genus is questionable. Owen considered it related to the chevrotains (*Tragulidae*). It probably belongs to the anoplotheriid series. It is also called *Amphimeryx*.

microtherm (mī'krō-thēr-m), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + θερμός, heat.*] A plant of Alphonse de Candolle's fourth physiological group, consisting of those forms which are confined to climates whose mean annual temperature is between 14° and 0° C. They are found on the plains of the north temperate zone in Europe, Asia and North America well northward, and in South America between latitudes 38 and 60° S.

microtome (mī'krō-tōm), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + τομή, a cutting.*] An instrument for making very fine sections or thin slices of objects for microscopic examination.

microtomic (mī'krō-tōm'ik), *a.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. tomia.*] Cutting in fine or thin slices, relating to the use of the microtome or to microtomy.

microtomical (mī'krō-tōm'ī-kal), *a.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. tomia.*] Same as *microtomic*. *Amer Nat*, XXI 110.

microtomist (mī'krō-tōm'ist), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. tomia.*] One who is expert in the use of a microtome. *Microscopist*, XXX.

microtomy (mī'krō-tōm'ī), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + τομή, a cutting.*] The art of preparing thin slices of tissues, in order to study the histological details of organization.

microvolt (mī'krō-vōlt), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. volt.*] A millionth part of a volt.

Microzoa (mī'krō-zō-ā), *n.* pl. [*NL, < Gr. μικρός, small, + ζῷον, animal.*] Microscopic animals, or *Microscopica*, *Microzoaria*.

microzoal (mī'krō-zō-āl), *a.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. zoa.*] Of or pertaining to the *Microzoa*.

formative *-el*, from the adj., AS, etc., *mid*: see

midl-] I. a. 1. Equally distant from the extremes or limits; mean; middling. as, the middle point of a line, the middle time of life

I will go the *middell* way,

And write a boke bytwene the tway
Gower, Conf Amant, Prol

These are flowers

Of *middell* summer, and, I think, they are given

To men of *middell* age
Shak, W T, iv 4 108

That *middell* course to steer,

To cowardice and craft so dear
Scott, Bokeby, l 22

2 Intervening, intermediate

A matter duly prepared, and made ready beforehand, and now lying in a *middell* state, between its first rudiments and decline
Bacon, Physical Tables, vii, Expl

Will, seeking good, finds many *middell* ends

St J Davies, Immortal of the Soul, § 30

3 In *gram* (a) Intermediate between active and passive applied to a body of verb-forms of which the office is more or less distinctly reflexive, or denotes the subject as acting on or for or with reference to itself, often answering to an English intransitive verb. as, *middell* voice, *middell* ending, *middell* tense. Such forms, distinguished by their endings, belonged to the original Indo-European verb, and are retained by some of the extant languages, especially Sanskrit and Greek. In Greek the middle voice (ἡ μέση διαθεσις, μέσος) serves also as passive, except in the future and aorist. (b) Intermediate between smooth (unspirated) and rough (aspirated) as, a *middell* (medial) mute. See *mute* 1, n. — *Middell* ages. See *age*. — *Middell* books, a course of study intermediate between the Elements of Euclid and the Almagest of Ptolemy. — *Middell* C. See *C*. — *Middell* chest. See *chest*. — *Middell* class, that class of the people which is socially and conventionally intermediate between the aristocratic class, or nobility, and the laboring class, the untitled community of well born or wealthy people, made up of landed proprietors, professional men, and merchants in Great Britain commonly subdivided into upper and lower middle classes. In the United States no class-distinction of this nature exists

He [Pitt] looked for support not to a strong aristocratic connection, not to the personal favour of the sovereign, but to the middle class of Englishmen
Macaulay, William Pitt, Earl of Chatham

Middell distance See *distance*. — **Middell English**. See *English* 2. — **Middell genus**. See *genus*. — **Middell Greek**. See *Greek*, 2. — **Middell ground**. (a) In painting, etc., same as *middell distance*. (b) *Naut.*, a shallow place, as a bank or bar. — **Middell Latin**, *latitude*, *meatus*, *mediastinum*, etc. See the nouns. — **Middell part** or *voice*, in music, a part or voice that lies in the middle of the harmony, as the alto and tenor in ordinary music. — **Middell passage**, that part of the middle Atlantic which lies between the West Indies and the west coast of the continent of Africa, as, the horrors of the *middell* passage (referring to the slave-trade). — **Middell post**, in arch., same as *king post*. — **Middell spaces**, in printing, the spaces most used in the composition of type — the three-em (one third) and the four-em (one fourth) of the body. — **Middell States**, the States which originally formed the middle part of the United States, intermediate between New England and the Southern States, namely New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. — **Middell stitching**. Name as *monk's seam*, 1. — **Middell term**, that term of a syllogism which appears twice in the premises but is eliminated from the conclusion. Also called *mean term*.

II. n 1 The point or part equally distant from the extremities, limits, or extremes, a mean

See, there come people down by the *middell* of the land
Judges ix, 37

Beauty no other thing is then a beame

Flash out between the *middell* and extreme

Herriot, Definition of Beauty

It is a point of difficulty to choose an exact *middell* between two ill extremes

Swift, Sentiments of a Ch of Eng Man, II

2 Specifically, the middle part of the human body, the waist

Hir *myddell* snail, hire armes longe and skelndre.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l 358.

Another time [he] was bogged up to the *middell* in the slough of Lochend

Scott, Guy Mannering, viii.

3 An intervening point or part in space, time, or arrangement, something intermediate

I. with capacious mind

Consider'd all things visible in heaven,

Or earth, or *middell*
Milton, P L, ix 603

4 In logic, same as *middell term*. — 5 In *gram*, same as *middell voice*. See I, 3. — **Fallacy of no middle, of undistributed middle, of unreal middle**. See *fallacy*. — **Middell of the road**, an epithet applied, especially in the presidential campaign of 1896, to those members of the Populist party who urged the nomination of a Populist by their party convention and opposed the acceptance of the nominee of the Democratic party said to be derived from the habit, in some parts of the Southwest, of keeping in the middle of the road, the better to protect one's self from enemies lying in ambush. [U S. political slang]. — **The principle of excluded middle** or *third*, one of the properties of negation, according to which there is no individual that is not included either under any given term or under its negative. It may also be stated by saying that the negative of the negative of any term is included under that term. The converse statement that the negative of the negative of any term includes that term is the principle of *contradictum*. These two principles, taken together, define negation

— **Figy. 1. Center, Middell, Middell**. *Center* is a precise word, ordinarily applied to circular, globular, or regular bodies as, the center of a circle, globe, field, but it is used whenever a similar exactness appears to exist as, the center of a crowd. *Middell* regards the person or thing as enveloped or surrounded on all sides, especially by that which is close upon him or it, thick or dense as, in the *middell* of the forest, the waves, troubles, one's thoughts. Except as thus modified by the idea of envelopment or close environment, the old idea of *middell* as meaning the middle point (see Gen 1 6, Josh vii 21, 1 Ki xlii 85) is quite obsolete. *Middell* is very often used abstractly or figuratively, *center* rarely, *middell* never. *Middell* is often applied to extent in only one direction as, the *middell* of the street, of a block of houses, of a string. It is often less precise than *center* compare the *center* and the *middell* of a room.

The pride, the market-place, the crown

And center of the potter's trade

Longfellow, Koramoa, l 66.

Jesus himself stood in the *middell* of them

Luke xiv 36

In the dead vast and *middell* of the night.

Shak, Hamlet, l 2 198

middell (mid'l), *v t*, pret and pp. *middell'd*, ppr *middelling*. [*< ME midlen, < AS midlian (= D MLG midlen = G mitteln = Icel mǫðla = Sw medla*), mediate, *< middele*, middle. See *midle*, n.] 1 To set or place in the middle. Specifically—2 In foot-ball, to kick or drive (the ball) into the middle, so that it may be kicked through the goal [Eng]—3 To balance or compromise. Davies

This way of putting it is *middelling* the matter between what I have learned of my mother's over prudent and your enlarged notions. Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III 214

4 To ascertain or mark the middle of (as of a line), by doubling or otherwise, fold in the middle, double, as a rope

The line you dragged in, when *middell'd*, will serve me to lower you down with. W C Russell, Death Ship, xlv

middell-aged (mid'l-ajd), *a* Having lived to the middle of the ordinary age of man. By a *middell-aged* man is generally understood a man from the age of forty to fifty.

The weak and young Whigs have become *middell-aged*. Blackwood's Mag, Dec, 1821, p 753

middell-class (mid'l-klas), *a* Of, pertaining to, or included in the middle class. See *middle class*, under *middle*, *a*

Commercial members of Parliament and other *middell* class potentates. M Arnold, Culture and Anarchy III. **Middell-class examinations**, in Great Britain, annual examinations held by a university for persons who are not members, ranging from primary to university studies (certificates of efficiency are granted to the successful candidates, and Oxford grants the diploma of associate of arts (A. A.) to those who pass the senior examination. — **Middell-class schools**, in Great Britain, schools established for the higher education of the middle classes, intermediate between primary schools and the great public schools.

middell-earth (mid'l-erth), *n* [*< late ME myddyl erthe, myddyl erthe*, etc., an accented form, as if *< midde + erth*, of *ME midedelerd*, where the second element is not *earth* but *erd*, a region, a globe. See *middelerd*, *middelerd*, *earth* 1.] The earth regarded as placed midway between heaven and hell (the upper and the lower earth or world)

And had oon the feyrest orchard

That was yn alle thys myddyl-erd

MS Cantab Ff II 36, f 129 (Halliwell)

Ther, that art the goostly stoou

Of al holi chirche in myddyl erthe

Hymns to Virgin etc (E E T 8), p 16.

That maid is born of *middell* earth,

And may of man be won

Though there have plied, since her birth,

Five hundred years and one

Scott, Bridal of Triermain, l 9

middleman (mid'l-man), *n*, pl *middlemen* (-men) [= MLG *mittelman* = G *mittelman* (also *mittelsmann*), as *middle* + *man*] 1 One who acts as an intermediary between others in any matter, an intermediate lessee, contractor, negotiator, trader, broker, etc., specifically, one who buys merchandise in bulk to sell it in smaller quantities to other traders or to retail dealers, in Ireland, a lessee of a tract of land who sublets it in parcels at an advanced rate to actual tenants or occupiers, more generally, any one who acts as a buyer and seller, or undertaker for profit, between producers or principals and consumers, users, or executants

An insurance broker is one who acts as a *middleman* between the owners of ships and the underwriters who insure them in shares. Jecons, Money, p 251

Thus we see that the pedlar was the original distributor of the produce of the country — the primitive *middleman* as well as the prime mover in extending the markets of particular localities, or for particular commodities.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I 415

The lands of Bosnia and Herzegovina have been strangely handed over to an Austrian *middleman*, to be administered by him in the name of his master the Turk

E A Freeman, Amer Lects., p 448

2 A man of intermediate rank, a commoner.

The great parliamentary *middleman*. Disraeli

3 In the *fisheries*, a planter — 4 In *negro minstrelsy*, the man who sits in the middle of the semicircle of performers during the opening part of the entertainment, and leads the dialogue between songs. [Properly *middle-man*] **middellmost** (mid'l-most), *a* *superl* [*< middle* + *-most*] Being in the middle, or nearest the middle, midmost

Truth hath a mysterious name, it consists of three letters, the first and the last and the *middellmost* of the Hebrew letters. Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1836), II 65

At the end of a range of trees, I saw three figures seated on a bank of moss. The *middellmost*, whose name was Solitude, sat with her arms across each other.

Steele, Spectator, No 514

middler (mid'l-er), *n* [= D *middeleer* = MLG *mideler* = G *mittler* = Sw *medlare* = Dan *midler*, as *middle* + *-er*] 1† An intermediary, a mediator

Christ is called a corner stone, because he, being here mediator or *middler* between God and men (1 Tim II 5), completh in him the Jews and the Gentiles, and joineth them together. Bible of 1551, note on Isa xxviii 16

2 A member of the middle class in a seminary which has three classes — senior, middle, and junior — as in theological seminaries. [U S]

Five seniors, five *midders* and seven juniors have already signed the constitution.

The Congregationalist, April 1, 1886

middell-rate (mid'l-rät), *a* Mediocre

A very *middell* rate poet. Bunwell, Johnson, I 226.

middell-sized (mid'l-sä'd), *a* 1 Half-sized — 2 Being of middle or average size

We should be pleased that things are so,

Who do for nothing see the show,

And *middell-sized*, can pass between

Life's hubbub safe because unclean

Green, The Spleen

middell-spear (mid'l-spär), *n* The upright beam that takes the two leaves of a barn-door.

Halliwell [Prov Eng]

middell-stead (mid'l-städ), *n* A threshing-floor (which is generally in the middle of a barn). Halliwell [Prov Eng]

middell-weight (mid'l-wät), *n* In *sporting*, a boxer or jockey of intermediate weight, one who is between light-weight and heavy-weight. **middling** (mid'ling), *a* and *n* [*< middle* + *-ing* 2] 1. a 1 Medium in rank, condition, or degree, intermediate, hence, only medium, neither good nor bad, neither one thing nor the other, as, a fruit of *middling* quality

But *middling* folk, who thrir abiding make

Between these two of either guile partake

Sylvestre, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Colonies

A certain *middling* thing, between a fool and a madman

B Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, II 1

It's *middling* classes — such as is in a *middling* way like — as is the best friends to me

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II 540

2 Not in good health, yet not very ill, also, in Scotland, in fairly good health. [Rural]

The children's *middling* — Doctor Merrill sees he thinks they've got past the worst on it

H B Stone, Oldtown, p 589

3 Of medium quality, a specific commercial grade of flour, pork, etc. See *far* to *middling*, under *far* 1. **Middling gossip**, a go between

Or what do you say unto a *middling* gossip,

To bring you ay together at her lodging?

B Jonson, Devil is an Ass, I 3

II n 1 The part of a gun-stock between the grasp and the tail-pipe or ramrod-thimble. E H Knight — 2 That part of a hog which lies between the ham and the shoulder, a side of bacon. [Western and southern U S] — 3 pl In *milling*, the parts of a kernel of grain next the skin of the berry, largely composed of gluten and considered the most nutritious part. In the older methods of milling this was ground as fine as possible together with the starchy part and the bran, and then the whole was bolted to separate the bran. By the newer high milling methods the *middlings* are passed through a purifying machine and reground, forming a very pure flour with larger and more uniform granules than that from the first grinding.

4 pl The coarse particles resulting from milling, intermingled with a certain quantity of bran and foreign matters, used as feed for farm stock, cannulle

middling (mid'ling), *adv* [*< middling, a*] Tolerably, moderately. ['hilly colloq]

Wal, I don't judge him nor nobody. Don't none on us do more than *middling* well.

H B Stone, Oldtown, p 51

He has been a *middling* good governor

The American, VIII 227

middlingly (mid'ling-li), *adv* Passably, tolerably

middlingness (mid'ling-nes), *n.* The state of being middling, mediocrity.

I make it a virtue to be content with my *middlingness*. It is always pardonable, so that one does not ask others to take it for superiority.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxiv

middy (mid'i), *n.*, pl. *middies* (-iz) A colloquial diminutive of *mid*, an abbreviation of *midshipman*.

midethmoid (mid'eth-moid), *a.* and *n.* [*< midl + ethmoid*] Same as *mesethmoid*.

midfeather (mid'ferh'er), *n.* [*< midl + feather*] A hollow horizontal septum in the furnace of a steam-boiler, which, being filled with water, forms a sort of water-bridge, under and over which the flame of the fuel is caused to pass. The midfeather thus adds a very effective heating surface, while retaining the incandescent gases and rendering their combustion more complete before they pass into the cooler flues or tubes of the boiler.

Midgard (mid'gärd), *n.* [*< Icel midgardr*, lit 'mid-yard' see *midden* d.] In *Scand myth*, the abode of the human race, formed out of the eyebrows of Ymer, one of the first giants, and joined to Asgard, or the abode of the gods, by the rainbow-bridge. See *Asgard*.

midge (mij), *n.* [*< ME mydge, mygge, mygge, myge, < AS mycg, mygge, myge, a midge, gnāt, = OS muggā = MD myggh, D mug = MLG mugge, LG. muggē = OHG mucra, muggā, MLG mucke, muck, mygge, mygge, a midge, fly, G mücke, a midge, dial a fly, = Icel my = Sw mygga, mygga = Dan myg, a midge, = Pol. Russ mukha = Bohem macha, a fly, prob. lit 'buzzer' (of the similar lit. sense of *bruce*, a gadfly, and of *humblebee*), akin to G. *muca*, low, cf. also L. *muque*, low (see *muque*), Gr. *μύγω*, mutter, an ult. imitative root. The L. *musca* = G. *muca*, etc., a fly, is not related see *Musca*] 1 A two-winged fly of the order *Diptera* and suborder *Nemocera*, a gnāt or some insect resembling one a popular name applied with little discrimination to many different insects. They chiefly belong to the families *Simuliidae*, *Tipulidae*, *Chironomidae* and *Culicidae*. The term is sometimes specifically applied to the *Chironomidae*. The eggs of some of the last named family, like those of mosquitoes and other gnats, are deposited in water, where they undergo metamorphosis, first into larvae and then into pupae, in which latter state when ripe they rise to the surface, and the imago or perfect insect emerges. See *gnāt*. 2 Something small of its kind, as the fry of fish, a dwarf, a midgel. A very small fish, specifically called *Günther's midge* and *Hypnaptera argentea*, occasionally taken on both the American and European coasts, is supposed to be the fry of a codling of the genus *Phycis*.*

3 A very small one-horse carriage used in the Isle of Wight, England.

midjet (mij'et), *n.* [*< midge + -et*] A little midge, hence, something very small for its kind, a very small dwarf, also, a sprightly small child [Colloq].

Now you know Parson Kendall's a little *midjet* of a man. H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 177

mid-gut (mid'gut), *n.* See *gut* and *mesogaster*. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 67

mid-heaven (mid'hev'n), *n.* 1 The middle of the sky or of heaven.

From mid heaven already she Hath witnessed their captivity. Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iv

2 In *astron.*, the meridian of a place.

mid-hour (mid'our), *n.* 1 The middle part of the day, midday. — 2. An hour between two specified hours.

I lead on then where thy bower O'ershades for these mid hours, till evening rise, I have at will. Milton, l' L., v. 376.

Midianite (mid'i-an-ite), *n.* and *a.* [*< Cf. L. L. Madianita, pl. < Madian, < Heb. Midyan, Midian (see dof)*] 1 *n.* In *Biblical hist.*, one of a wandering tribe or confederation of tribes dwelling in the desert east and south of Palestine.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Midianites.

Midianish (mid'i-an-i'sh), *a.* [*< Midianite + -ish*] Same as *Midianite*.

Middie (mid'i-dē), *n.* pl. [*< NL, < Midas + -ide*] 1 An American family of small platyrrhine quadrumanous mammals, the marionets or squirrel-monkeys. They differ from other monkeys in having 32 teeth, and the same dental formula as man, and in having hands all the digits of which are in the same plane and armed with claws instead of nails, the thumb being not opposable. The tail is long and bushy, and the general aspect is rather that of squirrels than of monkeys. There are many species confined to wooded regions of the warmer parts of America, known as *agoutis*, *outis tamarina*, etc. (See *marionet*). The family is also called *Hapladidae*, *Jacchidae*, and *Arctopitheciidae*.

2 In *entom.*, a small family of large, moderately bristly flies belonging to the tetrachastous

series of brachycerous *Diptera*, with clavate antennae of which the third joint has several segments, typified by the genus *Midas*. There are several other genera and about 100 species. Also *Midandae*, *Midandae*, *Mydasidae*, etc.

mididonet, *adv.* [*< ME, prop a phrase, mid idone mid, with, idone, pp of don, do; used as a noun, doing see done*] Quickly; immediately. *Hallwell*.

Gil is again went ful sone, And al his feren midydones. Gy of Warwick, p. 60.

The cherl bent his bowe sone, And smot a dake midydones. Arthur and Merlin, p. 164

mid-impediment (mid'im-ped'i-ment), *n.* In *Scots law*, an intermediate bar to the completion of a right. *Imp. Dict.*

midland (mid'land), *n.* and *a.* [*< midl + land*] 1. *n.* 1 The interior of a country, especially applied to the inland central part of England, usually in the plural.

Upon the midlands now the industrious Muse doth fall. Drayton, Polyolbion, xlii 1

II. *a.* 1. Being in the interior country, distant from the coast or sea-shore as, midland towns, the midland counties of England.

Mr Grazinglands, of the Midland Counties. Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, vi

2 Surrounded by land, inland, mediterranean [Rare]

There was the Plymouth squadron new come in, Which on the midland sea the French had awed. Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 171

midlayer (mid'lā'er), *n.* In *bol.*, same as *mesoderm*.

midleg (mid'leg), *n.* 1 The middle of the leg.

Then wash their feets to the mid-legs, saying another Psalm. Piousas, Pilgrimage, p. 292

2 In *entom.*, one of the intermediate or second pair of legs of an insect.

Mid-Lent (mid'lent), *n.* [*< Late ME myldent, < midl + Lent*] The middle or fourth Sunday in Lent.

The fryday a for myldent, that was Seynt Cuthberdy's Day. Torkington, Diarie of Eng Travell, p. 1

midlenting (mid'len'ting), *n.* [*< Mid-Lent + -ing*] Same as *mothering*.

The Appointment of these Scriptures upon this Day might probably give the first Rise to a Custom still retained in many Parts of England, and well known by the Name of *Midlenting*, or *Mothering*.

Bourne's Pop. Antiq (1777), p. 329, note

midless (mid'les), *a.* [*< midl, n., + less*] Without middle or core [Rare]

'Tis nought but All, in 't selfe including All, An vn beginning, midless, endless Ball. Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, l 1

mid-main (mid'mān), *n.* The middle of the ocean, a locality far out at sea. *Chapman*.

mid-morn (mid'mōrn), *n.* Nine o'clock in the morning. *Hallwell*. [Prov Eng]

mid-morrow (mid'mor'ō), *n.* The middle of the forenoon, nine o'clock in the morning [Obsoleto or provincial]

It was nought passed yet midmorrow. Gower, Conf. Amant, viii

midmost (mid'mōst), *a.* superl. [*< midl + -most*] Being in the very middle, middlemost, innermost.

The midmost had a gracefu' mien, But the youngest look'd like beauty's queen. The Cruel Brother (Child's Ballads, II 252).

Fool to the midmost marrow of his bones, He will return no more. Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

midnight (mid'nit), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME midnight, midnyght, mydnyght, also middelnigte, < AS. mid-niht (also middelnisht) (= D MLG middernacht = OHG mittunacht, MHG mitnacht, G mitternacht (D MLG midder-, G mitter-, orig dat of the aij) = Icel midnatti = Sw. midnatt = Dan midnat, < mid, middle, + niht, night*] 1. *n.* The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night.

For whonne the Sonne is Rat in the parties, toward Paradyse terrestre, it is thanne *midnyght*, in oure parties o this half, for the rowndenes of the Erthe. Mandeville, Travels, p. 303.

The Iron tongue of *midnight* hath told twelve. Shak. M. N. D., v 1 370

II. *a.* Pertaining to or occurring in the middle of the night, as, *midnight* studies.

We spend our mid day sweat, our *midnight* oil, We tire the night in thought, the day in toil. Quarles, Emblems, II 2

Forth at *midnight* hour he fares, the silent tomb deserting. Constantine and Arles (Child's Ballads, I 306).

Where, by the solemn gleam of *midnight* lamps, The world is poised. Thomson, Castle of Indolence, II 60.

Midnight appointments. See *appointment*. — **Midnight sun.** See *sun*.

midnight (mid'nit), *v. t.* [*< midnight, n.*] To obscure; dim, darken.

It cannot but most *midnight* the soul of him that is fain. Feltham, Resolves, p. 93

mid-noon (mid'nōn), *n.* The middle of the day; noon.

Seems another morn Risen on *mid noon*. Milton, P. L., v 311

mid-off (mid'ōf'), *n.* In *cricket*, same as *mid-wicket off*. See *midwicket*.

mid-on (mid'on'), *n.* In *cricket*, same as *mid-wicket on*. See *midwicket*.

mid-parent (mid'pār'ent), *n.* A hypothetical parent whose stature is taken to be a mean between the actual stature of a father and that of a mother. See the extract.

If we take the height of the father and the height of the mother multiplied by 1.08 — the ratio of male to female stature — draw the mean between the two and call this the height of the *mid parent*, then the height of the child will be nearer to the average of the race than the height of the *mid-parent*. Science, XIII 266

mid-parentage (mid'pār'en-ā), *n.* The character or quality of a hypothetical *mid-parent*.

By the use of this word [*'deviate*] and that of *mid-parentage*, we can define the law of regression very briefly. Galton, Science, VI 270

Midrash (mid'rash), *n.* [*< Heb. midrāsh, commentary, exposition, < dā'ash, tread, frequent, seek, search, apply oneself to*] 1 In *Jewish lit.*, exegesis, interpretation, or exposition of the Hebrew Scriptures. Specifically the word denotes haggadic or free interpretation or exposition of a homiletic, allegorical, and popular nature, interspersed with maxims and ethical sayings of eminent men, and with illustrations drawn from the natural world, as well as from all departments of human learning and experience. (Compare *haggadah*).

2 An exposition or discourse of this kind, or a collection of such expositions or discourses as, the *Midrash* on Samuel, the *Midrash* on the Psalms. In this sense the plural is *Midrashim*, occasionally *Midrashoth*.

Midrashic (mi-drash'ik), *a.* [*< Midrash + -ic*] Of or pertaining to or akin to the *Midrash*, haggadic.

Very few sayings in Greek are quoted in the *Midrashic* literature. Amer Jour Philol, VII 93

midrib (mid'rib), *n.* 1 In *bot.*, the middle (often the only) rib or nerve of a leaf, a continuation of the petiole, extending from the base to the apex of the lamina. See *neration*. — 2 In *apiculture*, the septum or partition between the two sheets of cells which are found in every comb. *Phon*, Diet. Apiculture, Int, p. xiii.

midribbed (mid'ribd), *a.* [*< midrib + -ed*] Furnished with a midrib.

midridit, *n.* [Early mod E *midridde*, < ME *mydryde, mydredt, midriden*, < AS *midrithere, midhrythere, midhrythere, midhryde* (= OFries *midrithere, midredt, midrith* = MLG *midderre*), the membrane inclosing the entrails, < *mid*, middle, + *brother*, *brother*, breast, bosom. A diff word from *midriff*, with which it has been confused.] The membrane inclosing the entrails.

midriff, *midrif* (mid'rif), *n.* [Early mod E. also *midrife, midrife, middryse*, < ME *midrif, midref, mydderefe*, < AS. *midrifu, midrif* (= OFries *midref* = D *midrif* (cf. MD *middeyde, middeyde* = MLG *middeyde*, LG. *middeyde*), the diaphragm, < *mid*, middle, + *hrif* = OFries. *ref*, belly Cf. *midrid*] The diaphragm. See cut at *diaphragm*.

But, sirrah, there's no room for faith, truth, nor honesty in this bosom of thine, it is all filled up with guts and *midrif*. Shak, I Hen IV, iii 8 175

A sight to shake The *midrif* of despair with laughter. Tennyson, Princess, l

mid-sea (mid'sē), *n.* The middle of the sea, the open sea.

Fish that, with their fins, and shining scales, Glide under the green wave, in sculls that oft Bank the *mid sea*. Milton, P. L., vii 403.

midship (mid'ship), *a.* [*< midl + ship*, orig. due to *midships*.] Being or belonging to the middle of a ship: as, a *midship* beam. — **Midship bend**, *midship frame*. Same as *dead-flat*.

midshipman (mid'ship-man), *n.*, pl. *midshipmen* (-men). [So called with ref. to his place or station when on duty aboard ship, which is *amidships* or abreast the mainmast; < *midship-s + man*] 1 A warrant officer in the British navy of the lowest grade of officers in the line of promotion. His special duties are to pass the orders

of the captain and other quarter-deck officers to the crew and to superintend the performance of them.

2. In the United States navy, formerly, an officer of corresponding rank and duties whose designation is now *naval cadet*.—3 In *ichth*, a batrachoid fish, *Porichthys margaritatus* so called from the rows of round luminous bodies along the belly, like the buttons of a naval cadet's coat. The body is naked, and there are several of these conspicuous lateral lines formed of shining pearl like bodies embedded in the skin. The dorsal fin has two spines. The fish is common along the Pacific coast of the United States, and reaches a length of about 15 inches.—*Cadet* midshipman. See *cadet*, 4.—Midshipman's butter. Same as *avocado*.—Passed midshipman, a midshipman who has passed the prescribed examination for promotion.

midshipmite (mid'ship-mīt), *n.* [*< midship-s + mite*], this being substituted for *man*] A very small midshipman [Ludicrous]

Oh, I am a cook and a captain bold,
And the mate of the "Nancy" brig,
And a bo'sun tight, and a midshipmite
W. S. Gilbert, *Yarn of the Nancy Bell*

midships (mid'ships), *adv* [By aphorism from *amidships*.] In the middle of a ship more properly *amidships*

midships (mid'ships), *n. pl.* [*< midship, a*] *Naut.*, the timbers at the broadest part of a vessel

midsummer, *n.* An obsolete form of *midsummer*
midst¹ (midst), *n.* [Only in the phrase *in the midst* and its later variations and extensions, this phrase, early mod. E. also *in the midst*, *in the mids*, in ME. *in the mides*, *in mides* (or *mydes*), being a later extension, with *adv* gen suffix *-es*, of earlier *on midde*, *a midde*, *< AS on middan*, *amid*, the form *mides*, *midde*, *middan* being not orig. a noun, but an *adv* in adverbial construction see *mid*¹, and cf. *amid*, *amidst*.] The middle, an interior or central part, point, or position

Quer lokes all lures to the last ende,
What wull falle of the first furthe to the middes
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I 2242

And Jesus called a little child unto him, and set him in the midst of them
Mat. xviii 2
The king in the midst of his play strooke with a tonnis ball
Coryat, *Cruelities*, I 183

Whole we call that, and perfect, which hath a beginning,
a midst, and an end
B. Jonson, *Discoveries*

In the midst of rigour I would beseech ye to think of mercy
Milton, *Church Government*, II, 'Concl

In my midst of, in the midst of my [Rare]

And in my midst of sorrow and heart grief
To show them feate
Milton, S. A., I 1388

In our, your, their midst, in the midst of us, you, them These phrases have been objected to by some writers on English, but with no good reason

In their midst a form was seen
Montgomery

That in their midst, in our midst, &c. are at odds with the "genius" of our language is an assertion somewhat adventurous. As concerns a substantive, its subjective genitive universally, and its objective genitive, very often, may be expressed prepositively. Love of God, intending 'love emanating from God,' may be exchanged for God's love but we also say, *Plato's commentators*, and the world's end. To come to possessive pronouns, we have no scruples about the objective *do* *his pleasure*, *any thy praise*, *in my absence*, *on your account*, *to their discredit*, *in our de spite*, *his equal*, &c., &c., and with these phrases in our midst is rigidly comparable. With reference to analogical principles in our midst is altogether irreproachable
F. Hall, *Mod Eng.*, p. 60

=Syn. *Amidst* In the midst of, etc. (see *among*), *Center*, etc. See *middle*

midst¹ (midst), *adv* [*< midst*¹, *n.*, itself orig. an *adv*, in connection with a prep.] In the middle

On earth, join all ye creatures to extol
Him first, him last, him midst, and without end
Milton, P. L., v 166

midst² (midst), *prep.* [By aphorism from *amidst*] Amidst

They left me midst my enemies
Shak., Hen VI, I 2 24

Before the seat supreme, from whence a voice,
From midst a golden cloud,
was heard
Milton, P. L., vi 28

midstream (mid'strēm), *n.* The middle of the stream

The midstream 's his I, creeping by the side,
Am shouldered off by his impetuous tide
Dryden, *Tyrannic Love*, II 1

mid-styled (mid'stild), *a.* Having the style intermediate in length between the short-styled and long-styled forms: applied to heterostyled trimorphic flowers.

midsummer (mid'sum'er), *n.* [*< ME midsomer*, *< AS midsomur*, *midesomur* (= MLG. *mid-denomer* = G. *mitsommer* = Icel. *midsumar* = Sw. *midsommar* = Dan. *midsummer*), *< mid*, *mid*, + *summer*, *summer*] The middle of summer, the period of the summer solstice, about the

21st of June (astronomically the beginning of summer), because in Great Britain summer is considered as beginning with May; specifically, midsummer day, June 24th. See *midsummer day*, below. On midsummer eve, or the eve of the feast of St. John Baptist (June 24th), it was the custom in former times to kindle fires (called *St. John's fires*) upon hills in celebration of the summer solstice

As full of spirit as the month of May,
And gorgeous as the sun at midsummer
Shak., I Hen IV, iv 1 102

"On Midsummer next," the dam'sel said,
"Which is June the twenty four"

Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V 412).

Midsummer ale, the feast of midsummer day

And now, next Midsummer ale, I may serve for a fool
Antiquary, Old Plays, X 91 (Nares)

Midsummer daisy Same as *oxeye daisy* (which see under *daisy*).—**Midsummer day**, the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist (June 24th). Various superstitious practices and wild festivities were long observed on this occasion.—**Midsummer madness** (a) The wild and indecorous methods of celebrating midsummer eve formerly common in Europe (b) Lunacy

Why, this is very midsummer madness
Shak., I N., III 4 61

midsummer-men (mid'sum'er-men), *n.* The livelong, *Satum Telephum.* said to have been used by gulls on midsummer eve to test their lovers' fidelity [Local, Eng.]

midsummery (mid'sum'er-i), *a.* [*< midsummer + -y*]. Of or pertaining to midsummer

A species of golden rod with a midsummery smell
The Century, XXIX 108

mid-superior (mid-sū-pē'ri-or), *n.* In *Scots law*, one who is superior to those below him and vassal to those above him *Imp. Dict.*

Midterranean (mid-tē-rā'nē-an), *a.* [*< mid + terranean*, substituted for *Mediterranean*] Same as *Mediterranean*

North ward [bounded] with narrow Midterranean Sea,
Which from rich Europe parts poor Africa
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The colonies

midvein (mid'vān), *n.* [*< mid + vein*] In bot., same as *costa* See *neration*

Leaves [of *Mues*] 1 to many (sometimes 2) ranked, usually with a midvein
Underswood, Bull III State Laboratory, II 12

midward (mid'wārd), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. midward*, *< AS middweard*, toward the middle, *< midde*, middle, + *-ward*, *E-ward*] *a.* Situated in or toward the middle

II n. The middle part

This chanon took his cole with harde grace,
And leyde it aboven on the midward
Of the cross let

Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, I 170

He standing at the head in the midward of the saddle here.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I 30

midward (mid'wārd), *adv* [*< midward, a*] In or toward the middle

mid-watch (mid'wōch), *n.* *Naut.* (a) The period of time from midnight to 4 A. M. (b) The officers and men on duty during that time. See *watch*

midway (mid'wā), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME mydwage*, *mydwage* = D. *midweg* = MLG. *midwech* (cf. G. *mittelweg* = Sw. *midlag* = Dan. *middlevej*), *< mid* + *way*] *I. n.* 1 The middle, the midst

The Ile of Crete is right in the mid weye
Mandeville, Travels, p. 31

O pity and shame, that they who to live well
Entered so fair should turn aside to tread
Paths indirect, or in the mid way faint!
Milton, P. L., XI 681

2 A middle way or manner, a mean or middle course between extremes

No midway

'Twixt these extremes at all
Shak., A and C, III 4 18

II. a. Being in the middle of the way or distance, middle

The crows, and choughs, that wing the midway air,
Show scarce so gross as beetles. Shak., Lear, IV 6 18

midway (mid'wā), *adv* [= MLG. *midweghe*, *midweges* = Dan. *midvejs*, from the noun] In the middle of the way or distance, half-way.

He will to morrow with his trumpet call,
Midway between your tents and walls of Troy,
To rouse a Grecian that is true in love.
Shak., I and C, I 3 278.

She saw him rashly spring,
And midway up in danger cling
Moore, *Lalla Rookh*, Fire-worshippers.

midwicket (mid'wik'et), *n.* In *cricket*, a fielder who stands nearly abreast the bowler, at some distance to the right or left (See diagram under *cricket*). *Midwicket on* or *mid-on* stands to the left of the batsman who is striking, *midwicket off* or *mid-off* to his right

midwife (mid'wif), *n.*; *pl.* *midwives* (-wivz). [*< ME midwife*, *mydwife*, *midwif*, *mydwif*, *mydwif*, *medwufe*, *medewe*, prob. *< AS *midwif* (not recorded), *< mid*, with, + *wif*, wife, woman; cf. Sp. *Pg. comadre*, a midwife, *< con*, *< L cum*, with, + *madr*, *< L mater*, mother, *G. beifrau*, a midwife's assistant (*< also* I) *midchelpen*, assist, *< mede*, with, + *helfen*, help, *G. mithelfer*, an assistant, *< mit*, with, + *helfer*, helper. Owing to the disappearance of the prep. *mid*, this element in *midwife* has not been commonly understood, and an etymology based on the ME form *medewe*, taken as *< mede*, E. *medd*, reward, + *wife*, woman (as if 'a woman who serves for pay'), has been in favor. This etymology, which is impossible for other reasons, is not supported even by the ME form *medewe*, which is explainable as a mere variant spelling of *midwife*] A woman who assists women in childbirth

The midwife wonderd, and the women cried
'O, Jesus bless us, he is born with teeth!

Shak., 3 Hen VI, v 6 74

Midwife toad, the obstetrical toad or water frog, *Alytes obstetricans*. See *Alytes*

midwife, midwife (mid'wif, -wiv) *v.* *pret* and *pp* *midwifed*, *midwived*, *ppr* *midwifing*, *midwiving* *I. intrans* To perform the office of midwife

II. trans 1 To assist in childbirth

Without this ubiquity, how could she be seen at harvest, wiping the faces of reaping monks whilst she is elsewhere burning villages, or in a rich abbey *midwiving* an abbot? *Brevint*, Saul and Samuel at London (1674), p. 80 (*Latham*)

2 To aid in bringing into being by acting the part of a midwife, assist in bringing to light

If it be a Dream, you shall be the Interpreter, or midwife it into the World
N. Bacon, tr. of Colloquia of Erasmus I 194

midwifery (mid'wif-ri or mid'wif-ri), *n.* [*< midwife + -ry*] 1 The practice of obstetrics, the practice of assisting women in childbirth

A general practitioner, in large midwifery practice
O. W. Holmes, *Mod. Essays*, p. 137

2 Assistance at childbirth or in production

Hearty fruits and too ambitious flowers,
Scorning the midwifery of tipping showies
Stepney, To the Earl of Carlisle

midwifish (mid'wif-ish), *a.* [*< midwife + -ish*] Like a midwife, pertaining to a midwife, or to the duties of a midwife

midwinter (mid'win'ter), *n.* [*< ME midwinter*, *mydwinter*, *< AS midwinter*, *middewinter* (= OFries. *midwinter* = MLG. *midwinter*, *medeunter* = G. *mitwinter* = Sw. *Dan midwinter*), *< mid*, *mid*, + *winter*, *winter*] The middle or depth of winter, the usual time of greatest winter cold, specifically, in English literature (winter being reckoned from the 1st of November in Great Britain), the period of the winter solstice, the 21st or 22d of December (which is astronomically the beginning of winter)

mist, *r. t.* [*< ME mien, myen*, *< OF mieu*, *< ML. *muare*, pound into pieces, a crumb, *< L mica*, a crumb see *muc*¹] To pound into small pieces, crumb, crumble (*ath. inq.*, p. 239)

misl de palma [Sp. *scio mal*², *de*² *palm*²] Palm-honey See *coquito*

mien (men), *n.* [Formerly also *mein*, *meane*, *mech*, *mine*, = MI *myne*, D. *mine* = G. *mine* = Sw. *min* = Dan. *min*, *< F. mine*, air, look, mien, *< It. mina*, Olt. *mena*, behavior, carriage, deportment, mien, *< minare*, *< ML. minare*, also *menare*, conduct, lead, carry, follow up, drive, *< L. minari*, threaten see *menace* and *mine*²] A person's air, manner, or expression of countenance, look, bearing, appearance, carriage

Her rare demeanour, which him charmed
So farre the meane of shepherds to excel
Spenser, F. Q., VI ix 11

No persons must appear here in the European dress, and as a Christian is known by his mien, no strangers dare go out of the streets they are used to frequent
Pococke, Description of the East, I 19

The elder dame
Was of majestic mien, with calm dark eyes
Bryant, Tale of a Loudland

=Syn. Aspect, demeanor, deportment, port
mier, *n.* [*< ME muer*, *myere*, *myour*, *myour*, *< OF muer*, *meur*, *< ML. micatorium*, a pestle, *< *muare*, pound see *muc*] An instrument for breaking or pounding anything, a pestle

mievot, *r.* An obsolete variant of *muc*
miff (mif), *n.* and *a.* [*< I. G. (?)* or *G. dial muf*, sullenness, G. *muff*, mustiness, *muffen*, sulk, pout see *muff*²] *I. n.* A fit of petulant displeasure, a feeling of slight anger or resentment [Colloq.]

When a little quarrel or *miff*, as it is vulgarly called, arose between them *Fielding*, *Tom Jones*, III 6. (*Davies*.)

II a Vexed; offended, angry [Rare.]

Being *miff* with him myself

W. Taylor, *Memoirs* by *Robbards*, I 477 (*Davies*.)

miff (mif), *v. t.* [*< miff, n*] To give a slight offense to, displease nearly always in the past participle as, she was somewhat *miffed*. [*Colloq.*]

might¹ (mit), *n* [*< ME myghte, myghte, miht, myht, mygt, also maught, macht, maht, < AS miht, meht, meht, mæht, maht = OS maht = OFries macht = D maht = MLG macht = OHG MHG maht, G macht = Icel mattr (Icel also makt, mekt = Sw maht = Dan magt, after G) = Goth mahta, power, might, with abstract formative -t (-u-) (cf the adj. AS meahht, macht, powerful, possible, = Goth mahta, possible), from the root of may¹ (AS magan, ind may), be able, have power see may¹.] 1. The quality of being able, ability to do or act, power, active personal force or strength, physical or mental. as, a man of *might*, the *might* of intellect*

Than thei armed hem that were in the Castell with all theire myght, and com oute in all haste

Merlin (E E T S), II 232

Bring him back again to me,

If it lie in your might

Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V 194)

To the measure of his might

Each fashions his desires

Wordsworth, *Rob Roy's Grave*

2 Power of control or compulsion, ability to wield or direct force, commanding strength as, the *might* of empire

He her unwaras attacht, and captive held by might

Spranger, F Q, IV ix. 6.

Cleopatra

submits her to thy might

Shak, A and C, III 12 17

3 Physical force, material energy

Whirlpools and storms with circling arms invest,
With all the might of gravitation blest

Pope, *Dunciad*, II 318.

With might and main, with the utmost strength or bodily exertion

Toward Wirestre he com with myght and mayn.

Rob of Brunne, p 56

With might and main they chased the murderous Fox

Dryden, *Cock and Fox*, I 749

might² Pretent of may¹

mighty (mit'ful), *a* [*< ME myghtful, mihtful, mihtful, etc (= G machtvoll), < might¹ + -ful*] *Mighty*, powerful

Thou mightfull makor that markid vs and made vs

York Plays, p 3.

My lords, you know, as know the *mighty* gods

Shak, Tit. And. IV 4 5

mightfulness (mit'ful-nes), *n* [*ME myghtfulness, < mightful + -ness*] The quality of being mighty, strength, power

mightily (mi'ti-ly), *adv* [*ME myghtly, mygt-ly, < AS mihtiglice (= OS mahtiglice = MLG mechtlich, adj), < mehtig, powerful see mighty and -ly²*] 1 In a mighty manner, by great power, force, or strength, vigorously, vehemently, earnestly

Myne enemies myghtly me assay

Hymns to Virgin, etc (b. E T S), p 70

And he cri'd mightily with a strong voice, saying, Babylon the great is fallen

Rev xviii 2.

And do as adversaries do in law,
Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends

Shak, I of the S, I 2 279

2. Greatly, in or to a great degree; very much [Now only colloq.]

To my h. use, where D Gaudon did talk a little, and he do mightily acknowledge my kindness to him

Pepys, *Diary*, Sept. 23, 1668.

This gentleman deals mightily in what we call the irony

Steele, *Spectator*, No 488

mightiness (mi'ti-nes), *n* 1. The state or attribute of being mighty, power, greatness, also, high dignity

In a moment see

How soon this mightiness meets misery!

Shak, *Hen VIII*, ProL, I 30

2 A title of dignity particularly in the phrase *their High Mightinesses* the States-General of the Netherlands

Will 't please your mightiness to wash your hands?

Shak, T of the S, Ind. II 78

A great tract of wild land, granted to him by *their High Mightinesses* the Lords States General

Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p 179

3. Great degree, great amount

To shew the mightiness of their malice, after his holy soul departed, they perced his holy heart with a sharpe spear

Sir T. More, *Works*, p 1260

mightless (mit'les), *a*. [*= D. magtelooe, machtelooe = MLG machtelos, machtilos = MHG. maktlos, G. machtilos = Icel mättlauss = Sw. magtlos = Dan. magtelos, < might + -less.*] *Powerless.*

The rose is *myghtless*, the nettille spredis ouer fer

Rob of Brunne, p 280.

There is nought more *myghtless* than man

The Academy, March 3, 1883, p 143.

mightly (mit'li), *a* [*< ME myghtly (= Icel mättlygr), < might + -ly¹*] *Mighty*

He shuld gretter lorde be.

More pusaunt, ful myghtly, and ryght gret

Then any of hys kyured in contra.

Rom. of Parthenay (E E T S), I 212

mighty (mi'ti), *a* [*< ME myghty, myghty, mihty, magty, etc, < AS mihtig, mahtig, meahhtig (= OS mahtig = OFries mechtich, machthich = D magtig, machtig = MLG. mechtich = OHG mahtig, maktic, MHG mehtic, G machtig = Icel mättigr, contr mättikr, mättikan, mättikr = Sw. magtig = Dan mægtig = Goth mahtiga), powerful, possible, < miht, meahht, might. see might¹, n.] 1 Possessed of or endowed with might, having much ability, strength, or power, eminently strong, powerful, or great. as, a *mighty* conqueror; a *mighty* intellect, a man *mighty* in argument*

The *myghty* King of Macedoyne mooste was adouted
Of any wight in the worlde

Alexander of Macedoine (E E T S), I 400

And I will bring you out from the people with a
mighty hand, and with a stretched out arm

Ezek xx 34

A certain few named Apollos, born at Alexandria, an eloquent man, and *myghty* in the scriptures

Acts xviii 24

He stood, and questioned thus his *myghty* mind

Pope, *Iliad*, xlii 137

No *myghter* armament had ever appeared in the British Channel

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xviii.

2. Marked by or manifesting might, very great, important, or momentous; of uncommon force, consequence, size, number, etc

Hire *myghty* treasures of hire sonnyashe horses,
Unbroiden, hangen al aboute hire eeres

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv 816.

If the *myghty* works which have been done in thee had been done in Sodom, it would have remained until this day

Mat xi 23

There arose a *myghty* famine in that land

Luke xv 14

We were encounter'd by a *myghty* rock

Shak, C of E, I 1 102

The greatest News about the Town is of a *myghty* Prize that was taken lately by Peter Van Heyn

Howell, *Letters*, I vi 22

Stand farther off yet
And mingle not with my authority,
I am too *myghty* for your company

Fletcher (and another), *Prophets*, v 2

Job and his three Friends had a *myghty* sense of God and Providence and the Duties of Religion upon the minds

Stillington, *Sermons*, II ix

And from his blazon'd baldrick slung
A *myghty* silver bugle hung

Tennyson, *Lady of Shalott*, III

High and mighty See *high* = *Syn* 1 Sturdy, robust, pulesant, valiant — 2 Vast, enormous, immense huge, stupendous, monstrous, violent, vehement, impetuous

mighty (mi'ti), *adv* [*< myghty, a*] In a great degree, very, exceedingly as, *mighty* wise; *mighty* thoughtful [*Colloq.*]

A lacquer'd Cabinet, some China-ware
You have 'em *myghty* cheap at Pekin fair

Prior, *Daphne and Apollo*

There is a probability of succeeding about that fellow that is *myghty* provoking

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, IV 8

mignard, **mignard** (min'yär), *a* [*Also minard, < OF mignard, F. mignard, with suffix -ard, equiv to mignon, delicate, pretty, a person beloved see mignon Cf mignonette*]

Delicate, dainty, pretty

Love is brought up with those soft *mignard* handlings,
His pulses lies in his palm

B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, I 2

mignardise, **mignardise** (min'yär-diz), *n* [*Also minardise, < OF mignardise, F. mignardise, < mignard, delicate see mignard*]

Delicate, daintiness, kind usage; fondling, wantonness

Entertain her and her creatures too
With all the *mignardise* and quaint carresses
You can put on them

B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, II 1

mignardise, **mignardise** (min'yär-diz), *v. t* [*Also minardise, < mignardise, n, as if < mignard + -ize.*] To render mignard or delicate, soothe

Wanton spirits that did *mignardise*, and make the language more dainty and feminine

Howell, *Letters*, IV 19

mignon, **mignon**, *n* and *v* See *mignon*¹.

mignonette (min-yo-net'), *n* [*< F. mignonette, the flower so called, dim. of mignon, delicate,*

pretty, gracefully pleasing: see *mignon*¹.] 1 A well-known plant, *Roseda odorata*, native in northern Africa. Its racemes of small greenish-white flowers with prominent brown anthers are not showy, but the plant is a universal favorite in gardens on account of its fragrance. In ordinary culture it is an annual, but it is naturally shrubby, and by proper care can be made to thrive for several years in the form of tree-mignonette. The perfume is best extracted by enfleurage.

2 Some other species of the genus *Roseda*. The white mignonette, *R. alba*, a tall plant with white scentless blossoms, has sometimes been cultivated. The wild or dyer's mignonette, *R. huteola*, is better known as dyer's-wood or yellow-wood. See dyer's-wood — Jamaica mignonette. See Lawsonia — Mignonette lace. See lace — Mignonette netting, a simple kind of netting used for window-curtains. *Bot. of Needlework* — Mignonette pepper, in cookery, pepper unground, or ground very coarse. — Mignonette-vine, a plant, *Madia elegans*, from Pacific North America. (Eng.) — Tree-mignonette, a plant of any common variety of mignonette trained in an erect form and prevented from flowering early by having the ends of the shoots pinched off

migraine (mi-grän'), *n* Same as *megrin*

migrainous (mi-grä'nus), *a*. [*< migraine + -ous*] Pertaining to or caused by *megrin*. as, *migrainous* vertigo

The various forms of headache — dyspeptic, *migrainous*, neuralgic, cerebral. *Lancet*, No 3432, p 680

migrant, *n* An obsolete form of *megrin*

migrant (mi'grant), *a* and *n* [*= Fg migrante, < L migran(t)-s, ppr of migrare, migrate, remove see migrate*] I. *a* Changing place, migratory

For now desire of *migrant* change holds sway

The Century, XXXI 116

II. *n* 1 One who migrates, a wanderer

The unhappy *migrants* may be, if not magnificently, at least hospitably, entertained

Foots, *The Minor*, Ded

2. In *zool*, specifically, a migratory animal, as a bird

These are true *migrants*, but a number of other birds visit us occasionally, and can only be classed as stragglers

A. R. Wallace, *Distribution of Animals*, I 19

migrate (mi'grät), *v. i.*, pret and pp. *migrated*, ppr *migrating* [*< L migratus, pp of migrare, (> It migrare), move from one place to another, remove, depart, migrate, perhaps, connected with meare, go. Cf emigrate, immigrate.*]

To pass or remove from one place of residence or habitat to another at a distance, especially from one country or latitude to another; in a general sense, to wander

Those truly home bred and genuine sons of the soil who have never *migrated* beyond the sound of Bow bells

W. Irving, *Sketch Book* p 379

= *Syn. Migrate, Emigrate, Immigrate* To *migrate* is to change one's abode, especially to a distance or to another country, emphasis being laid upon the change, but not upon the place of departure or that of stopping, and the stay being generally not permanent. *Emigrate*, to migrate from, views the person as leaving his previous abode and making a new home, *immigrate*, to migrate into, views him as coming to the new place. The Arab *migrates*, the European coming to America is an *emigrant* to those whom he leaves, and an *immigrant* to the Americans. *Migrate* is applicable to animals the other terms are generally used of the movements of men

migration (mi-grä'shon), *n* [*< F migration = Pg migração = It migrazione, < L migratio(n)-, < migrare, pp migratus, migrate see migrate*]

1 The act of migrating, change of residence or habitat, removal or transit from one locality or latitude to another, especially at a distance. Among animals, the most extensive and regular migrations are performed by birds during spring and fall, and in a general way along meridians of longitude, the vernal migration being northward, the autumnal southward. This is ordinary or equatorial migration. In cold and temperate latitudes of the northern hemisphere nearly all insectivorous birds perform migration. Some, as sandpipers, which breed only in high latitudes, may be dispersed during their migration over a great part of the world. Others, as swallows, are noted not only for the extent but for the rapidity and regularity of their movements, their arrival and departure being capable of prediction with considerable accuracy. The migration of many water fowls is scarcely less notable in the same respects. Migration seems to be determined, primarily and chiefly, by conditions of food-supply, but this does not fully account for the apparently needless extent and the wonderful periodicity of the movement, nor for the fact that individuals sometimes return to exactly the same spot to breed again, after passing the winter perhaps thousands of miles away. Migrations of mammals are more irregular than those of birds, less definitely related to latitude and longitude, and more obviously dependent upon food supply. Such are the excursions, often in enormous hordes, of various arctic animals, as lemmings and other rodents, reindeer, musk-oxen, foxes, etc. Such movements do not appear to be specially related to reproduction. Many fishes migrate from and back to the sea, ascending rivers to spawn, as is notably the case with anadromous fishes of the salmon and herring families, with eels the case is reversed, with many fishes the catadromous migration is between deeper and shallower, or colder and warmer, salt water. Periodical migration is also marked with certain insects. Thus, *Anomia placidus*, the milkweed-butterfly, migrates southward in the fall to hibernate in the pine woods of

the southern United States. The faculty which enables or compels animals to migrate has been named the "instinct of migration", but the phrase is rather a statement of fact than an explanation of the phenomenon, except in so far as this instinct may be regarded as originating in and being highly developed from the simple necessity of moving about to secure food.

All our adventures were by the fireside, and all our migrations from the blue bed to the brown.

Goldsmith, Vicar

Adventures that beguiled and cheered
Their grave migration. Wordsworth, Excursion, vii

Our remote forefathers must have made endless earlier migrations as parts of the great Aryan body, as parts of the smaller Teutonic body. But our voyage from the Low Dutch mainland to the Isle of Britain was our first migration as a people. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 31

2 A number of animals migrating together, the total of the individuals or species which perform any particular migration, also, the time or period occupied in migrating — St. Change of place, removal

Such alterations, transitions, migrations, of the centre of gravity, and elevations of new islands, had actually happened. Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth (Latham)

4t. Residence in a foreign country, banishment

Wo is me, too too long banished from the Christian world, with such animosity, as if it were the worst of enemies, and meet to be adjudged to a perpetual migration. Bp Hall, Invisible World, The Epistle

Bathic migration, migration of fishes from one depth of water to another, vertical or altitudinal change of habitat in the sea distinguished from equatorial migration

The fishes of any region may find water of suitable warmth by moving north or south along the shores of the continent, or by changing to waters of less or greater depth. The former may be called equatorial, the latter bathic migration. Bathic migration is the most common. Goode, Menhaden

Equatorial migration, ordinary meridional migration from or toward the equator. See def 1

migrationist (mī-grā'shon-ist), n. [*migration* + -ist] One who or that which migrates

The descendants of previous ages of migrationists. Jour. Anthropol. Inst., XVII, 180

migration-station (mī-grā'shon-stā'shon), n. A station or post for observing facts concerning the migration of birds

Migration-stations now exist in every state and territory of the Union excepting Delaware and Nevada. Science, IV, 374

migration-wave (mī-grā'shon-wāv), n. The migration of many birds simultaneously, so that they appear at once at a given place in great numbers in comparison with those that go before or come after, the height of the migration of a given species. Cones

migrator (mī-grā-tor), n. [*LL migrator*, a wanderer, < *L migrare*, pp *migratus*, migrate see *migrate*] One who or that which migrates

These wild migrators. The New Mirror (1848), II, 121

migratory (mī-grā-tō-ri), a. [= *F. migratoire* = *Sp It migratorio*, as *migrate* + -ory] 1 Given to or characterized by migration, roving or removing from place to place, unsettled as, the pastoral tribes of uncivilized men are generally migratory, to lead a migratory life

Yet, sweet Nightingale!

From the warm breeze that bears thee on, alight

At will, and stay thy migratory flight

Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, v

The same species is often sedentary in one part of Europe, and migratory in another

A. R. Wallace, Distribution of Animals, I, 20

2 Pertaining or relating to migration or to a tendency to migrate

This purpose is sometimes carried on by a sort of migratory instinct, sometimes by a spirit of conquest.

Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., II, 2

Migratory animals, those animals whose instincts prompt them to remove from one place to another at the regularly recurring changes of season or of their natural means of subsistence — Migratory cells, white blood corpuscles which, by means of the amoeboid movement of their protoplasm, penetrate the walls of the blood vessels and wander independently in the tissues, particularly the connective tissue. — Migratory locust. See *locust*, 1

— Migratory pigeon, the passenger-pigeon. See *Ectopistes*, and cut under *passenger-pigeon*

migrenet, n. A Middle English form of *megrin*

Mihelmeset, n. A Middle English form of *Michaelmas*

mihrab (mih-rāb'), n. [Ar, praying-place] A niche, or sometimes merely a decorated slab, in one of the interior walls of a mosque, marking the direction of Mecca, to which the faithful ought to turn in prayer. In the niche a copy of the Koran is usually kept, and in front of it the imam stands when he leads the congregation in prayer

mihri, mihri. Obsolete forms of *mighty*, *mighty*
mikado (mī-kā-dō), n. [Jap, lit. 'exalted gate' (like the *Sublime Porte*, applied to the Sultan of Turkey), < *ma*, exalted, + *kado*, gate] The

Emperor of Japan, sometimes erroneously spoken of as the spiritual emperor. See *shogun*.

Mikania (mī-kā'nī-ā), n. [NL (Willdenow), named after J. C. Mikani, a Bohemian botanist (1709-1844)] A genus of composite plants of the suborder *Tubuliflorae*, the tribe *Lupatoriacae*, and the subtribe *Agerateae*. The principal characteristics are an involucre of four slightly unequal bracts, four flowered heads which are racemed or panicle, and pappus with very numerous scabrous bristles arranged in one row. The plants are shrubs or herbs, which are almost always climbing or twining, with opposite leaves, and small white, flesh-colored, or pale yellowish heads. About 140 species have been enumerated, but they may probably be reduced to 100. They are natives of the warmer parts of America, with the exception of one species, which is found in Asia and tropical Africa. *M. scandens*, the climbing hempweed, is a high twiner, with cordate somewhat deltoid or hastate leaves and heads of pale flesh colored flowers in dense cymes, climbing over copse along streams. It ranges through the eastern and southern United States into Mexico and to Brazil. *M. Guaiac* is one of the guaco plants of tropical America.

mikelt, a and n. A Middle English form of *mickle*

mil (mil), n. [*L mille*, a thousand] A unit of length used in measuring the diameter of wires, equal to 1001 of an inch — Circular mil, a unit of area used in measuring the areas of cross sections of wires, equal to 7854 of a square mil

mil. An abbreviation of *military*

milager (mī-lā-j), n. See *mileage*

Milanese (mī-lan-ēs' or -ēs'), a and n. [*It Milanese* (< *L Mediolanensis*), < *Milano*, < *L Mediolanum*, the city now called Milan] I, a Of or belonging to Milan or the people of Milan, a city of northern Italy, or to the province or the former duchy of Milan

II, n *sing* and *pl* A citizen or citizens of Milan — The Milanese, the territory of the former duchy of Milan in northern Italy

milalite (mī-lā-rīt), n. [*Milar* (the Val Milar, in Switzerland, where it was supposed to occur, the true locality, however, has been found to be Val Gruf) + -ite] A silicate of aluminum and calcium, allied in composition to petalite. It occurs in colorless or greenish hexagonal (perhaps pseudohexagonal) prisms

milcel, v t. See *milch*

milch (milch), a. [*ME milche*, *melch*, < *AS mele*, *melece*, *meolce* (= *LG milke* = *OHG MHG melch*, *G melk* = *Icel milki*, *myólkur*), giving milk, < *neol*, milk see *milk*] 1 Giving milk, furnishing milk as, a milch cow, now applied only to domestic animals, and chiefly to cows
Take two milch kine, on which there hath come no yoke. I Sam. vi, 7

2t Milky said of plants

He m [plants] both melch in veer novelles grene

Both nought to feed. Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. 18) p. 99

3t Yielding liquid, distilling drops (namely, tears) [Poetical and rare]

The instant burst of clamour that she made,
Unless things mortal move them not at all,
Would have made much the burning eyes of heaven,
And passion in the gods. Shak., Hamlet, II, 2, 640

milch-wench (milk h'wench), n. A wet-nurse

Such exceptions were made against all but one country
milch wench, to whom I was committed, and put to the breast. Steele, Tatler, No. 15

milch-woman (milk h'wum'an), n. A wet-nurse [Rare]

We find not above fifty one to have been starved, except helpless infants at nurse, being caused by carelessness, ignorance, and infirmity of the *Milch women*. J. Graunt, quoted in Ribton-Turner's *Vagrants* and *Vagrancy*, p. 168

milchy (mīl'chi), a. [*< milch* + -y. Cf *milky*]

1 Milk-giving, abounding in milk

There milchy goats come freely to the palle
Sir T. Hawkins, tr. of Odes of Horace, Epode, xvi (Davies)

2. Milky, as an oyster

mild (mild), a. [*ME mild*, *milde*, *myld*, < *AS milde* = *OS mildi* = *OFries milde* = *D mild* = *MLG LG milde* = *OHG milts*, *MHG milte*, *G mild*, *milde*, *mild*, = *Icel mildr* = *Sw Dan mild*, *mild*, gentle, = *Goth *milds* (or *mildow* ?) (in comp. *unmilds*, without affection), perhaps = *L molis* (if that be taken as reduced from orig. **molvis*, **molvis*), soft, gentle (see *moll*², *mollify*, etc.) Otherwise akin to *OBulg. milu*, compassionate, *Russ miluit* amiable, kind, *Pol Bohem mily*, dear, = *Lith. melas*, dear cf *Gr. μελινχος*, kind, *Skt. mard*, be gracious, pity] 1 Possessing softness or gentleness of disposition, soft-mannered, kindly disposed, good-tempered

So gainly a god and of goste mylde!

Allegorical Poems (ed Morris), II, 728

O, he was gentle, mild and virtuous!

Shak., Rich. III, I, 2, 104

2. Exercising gentleness in conduct or action; not harsh or unfeeling; considerate, conciliatory.

To smooth his fault I should have been more mild.

Shak., Rich. II, I, 2, 240

3 Marked by softness or kindness; gentle in character, method, or appearance, manifesting or expressing mildness, mollifying; tranquil, placid as, mild words or manners; a mild rebuke, a mild aspect

Rushing sound

Of onset ended soon each mildrer thought.

Milton, P. L., VI, 98.

Ab' dearest friend! in whom the gods had joined
The mildest manners with the bravest mind

Pope, Iliad, xiv, 908

4 Gentle or moderate in force, operation, or effect, not harsh or irritating, emollient, bland, genial as, mild medicine, mild winds, a mild remedy

The folding gates diffused a silver light,

And with a mildrer gleam refresh'd the sight

Addison, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph*, II

5 Moderate in quality or degree, of mitigated force, weak in kind, free from harshness or roughness, hence, not hard to endure, manageable, etc. as, mild fruit, mild dissipation, mild efforts

This horror will grow mild, this darkness light

Milton, P. L., II, 220

O! pass more innocent, in infant state,

To the mild limbo of our father's fate

Pope, Dunciad, I, 288

'Upon a mild declivity of hill

Byron, Child Harold, IV, 67

Modena, Roman, and Sardinian (oak) are what the work men call *milder* in character — that is to say they are easier to work, and a little less hard. Lardner, Timber, p. 84

6 Hence, now, not having gained the taste that comes by keeping said of malt liquors as, mild ale — 7 See the quotation

A body which can have its form permanently changed without any flaw or break taking place is called *mild*. Encyc. Brit., VI, 812

[*Mild* forms the first element in a number of compounds of obvious signification. For example, *mild flavored*, *mild looking*, *mild mannered*, *mild spirited*, *mild tempered*] *Mild steel*. See *steel* — To draw it mild. See *draw* = *Syn. Bland*, *soft*, etc. (see *gentle*), tranquil, soothing, pleasant, pacific

mildt (mild), n. [*ME milde* (= *OHG milts* = *Icel mildr*), mildness, < *mild*, a] Mildness, gentleness

Phy on the cruel crabbed heart

Which was not move'd with *milde*

Gosseigne, Complaint of Philomene (ed Arber).

mildt, v. [*ME*, < *AS mildtan*, become mild (cf *gemildtan*, *gemiltan*, make mild, pity see *milse*), < *mild*, mild see *mild*, a] I, intrans. To become mild

II, trans 1 To make merciful — 2 To pity, pardon. Halliwell

milden (mīl'du), v. [= *Dan mildne*, as *mild* + -en] I, intrans. To become mild, grow less severe, stringent, or intense, soften as, the weather gradually mildens. Imp. Diet

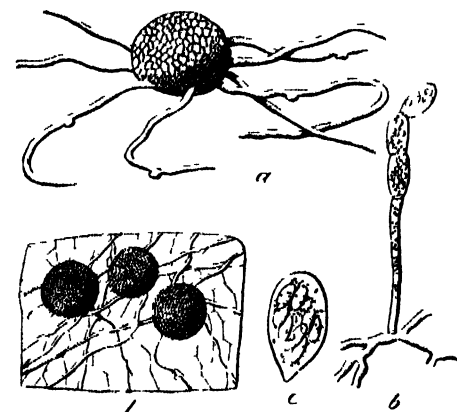
II trans To render mild, in any sense, make less severe, stringent, or intense, soften

The political tone is also mildened in the revision

Lowell, Among my Books, ad ser., p. 215

mildernixt, n. A coarse linen used for sail-cloth. Draper's Dict

mildew (mīl'dū), n. [Early mod E also *mel-dew*, < *ME mildew*, *milden*, *medew*, honey-dew, also blight, < *AS milda*, **mik dāw*, *mele-dāw* (= *D meclāw* = *MLG melclow* = *OHG*



Powdery Mildew magnified

1 *Uromyces communis* upon the epidermis of the leaf of *Lupinus perennis*; 2, the sporocarp and mycelium; 3, conidia bearing hyphae; 4, an ascus containing eight ascospores

militou, MHG. **milou**, G **mehltau** = Sw. **myösl-dagg** = Dan **meldag**—the form **mele-**, D **meel-**, etc., simulating **milu**, etc. = E. **meal**), honeydew, < ***mile** (= Goth. **milth** = L. **mel** = Gr. **μέλι**, **μέλι-**), honey (> **milac**, **mylac**, **milac**, **mylac**, **melac**, honeyed, sweet, mellow, = Icel **milski**, a honeyed drink), + **dew**, dew. The first element is disputed, the word having early perished in independent use, but no other explanation than that here given is plausible.] 1. A minute parasitic fungus which frequently appears on the leaves, stems, and various other parts of plants or other decaying organic substances as



The Downy Mildew of the Grape (*Peronospora viticola*), magnified

a white frost-like down, or in spots or with various discolorations. The name is more properly restricted to the *Erysiphaceae*, or powdery mildews, and the *Peronosporaceae*, or downy mildews. The *Uredineae*, of which *Puccinia graminis*, the corn mildew of England, is the type, are more properly rusts. (See **rust**, **Uredineae**.) The mildews are among the most destructive fungi known. *Peronospora viticola* is the very destructive American downy mildew of the grape, and *Uromyces campylopus* of which the so-called **Oidium Tuckeri** is the conical form, is the powdery mildew of the grape. *Phytophthora infestans* is the downy mildew of the potato, causing the disease known as **potato rot**. *Erysiphe communis* is a very common mildew on various *Leguminosae*, *Ranunculaceae*, etc. The so-called mildew of linen is produced by a species of *Cladophorium*. See *Cladophorium*, *Erysiphaceae*, *Peronospora*.

2. A state of decay produced in living and dead vegetable matter, and in some manufactured products of vegetable matter, such as cloth and paper, by the ravages of very minute parasitical fungi.

The Lord shall smite thee with mildew Dcut. xxviii 22
One talks of mildew and of frost Cooper, Yearly Dist. Cas

Mildew mortification, gangrenous ergotism
mildew (mil'dü), *n* [*< mildew, n*] I. *trans*
To taint with mildew

He mildews the white wheat, and hurts the poor creature of earth Shak, Lear, iii 4 123
It detains books at the Custom House till the pages are mildewed Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi

II *intrans* To become affected with mildew
mildew-bronze (mil'du-bronz), *n* Bronze in which is imitated the effect of aging on bronzes long buried in the ground

mildewy (mil'dü-i), *a* [*< mildew + -y*] Affected by or abounding in mildew, moldy
mildly (mil'dli), *adv* [*< ME mildlich, mildliche, < AS mildlice (= D mildijk = MLG mildelich = MHG mildliche, G mildlich = Icel mildlika = Sw mildeliken = Dan mildelig), < milde, mild = mild and -ly*] In a mild manner or degree, softly, gently, tenderly, not roughly or violently, moderately

mildness (mil'dnes), *n* [*< ME mildenes, < AS *mildnes (= OHG mildnessa), < milde, mild = see mild and -ness*] The state or quality of being mild, in any sense of that word, gentleness of disposition, manner, action, or effect, moderateness of quality or character, placidity, softness, yieldingness

mild-spoken (mil'dsp'kn), *a* Mild in speech [Colloq.]

mile (mil), *n* [*< ME mile, myle, < AS mil = D mijl = MLG mile, IAG mile = OHG mila, mila, MHG mile, G meile = Icel mila = Sw Dan. mil = OF mille, mile, F mille = Pr Sp mila = Pg milha = It miglia, < ML mila, milia, fem sing, a mile, < L mille, see passuum, a mile, lit a thousand steps mille, pl milia, milia, a thousand, passuum, gen. pl. of passus, a step = see pace*] An itinerary measure, modified from that of the Romans, which was equal to 1,617 English yards used in the British empire, in the United States, and, formerly, in most European countries. The ordinary or statute mile is equal to 8 furlongs = 320 perches or poles = 1,760 yards = 5,280 feet, it was rendered legal by a statute of the thirty-fifth year of Elizabeth's reign, which prohibited building within three miles of London. This mile was probably intended to be about the length of a minute on the earth's surface, but the perch of which it is an exact multiple, already existed. The square mile is 640 square chains or 640 acres. The nautical or geographical mile has been variously defined see phrase below. The medieval English mile (divided into 10 furlongs) was equal to 5,610 feet or 2,015 meters. The old London mile was 5,000 feet. The miles of continental Europe were of the most various lengths, and mostly represented, as it would seem, multiples of some modified Roman mile. The ancient Scottish mile was 1,976 yards = 1 1/2 English miles, the Irish mile, 2,240 yards = 1 3/4 English miles (11 Irish miles being 14 English miles). The Welsh mile was nearly

4 miles English. The following table shows the values of some of the principal miles in meters

Italian Miles	Meters.	German Miles—continued	Meters.
Reggio	1593	Hanover	7419
Modena	1589	Saxony	9062
Genoa	1488	Brunswick	7419
Lombardy	1785	Baden	8989
Naples	2220	Austria	7587
Rome	1489		
Tuscany	1662	Other Miles	
Sicily	1858	Castile	1892
Malta	1612	Portugal	2068
		Greece	1292
Geographical	7420	Holland	5847
Prussia	7532	Denmark	7538
		England	1609

I hold for all the god that ever God made,
Abide you in a broad wide bi a large mile
William of Palerne (E T S), i 1732.
A merry heart goes all the day,
You sad tires in a mile a.

Shak, W T, iv 2 (song)
He had ridden five Staffordshire miles
Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V 349).

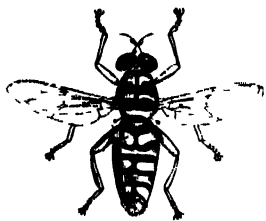
Geographical or nautical mile, a mile variously defined as (1) the mean length of a minute of latitude = 6,082.06 feet, (2) the length of a minute of the meridian corresponding to the radius of curvature of the particular latitude, varying from 6,045.95 feet at the equator to 6,107.85 feet at the poles, and (3) the length of a minute of longitude on the equator = 6,087.15 feet. To remove all uncertainty, the United States Coast Survey has adopted the value of the nautical mile as equal to one sixtieth part of the length of a degree on the great circle of a sphere whose surface is equal to the surface of the earth. This value gives one nautical mile = 6,080.27 feet, which is very nearly the value of the Admiralty knot (6,080 feet) adopted by the British Hydrographic Office.—**Three-mile limit, belt, or zone** (also called the *marine belt*), in international law, that part of the margin of the high seas which is within the jurisdiction of the nation possessing the coast, originally determined by the circumstance that, at the time this limit became generally recognized, a marine league approximated fairly to the distance at which cannon on the shore would serve to command the water. 1 Whart. Dig. Int. Law, 114, § 32

mileage (mil'aj), *n* [Formerly also *milage*, < *mile + -age*] 1 Length, extent, or distance in miles, the total or aggregate number of miles of way made, used, or traversed as, the *mileage* of highways or waterways in a country, the *mileage* of a railroad-line, the *mileage* of a year's traffic on a railroad, or of travel through a country.—2 An allowance or compensation for travel or conveyance reckoned by the mile, especially, payment allowed to a public functionary for the expenses of travel in the discharge of his duties according to the number of miles passed over as, the *mileage* of a sheriff, circuit judge, or member of Congress or of a legislature

Private travellers can obtain permission to make use of (post horses) on payment of small *mileage* dues

II *O Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p 52
mile-post (mil'pöst), *n* A post set up to mark distance by miles along a highway or other line of travel

Milesia (mi-lë'si-ä), *n* [NL] A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Syrphidae*, founded by Latreille in 1805. It is composed of large, robust, nearly naked species, black or yellowish brown, with yellowish thoracic and abdominal markings. The genus is mostly developed in southeastern Asia and the East Indian archipelago, but two European species are known, and one, *M. ornata*, is North American



Ornate Syrphid (*Milesia ornata*)

Milesian (mi-lë'shan), *a* and *n* [*< L Milesius, < Gr Μηλιεύς, of or pertaining to Miletus, < Μηλιός, > L Miletus, Miletus see def*] I. *a* Pertaining to Miletus, an ancient city of Caria, on the Ionic coast of Asia Minor, or to its inhabitants

II. *n* A native or an inhabitant of the ancient Ionic city of Miletus in Asia Minor

Milesian (mi-lë'shan or -zhan), *a* and *n*. [After *Milennius*, < *Milennius*, a fabulous king of Spain] I. *a* Pertaining to Ireland or the Irish race. See II.

II. *n* A native of Ireland; a member of the Irish race so called from the tradition of an ancient conquest and reorganization of the country by two sons of Milesius, a fabulous king of Spain. It is supposed that the legendary race of Milesians were the same as the Scots who conquered Ireland in prehistoric times.

mile-stone (mil'stön), *n*. A stone or pillar set up along a highway or other line of travel to mark distance in miles

The second *mile-stone* fronts the garden gate
Cowper, Retirement, i 490

mileway (mil'wä), *n*. 1. A measure of time: the third part of an hour, or twenty minutes.—2. Five degrees of angular measurement.

As I have said, 5 of these degrees make a *mileway*, & 3 *mileways* make an hour. Chaucer, Astrolabe, i § 16

milfoil (mil'föil), *n* [*< ME milfoil, < OF milfoil, mirfueil, mirfueil, millefueil, m., millefueille, F millefeuille, f., = Pg. milfolhas = It. millefoglio, millefoglio, < L. millefolium, neut., millefolia, f., milfoil, lit. (like Gr χιλιόφυλλον, milfoil), 'thousand leaves,' so called from the abundance of its leaves, < mille, a thousand, + folium, leaf = see mil² and foil¹* Cf *trefoil, quatrefoil, cinquefoil*, etc.] A composite herb, *Achillea Millefolium*, also called *yarrow*. It is distributed throughout the northern hemisphere, and is found on roadsides, in dry pastures, etc. It is a grayish green plant, a foot or two high, the leaves bipinnate and very finely divided, the heads in a crowded corymb, their short rays white, sometimes rose colored. Medicinally the milfoil is a mild aromatic tonic and astringent. A *moschata*, the musk-milfoil, a native of the mountains of central and southern Europe, is cultivated in Switzerland as a food for cattle. The name is sometimes extended to other plants of the genus.—**Water-milfoil**, one of various water plants with finely dissected leaves, chiefly of the genus *Myriophyllum*. The hooded water milfoil is the bladderwort, *Utricularia vulgaris*

millet, *n* [L, pl of *milum* see *Milum*] Millet, millet-seed.

They stamp their *milas* as we do spice, temper with fresh water and salt, and make rolls thereof Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 650

miliary, *n* [*< ME miliare, < L miliarium* (see *def*)] In *Rom antiq* and later, a tall narrow vessel for drawing and warming water. used in baths

A *miliary* of lede, the bothom brasse
Aunde the fettes sette it so withoute
The fourmes, and the fire ther undre passe
Palladius, Husbandrie (E T S), p 40

miliaria (mil-i-ä'-ri-ä), *n* [NL, < L *miliaria*, fem of *miliaris*, belonging to millet = see *miliary*] 1 In *pathol*, *miliary fever*—2 In *ornith*, an old name of the corn-bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*, as that of a bird which feeds upon millet. It is taken by some authors as a generic name of this bunting and its near relatives

miliary (mil-i-ä'-ri), *a* [= F *miliare* = Sp *Pg milhar* = It *miliare*, < L *miliaris*, of or belonging to millet, < *milum*, millet = see *millet*] Resembling millet-seeds, especially in size (about one or two millimeters in diameter), accompanied by formations of this size. as, *miliary glands*, *miliary tuberculosis*, *miliary fever*. See *gland, tuberculosis, fever*

millicet (mi-lës'), *n* [*< F milice, militia* see *militia*] Militia, in a general sense

The two-and-twentieth of the prince's age is the time assigned by their constitutions for his entering upon the public charges of their *milice*

Sir W Temple, War in the Low Countries

Millobatis, *n* See *Mylobatis*

Miliola (mi-li-ö-lä), *n* [NL, < L *milium* millet = see *Milum*] A genus of imperforate foraminifera, typical of the family *Miloidae*. The minute fossil tests or shells occur in immense numbers in some strata, being the chief constituent of the *miliolite* lime stone of the Paris basin, for example

Miloidae (mi-lö-i-ä), *n* pl [NL, < *Mihola + -idae*] A family of foraminiferous rhizopods, typified by the genus *Mihola*. They have the test imperforate, normally calcareous and porcelaneous, sometimes incrustated with and, under starved conditions (for example in brackish water) becoming chitinous or chitino-arenaceous, and at alyssal depths occasionally consisting of a thin, homogenous, imperforate silicious film

milioliform (mi-lö-i-ä-förm), *a*. [*< NL Mihola + L forma, form*] Same as *milioline*

milioline (mi-lö-lin), *a* [*< NL Mihola + -ine*] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling the *Miloidae*; or a subfamily *Miloidinae*: as, a *milioline* chamber or character

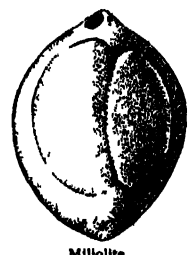
Abounding near the shores of almost every sea are some forms of the *Miloidine* type, so named from the resemblance of some of their minute fossilized forms to millet-seeds
W B Carpenter, *Micros*, § 462.

miliolite (mil-i-ö-lit), *a* and *n* [*< NL Mihola + -ite*] I. *a*. *Miholitic*.

II. *n* A fossil milioline foraminifer.

miliolitic (mil-i-ö-lit'ik), *a*. [*< miliolite + -ic*] Of or pertaining to miliolites; containing or consisting of miliolites: as, *miliolitic* chalk.

milit. An abbreviation of *military*
militancy (mil-i-tan-si), *n*. [*< militan(t) + -cy*] The condition of being militant; a state of warfare or conflict.



Miliolite

All humane life, especially the active part, is constituted in a state of continual *militancy*.

W. Montague, *Devout Essays*, I x. 7

It is not uncheering to look back upon a time when the nation (England) was in a normal condition of *militancy* against social injustice.

Proude, *Sketches*, p 172

militant (mil'i-tant), *a* [= *F militant* = *Sp* *Pg* *It. militante*, < *L. militans* (-s), ppr. of *militare*, serve as a soldier: see *militate*] 1 Fighting, warring; engaged in warfare, pertaining to warfare or conflict.

At which command the powers *militant* moved on
Milton, *P L*, vi. 61

In silence

2. Having a combative character or tendency; warlike

The *militant* nature of legal protection is seen in the fact that it is a replacing of individual armed force by the armed force of the state, always in reserve if not exercised.

H. Spencer, *Prin of Sociol*, § 522.

Church militant. See *church*.

militantly (mil'i-tant-ly), *adv* In a militant or warlike manner

militar (mil'i-tär), *a* [*< L. militaris* see *military*.] Military

Although he were a prince in *militar* virtue approved
Bacon, *Hist Hen VII*

Instruct the noble English heirs
In politique and *militar* affairs

B. Jonson, *Underwoods*, I xlii

militarily (mil'i-tär-ly), *adv* In a military or warlike manner, by military force, from a military point of view

Austria is at this moment, under the treaty [of 1856], *militarily* occupying two provinces of Turkey in order to reform them

N A Rev, CXXVII 396

militarism (mil'i-tär-izm), *n* [*< F militarisme* = *Sp militarismo*, as *militar*, *militar-y*, + *-ism*] The military spirit, addiction to war or military practices, the maintenance of national power by means of standing armies

The principles of Port Royal found some supporters before monarchism and *militarism* had crushed the life out of the nation

Encyc Brd, VII 676

Monarchy, aristocracy, *militarism* we could not have if we would, we would not have if we could

A D White, *Century's Message*, p 19

Who can say that the democracy will not in some sudden impulse of economy or aversion to *militarism* prematurely reduce the army and navy, and lay the Empire open to aggression from every side?

Nineteenth Century, XX 311

militarist (mil'i-tär-ist), *n* [*< militar*, *militar-y*, + *-ist*] 1 One devoted to military affairs; one proficient in the art of war

You're deceived, my lord, this is Monsieur Parolles, the gallant *militarist*—that was his own phrase—that had the whole theory of war in the knot of his scarf, and the practice in the chape of his dagger

Shak, *All's Well*, iv 3 161

2 One who is in favor of a standing army, one who advocates a warlike policy

military (mil'i-tär-ry), *a* and *n*. [*Formerly also militar*, = *F. militaire* = *Sp. Pg militar* = *It. militare*, < *L. militaris*, rarely *militarius*, of or belonging to soldiers or war, warlike, < *miles* (*milit-)*, *OL miles*, a soldier] *I. a* 1 Having the position or character of a soldier, pertaining to soldiers; suitable to, characteristic of, or performed by soldiers; soldierly as, a *military* man, a *military* department or disposition

He will maintain his argument as well as any *military* man in the world

Shak, *Hen V*, iii 2 86.

Was this your discipline and faith engaged,
Your *military* obedience?

Milton, *P L*, iv 955

Though courageous in brawls and duels, he knew nothing of *military* duty

Macaulay, *Hist Eng*, vi

2 Relating or pertaining to war, to the art of war, or to an armed force, adapted to or connected with a state of war; martial, warlike, belligerent; as, the *military* art; *military* glory, *military* history, *military* equipment; a *military* expedition The *military* resources of a country include both army and navy, and the phrase *military office* has been legally construed to apply to both, but in ordinary language *military* is used only in relation to the land forces, as distinguished from the naval or sea forces

Both were ambitious of *military* glory, and showed capacity for attaining it

Prescott, *Ford and Isa*, ii. 25.

A *military* force, whether intended to operate on land or at sea, exists primarily for purposes of war

J R. Soley, *Blockade and Cruisers*, p. 231

3 Warlike in method or practice; having relation to the usages or purposes of war; connected with or dependent upon the use of armed force. opposed to *civil* as, a *military* despotism, *military* government; a *military* execution.

Abbreviated *mil.*, *milit*

Bureau of Military Justice. See *bureau*.—**Military architecture.** See *architecture*.—**Military art,** the art of war (*a*) *Tactical*, relating to the order and arrangement

to be observed in the management of an army when it is to march, to engage an enemy, or to be encamped (*b*) *Technical*, including the composition, fabrication, and application of warlike machines, and the practice of military engineering in the erection of offensive and defensive works for the protection of an army, a city, or a country. This branch also comprises the topographical surveys, the building of pontoon and other bridges, the protection and construction of roads, telegraph lines, railroads, etc., necessary to the operations of an army in the field.

—**Military band.** See *band*.—**Military ceremonies.** See *ceremony*.—**Military commission.** See *commission*.—**Military courts,** the courts of chivalry and courts martial.

—**Military drum,** the side-drum or snare-drum.—**Military engineering,** fever, etc. See the nouns.—**Military feuds.** See *feud*.—**Military Knight of Windsor.** Same as *Windsor Knight* (which see, under *knight*).—**Military law,** the body of rules and ordinances prescribed by competent authority for the government of the military state, considered as a distinct community (*shop*) Military law in the United States consists of the Rules and Articles of War, and other statutory provisions for the government of persons subject to military control, to which may be added the unwritten or common law derived from the usage and custom of military service.

—**Military mast.** See *mast*.—**Military music,** martial music suitable for a military band and for use in connection with military evolutions.

—**Military offenses,** offenses which are cognizable by a court martial.—**Military system,** the rules, regulations, forms, etc., prescribed for the organization and administration of an army in the field or in garrison or camp.

—**Military tenure,** a tenure of land on condition of performing military service.—**Military testament,** in *hom* law, a nuncupative will, by which a soldier might dispose of his goods without the forms and solemnities which the law requires in other cases.—**Statute of military tenures,** an English statute of 1680, which abolished knights service and some of the abuses and exactions of military tenures.—**Syn Warlike,** etc. See *martial*.

II. n. Soldiers generally, soldiery; officers of the army commonly with the definite article as, the occasion was enlivened by the presence of the *military*

My lord going to the "Trumpet," in the Cockpit, a white hall, an house used by the *military* in his time as a young man

Thackeray, *Henry Esmond*, I 14

militate (mil'i-tät), *v i*, pret and pp *militated*, ppr *militating* [*< L. militatus*, pp of *militare*, (> *It. militari* = *Pg Sp. militar* = *F. militer*), be a soldier, < *miles* (*milit-*), a soldier. see *military*] 1 To be in conflict or at variance, come into collision

Against everything which *militated* with the doctrines or ceremonies of his church, he hailed his anathemas

Whipple, *Ess. and Rev*, II 90

Hence—2 To stand in array, have weight or force, as in determining anything: followed by *against*, and permissibly by *in favor of* as, these facts *militate against* (or *in favor of*) your theory

Multiplicity of talents has too often *militated against* the due fulfillment of some special bent

W Sharp, D G Bonnett, p 1

militation (mil-i-tä'shon), *n* [*< L* as if **militatio* (-n), < *militari*, pp *militatus*, serve as a soldier: see *militate*] A fighting, warfare, state of conflict

Repentance doth not cut down sin at a blow, no, it is a constant *militation*, & course of mortification

The Morning Exercise Methodized, p 374

militia (mi-lish'ä), *n* [*Formerly milice*, < *F milice* = *Sp Pg milicia* = *It. milizia*, < *L. militia*, military service, the soldiery, < *miles* (*milit-*), a soldier] 1† Military service, warfare

Another kind of *militia* I had then theirs.

Rastler

2 Soldiery, militants collectively. [Rare]

Know then unnumber'd spirits round thee fly,
The light *militia* of the lower sky

Pope, *R of the L*, I. 42

Hence—3 The whole body of men declared by law amenable to military service, without enlistment, whether armed and drilled or not

[U S]

It has been necessary to call into service, not only volunteers, but also portions of the *militia* of the States by draft

Lincoln, in Raymond, p 349

The regular army is supported and controlled by the federal government, but each state maintains its own *militia*, which it is bound to use in case of internal disturbance before calling upon the central government for aid

In time of war, however, these *militias* come under the control of the central government.

J Fiske, *Amer. Pol Ideas*, p 98.

4 A body of men enrolled and drilled according to military law, as an armed force, but not as regular soldiers, and called out in emergency for actual service and periodically for drill and exercise

The feudal array of the middle ages was properly a *militia*, and the first proceeding of modern warfare consisted in the gradual adoption of permanent and regular troops, which superseded the *militia*.

militiaman (mi-lish'ä-man), *n*, pl *militiamen* (-men). One who belongs to the organized and armed *militia*

militiater (mi-lish'ä-tät), *v i* [*< militia* + *-ate*2 *Of militate*] 1 To levy or raise troops, maintain a standing army

We continue to *militate*, and to raise light troops

Walspole, To Mann, Nov 16, 1759. (Dames.)

2 To fight as a soldier

The *militating* spirits of my country

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, III 177 (Dames.)

Milium (mil'i-um), *n* [*NL* (Tournefort, 1700), < *L. milium*, millet: see *milk*] 1 A genus of grasses of the tribe *Agrostideæ* and the subtribe *Stipeæ*, characterized by an ovoid glume, rigid or hardened about the caryopsis, and an awnless flowering glume. They are annuals or perennials, with flat leaves and a compound panicle of one flowered spikelets. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of Europe, temperate Asia, and North America. The genus bears the common name of *millet grass*. *M. effusum*, widely spread through the northern hemisphere, is a tall handsome grass which thrives in dense shade. Its herbage is relished by cattle, and its seed by birds.

They have the seed of *Milium* in great abundance

Hakluyt's Voyages, I 104

2. [*I c*] In *pathol*, an affection of the sebaceous glands, caused by retention of their secretion in the form of pearly or yellowish-white little globular bodies embedded in the skin and projecting slightly above its surface.

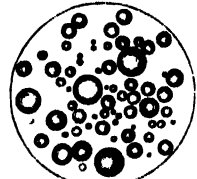
Milium is a minute white tumour, about the size of a millet seed, which is mostly situated at or near the free edge of the lid

J S Hild, *Dis. of Eye*, p 682

Milium (mil-i-u'si), *n* [*NL* (Lesschenault, 1832), named after J. Milium Votolinas, a horticultural writer of the 16th century.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Anonaceæ*, the custard-apple family, type of the tribe *Miliumæ*. It is characterized by having the outside petals small, and the interior ones much larger, flat, and converging at the apex. Seven or eight species are known, natives of eastern India, and perhaps of Australia. They are low or medium sized trees, with flowers almost always axillary, either solitary or in clusters, and with the petals often transparent.

Milium (mil-i-u'si), *n* pl [*NL* (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Milium* + *-æ*] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Anonaceæ*, typified by the genus *Milium*. It is characterized by stamens which are loosely imbricated, and with the connective slightly or not at all dilated beyond the conspicuous dorsal cells of the anthers. There are 11 genera and about 65 species, all indigenous to the tropics.

milk (milk), *n* [*< ME milc*, *mylk*, *melle*, *mule*, < *AS meole*, *meoluc* (not **miele*) = *OFries melok* = *D meik* = *MLG I G meik* = *OHG miluh*, *MHG milch*, *milch*, *G milch* = *Icel mjólk* = *Sw mjolk* = *Dan melk* = *Goth miluks*, *milk*, *cf I meig* = *OBulg mluko* = *Pol Bohem mluko* = *Serv mljeko* = *Russ moloko* = *Wendish mloko*, *mlauka* (all prob borrowed from or modified according to the Teut, having *k* for the reg *g*) (cf *W llaith*, *L lar* (-t) = *Gr zála* (ζαλακ-), *milk*, of diff origin: see *lactate*, etc., *galaxy*, etc.), derived from a common Indo-Eur verb, namely, *AS melcan* (pret *mealt*, pp *molcan*) = *D. melken* = *MLG I G melken* = *OHG melchan*, *MHG melchen*, *melken*, *G melken* = *Goth *milkan* (not recorded), a strong verb partly displaced by, or merged in, a later weak verb, *F milk* = *OFries melka* = *Icel mjólka*, etc., depending on the noun, *cf* *OBulg mluka*, *mlusti*, etc., = *Russ melziti* = *Lith mlusti* = *L. mulgere* = *Gr apélazein*, *milk*, = *Skt √marj* = *Zend √marj*, stroke, rub. Hence *milk*, *v*, and *milk*, *a*.] 1 A white or bluish-white liquid secreted by the mammary glands of the females of the class *Mammalia*, and drawn from their breasts for the nourishment of their young. It is opaque, with a slight peculiar odor and a bland sweetish taste. Its chemical constituents in different mammals are qualitatively alike, but quantitatively vary much, not only in different species, but also in different individuals, or even at different times in the same individual. The amount of water varies from about 80 to 90 per cent, the residue being composed of albuminoids (casein and lactoprotein), fat, milk sugar, and certain salts (chiefly phosphates). Under the microscope it appears as a clear transparent fluid, in which a large number of minute globules are suspended. When allowed to rest, these globules rise to the surface, forming a yellowish stratum, the cream, which consists mainly of the fat, mixed with some casein and retaining some serum. In the cow about 5 per cent of the milk is cream, in the human female less, in the mare scarcely more than 1 per cent. By churning, the globules unite to form butter, leaving the buttermilk, which is essentially a solution of milk sugar, with the salts and some casein and butter. The milk from which cream is separated is *skimmed milk*, which when left to itself (if not too cold) develops, from the action of a certain bacterium, lactic acid, which separates the casein in a coagulated condition called *curd*; the same effect is produced by some other acids and by rennet, the prepared inner membrane of the stomach of a calf. The liquid separated from the coagulum is called *whey*, and contains chiefly



Drop of Milk showing fat globules (highly magnified)

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milk-sugar and some salts. Cheese is prepared by coagulating milk with rennet, allowing the whey to separate, and adding salt to the curd. The specific gravity of both cows and human milk is about 1.030. Human milk is always alkaline, cow's milk either alkaline or acid, while the milk of carnivora is always acid. Milk represents a complete or typical food, in which all the constituents necessary for maintaining the life and growth of the body are present. In rare instances milk, in greater or less abundance, is secreted by the mammary glands of the adult human male.

*Milke before wine, I would twere mine,
Milke taken after, is poisons daughter*
Quoted in *Habeas Book* (E. & T. S.), Index, p. 100

She bath'd her body many a time
In fountains fill'd with milk
Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, VII, 297)

2 Anything resembling milk in appearance, taste, etc., as the juice of the cocoanut and the sap of certain plants (see *latex*)

Thou (squills) that in hills growe or places colde
Have littl milke
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. & T. S.), p. 124

At the time when the contents of the berry (wheat) are in the condition technically known as *milk*
Ure, Dict., IV, 163

3 The spat before it is discharged from an oyster — 4 A slight cloudy opacity occurring in some diamonds

Cloudy imperfections known in the trade as "*milk*" or "*salt*."
Ure, Dict., II, 24

Blue milk (a) Milk deprived of its cream skimmed milk. It has a faint bluish tinge. [Colloq.] (b) Milk which has undergone a special fermentation caused by a microbe, *Bacterium cyanogenum*, which causes it to assume a blue color. — **Bristol milk**, a mixed beverage of which sherry is the chief ingredient

Plenty of brave wine, and above all *Bristol milk*
Pepys, Diary

A rich brewage made of the best Spanish wine, and celebrated over the whole kingdom as *Bristol milk*
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., III

Condensed milk, milk preserved by the addition of sugar with or without other ingredients and subsequent reduction by evaporation to a half or a fourth of its bulk, sometimes even to dryness. — **Fatry's milk**, a peculiar milky secretion produced by the mammary glands of infants for some days after birth. In milk, in the milk, milky, containing the spat, as oysters, containing a white juice, as wheat before the grains harden. — **Milk of almonds**, an emulsion prepared by rubbing blanched almonds with gum arabic, sugar, and water. — **Milk of lime**, slaked lime suspended in water, so called as resembling milk in appearance. — **Milk of sulphur**, precipitated sulphur. — **Pigeon's milk**, a milky or curdy secretion of the crop of pigeons of both sexes, upon which they feed their young for some time by disgorging or regurgitating it into their mouths. — **Red milk**, milk which has assumed a red color from the growth of a chromogenic fungus, *Micrococcus prodigiosus*. — **Sugar of milk**, same as *lactose*. — **Whole milk**, milk with all its cream. [Eng.] — **Yellow milk**, milk which has assumed a yellow color, due to a coloring matter produced by a microbe, *Bacterium synanthrum*.

milk (milk), *v. t.* [*ME* *milken*, *AS* *molecan* = *OFries* *melka* (= *leel* *mojka* = *Sw* *mjotka* = *Dan* *malke*), draw milk, give milk, *< meolc*, milk see *milk*, *n*, where an earlier form of the verb is mentioned.] 1 To press or draw milk from the breasts or udders of *as*, to *milk* a cow

The Jew may not *milke* his cattell, nor eate of the milke when he hath procur'd a Christian to *milke* them, except he first buy it, but at his owne price
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 206

Thou wilt not find my shepherdesses idly plying on oaten reeds, but *milking* the kine
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Proem

2† To suck
I have given suck, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that *milks* me
Shak., Macbeth, I, 7, 56

3 Figuratively, to drain the contents of the strength from, exhaust gradually *as*, to *milk* a friend's purse, the soil has been *milke*d of its fertility. [Obsolete or colloq.]

And to ayd the kynge in hys right must the commons be *milke*d till they bleede agayne
Tyndale, Works, p. 385

This three year I have *milke*d their hopes.
B. Jonson, Volpone, I, 1

4 In *racing slang*, to bet against, as an owner against his horse when the horse is to be withdrawn, or cannot win, or is not to be allowed to win — 5 In *teleq*, to draw part of the current from (a wire) through an instrument without cutting the wire, read a message by placing an induction apparatus close to (the wire)

The rapidity and simplicity of the means by which a wire could be *milke*d without being cut or put out of circuit struck the whole of the party
Prentiss, Elect. Invent., p. 108

6† To supply with milk, feed with milk
Norlished was Terry fustly to ryght
That she full ofte hym raid (dressed) and dight,
Chaufed *milke*d, and rechaufed again
Rom. of Parthenay (E. & T. S.), I, 4024
For lyche a moder she can cherishe,
And *milken* as doth a norys
Rom. of the Rose

milk-abscess (milk'ab'ses), *n*. An abscess of the female breast arising during lactation.

milk-and-water (milk'and-wa'ter), *a*. Insuper, like milk diluted with water; hence, weak; characterless; wishy-washy. [Colloq.]

What slays a veteran may well lay a *milk-and-water* hour
geols low
C. Heade, Cloister and Hearth, xvi.

milk-blotch (milk'bloch), *n*. An eruption of numerous minute vesicles on a red surface, on the faces of infants, in some cases extending to the neck and breast. The vesicles break, and discharge a viscid fluid, which becomes incrustated in yellowish or greenish scabs, forming, as they extend, a kind of mask. It is a form of vesicular eczema. Also called *milk-crust* or *milk scab*.

milk-can (milk'kan), *n*. A large can for carrying milk to market or to customers

milk-car (milk'kar), *n*. A special form of box freight-car with end platforms and passenger-car springs, used for the transportation of milk in cans. [U. S.]

milk-cooler (milk'kô'ler), *n*. An apparatus for cooling fresh milk by means of ice or cold water.

milk-crust (milk'krust), *n*. Same as *milk-blotch*.

milk-cure (milk'kür), *n*. A system of medical treatment by means of a diet of milk.

milk-dame (milk'däm), *n*. A wet-nurse, a foster-mother

Then her owne *mylkdame* in byrth soyl was breathles
abyding
Stanburn, Eneid, IV, 681

milk-dentition (milk'den-tish'on), *n*. See *dentition*.

milk-duct (milk'dukt), *n*. The duct, or any one of several ducts, which conveys milk from the place of its secretion in the mammary gland through the nipple to the exterior, a galactophorous duct.

milken (mil'kn), *a*. [*ME* *milken* (*†*), *AS* **mylten*, *milcen*, of milk, *< meolc*, milk see *milk*, *n*, and *-en* 2.] 1 Consisting of milk. [Rare.]

The remedies are to be proposed from a constant course of the *milken* diet
Sir W. Temple

2 Milky; resembling milk

She having with a pretty paleness, which did leave
milken lines upon her rosy cheeks, paid a little duty to
human fear
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, IV

milken-way (mil'kn-wä), *n*. Same as *Milky Way*.

I said thine eyes were stars, thy breasts the *milken way*
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I, 564)

milker (mil'kér), *n*. 1 One who milks

His kine, with swelling udders, ready stand
And, lowing for the pail, invite the *milker's* hand
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, II, 704

2 An apparatus for milking cows mechanically — 3 A cow or other animal that gives milk usually with a qualifying term. [Colloq.]

Inferior cows will require to be weeded out, and the utmost attention must be paid to breeding good *milkers*
Quarterly Rev., CXLV, 323

milk-factory (milk'fak'tō-rī), *n*. See the quotation.

Factories, as explained by Canon Bagot, in a paper read at the recent Dairy Conference in Ireland, are of three kinds distinguished by him as *milk factories*, creameries, and butter factories. In the *milk factories* which are becoming common in the south of Ireland, the whole milk is purchased from the farmers, the price paid lately being 4d to 4½d a gallon, and the separated milk, after the cream has been extracted by the mechanical cream separator, is taken back by the farmers, at 1d to 2d a gallon, for the feeding of pigs.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV, 306

milk-fat, *n*. See *milk-fat*.

milk-fever (milk'fē'vēr), *n*. A name applied to light feverish attacks coming on shortly after childbirth, and coinciding more or less with the beginning of lactation.

milk-fish (milk'fish), *n*. A clupeoid fish, (*hans salmonus*). See *Chanos*.

milky (milk'fūl), *a*. [*< milk*, *n*, + *-ful*] Abounding or overflowing with milk; fertile, fruitful

(1) *Milk* full Vales with hundred Brooks indented
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, II, The Decay

milk-glass (milk'glās), *n*. Same as *cryolite glass* (which see, under *cryolite*).

milk-globule (milk'glob'ūl), *n*. One of the numerous small highly refractive oil-globules floating in the milk-plasma. The white color and opacity of milk are due to the milk globules, which reflect the light. They consist of fat or butter, surrounded by a very thin envelop of casein.

milk-hedge (milk'hej), *n*. A shrub or small tree, *Euphorbia Tirucalli*, native in Africa, and naturalized in parts of India. It branches densely is perennially green and is much used for hedges. Its wood, which is very hard, and durable when not exposed to wet, is valuable for gunpowder charcoal. Its milky juice is an Indian specific for syphilis.

milk-house (milk'hous), *n*. A dairy.

Who would not think it a ridiculous thing to see a lady in her *milk-house* with a velvet gown?

Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, III, 24.

milkiy (mil'ki-h), *adv*. With a milky appearance; after the manner of milk.

milkiness (mil'ki-nēs), *n*. 1 The state of being milky, or of resembling milk in quality or appearance.

All nebulae naturally seemed to him (Herschel) to be but stellar clusters, so distant as to cause the individual stars to disappear in a general *milkiness* or nebulosity
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 458

Hence — 2 Blandness, mildness, softness

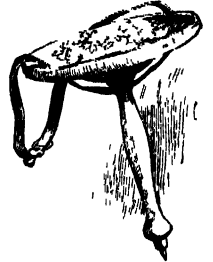
Would I could share the balm, even temper,
And *milkiness* of blood
Dryden, Cleomenes, I, 1

My new companion poured out his complaints in no *milkiness* of mood
T. C. Grattan.

milking (mil'king), *n*. [Verbal *n* of *milk*, *v*.]

1. The act of drawing milk. — 2 The milk so obtained at one time — 3 In *racing slang*, the keeping of a horse a favorite, at short odds, for a race in which he has no chance, or from which he is to be withdrawn, with the object of betting against him. *Krik's Guide to the Turf*.

milking-stool (mil'king-stōl), *n*. A stool used to sit on while milking a cow. The stool in common use has three legs. In Switzerland one is used consisting of a disk which can be strapped to the person, with a sharpened or pointed prop about a foot long.



Swiss Milking stool Canton of Berne

milking-time (mil'king-tīm), *n*. The time of day, especially about sunset, at which cows or other milch animals are usually milked.

I think it is now about *milking time*, and yonder they be at it.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 170

milking-tube (mil'king-tūb), *n*. A perforated tube of silver which is inserted in the milk-duct of a cow's teat, to overcome the muscular contraction, and thus facilitate the flow of milk.

milk-kinship (milk'kin'ship), *n*. The kinship arising from adoption or fostering.

We find among the Arabs a feeling about *milk kinship* so well established that Mohammed's law of forbidden degrees gives it all the effects of blood relationship as a bar to marriage.
W. R. Smith, Kinship and Marriage, p. 149

milk-ky (milk'ki'), *n*. *pl*. Milch cows. [Scotch.]

And I'll gi' thee ane o' my best *milk ky*,
To maintain thy wife and children three
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI, 78)

milk-leg (milk'leg), *n*. Same as *phlegmasia dolens*. See *phlegmasia*.

milkless (milk'les), *a*. [*< milk*, *n*, + *-less*] Without milk, specifically, in *bot*, not supplied with or producing milk, a character of high importance in agaricous fungi.

Gills [of *Russula*] nearly equal, *milkless*, rigid, brittle, with an acute edge.

Cooke, Handbook of Brit. Fungi, p. 217

milk-livered (milk'lv'erd), *a*. Timid, cowardly, white-livered.

That bear'st a cheek for blows, a head for wrongs
Shak., Lear, IV, 2, 60

milk-madget (milk'maj), *n*. A milkmaid.

Shall I now, lyke a castaway *milkmadge*,
On myc woens formoure be fawning?
Stanburn, Eneid, IV, 572 (*Davies*)

milkmaid (milk'mād), *n*. A woman who milks cows or is employed in a dairy.

The *milkmaid* singeth blithe
Milton, L'Allegro, I, 65

milkman (milk'man), *n*, *pl*. *milkmen* (-men). A man who sells milk, especially, one who goes from door to door serving milk to families.

milk-meat (milk'mēt), *n*. Food consisting of or made with milk, as cheese, butter, etc.

The help which fasting does to prayer (cannot be served by changing flesh into fish, or *milk-meats* into dry diet)
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, IV, 5

Abstaining from flesh and *milk-meats* on Friday
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 274

milk-mirror (milk'mir'or), *n*. Certain marks on the udder and perineum of the cow, consisting of spots and lines on which the hair grows upward (the hair on other parts growing downward), supposed to indicate, by their form, size, and direction, the characters of the cow as regards both the quantity and the quality of her milk.

milk-mite (milk'mīt), *n*. See *cheese-mite*.

milk-molar (milk'mō'lār), *n*. One of the grinders or back teeth of the milk-dentition,

corresponding to and replaced by a premolar of the permanent dentition.

milk-nurse (milk'nērs), *n.* A wet-nurse

My mither was a gude milk nurse,
And a gude nurse was she
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III 396)

milk-pail (milk'pāl), *n.* A pail for holding milk, specifically, the wooden or tin vessel commonly used in milking

Very fractious, and apt to kick over the milk pail
Quarterly Rev., CLXV 149

milk-pan (milk'pan), *n.* A large shallow pan in which milk is kept to allow the cream to rise

milk-pap (milk'pap), *n.* A teat or nipple [Rare]

Let not the virgin's cheek
Make soft thy trenchant sword, for those milk paps,
That through the window bars bore at men's eyes,
Are not within the leaf of pity writ
Shak., T of A, IV 8 115

milk-parsley (milk'pārs'li), *n.* A European umbelliferous plant, *Peucedanum palustre*, abounding with an acrid milky juice, also, *Scilium carvifolium* of the same family, sometimes distinguished as *caraway-leaved milk-parsley*

milk-pea (milk'pē), *n.* See *Galactia*, 2

milk-plasma (milk'plaz'mā), *n.* A clear slightly opalescent fluid obtained by filtering milk through clay filters or membranes

milk-porridge (milk'por'ij), *n.* Porridge made with milk instead of water

milk-pump (milk'pump), *n.* An instrument for drawing milk from the breasts, a breast-pump

milk-punch (milk'punch'), *n.* A drink made of milk, spirits (usually brandy, rum, or whisky), sugar, and nutmeg

"I don't know," replied Mr Pickwick, with equal carelessness, "it smells, I think, like milk punch"
Dickens, Pickwick, I

milk-quartz (milk'kwārtz'), *n.* A variety of quartz of a milk-white color. Also called *milky quartz*

milk-scab (milk'skab), *n.* Same as *milk-blotch*

milk-seal, *n.* [ME] A milk-pail

Multale, a milk seal Nominal MS (Halliwell)

milk-shake (milk'shāk'), *n.* A beverage composed of milk and carbonated water with the addition of a flavoring, mixed by being vigorously shaken up and down by hand or by a small machine [Recent, U S]

milk-sick (milk'sik), *a.* Infected with milk-sickness [Colloq]

Trembles and milk sickness were generally hard to locate by strangers in the particular "settlement," as a "milk sick farm" was not desirable as a place of residence, and, if known to be such, was rendered almost unsalable
Buck's Handbook of Med Sciences, V 9

milk-sickness (milk'sik'nes), *n.* A malignant disease, occurring in some parts of the United States, which affects certain kinds of farm stock, and also persons who eat the flesh or dairy products of cattle so infected. The symptoms are vomiting, purging, extreme nervous agitation, etc. From the peculiar tremors that characterize it, it is also called the *trembles*

milk-snake (milk'snāk), *n.* A handsome and harmless serpent, *Ophidobolus eximius*, of the family *Colubridae*, common in many parts of the United States. It attains a length of about 3 feet, the coloration is yellowish gray, with a dorsal series of 50 or more elliptical chocolate black bordered blotches, and on each side two other alternating series of blotches, the abdomen is yellowish white with square black blotches. It is also called *chicken snake* and *thunder and lightning snake*

milk-sop (milk'sop), *n.* [*< ME milksope, < milk, n., + sop, n.*] 1 A piece of bread sopped in milk [Rare]—2 A soft, effeminate, girlish man, one who is devoid of manliness a term of contempt

Allas! she seith, that ever I was shape
To wot a milk-sop or a coward ape
Chaucer, Prologue to Monk's Tale, l 22

"Tis now come to that pass that he is no gentleman, a very milk sop, a clown, of no bringing up, that will not drink
Burton, Anat of Mel, p 143

milk-sopism (milk'sop-i-zm), *n.* [*< milk-sop + -ism.*] The character of a milk-sop; effeminacy
Norton Ambrosiana, Sept., 1832 [Rare]

milkstone (milk'stōn), *n.* A white calcined flint, often found in connection with prehistoric remains. They are supposed to have been repeatedly heated in order to be thrown into water to make it boil, at a time when pottery vessels were not made to resist the action of fire

milk-sugar (milk'shūg'ār), *n.* Same as *lactose*

milk-tester (milk'tes'tēr), *n.* A lactometer or lactodensimeter. See *tester*.

milk-thistle (milk'this'tl), *n.* A thistle-like plant, *Silybum (Carduus) Marianum*, native in

southern Europe, somewhat cultivated and spontaneous elsewhere. The leaves are variegated with white. Sometimes called *lady's-thistle*

milk-thrush (milk'thrush), *n.* In *pathol* See *aphtha*

milk-tie (milk'ti), *n.* Same as *milk-kinship*

The strength of the foster feeling, the *milk tie*, among the Scotch Highlanders is a familiar instance of a mode of regarding relationship very different from that prevalent among us
Sir J Lubbock, Orig of Civilization, p 145

milk-tooth (milk'tōth), *n.* [= *D melktand = G milchzahn = Sw mjolktand = Dan melketand*] A tooth of the milk-dentition, a temporary or deciduous tooth, which is shed and replaced

A child has 20 milk-teeth

milk-tree (milk'trē), *n.* 1 Same as *cow-tree* (*Boonum galactodendron*).—2 A tree of one of several other genera, as *Tubernamontana utilis*, of British Guiana—*Jamaica milk-tree*, or *milk-wood*, *Pseudolmedea spuria*—*Madagascar milk-tree*, *Cerbera Odallam*. See *Cerbera*

milk-tube (milk'tub), *n.* In *bot*, a laticiferous tube

milk-vat, milk-fat (milk'vat, -fat), *n.* [*< ME *milk-fat, < AS meolefat (= D Mila fat melvat = OHG milchfatz, MHG milchfatz, G milchfass = Sw mjolkfat = Dan melkefad*), a vessel for milk, < *meole*, milk, + *fat*, vessel see *fat*, *vat*] A tank or tub into which milk is poured, especially for coagulating with rennet, in the manufacture of cheese

milk-vessel (milk'ves'el), *n.* In *bot*, one of the tubes in which a milky fluid is secreted, a laticiferous vessel

milk-vech (milk'vech), *n.* A plant of the genus *Astragalus* so called from a belief that these plants increased the secretion of milk in goats feeding upon them

milk-walk (milk'wāk), *n.* A round or beat for selling milk, a milkman's route [Eng]

"My father had a milk walk," he said, and when he died I was without money and had nothing to do.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I 485

milk-warm (milk'wārm), *a.* Warm as milk as it comes from the breast or udder

They had baths of cool water for the summer, but in general they used it milk warm
Smollett, France and Italy, xxxii (Dames)

milkweed (milk'wēd), *n.* 1 A general name for plants of the genus *Aclepeas*, somewhat especially for *A. cornuti*, the most common American species so called from their milky juice. The base of *A. cornuti* forms a tough textile fiber. The swamp-milkweed, *A. incarnata*, is another common species, with rather handsome flesh-colored flowers. Also called *milkweed*

2 A plant of the genus *Euphorbia*, especially *E. corollata*, the flowering or blooming spurge. See *Euphorbia*—3 In Great Britain (a) The sow-thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus* (b) The milk-parsley, *Peucedanum palustre*—Green milkweed, a plant of the genus *Acerates* and perhaps *Aclepodora*, both closely allied to *Aclepeas*

milk-white (milk'hwit), *a.* [*< ME milkwhit, milkwit, < AS meolchwit, white as milk, < meole, milk, + hwit, white*] White as milk

A little western flower,
Before milk white, now purple with love's wound,
And maidens call it love in idleness
Shak., M. N. D., II 1 167

milk-woman (milk'wūm'an), *n.* A wet-nurse [Scotch]

milkwood (milk'wud), *n.* A name of several trees of different genera (a) The *Jamaica milk tree*, *Pseudolmedea spuria* (b) A West Indian apocynaceous shrub, *Rauwolfia canescens*, called *hoary leaved milkwood* (c) A very milky euphorbiaceous tree, *Sapium Lau roceranus* (var. *ellipticum*), called *Jamaica milkwood*

milkwort (milk'wert), *n.* 1 A plant of the genus *Polygala*, formerly imagined to increase the milk of nurses. In Great Britain the common milkwort is *P. vulgaris*—also called *cruss flower*, *gang flower*, and *proceum* and *rygatum-flower*, in allusion to its time of blooming and use

2 A seaside plant, *Glaux maritima*, with the same supposed property. Also called *sea-milkwort*

milky (mil'ki), *a.* [*< milk, n., + -y*] 1 Containing, consisting of, or resembling milk as, a milky fluid, a milky color

Some plants, upon breaking their vessels, yield a milky juice
Arbutus, Aliments

The pails high foaming with a milky flood
Pope, Iliad, xvi 780

And milkier every milky sail
On winding stream or distant sea
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxi

2 Yielding milk

Perhaps my passion he disdains,
And courts the milky mothers of the plains.
Racine

3. Full of milt or spawn, as oysters. a trade use.—4 Soft, mild, timorous, effeminate.

Has friendship such a faint and milky heart,
It turns in less than two nights?
Shak., T of A III 1 67.

Thy milky meek face makes me sick with hate!
Shelly, The Cent, II 1

Milky quartz Same as *milk quartz*

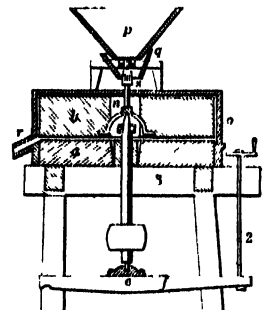
milky-tailed (mil'ki-tald), *a.* Having milky color on the caudal fin, specific in the phrase *milky-tailed shiner*, the slender silvertfin, *Chola galacturus*, a cyprinoid fish abounding in mountain streams of the Ohio valley and southward.

Milky Way (mil'ki wa) [Formerly also *milken-way*, < *D milkeog = G milchweg = Sw. (rare) mjolkveg = Dan melkevej*] The Galaxy. See *Galaxy*, 1

That Milky Way which down Heav'n's Mountain flows
Its beauteous smoothness to her footsteps owns
J Beaumont, Psyche, III 34.

mill (mil), *n.* [*< ME milke, melle, mulle, mylle, earlier mīn, mīne, mīn, < AS mylen, myln = OFries mōle, mōle = D molen, molen = MLt mola, molla, Lat molen = OHG mūlin, mūli, MHG mūlt, mūt, G mühle = Ice mýlna = Sw molla = Dan mōlle = F moulin = Sp molino = Pg moinho = It mulino, < Lat mōlina, a mill, orig tem of Lat mōlinus, of a mill, < mola, a millstone, pl mola, a mill (also grains of spelt ground) (= Gt mola, a millstone, mill), < mōlere, grind, = Goth mōlōn = Ice mōla = OHG mōlan = AS mōlan, grind see malm, mōl, mōl, etc. From the Lat mola are also E mōle, mōle, mōlar, mōline, etc., mōlet, etc.]*

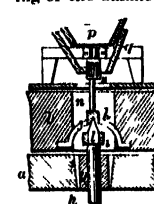
1 A mechanical device for grinding grain for food. Ancient mills, and those still in use in uncivilized or half-civilized countries, are simple devices for rubbing or pounding the grain, commonly two stones, one of which is moved upon the other by hand. The common modern mill consists essentially of two flat circular stones, one of which is moved upon the other, and between which the grain is triturated. The bedstone and runner are together called a *run of stones*. In some mills the under stone is the runner. Such a mill is called an "under runner," while an "upper runner" is one like that shown in the cut. The bush, *g*, in the bedstone, is fastened in its place by wedges. The balance-rynd is a curved bar which crosses the eye, or central opening of the runner on the under side at the margin of the eye and supports the stone. The supporting bearing of the balance-rynd is a central socket called a *rock eye*, and the supporting point of the spindle which fits the cockeye is called the *cockhead*. The spindle, balance-rynd, and runner stone are raised or lowered by means of the bridge tree and lighter screw to adjust the runner properly in relation to the bedstone. The hopper, *p*, receives the grain to be ground and delivers it to the shoe, which is loosely supported and kept constantly vibrating by the rotation of the damel, a sort of trundle wheel, the trundles of which chatter against the shoe. Flour is also made by cylinder mills or roller mills. The rollers act by crushing, by crushing and rubbing, as when they are caused to run with different peripheral velocities, or by a cutting or scraping action, as when they are serrated and revolved in such manner that the cutting edges



Grinding mill

a bedstone *b* runner *c* spindle *d* cockeye *e* balance-rynd *f* hopper *g* shoe *h* lighter screw *i* damel

2 Is a curved bar which crosses the eye, or central opening of the runner on the under side at the margin of the eye and supports the stone. The supporting bearing of the balance-rynd is a central socket called a *rock eye*, and the supporting point of the spindle which fits the cockeye is called the *cockhead*. The spindle, balance-rynd, and runner stone are raised or lowered by means of the bridge tree and lighter screw to adjust the runner properly in relation to the bedstone. The hopper, *p*, receives the grain to be ground and delivers it to the shoe, which is loosely supported and kept constantly vibrating by the rotation of the damel, a sort of trundle wheel, the trundles of which chatter against the shoe. Flour is also made by cylinder mills or roller mills. The rollers act by crushing, by crushing and rubbing, as when they are caused to run with different peripheral velocities, or by a cutting or scraping action, as when they are serrated and revolved in such manner that the cutting edges



Grinding mill

a bedstone *b* runner *c* spindle *d* cockeye *e* balance-rynd *f* hopper *g* shoe *h* lighter screw *i* damel

of one roller act toward the cutting edges of the other

Thou comest both foe & friend,

The milke hath ground the laste grist

Hyman to Virgin, etc (F E 1 4), p 74

Much water goeth by the mill that the miller knoweth not of
J Heywood Proverbs (1540), II 5

Two women shall be grinding at the mill Mat xxiv 41

2 A machine for grinding or pulverizing any solid substance. The word in this use is generally in composition with a word denoting the purpose for which the mill is designed as, *pearl mill*, *quartz mill*, *coffee mill*

One could see by the way he ground the coffee in the mill nailed to the wall that he was reckless of the results
W M Baker, New Timothy, p 294

3 A machine which transforms raw material by a process other than grinding into forms fit for uses to which the raw material is unfitted. In this use also the word is generally in composition, as

saw-mill, planing mill, etc. This use of the word is, however, limited and arbitrary, many machines which transform raw materials not being called mills.

4. A machine which does its work by rotary motion, especially a lapidary wheel.—5. A treadmill. [Colloq.]

A few weeks after I was grabbed for this, and got a month at the mill, but I was quite innocent of priggish. Quoted in *Mayhew's* London Labour and London Poor, I 390

6 (a) A building in which grinding is done, often in composition as, a flour-mill, water-mill, windmill, etc. (b) In metal, any establishment in which metalliferous ores are treated in the moist way, as by stamping and amalgamating, by grinding in pans, or by similar methods. Those works in which the reduction is performed by the aid of fire are usually designated *smelting works*, or sometimes (especially in the case of iron) *furnaces*. In the manufacture of iron a *mill* is an establishment where the metal in the rougher form (that is, in that of blooms, slabs, rough bars, etc.) is worked up into various kinds of merchantable iron, or into those forms which are desired by the different classes of consumers of the metal, such as rails, plates, merchant bars, and many other similar products. (c) A large building used as a factory, and occupied by machinery for the purposes of manufacture as, a silk-mill, a cotton-mill.—7 In *calico-printing* or *bank-note engraving*, a soft steel roller which receives under great pressure an impressed design in relief from a hardened steel engraved roll or die, and which is used in turn, after being hardened, to impart the design in intaglio to a calico-printing roll or note-printing plate.—8 [Cf *mill*, v, 1] A snuff-box. Also *mill* [Scotch]

As soon as I can find my mill,
Ye se got a snuff w/ right guid will

Picken, Poems, I 117 (*Jamieson*)

He plucked forth a huge horn snuff box, or mill, as he called it, and proffered me *Scott, Rob Roy*, vi

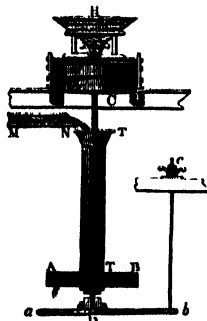
9 A kind of screw-press introduced during the reign of Elizabeth into England from France, and designed to supersede the manufacture of gold coins by the primitive method of striking dies with a hammer. It was introduced in 1561, discontinued in 1572, reintroduced in 1656 and 1658, and permanently adopted shortly after the restoration of Charles II. The more modern coining press has supplanted this machine. The mill not only struck the legend, but also raised the rim on the margin and serrated the edge. These serrations were at first straight but, having been found easy to imitate by filing, they were made curvilinear in the reign of George II.

Coining gold and silver with the mill and press
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II III

10 In *mining*, a passage or opening left for sending down stuff from the stopes to the level beneath.—11 [Cf *mill*, v, 10] A pugilistic contest, a fight with the fists [Slang]

One of the most gratifying mills in the annals of the school
Dickens, Our School

Barker's mill, an ingenious machine, moved by the centrifugal force of water, invented by Dr Barker. It consists of a vertical axis *CD*, moving on a pivot at *D*, and carrying the upper millstone *m*, after passing through an opening in the fixed millstone *n*. Upon this vertical axis is fixed a vertical tube *TT*, communicating with a horizontal tube *AB* at the extremities of which, *A* and *B*, are two apertures in opposite directions. When water from the mill course *MN* is introduced into the tube *TT*, it flows out of the apertures *A* and *B*, and by the pressure of the water on the parts of the tube opposite the apertures the arm *AB* and consequently the whole machine, is put in motion. The bridge *ab* is elevated or depressed by turning the nut *c* at the end of the lever *cb*. The grain to be ground is poured into the hopper *H*. As modified by Whitelaw it is used in Great Britain under the name of *Scotch turbine*. See *turbine*.—**Cannon-ball mill**. See *cannon ball*.—**Chilian mill**, a form of mill consisting of two heavy wheels or rollers, set parallel on a horizontal shaft, and having a double rotation, that on the horizontal shaft, and a second around a vertical axis controlling the horizontal shaft. The rollers travel in a vat or other suitable receptacle, and scrapers are usually provided to keep the material in the path of the wheels. This form of mill, which is of much antiquity, is now used especially for grinding oleaginous seeds, nuts, fruits, etc. See *arrastre*.—**Cone-and-cradle mill**, a mill having a conical muller or grinder reciprocating in a semi-cylindrical concave or bed. *E. H. Knight*.—**Crooke's mill**, an occasional name for Crooke's radiometer (which see, under *radiometer*).—**Edge-runner mill**, a mill in which the millstones grind by their peripheral surfaces instead of by their flat surfaces. The stones are generally two in number (though a single one is sometimes used), and run in a circular trough provided with a bottom of stone or of iron. The trough holds the material to be ground. The stones are pivoted to the ends of an axle like cart wheels, and the axle is attached in the middle to a vertical shaft which rolls the stones around in the trough,



Barker's Mill

thus effecting both a rolling and a rubbing action upon the material to be ground. Such mills are used for grinding flaxseed preparatory to expressing the oil, in ironfoundries for grinding sand and clay, and for other purposes.—**Horizontal mill**, a mill having the acting surfaces in a horizontal plane, at right angles to the vertical axis of the revolving stones, as in a grain grinding mill.—**Hydraulic, lapidary, etc., mill**. See the adjectives.—**Levitating mill**. See *levigate*.—**Mouse mill**, a combined electromagnetic engine and induction electrical machine used for feeding forward the paper record ribbon, and for electrifying the ink, in Thomson's siphon recorder for submarine telegraphy.—**Revolving mill**, a form of Chilian mill in which the pan turns while the axis of the rollers does not change its position, a revolving-pan mill.—**To bring grist to the mill**. See *grist*.—**To go through the mill**. See *go*.

mill¹ (mil), v [Cf *mill*¹, n] I. *trans* 1 To grind in a mill, grind, reduce to fine particles or to small pieces by grinding or other means. See *milling*.

This here, this oval box well fill'd

With best tobacco, finely mill'd

Cooper, To the Rev William Bull

Raw crops and milled breadstuffs still sought the cheapest rates of freight
G W Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, p 249

2 To subject to the mechanical operations carried on in a mill, as a saw-mill or planing-mill; shape or finish by machinery. Specifically, in *ceram*, to prepare (the clay) by passing it through a mill, which is usually of the form of an inverted cone, in the center of which is a vertical shaft set with knives. The clay, being thrown in at the top, is kneaded, cut, and pressed by the revolution of the shaft, and when it emerges from the bottom is plastic and ready for molding. See *pug mill*.

Lumbermen charge the consumer for the full measurement of the boards (for floors) before they are milled
Art Age, IV 46

3 To cut (metal) with a milling-tool in a milling-machine.—4 To turn or upset the edge of (a coin) so as to produce a marginal ridge or flange on both sides, upon which, when laid flat, the coin rests, thus protecting the design which is inside of the flange from wear, and enabling the coins to lie firmly when piled together one upon another.—5 To flute the edge of, as of a coin, or of any flat piece of metal, as the head of a milled screw or the rim of a metal box-cover, to afford a hold for the fingers. The screws of optical and surgical instruments, and other philosophical apparatus, and also the covers of lubricators for machinery, are commonly milled.

Wood's halfpence are not milled, and therefore more easily counterfeited
Swift, Drapier's Letters, III

6 To tumble (leather) in a hollow revolving cylinder in contact with oil or any ameliorating or tanning liquid, whereby the liquid is worked into all parts of the leather.

Twenty five shides [of leather] being placed in the wheel at one time and gambler liquor poured over them, in this wheel they are milled for about ten minutes
Dames, Leather, p 497

7 To throw, as undyed silk *Encyc Diet*.—8 To thicken by tulling, full (cloth), as in a fulling-mill.—9 To yield, in the process of grinding or milling.—10 To beat severely with the fists, fight [Slang]

Having conquered the prime one that mill'd us all round,
You kick d him, old Ben, as he gasp'd on the ground
Moore, Political and Satirical Poems, Tom Crib to Big Ben

11 To cause to froth as, to mill chocolate.—**Milled screw**. See *screw*.

II. *intrans* 1 To move in a circular direction around a central point or object in a purposeless manner: said of cattle in herding on the plains. [U S]

The cattle may begin to run, and then get *milking*—that is, all crowd together into a mass like a ball, wherein they move round and round, trying to keep their heads towards the center, and refusing to leave it.

T Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV 862.

2 To turn suddenly and change its course: said of a whale: as, the whale *milled*, and ran to leeward. *C M Scammon, Marine Mammals*, p 311

mill² (mil), n [Cf *L mille*, pl *milia*, *multa*, a thousand. From the *L mille* are also ult *E mile*, *million*, the first element of *millennium*, *milfoil*, etc., and the latter part of *billion*, *trillion*, etc.] One thousandth part of anything, especially, in the monetary system of the United States, one thousandth of a dollar, or one tenth of a cent.

mill³ (mil), n [Cf ME **mil*, *mylde* (cf AS *mil*), < OF *mil*, *meil* = Pr *mil*, *meil* = Sp *millio*, *myo* = Pg *milho* = It *milio*, < *L milium*, millet (Cf *millet*, in form a dim of *mil*³)] Millet.

They make excellent drinks of Rise, of *Mill*, and of honie, being well and high coloured like wine
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 96.

mill⁴ (mil), v t. and i. [Perhaps a particular use of *mill*¹, v.] To steal. [Old slang]

Can they cant or mill? are they masters in their art?
B Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

Millar's asthma. Same as *laryngismus stridulus* (which see, under *laryngismus*).

mill-bar (mil' bär), n. Rough bar-iron as drawn out by the puddlers' rolls, as distinguished from *merchant bar*, which is finished bar-iron ready for sale.

millboard (mil' börd), n. A stout kind of pasteboard especially used by binders for the stiff boards upon which the leather or other material for bindings is pasted or glued.—**mill-board cutter**, a machine having a shaft bearing adjustable knives, used for cutting millboard and cardboard to the sizes required for bookbinding or boxmaking.

mill-cake (mil' kāk), n. 1. In *gunpowder-manuf.*, the cake or mass resulting from the incorporation of the materials. This cake is subjected to a process of granulation.—2 The by-product from linseed, consisting of what is left after the oil has been pressed out.

mill-cinder (mil' sin' dēr), n. In *iron-working*, the slag of the puddling- or reheating-furnace. After being properly roasted, it consists essentially of the magnetic oxide of iron, and is used as settling in puddling furnaces, under the name of *bulldog*.

mill-dam (mil' dam), n. 1 A dam designed to check the flow of a stream and cause the water to rise until a sufficient head has been obtained to furnish the power necessary for turning a mill-wheel.

The which, once being brust,

Like to great *Mill-damb* forth fiercely gushit.

Spenser, F. Q., V xi 31

2 A mill-pond. [Scotch and U S]

mildew, n. An obsolete spelling of *mildew*.
mill-driver (mil' dri' vēr), n. The combination of devices by which is effected the immediate transmission of power from the motor to the runner-millstone of a mill.

milled (mild), v a [Pr of *mill*¹, v] 1 Made or prepared in or by a grinding-mill.—2 Having undergone the operations of a mill or coining-press as, *milled money*. See *milled money*, below.

Four *mill'd* crown pieces (or twenty *mill'd* shillings of the present coin).
Locke, Lowering of Interest

3. Serrated or transversely grooved

A small condensing lens, and provided with a *milled* head whereby it can be rotated
Science, XII 60

4 Having been formed or treated by machinery, specifically, in *printing*, made smooth by calendering rollers in a paper-mill.—**Double-milled cloth**, cloth which has been twice milled to give increased thickness.—**Milled cloth**, cloth which has been thickened by beating until it is fully or felted.—**Milled lead**. See *lead*.—**Milled money**, coins struck in a mill or coining-press, as distinguished from those produced from a die by striking it with a hammer. See *hammered money* (under *hammer*) and compare *coining press*. (Milled money was invented by Antoine Brucher in France, and the first was so struck in that country about 1563. Elizabeth of England coined milled money from about 1562 to 1572, when the use of the mill was discontinued, on account of its expense, till about 1654. After 1662 it remained completely established, on account of many advantages which more than compensated for the cost. It seems that they [milled shillings] were sometimes kept as counters. *Nares*.)

Millenford glass. See *glass*.

millenarian (mil-e-nā'ri-an), a and n [Some-

times improp *millennarian*, < *millenary* + -an.]

I a Relating or pertaining to a thousand, specifically to an expected millennial period of righteousness on earth, chiliastic. as, *millenarian speculations*.

II. n One who believes in the millennium; more specifically, one who believes that Christ will visibly reign on earth with his saints for a thousand years or for an indefinite period of time before the end of the world; a chiliast. See *millennium*.

millenarianism (mil-e-nā'ri-an-izm), n. [Sometimes improp *millennarianism*; < *millenarian* + -ism] The doctrine of or belief in the coming of the millennium, the doctrine of the reappearance of Christ on earth, the establishment of his kingdom, the resurrection of the saints and of the remaining dead for the general judgment, and an intervening period of a thousand years (or of indefinite length) of perfect righteousness. In the early church the doctrine of millenarianism (chiliasm) was generally held, and many, both of the otherwise orthodox and of heretics, were accused of holding it in a literal or even a gross and sensual sense. Thus, after the fourth century it fell into general disfavor. As a d 1000 approached there was a wide-spread panic throughout Europe, under the idea that the prophetic thousand years had expired and that Satan would be let loose. Millenarianism showed itself again in the views of Anabaptists, Fifth Monarchy Men, Millerites, etc. See *chiliasm*, *millennium*, *premillennialism*, *postmillennialism*.

At various periods in the history of the Middle Ages we encounter sudden outbreaks of *millenarianism*.

Encyc. Brit., XVI 317.

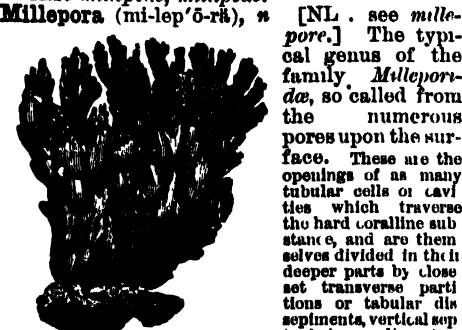
millenarianism (mil'ē-nā-riz-m), *n.* [*< F. millenarisme, as millenar(y) + -ism.*] Millenary doctrine or belief; millenarianism.
millenary (mil'ē-nā-rī), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. millenaire = Sp. millenario = Pg. It. millenario*, *< LL. millenarius*, containing a thousand, *< mil-ens*, a thousand each, *< L. mille*, a thousand see *mill²*.] *I. a.* Consisting of or pertaining to a thousand, specifically a thousand years; in a restricted sense, of or pertaining to the millennium.
We are apt to dream that God will make his saints reign here as kings in a millenary kingdom
Jer Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I 827
For I foretell that millenary year
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., Ded., I 81
millenary petition, a petition presented by about a thousand Puritan ministers to James I on his progress to London in April, 1603, asking for certain changes in ceremonial, etc.
II. n; pl. **millenaries** (-rīz) 1. An aggregate of a thousand, specifically, a period of a thousand years, in a restricted sense, the millennium
Where to fix the beginning of that marvelous millenary, and where to end
Sp. Hall, Breathings of the Devout Soul, § 14
2. A commander or leader of a thousand men.
Likewise the dukes assigne places vnto euery millenarie, or conductor of a thousand souldiers
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 60
3. One who expects the millennium See *millenarian*
The doctrine of the millenaries in the best ages was esteemed no heresy
Jer Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II 315

millennial (mi-len'ī-āl), *a.* [*< millennium + -al*] Consisting of or relating to a thousand years, pertaining to a millennium, or specifically to the millennium as, a millennial period, millennial expectations
To be kings and priests unto God is the characteristic of those that are to enjoy the millennial happiness
Sp. Burnet
millennialist (mi-len'ī-āl-ist), *n.* [*< millennial + -ist*] One who believes in a millennial reign of Christ on earth, a chilast
millennianism (mi-len'ī-an-izm), *n.* [*< *millennian (< millennium + -an) + -ism*] Millenarianism
At the outset [of Christianity] a crass millennianism clouded the vision of very many
Prog. Orthodoxy, p. 156
millenniarism (mi-len'ī-a-rizm), *n.* [*< *millennar (< millennium + -ar²) + -ism*] Millenarianism
millennist (mil'en-ist), *n.* [= *F. milléniste, as millennium + -ist*] A millenarian
millennium (mi-len'ī-um), *n.* [= *F. millénium = Sp. milenio = Pg. millenio, < NL. millennium, < L. mille*, a thousand, + *annus*, year see *annual*.] 1. An aggregate of a thousand years; a period or interval of one thousand years as, the millennium of the occupation of Iceland celebrated in 1874
To us nothing seems more unlikely, more inconceivable, than two millenniums of high Egyptian civilization, while all the rest of the world was sunk in darkness
G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, I 151
Specifically—2. In *theol.*, a period during which the kingdom of Christ will be established upon the earth and will predominate over all other authority The phrase "a thousand years," in Rev. xx. 1-6, has been understood literally, or (on the principle that in Scripture prophecies a day stands for a year, and the Jewish year contained 360 days) as representing 360,000 years It is generally regarded as indicating an indefinite but long period, and belief in such a period is universal in the Christian church But whether this predominance of the kingdom of Christ will be accomplished gradually by the gospel, and will precede Christ's second coming, or will follow his second coming and be accomplished by it, is disputed This question divides theologians into two schools, the postmillenarians, who hold the former view, and the premillenarians, who hold the latter, while many hold that the millennium represents the gospel dispensation or reign of the church, and has accordingly already prevailed for many centuries.

miliped, **miliped** (mil'e-ped, mil'i-ped), *n.* [= *F. millepède = Sp. milpíes = Pg. millepedes = It. millepiedi, < L. millepeda, < mille*, thousand, + *pes* (ped-) = *E. foot*.] 1. A thousand-legs; a myriapod of the suborder *Chilognatha* or *Diplopoda*; so called from the very numerous feet, though these are not nearly a thousand in number The feet are about twice as numerous as those of the similar creatures called *centipede*, there being two

pairs instead of one pair to most of the segments, the legs are also shorter, and the body is harder and more cylindrical. Milipedes are found in water, and in wet or damp places beneath logs, stones, etc. Unlike some of the centipede, all are quite harmless animals. Some of the commonest belong to the family *Silvidae*, as *Julus sabulosus*. The tufted milipedes are *Polydesmidae*, the false milipedes, *Polydesmidae*. Mill-milipedes belong to the family *Glomeridae*, they are comparatively short and stout and can roll themselves up into a ball, like the wood lice of the genus *Armadillo*. See *Chilognatha*, and cuts under *Myriapoda* and *thousand legs*.
2. Some small crustacean with many legs, as an isopodous slater; a wood-louse
Also *millepede*, *millipede*.

Milipora (mi-lep'ō-rā), *n.* [*< NL. see millepore.*] The typical genus of the family *Miliporidae*, so called from the numerous pores upon the surface. These are the openings of as many tubular cells or cavities which traverse the hard coralline substance, and are themselves divided in the deeper parts by close set transverse partitions or tabular dissepiments, vertical septa being rudimentary or absent.



Milipora alcorni

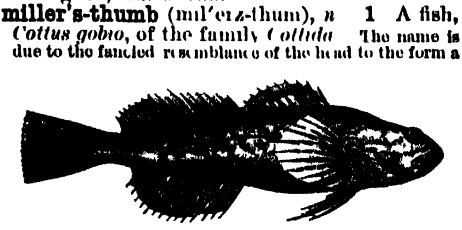
millepore (mil'e-pōr), *n.* [= *F. millepore = Sp. milépore = It. milépore, < NL. Milépore, < L. mille*, a thousand, + *porus*, a passage see *pore*.] A coralline hydrozoan of the family *Miliporidae*. The millepores were long supposed to be corals, and such is their appearance and the part they play in the formation of reefs. They belong, however, to a different class of animals, the *Hydrozoa* (not *Actinozoa*), being among the few members of their class which form a hard calcareous polypary or polypidom like the stone corals, and the leading representatives of the order called *Hydrocorallina* (which see). The incrusting substance forms a dense deposit upon the outer surface of the ramified hydrosome. There are two kinds of zooids or polypites short broad alimentary zooids (gastrozooids) with 4 or 6 tentacles, surrounded each by a zone of from 5 to 20 or more long mouthless zooids (dactylozooids) with numerous tentacles, having no ampullae. The zooids are dilated at their bases, and there give off tubular processes which ramify and inosculate, giving rise to a thin hydrosome.
Miliporidae (mil'e-pōr'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < Milépore + -ada*.] A family of hydrocoralline hydrozoans, typified by the genus *Milipora*. See *millepore* and *Hydrocorallina*.
milleporiform (mil'e-pōr'ī-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. Milépore + L. forma*, form.] Having the form or appearance of a millepore, milleporine.
Miliporina (mi-lep'ō-rī-nā), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < Milépore + -ina*.] Same as *Miliporidae*.
milleporine (mil'e-pō-rīn), *a.* Pertaining to the *Miliporidae*, or having their characters, resembling a millepore, milleporiform.
milleporite (mil'e-pōr-īt), *n.* [*< millepore + -ite*.] A fossil millepore.
miller (mil'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. miller, meller, millere, melle, earlier myllere, myllere, milnere* (a form remaining in the surname *Mulner*), *< AS. *mylnere* (not recorded, another term was *mylnweard*, 'mill-ward') = *OS. mulnere* = *Fries. meller* = *D. mulder, molenaar* = *MLG. molner, molre, molter* = *OHG. mulnari, MLG. mulnære, mulner, G. muller* (as a surname also *Mulner*) = *Ice. mylnari* = *Sw. mjolnari* = *Dan. moller*, *< LL. molinarus*, a miller, *< molina*, a mill see *mill¹*, *n.*] 1. One who grinds grain in a mill, one who keeps or who attends to a mill, especially a grain-mill.
More water glideth by the mill
Than wots the miller of
Shak., Tit. And., II. 1. 87
2. A milling-machine—3. A moth whose wings appear as if dusted over with flour or meal, like a miller's clothes, hence, almost any small moth, such as fly about lights at night. Common millers in the United States are *Spilonoma virginica*, a moth whose larva is one of the woolly bear caterpillars, and *Hyphantria cunea*, the web worm moth. The little yellowish moths of the genera *Crambus* and *Bote* are also commonly called millers. See cuts under *Crambus* and *Hyphantria*.
4. A fish, the eagle-ray, *Myliobatis aquila*, a mill-skate—5. The hen-harrier, *Circus cyaneus* [Prov. Eng.]—6. A young flycatcher (*Suainson, Brit. Birds*, 1885, p. 49 [Local, Eng.]—*Cross miller*. See *cross¹*, *n.*
millering (mil'ēr-ing), *n.* [*< miller + -ing*.] The dust of a flour-mill.
And she would meal you with millering
That she gathers at the mill
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads), III 273

Millerite (mil'ēr-īt), *n.* [*< Miller* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A disciple of the American William Miller, who from 1833 till his death in 1849 publicly interpreted the Scriptures as fixing the second advent of Christ and the beginning of the millennium in the immediate future (at first about 1843). His followers form a still existing denomination of Adventists.
millerite (mil'ēr-īt), *n.* [Named after W. H. Miller (died 1880), an English crystallographer.] Native nickel sulphide, a mineral having a bronze color and metallic luster, often occurring in tufts of capillary crystals, and hence called *hair-pyrites*, *capillary pyrites*. It is found also in incrustations with fibrous or radiated structure, in the latter form it is a valuable nickel ore.
miller's coat (mil'ēr's-kōt), *n.* A coat of fence in use in the sixteenth century, apparently a buff-coat or similar defense of leather.
miller's dog (mil'ēr's-dog), *n.* A kind of shark or dogfish, *Galeus canis*.
miller's thumb (mil'ēr's-thum), *n.* 1. A fish, *Cottus gobio*, of the family *Cottidae*. The name is due to the fancied resemblance of the head to the form a

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Miller's thumb (*Cottus gobio*)

miller's thumb is popularly supposed to assume from the frequent sampling of meal with the hand.
2. Any fresh-water sculpin of the genus *Uranidea*, one of the little star-gazers, of which there are several species, as *U. richardsoni*. [U. S.]—3. The bib (a fish), *Gadus luscus*. [Great Britain.]—4. The golden-crested wren, *Regulus cristatus*, the thumb-bird [Eng.]—5. The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*.
millesimal (mi-lez'ī-mul), *a.* [= *F. millesimo = Sp. milésimo = Pg. It. millesimo, < L. millesimus*, the thousandth, *< mille*, a thousand see *mill²*.] Thousandth, consisting of thousandth parts as, millesimal fractions.
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That casts the meal through the mill eye by torpits at a time
Scott, Pirate, xi

millet (mil'ēt), *n.* [*< F. millet, millet, dim. of mil, millet see mill³*.] 1. A cereal grass, *Panicum miltarum*, known from antiquity, and still cultivated in the East and in southern and central Europe. It is an annual, from 2 to 4 feet high, with profuse foliage, the flowers abundant, in open nodding panicles. The grain is one of the best for fowls and affords a nutritious and palatable table food. As cultivated in the United States, it is mostly used for fodder, and elsewhere it is less sown than formerly.
2. One of several other grasses generally with a prolixed descriptive. See below—**Arabian** or **evergreen millet**, a variety of Indian millet [Local, U. S.]—**Cat-tail**, **East Indian**, **Egyptian**, **pearl millet**, in the southern United States, a tall grass *Pennisetum spatum*, there cultivated as a forage plant. In India it serves as a cereal—**German**, **Hungarian millet**. See *Italian millet*—**Indian millet**, **African millet**, a stout cereal grass commonly known as *Sorghum vulgare*, but now regarded as part of a multiflorous species, *Andropogon Sorghum*, which includes among its varieties the common broom corn and sorghum. It is extensively cultivated in the Mediterranean region and the Orient, occupying the place of a staple grain. The seed properly treated makes a bread of good quality, and is a good grain for quadrupeds and fowls. The plant serves also for green fodder. This is the *durra* or *durra* of Africa and India. It has been introduced to some extent into the United States where it is sometimes called *coffee* or *chocolate corn*, because of its attempted use as a substitute for coffee. Also called *guinea corn*, *kafr-corn*—**Italian millet**, *Setaria Italica*, originally an Asiatic grass. Its variety *Germunica* is known as *German* or *Hungarian millet* and *Bengal* or *Hungarian grass* (See *grass*). Its seeds are suited to cage birds and fowls, and it is to some extent used as a food grain. In America it is raised mostly for forage—**Millet coda** or **khoda**, the grain of *Paspalum acro*

mill-gang (mil'gang), *n* In *warping*, that part of the warp which is made by a descending and ascending course of the threads round the warping-mill. *E H Knight*

mill-hand (mil'hand), *n* A person employed in a mill

mill-head (mil'hed), *n* The head of water by which a mill-wheel is turned

mill-holm (mil'höm), *n* A low meadow or field in the vicinity of a mill, or a marshy place about a mill-dam

mill-hopper (mil'höp'er), *n* In a grinding-mill, a hopper from which grain is supplied to the stones — **Mill-hopper alarm** an automatic device for giving notice to the miller, usually by a bell, when the grain in the hopper is nearly exhausted

mill-horse (mil'hörs), *n* A horse (often blind) used to turn a mill

'Tis a dull thing to travel, like a mill horse.
Still in the place he was born in, lame d and blinded
Fletcher (and another), *Queen of Corinth*, II 4

milli- [*< L mille, milia, milia, a thousand see million¹*] An element meaning 'thousand,' also used for 'a thousandth part,' especially in words relating to physics as, *millimeter* (the thousandth part of a meter)

milliampere (mil'i-äm-pä'r), *n* [*< L mille, a thousand (see milli-), + E ampere*] An electrical unit equal to the thousandth part of an ampere

milliard (mil'iär), *n* [*< F milliard, < mille (< L mille, thousand) + -ard*] A thousand millions as, a *milliard* of francs This word became familiar in English through the payment by France to Germany, after the close of the war of 1870-1, of an indemnity of five milliards of francs (about \$1,000,000,000)

milliare (mil-i-ä-rö), *n* [*< L mille, a thousand see milli-*] An ancient unit of length, 8 stadia, a mile

milliare (mil'i-ä), *n* [*< F milliare, < L mille, a thousand (see milli-), + F arc, an arc see arc²*] A unit of surface in the metric system, the one thousandth part of an are, equivalent to 154 07 square metres

milliary (mil'i-ä-ri), *a* and *n*. [= *F milliare, < L miliaris, miliaris, containing a thousand, nout miliarium, miliarium, the number one thousand, a milestone, < mille, pl milia, a thousand. see mil², mile*] 1. *a* Pertaining to the ancient Roman mile of a thousand paces or five thousand Roman feet, marking a mile

Before this was once placed a *miliary* column, supposed to be set in the center of the city

Kedyn, Diary, Nov 4, 1644

II *n* A milestone, specifically, a stone or column set up to form a point of departure in measuring distances

When we approached Hidon, I saw, about a mile from the town, an ancient Roman *miliary* in the road. It is a round pillar of grey granite

Pococke, Description of the East, II 85

millier (mil-yä'), *n* [*F* *< L mille, a thousand see milli-*] In the metric system, a weight equal to a thousand kilograms, or 2,204 6 pounds avoirdupois (nearly a ton) It is the weight of one cubic meter of water at 4° C

millifold (mil'i-föld), *a* [*< L mille, a thousand, + E -fold*] Thousandfold.

His kisson *millifold*
Beway his love and loving diligence
Danes, Holy Roodie, p 27 (*Danes*)

milligram, milligramme (mil'i-gram), *n* [= *It milligramma, < F milligramme, < mille, a thousand (see milli-), + gramme, a gram see gram²*] The thousandth part of a gram, equal to 0 015432, or about $\frac{1}{65}$, of a grain

milliliter, millilitre (mil'i-lë-ter), *n* [= *It millilitro, < F millilitre, < mille, a thousand (see milli-), + litre, a liter see liter²*] A French measure of capacity containing the thousandth part of a liter, equal to 0 00102 of a cubic inch

millimeter, millimetre (mil'i-më-tër), *n* [= *It millimetro, < F millimetre, < mille, a thousand (see milli-), + F mètr, meter see meter³*] The thousandth part of a meter, equal to 0 03937 inch, or nearly $\frac{1}{25}$ inch It is denoted by *mm* as, 25 4 *mm* is 1 inch

milliner (mil'i-nër), *n*. [Formerly also *millanor, millener, millener*, prob orig *Milaner*, a trader from or with Milan (formerly spelled *Milaine, Milayne, etc*) in Italy, famous for its silks and ribbons, as well as for its cutlery; *< Milan + -er* 1 *Cf Milanese* The term *mantua-maker*, usually cited in this connection, has no relevancy, not being connected with *Mantua* in Italy The word *millner* was formerly explained as designating "one having a thousand small wares to sell" (*Minsheu*), as if *< L mille-*

narius, containing a thousand, *< mille, a thousand: see millenary*] 1 Formerly, a man who dealt in articles for women's wear; according to Johnson, "one who sells ribands and dresses for women", now, in common usage, a woman who makes and sells bonnets and other head-gear for women; also, in England, one who furnishes both bonnets and dresses, or complete outfits

No *Millner* can so fit his customers with Gloues.

Shak, *W* 1 (folio 1623), iv 4 192

To conceal such real ornaments as these, and shadow their glory as a *millner's* wife does her wrought stom acht with a smoky lawn or a black cyprus
B Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour* (ed. Whalley, 1766), I 3

24. Formerly, one who made or sold armor of Milan, hence, a dealer in armor

After the year 1500 there were great shops, where armour was sold by the *millners* or armourers of Milan, and by others, and whole suits of armour are frequently found exactly like each other, as they were made for sale to the first comer, and not for any person in particular

R Curzon, *Archæol Inst Jour*, XXII 6

Millner's fold, a strip of velvet, silk, or the like, folded near both edges and then again so as to bring one of the two original folds above the other — **Millner's needle**, a long slender needle used in trimming bonnets, etc

millinery (mil'i-nër-i), *n*. [*< millner + -y*] 1 The articles made or sold by a millner — 2

The industry of making bonnets and other head-dresses for women This work was formerly in the hands of men, but is now almost exclusively a women's occupation.

Those who are cunning in the arts of millinery and dressmaking
Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby*, xvii

millinet (mil'i-net), *n*. [Irreg *< millin(er) + -et*] 1 A sort of coarse, stiff, thin muslin — 2 A machine-made net *E H Knight*

milling (mil'ing), *n* [Verbal *n*. of *mill*, *v*] 1

The process of grinding, or subjecting materials to the action of the machinery of a grinding-mill Specifically—2 The manufacture of cereals into flour or meal The manufacture of fine flour is now carried on by two distinct methods, respectively called *low milling* and *high milling* Low milling prevailed almost universally until a recent period, but it is now largely superseded by high milling, by which an increased product and a much purer quality of flour are obtainable, especially from wheat inferior to the higher grades In low milling the grain is ground only once and then bolted In high milling it is subjected to repeated grindings The earlier grinding or grindings decorticate the grain, which, being subjected after each grinding to screening and blowing in the middlings purifier, is freed from adherent impurities, and from parts which envelop the finer nutritious portions The latter thus cleaned are called *semolina* (half ground) The semolina is then subjected to grinding, cylinder milling or disintegrator milling, to complete its conversion into fine flour Cylinder milling also called *roller milling*, is the manufacture of flour by the use of cylinder mills Disintegrator milling is the manufacture of flour or meal by the use of the disintegrator *See mill*

3 The operation of upsetting the edge of a coin-blank to form the milled edge, also, the operation of putting the series of small transverse ridges and furrows on the edge of an otherwise finished coin, or on a screw-head to adapt it for easy turning with the fingers See *milled screw*, under *screw* — 4 A method of shaping metals in a milling-machine, by passing the metal under a serrated revolving cylinder or cutter — 5 In *metal-working*, a method of ornamenting metallic surfaces by treatment in a lathe with ribbed tools, which produce ridged surfaces — 6 A method of softening and opening the pores of hides by placing them with some tan-liquor in a wooden drum which is caused to revolve — 7 The felting or fulling of a cloth to thicken it

The term *milling* embraces all those operations which are calculated to effect the felting of the woolen fibres in the fabric by means of pressure or friction
Benedikt, *Coal tar Colours* (trans.), p 64

8 In *pottery*, the operation of grinding and mixing the slip — 9 A thrashing; a fight, a beating [Slang]

One blood gives t'other blood a *milling*

W Combe, *Dr Syntax*, II 2

I determined to box it out with destiny, and put myself in a ribb like attitude for a *milling* match with my fortunes
Mrs Gore, *Cecil*, p 158

10 The act of playing around in a circle said of a school of fish Also called *cart-wheeling* — **High milling**, in *flour manuf*, a method of milling in which the wheat is subjected to a succession of slight partial crushing operations, the product being sifted and sorted after each operation — **Low milling**, the older process of close grinding with the stones as near together as possible, as opposed to the more modern high milling

milling-cutter (mil'ing-kut'er), *n* Same as *milling-machine*

milling-machine (mil'ing-ma-shën'), *n* 1. A power machine-tool for shaping metal and cutting the teeth of gears by means of a rotating

serrated spindle or cylindrical cutter It has a movable table, to which the work is fixed and on which it is brought to the cutter, and it is fitted with index-plates and other appliances for securing accuracy in the work.

The position occupied by the *milling-machine* in modern practical mechanics is almost as important as that occupied by the lathe or planing machine

Joshua Rose, *Practical Machinist*, p 288.

2. A machine for impressing on coins a milled edge or legend corresponding to the milling

Millingtonia (mil-ing-tö'm-ä), *n* [NL (Carl Linné, filius, 1781), named after Thomas Millington, a professor at Oxford.] A genus of bignonaceous trees, with corky bark, opposite, 2- to 3-pinnate leaves, and handsome white flowers, the corolla-tube often 2 to 3 inches long, disposed in corymbs at the ends of the branches There is but one species, *M hortensis*, the East Indian cork-tree, the exact original habitat of which is not known, but which has been cultivated in India from the earliest records. See *cork tree*

milling-tool (mil'ing-tol), *n* A small indented roller used to mill or nurl the edges of the heads of screws, a nurling-tool

million (mil'yön), *n*, and *a* [*< ME milloun, milon = D. milioen, miljoen = G Sw Dan. million, < OF. (and F) million = Pr milio = Sp millon = Pg milhão = It. milione, milione (> ML. milio(n-), a million, aug. of mille, < L. mille, a thousand see mil-*] 1. *n* 1 The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand.

Coueyte not his goodes

For millions of moneye, norther hem vehone

Piers Plowman (A), III 255.

O, pardon! since a crooked figure may

Attest in little place a *million*

Shak, *Hen V*, Prolog, I 16.

2 The amount of a thousand thousand units of money, as pounds, dollars, or francs as, he is worth a *million*, *millions* have been wasted in preparation for war — 3 A very great number or quantity, indefinitely

For we are at the stake,

And bay'd about with many enemies,

And some that smile have in their hearts, I fear,

Millions of mischief

Shak, *J C*, iv 1 51

There are *millions* of truths that men are not concerned to know
Locke

The *million*, the great body of the people, the multitude, the public, the masses

For the play, I remember, pleas'd not the *million*, 'twas

caviare to the general

Shak *Hamlet*, II 2 457

Three-million bill, in *U S hist* a bill passed in 1847 appropriating three million dollars for the purchase of land from Mexico It was introduced in the House of Representatives with the Wilmot Proviso (see *proviso*) as a rider, and passed by the Senate after rejection of the rider

II. a [Strictly a collective noun see *hundred*] A thousand times one thousand, ten hundred thousand as, a capital of a (or one) *million* dollars, a country of ten *million* inhabitants

million (mil'yön), *n* An obsolete or dialectal form of *melon*¹

millionaire, millionnaire (mil-yön-är'), *n* [= *D G. millionair = Sw millionar = Dan. millionær, < F millionnaire (= Sp millonario, millonario = Pg Il millonario), one who owns a million, < milion, a million see milion¹*] A man worth a million dollars, pounds, francs, etc., an owner of a million or of millions

The plain unseparated king the man of gold,
The thrice illustrious threefold *millionaire*,
Mark his slow creeping, dead, metallic stare

O W Holmes, *The Banker's Dinner*

millionary (mil'yön-ä-ri), *a* [= *F millionnaire, as milion¹ + -ary*] Pertaining to or consisting of millions as, the *millionary* chronology of the Pundits *Imp Dict*.

millioned (mil'yönd), *a* [*< million¹ + -ed*] 1. Multiplied by millions [Rare.]

Time, whose *million'd* accidents

Creep in 'twixt vows and change decrees of kings.

Shak, *Sonnets*, cxv

2. Having millions

The *million'd* merchant seeks her in his gold

P Whitehead, *Honour*, a Satire

millionism (mil'yön-izm), *n* [*< million¹ + -ism*] The state or condition of having millions.

Billionism or even *millionism* must be a blessed kind of state.

O W Holmes, *Elese Venner*, vii

millionist (mil'yön-ist), *n*. [*< million¹ + -ist*] A millionaire.

A commercial *millionist*

Southey, *Doctor*, cccxxiii.

millionize (mil'yön-iz), *v. t.*; pret and pp. *millionized*, ppr. *millionizing*. [*< million¹ + -ize*] To accustom to millions. *Davies*.

To our now *millionized* conceptions the foregoing as compts appear to be in a very moderate ratio
Archæologia, XXXIII. 201.

< mil (< L. mille), a thousand, + reis, pl. of real = Sp real, a small coin: see real², n.] 1. A Portuguese unit of money, equivalent to 1,000 reis, and worth about \$1.08 — 2. A Brazilian unit of money, equal to about 55 United States cents

milset, v t [ME milsen, milcen, milcien, < AS mildsian, miltsian, gemiltsian, be merciful, < milds, milts, kindness, mercy, < milde, mild see mild, a] To be merciful to, show clemency to

milsey (mil'si), n [Contr of milk-sieve] A sieve for straining milk [Local, Great Britain] **milst** (milt), n [ME milste, < AS milte = OFries milte = D milt = MLG LG milte = OHG miltz, MHG milze, G milz (> It milza = Sp melza) = IceL milt = Sw mylto = Dan milt, the spleen, prob from the root of melt.] In anat, the spleen

Yet do they offer Swine to the Moon & Bacchus when the Moon is at full In this sacrifice they burne the talle, milt, and leafe. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 577

milt² (milt), n [A corruption of milk, in this sense appar of Scand origin. < Sw mjölke, milt (< mjolk, milk), = Dan melke, milt, = G milch = MLG milch, milk, also milt see milk, n The D. milt, milt, is appar < E] The male generative organ of a fish, the spermatheca organ and its secretion; the soft roe, corresponding to the roe or spawn of the female Sometimes melt.

You shall scarce or never take a male carp without a milt, or a female without a roe or spawn I Walton, Complete Angler (ed 1858), p 162

milt² (milt), v t [< mil², n] To impregnate the roe or spawn of (the female fish)

milter (mil'ter), n [= D miltor (prob < E ?) = G miltcher, as milt² + -er¹] That which has or sheds milt; a male fish in breeding-time Also melter

For the purpose of breeding he had, as the rule is, put in [a pond] three milters for one spawner I Walton, Complete Angler (ed. 1875), p 143.

Miltonian (mil-tō'nī-an), a [< Milton (see def) + -ian.] Of or relating to the great English poet John Milton (1608-74), or resembling his style

Merely a Miltonian way of saying that moral no less than physical courage demanded a sound body Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser, p 287

Miltonic (mil-ton'ik), a [< Milton (see Miltonian) + -ic] Relating or pertaining to Milton or his works, Miltonian

If Time, the Avenger, execrates his wrongs, And makes the word Miltonic mean "sublime" Byron, Don Juan, Ded, st. 10

miltwaste (mil'twäst), n [Formerly miltwast (Skinner), appar < milt¹ + waste so called, it is said, because formerly believed to be a remedy for wasting or disease of the spleen or milt, cf spleenwort.] The scaly fern, *Asplenium Ceterach*

Milvago (mil-vä'gō), n [NL (cf L. miluago, miluago, a kind of fish), < L. milvus, a kite (also a kind of fish) see Milvus] 1 A genus of South American vulture-hawks, of the family *Falconidae* and subfamily *Polyborinae*, founded by Spix in 1824 There are a number of species, *M chimachima* and *M chimango* — 2. [l c] A member of this genus

Milvinae (mil-vī'nē), n pl [NL, < *Milvus* + -inae] A subfamily of *Falconidae*, typified by the genus *Milvus*, the kites The scapular process of the coracoid does not reach the clavicle, the face is not rufous, and the beak is not toothed, the tarsus is shorter than the tibia, and the tail is either forked or much shorter than the long pointed wings The *Milvinae* are birds of less than average size for this family, and of comparatively weak or gaudy, preying chiefly upon reptiles, insects, and other humble quarry There are a number of genera besides *Milvus*, as *Elanus*, *Elanoides*, *Nauclerus*, *Ictinia*, etc See cuts under *Elanoides* and *Ictinia*, 1

milvine (mil'vin), a and n. [< L. milvinus, belonging to the kite, < *milvus*, the kite, a bird of prey] 1. a Pertaining to the *Milvinae*, or having their characters

2. n A member of the *Milvinae*, any kite. **Milvulus** (mil'vū-lus), n [NL (Swainson, 1827), dim of L. *milvus*, a kite see *Milvus*] A genus of clamaratorial birds of the family *Tyrannidae*, having an extremely long forked tail like the kite, whence the name, the scissortails, or swallow-tailed flycatchers *M tyrannus* and *M forficatus* are two species. The former is chiefly a tropical American bird, but it sometimes strays into the United

States, it is ash above and white below, the top and sides of the head black, the crown patch yellow, the tail is black edged with white, and sometimes grows to a foot in length, with a forking of 8 or 9 inches, though the body of the bird is no larger than that of the common king bird The other abounds in Texas and southward, sometimes straying through most of the States It is a very showy bird, of a hoary ash color, paler or white below, variously tinged with crimson or salmon red, the crown patch orange or scarlet. The tail is generally 8 or 10 inches long, forked 5 or 6 inches, black and white or rosy The display it makes in opening and shutting this ornament gives the name *scissor tail*

Milvus (mil'vus), n [NL (Cuvier, 1800), < L. *milvus*, a kite] The typical genus of *Milvinae*, having a long forked tail The leading species is the common kite or glede of Europe, *M tectus* or *regalis*, *M ater* is the black kite of the same continent

milwell (mil'wel), n [Also myllewell, < ME *milwell*, origin obscure, cf *milwyn*] A kind of fish See the first quotation

Myllewell, a sort of fish, the same with what in Lincolnshire is called *milwyn*, which Spelman renders green fish, but it was certainly of a different kind Kennett, Paroch Antiq Gloss (1695). (Davies)

Item, ij salting tubbes Item, viij lynges Item, iiii milwell tyochs. Panton Letters (Inventory), I 490

The yellow ling, the *milwell* fair and white John Dennis (Arber's Eng Garner, I 166)

milwyn (mil'win), n [Also *milwyn*, cf. *milwell*.] Green fish Skinner, Halliwell See the first quotation under *milwell* [Prov Eng]

Milyas (mil'i-as), n [NL, < L. *Milyas*, a district in Lycia] 1 A genus of noctuid moths, erected by Walker in 1858 for the African *M mixtura* — 2 A notable genus of predaceous bugs of the family *Reduviidae* They are mainly American, and *M cinclus* is one of the best-known heteroptera of the United States, of a waxy or orange yellow color, with the legs and antennae banded with black Stål, 1881

milsbrand (milt's-brānt), n [G, < *milt*, milt, spleen, + *brand*, burning inflammation see *milt*¹ and *brand*] Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*)

mim (mim), a. [A minced form of *mum*¹, silent] Primly silent, prim, demure; precise, affectedly modest, quiet; mute also used adverbially [Prov Eng and Scotch]

See, up he's got the word of God, An' meek an' 'mim has view'd it Burns, Holy Fair

Lightning-storms seem to come quite natural to you, for all as prim and mim as you are! W Black, In Far Lochaber, iv

mima (mī'mā), n [Burmese.] A young Burmese woman; a girl

Make war or peace, build or burn, only leave me to my mimas and my stranger's drink. J W Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p 161

Mimas (mī'mas), n [NL, < Gr *Mimas*, the name of a centaur] 1. The innermost and smallest of the satellites of Saturn, revolving about its primary in 22 hours 37 minutes — 2. [l c] In zool, a golden-green South American beetle, *Scarabaeus mimas*

mimbar, **minbar** (mim'-, min'bār), n [Turk *minbar* = Pers. Hind. *minbar*, < Ar *manbar*, a pulpit] The pulpit in a mosque It consisted originally of a plain low platform approached by three steps, but is now often an elevated structure surmounted by a richly ornamented canopy It differs from a pulpit especially in that it is entered by stairs in front instead of at the side or in the rear See cut in next column

mime (mim), n [< F *mime* = Sp Pg It *mimo*, < L *mimus*, < Gr *mimos*, an imitator, actor, also a kind of drama; cf *μυμιόμαι*, imitate; prob.

akin to L. *imitari*, imitate; see *imitate*.] 1 An imitator; one skilled in mimicry; a mimic; specifically, a mimic actor; a performer in the ancient farces or burlesques called *mimes*

Let him go now and brand another man injuriously with the name of *Mime*, being him self the loocest and most extravagant *Mime* that hath been heard of, whom no less than almost half the world could serve for stage room to play the *Mime* in Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

The strolling mimes carried the last, and probably many of the worst, reminiscences of the Roman acting drama across the period of those great migrations which changed the face of the Western world. A W Ward, Eng Dram Lit, I 11.

2 A dramatic entertainment among the ancient Greeks of Sicily and southern Italy and the Romans, consisting generally of farcical mimicry of real events and persons The Greek mimes combined spoken dialogue of somewhat simple and familiar character with action, the Roman consisted chiefly of action, often of a coarse and even indecent character, with little speaking *See pantomime*

This we know in Laertius, that the *Mimes* of Sophron were of such reckoning with Plato as to take them nightly to read on and after make them his pillow Scaliger describes a *Mime* to be a Poem imitating any action to stirre up laughter Milton, Apology for Smectymnus

mime (mim), v t, pret and pp *mimed*, ppr *miming* [< *mime*, n] To mimic, or play the buffoon, act in a mime

Acts Old Iniquity, and in the fit Of *miming* gets the opinion of a wit. B Jonson, Epigrams, cxv

mimeograph (mim'ē-ō-grāf), n [Irreg < Gr *μυμιόμαι*, imitate, + *γράφω*, write] An apparatus invented by Edison, by which stenils of written pages may be obtained for the production of an indefinite number of copies A pointed stylus is moved as in writing with a lead-pencil over a kind of tough prepared paper placed on a finely grooved steel plate, and the writing is thus traced in a series of minute perforations Stenils may also be prepared on typewriters

Mimesa (mī-mēs'sā), n [NL (Shuckard, 1837), irreg < Gr. *μύμησ*, imitation see *mimems*] The typical genus of *Mimesidae*, having the inner spur of the hind tibiae broadly flattened Eleven North American and seven European species are known

Mimesidae (mī-mēs'sī-dē), n pl [NL, < *Mimesa* + -idae] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects The prothorax is narrow, the fore wings have three submarginal cells, the abdomen is petiolate with the petiole depressed and generally furrowed above, the antennal flagellum is thickened at the apex, and the middle tibiae have only one apical spur The family comprises the two genera *Mimesa* and *Peen*

mimesis (mī-mēs'sis), n [NL, < Gr. *μύμησις*, imitation, < *μυμιόμαι*, imitate. see *mime*.] 1 In rhet, imitation or reproduction of the supposed words of another, especially in order to represent his character See *prosopopaea* — 2 In zool, mimicry, simulated resemblance, physical or physiological simulation by one animal of another, or of a plant or other part of its surroundings See *mimicry*, 3

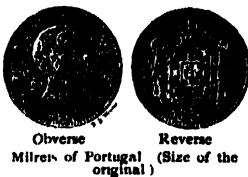
mimetene (mim'ē-tēn), n. [So called from its close resemblance to pyromorphite; < Gr *μυμήτης*, an imitator (see *Mimete*), + -ene] Same as *mimetite*

Mimetes (mī-mēs'tēs), n [NL, < Gr. *μυμήτης*, an imitator] 1. In entom. (a) A genus of noctuid moths. Hubner, 1816 (b) A genus of weevils of the subfamily *Otorhynchinae*. Eschscholtz, 1818 — 2. In mammal, a genus of anthropoid apes of the family *Simiidae*, a type of which is the chimpanzee. so called from the likeness to man This genus was proposed by W E Leach about 1816, and antedates both *Protophytes* of Geoffroy and *Anthropopithecus* of De Blainville, but these synonyms are more frequently used See cut under *chimpanzee*.

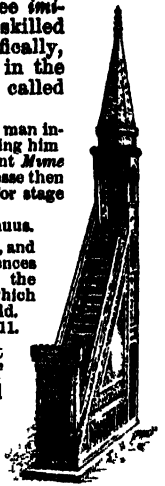
3 In ornith. (a) A genus of Australian orioles of the family *Oriolidae* King, 1826 Also *Mimeta* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826). (b) Same as *Mimus* C W L Gloger, 1842

mimetite (mī-met'ē-sīt), n. [Irreg. < Gr. *μυμήτης*, an imitator (see *Mimete*), + -ite².] Same as *mimetite*

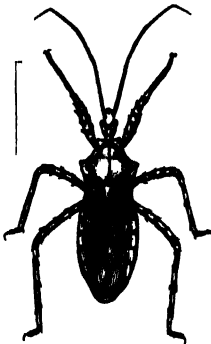
mimetic (mī-met'ik), a [= It. *mimetico*, < Gr *μυμιτικός*, imitative, < *μυμήτης*, an imitator, < *μυμιόμαι*, imitate see *mime*] 1 Pertaining to mimicry or imitation; apt in mimicry; aping.



Fork-tailed Flycatcher (*Milvulus tyrannus*)



Mimbar in Mosque of Sultan Selim, Adrianople, Turkey



Many-banded Robber (*Milyas cinclus*) (Line shows natural size)

But Fauns, lead by most mimetic apes,
Could not despise don Fucco's antick shapes.
Whiting, Albino and Bellama, p. 9 (Nares)

Brotherhoods of actors, ambitious of displaying their
mimetic faculty to their townsfolk

I. D'Isern, Amen. of Lit., I, 393.

2 Imitating, imitative. Specifically—(a) In *zool* and *bot.*, exhibiting mimicry, characterized by mimicry, as the flowers of certain orchids which resemble butterflies. See *mimicry*, 3.

In all these cases it appears that the mimetic species is protected from some enemy by its outward similarity to the form which it mimics. H. A. Nicholson

(b) In *mineral*, approximating closely to—that is, imitating—other forms of a higher degree of symmetry. This characteristic usually results from twinning. For example, aragonite occurs in twin crystals which at first sight appear to be hexagonal in form. See *pseudosymmetry* and *twin*.

mimetic (mī-met'ī-kal), *a* [*< mimetio + -al*] Same as *mimetic*

A dialogue in the old *mimetic* or poetic form

By Hurd, Foreign Travels, vii

mimetically (mī-met'ī-kal-ī), *adv* In a mimetic manner, imitatively; in the manner of a mime

Homer wished to express *mimetically* the rolling, thundering, leaping motion of the stone

De Quincey, Homer, iii

mimetism (mīm'ē-tizm), *n*. [*< mimet-ic, q v, + -ism*] Same as *mimosis*, and *mimicry*, 3

mimetic (mīm'ē-tit), *n* [*< Gr μμητής, an imitator (see Mimetic), + -it*] Native arseniate of lead with chlorid of lead, a mineral of a yellow to brown color occurring in hexagonal prismatic crystals, often rounded. It is isomorphous with pyromorphite, the phosphate of lead. Some varieties, as cannyllite, contain phosphoric acid, and hence are intermediate between mimetic and pyromorphite. Also called *mimeteite*, *mimete*.

mimic (mīm'ik), *a* and *n* [= *F mimique* = *Sp mimico* = *Pg It mimico*, *< L mimicus*, *< Gr μιμικός*, belonging to mimes, *< μίμος*, a mime. See *mime*] 1 *a*. 1 Acting as a mime, given to or practicing imitation, imitative as, a *mimic* actor.

Off in her absence *mimic* Fancy wakes
To imitate her (Kensel), but misjoining shapes,
Wild work produces oft, and most in dreams

Milton, P. L., v, 110

2. Pertaining to mimicry or imitation, exhibiting, characterized by, or employed in simulation or mimicry, mimicking; simulating as, the *mimic* stage, *mimic* action or gestures

Eager to win laurels on the *mimic* theatre of war

Freewill, Ford and Isa, i, 15

Let the *mimic* canvas show

Her calm benevolent features

Bryant, The Ages, iii

3 Consisting of or resulting from imitation, simulated, mock often implying a copy or imitation as, a *mimic* battle, the *mimic* royalty of the stage

Blew *mimic* hootings to the silent owls,
That they might answer him

Wordsworth, There was a Boy

Down the wet streets
Sail their *mimic* fleets

Longfellow, Rain in Summer

Mimic-flower beetles, an occasional name of the *Leptididae*

II. n 1 One who or that which imitates or mimics, specifically, an actor

Anon his Thibe must be answered,

And forth my *mimic* comes

Shak, M. N. D., iii, 2, 19

Every sort

Of gymnastic artists, wrestlers, riders, runners,
Juglers, and dancers, anticks, mummers, *mimicks*

Milton, S. A., I, 1325

2 An imitation, anything copied from or made in imitation of something else

mimic (mīm'ik), *v t*, pret and pp *mimicked*, ppr *mimicking* [*< mimic, a*] 1 To act in imitation of, simulate a likeness to, imitate or copy in speech or action, either mockingly or seriously

Vice has learned so to *mimic* virtue that it often creeps in hither under its disguise. Steele, Spectator, No 514

Mimic the tetchy humour, furtive glance

And brow where half was furious, half fatigued

Browning, Elgin and Book, I, 203

2 To produce an imitation of, make something similar or corresponding to, copy in form, character, or quality

Fresh carved cedar *mimicking* a glade

Of palm and plantain, met from either side,

High in the midst. Keats, Lamia, ii

Leonardo studies the laws of light scientifically, so that the proper roundness and effect of distance should be accurately rendered and all the subtleties of nature's smiles be *mimicked*. J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 277

3. Specifically, in *zool* and *bot.*, to imitate, simulate, or resemble (something else) in form, color, or other characteristic, assume the character or appearance of (some other object) See *mimicry*, 3. = *Syn. 1. Ape, Mock*, etc. See *imitate*

mimical (mīm'ī-kal), *a*. [*< mimic + -al*] Same as *mimic*

To some too, if they be far gone, *mimical* gestures are too familiar

Burton, Anat. of Mel, p. 233

To make our mirth the completer, Sir J. Minnes was in the highest pitch of mirth, and his *mimical* tricks, that ever I saw, and most excellent pleasant company he is

Pepps, Diary, II, 339

mimically (mīm'ī-kal-ī), *adv* In a mimicking or imitative manner [Rare]

Such are good for nothing but either *mimically* to imitate their neighbours' fooleries, or to immerse themselves in a kind of lascivious and debauched living

South, Works, V, ix

mimicalness (mīm'ī-kal-nes), *n* The quality of being mimical [Rare]

mimic-beetle (mīm'ik-bē'tl), *n*. A coleopterous insect which feigns death when disturbed or alarmed, as some of the *Histeridae* and *Byrrhidae*

mimicker (mīm'ī-kēr), *n* One who or that which mimics

mimicry (mīm'ik-rī), *n*; pl *mimicries* (-rīz) [*< mimic + -ry*] 1 The act of imitating in speech, manner, or appearance; mockery by imitation, simulation

Absolute princes, who ruin their people by a *mimicry* of the great monarchs

Hume, Essays, II, 11

A few old men, the last survivors of our generation, will remember that exultant *mimicry* [of Lord Holland] which ennobled, instead of degrading

Macaulay, Lord Holland.

2 An imitation, that which imitates or simulates

In France an imitative school has executed skillful *mimicries* of ancient glass painting

Encyc. Brit., X, 673.

3 In *zool*, the simulation of something else in form or color, etc., mimesis. Commonly called *protective mimicry* from the immunity secured by such resemblance, as when the insect known as the walking stick simulates a dead twig of a tree, when a butterfly assimilates in color to that of the flowers upon which it habitually feeds, or a bird's nest is so constructed as to resemble a bunch of moss on a bough, etc. Also *mimethism*.

Both *mimicry* and imitation are [here] used in a metaphorical sense as implying that close external likeness which causes things unlike in structure to be mistaken for each other. A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 75

mimic-thrush (mīm'ik-thrush), *n* A book-name of the mocking-bird, *Mimus polyglottus*

Mimidae (mīm'ī-dē), *n* pl. [*NL, < Mimus + -idae*] The *Mimina* rated as a family of oscine passerine birds

Miminae (mī-mī'nē), *n* pl. [*NL, < Mimus + -inae*] A subfamily of turdoid oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Mimus*, the mockers, mock-birds or mocking-birds. The group is variously located in the ornithological system, being sometimes placed in *Paridae*, sometimes associated with the wrens in *Loxia* and sometimes referred to the *Tyrannidae* under the name of *American hammers*. These birds have a moderate (sometimes extremely long and bowed) bill, short wings, long rounded tail, and scutellate tarsal leading genera are *Mimus*, *Harporhynchus*, *Oroscoptes*, *Galeoscoptes*. Familiar examples are the mocking-bird, thrasher, and catbird. All are confined to America. See *outs under catbird* and *mocking-bird*.

mimine (mīm'in), *a* (Of or pertaining to the *Mimina*)

mimist (mīm'ist), *n* [*< mimic + -ist*] A writer of mimes

Thereupon were called Poets *Mimistes* as who would say, imitable and meet to be followed for their wise and grave lessons

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 21

mimination (mī-mā'shon), *n* [*< Ar mīm, the name of the letter m, + -ation Cf. mytiacism*] The frequent use of the letter *m*, specifically, the addition of *m* to a final vowel

The principal differences between these dialects [the Semitic Babylonian and the Semitic Assyrian] are—1st, the use of *mimination* by the Babylonians and not by the Assyrians, thus the Babylonian words *Sumirum* and *Akkadum* were rendered by the Assyrians *Sumiri* and *Akkadi*

Eng. Encyc. Arts and Sciences, Supp., p. 173

mim-mouthed (mīm'moutht), *a* [See usually *mim-mouthed*, *< mim + mouthed*] 1 Reserved in discourse implying affectation of modesty

I'm no for being *mim-mouthed*, when there's no reason, but a man had as good, whilst, cast a knot on his tongue

The Smugglers, I, 164 (Jardine)

2 Affectedly moderate at table

Jamieson

mimographer (mī-mog'ra-fēr), *n* [*< F mimographe* = *Pg mimographo*, *< L mimographus*, a writer of mimes, *< Gr μμογραφος*, writing mimes, *< μίμος*, a mime, + *γράφειν*, write] A writer of mimes or farces.

For the best idea that can now be formed of the manner of this famous *mimographer* we must have recourse, I believe, to the fifteenth Idyl of Theocritus.

Twining, tr. of Aristotle's Treatise on Poetry, I, note 6.

Mimosa (mī-mō'sā), *n* [*NL* (Tournefort, 1700), so called from its imitating the sensibility of animal life, *< L mimus*, *< Gr μίμος*, a mimic. See *mimic*, *n*] 1 A large genus of leguminous plants of the suborder *Mimosae* and the tribe *Fuminoideae*, characterized by a legume with entire or jointed valves which break away from a narrow persistent placenta. The plants are either herbs, erect or climbing shrubs, or sometimes trees, and are often prickly. The leaves are almost always bipinnate, but rarely there are none, or the expanded petiole (phyllodium) takes the place of the leaf, and in many species the leaves are sensitive, closing when touched. The flowers are small and sessile, usually having the stamens very much longer than the corolla. They are arranged in globular heads or in cylindrical spikes. About 280 species have been described, natives of the warmer parts of America and Africa, of tropical Asia, and of the Mascarene Islands. Many are cultivated, the most common being the sensitive plant or mimosa plant of botanists, *M. pudica*, which is a branching annual, one or two feet in height, having a great many small leaflets all highly sensitive when touched. *M. myriadenia* is a woody shrub of tropical America, and is remarkable for the great height which it attains, ascending to the tops of the tallest trees

2 [*I*] A plant of this genus

For not *Mimosa* a tender tree

Shrinks sooner from the touch than he

Scott, Marmion, iv, Int

mimosa-bark (mī-mō'sā-bark), *n* The bark of several Australian acacia- or wattle-trees, much used in tanning

Mimosae (mī-mō'sē-ē), *n* pl. [*NL* (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), *< Mimosa + -ae*] A suborder of leguminous plants, characterized by small regular flowers with a gamosepalous calyx, by having the petals valvate and often united below the middle, and by having stamens which are free or monodelphous. It embraces 6 tribes, 20 genera, *Mimosa* being the type, and about 150 species, the majority of which are confined to the tropics.

mimosite (mī-mō'sīt), *n* [*< Mimosa + -ite*] A fossil seed pod supposed to have belonged to a plant of the *mimosae* family

mimotype (mīm'ō-tīp), *n* [*< Gr μιμος, a mimic, + τυπος, form*] In *zool* and *zoology*, a type or form of animal life which in one country is the analogue or representative of a type or form found in another country, to which it is not very closely related. Thus, the American starlings (*Stercorarius*) are mimotypes of the Old World starlings (*Sturnidae*), the American genus *Geomys* is mimotype of the African *Georchus*, the American jumping mouse (*Zapus*) is placed with the jerboas (*Dipus*) of Africa

Mimotypes, forms distantly resembling each other, but fulfilling similar functions. By the use of this term, the word "analogue" may be relieved of a part of the burden borne by it. Smithsonian Report (1881), p. 460, note

mimotypic (mīm'ō-tīp'ik), *a* [*< mimotype + -ic*] Having the character of a mimotype

Mimuleae (mī-mū'lē-ē), *n* pl. [*NL* (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), *< Mimulus + -ae*] A subtribe of plants of the order *Scrophulariales* and the tribe *Gratiolae*, characterized by a five-toothed calyx, by having the stamens inserted within the corolla-tube, with the anther-cells contiguous, and by a loculicidal capsule with two or four valves. The subtribe embraces 6 genera, *Mimulus* being the type, and about 56 species

Mimulus (mīm'ū-lus), *n* [*NL* (Linnaeus, 1753), so called from the resemblance of its corolla to a mask, *< L. mimulus*, a little mime, dim of *L. mimus*. See *mimic*] A genus of scrophulariaceous plants of the tribe *Gratiolae*, type of the subtribe *Mimuleae*, characterized by a tubular calyx, which is almost always five-angled or five-toothed, by a two-valved capsule, and by having numerous seeds, with the placenta usually united to form a central column. They are reclining or erect, rarely tall, and slightly woody herbs, with opposite undivided leaves, and often showy flowers, which are yellow, orange, red, violet, or rose colored, and solitary in the axils of the leaves, or sometimes racemed at the tips of the branches. The species, numbering 45 or 50, are especially numerous in Pacific North America, but are also widely dispersed elsewhere in temperate regions, though not in Europe. Plants of the genus bear the general name of *monkey flower*. *M. ringens* and *M. alatus*, with violet purple flowers, are common species of wet places in the eastern United States. Various species are cultivated, chiefly in conservatories, some much prized. Among them are *M. moschatum*, the musk plant of gardens, strongly musk scented, the flowers small and pale yellow, *M. cardinalis*, with large scarlet corolla, and *M. glutinosus*, a shrubby, very ornamental conservatory species, the flowers from salmon colored to scarlet

Mimus (mī'mus), *n* [*NL, < L. mimus*, *< Gr μιμος*, an imitator. See *mimic*] A genus of American birds of which the mocking-bird, *M. polyglottus*, is the type. See *mocking-bird*, and *cut under catbird*

Mimusops (mī-mū'sops), *n* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), so called from the fancied resemblances of the flowers to an ape's face. < Gr *μῦσος*, gen of *μῦς*, an ape (< *μυέσθαι*, imitate, *μῦς*, an imitator, see *mimic*), + *ωψ*, face] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the natural order *Sapotaceae* and the tribe *Bumbeceae*. It is characterized by having the six or eight segments of the calyx arranged in two series, the outer ones including the inner, which are more slender, the lobes of the corolla entire and three times as many as the calyx segments, and the six or eight stamens, which are alternate with the same number of stamens. They are trees, or rarely shrubs, with a milky juice, and usually small white flowers, which are often fragrant, in axillary clusters. About 40 species are known, found throughout the tropics. Several, from India and Ceylon, yield a heavy durable timber, and *M. Elengi* also produces small edible berries, the seeds of which afford an abundance of oil. See *balata gum*, *billy tree*, *cow tree*, and *dilly*.

min¹, *pron* A Middle English form of *mine¹*
min², *a* [ME, also *myne*, *myne*, *myne*, < AS *min*, less (not 'small,' the positive form being not in use), = OS *minnro* = OFries. *minnera*, *minra* (cf. *min*, adv) = MD *minde*, D *minder* = MLG *min*, *minner*, *minder* = OHG *minni*, MHG *minner*, *minre*, (cf. *minder* = Icel *minni* = Sw *Dan minde* = Goth *minniza*, compar, less, cf. OS *minnisto* = OFries. *minnist* = D *MLG minst* = OHG *minnist*, MHG *minnest*, G *mindest* = Icel *minnst* = Sw *minst* = Dan *mindst* = Goth *minnista* (cf. *minn*, *minz*, adv), superl, least, (compar and superl (reduced in the compar *min*, as in *bet for better, less*, etc.), = L compar *minor*, neut *minus*, less (superl *minus*, least), positive stem *minu-*, whence *minuere*, lessen (see *minish*, *minimend*, etc.), = G *min*, little, small (not in good use, but assumed or revived as the base of the derived forms *minutely*, *lessen*, *minuta*, a little, etc.), cf. Ir *min*, small, perhaps Skt *√mi* (present stem *mini-*), make less. Hence, from L, *minor*, *minus*, *minutely*, etc., *minister*, *administer*, etc., *minim*, *minimum*, *minimize*, *minute¹*, *minute²*, *minish*, *diminish*, *commeminate*, etc., from E, *mince*, *minnow*, etc.] Less

The more and the mine
Le Bone Florence (Ritson's Met Rom, III), l 549

It is of the for to forgo
Alkyn trypas both more & myne
Political Poems, etc. (ed Furnivall), p 104

min³ (min), *n* [ME, also *minne*, *myne*, < Icel. *minni*, memory, remembrance, cf. OS *minna*, *minna* = OHG *minna*, MHG *minne*, G (revived) *minne*, love, orig 'memory' akin to E *min³*, *mind¹*, etc. see *min³*, *mind¹*] Memory, remembrance

min⁴ (min), *i* t [ME *minnen*, *mynnen*, < Icel *minna*, bring to mind, < *minni*, mind, memory see *min³*, n Cf *min³*] 1 To bring to the mind of, remind

Syr, of one thinge I wolde you mynne,
And beseech you for to spide
MS Harl 2252, f 88 (Halliwell)

2 To remember

The cloudyss ovyr caste, all lygt was lente,
Hys mygt was more then ye mygt mynne
MS Cantab Pt II l 38, f 47 (Halliwell)

Euery psalme qwencheth a synne
As ofte as a man thoth hem mynne
Political Poems etc. (ed Furnivall), p 90

3. To mention

Palomydon put hym full prestly to say,
And moult of his mater that I mynnet are.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l 8876.

min⁴ (min), *n* [Perhaps a familiar var of *mam¹*, *mama*] Mother [Scottish]

I m Johnny Faa o Yetholm town,
There dwell my min and daddie l
Johnny Faa (Child's Ballads, IV 284).

min⁵ (min), *n* A dialectal or affected form of *man*

min. An abbreviation of *mineralogy*, *mineralogical*, *minimum*, *minute*, *minim*, and *minor*

mina¹ (mī'nā), *n* [L, also *min*, < Gr. *μνα*, a weight, a sum of money, < Heb *māneh*, a weight, prop part, portion, number, < *mānāh*, divide, measure out, allot] A unit of weight and of value, originally Assyrian, but used also by the Greeks and other ancient peoples. Bronze and stone Babylonian and Assyrian standards show that there were two Assyrian *mina*, one varying from 980 to 1,040 grams, and the other of half that weight. The Assyrians divided the *mina* into 60 shekels, and 60 *mina* made a talent. In Athens at the time of Pericles it was, in weight of silver, 100 drachmas, equivalent to 363.5 grams, or 15.4 ounces avoirdupois, or 14 + ounces troy, and was in value about \$18.

[The Babylonians] constituted a new *mina* for them selves, consisting of 50 shekels instead of 60
B V Head, Historia Numorum, Int., p xxxii

mina² (mī'nā), *n* [Also *mino*, *myna*, *mynah*, and *maina*, < Hind *manā*, a starling] One

of several different sturnoid passerine birds of India and countries further east, (a) Any species of the genus *Acridotheres* (which see). (b) Any species of the genus *Eulabes*, several of which inhabit India, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, etc., a hill *mina*. (See *hill-mina*, and cut under *Eulabes*) The common talking starling or religious grackle of India is *E* (formerly *Gracula*) *religiosa*, of a purplish black color with a white mirror on the wing, yellow bill and feet, and curious leafy lappets of a yellow or orange color on the head. It is easily tamed and taught to speak with singular distinctness. This and some other members of the same genus are common cage birds in Europe and the United States.

mina-bird (mī'nā-bērd), *n* Same as *mina²*.

minable¹ (mī'na-bl), *a* [*mine²* + -able] Capable of being mined

He began to undermine it (finding the earth all about very minable).
North, tr of Plutarch, p 115

minacious (mī-nā'shuas), *a* [= It *minaccioso*, an extended form of *minare* = Pg *minaz*, < L *minar* (minac), full of threats see *menace*, n] Threatening, menacing [Rare]

Whether the face of heaven smile upon us with a cheerful bright azure, or look upon us with a more sad and minacious countenance
Dr H More, Mystery of Godliness, p 63.

minacity (mī-nā'si-ti), *n* [*minar* (minac), threatening, minacious (see *menace*), + -ity] Disposition to threaten
Coles, 1717 [Rare]

minar (mī-nar'), *n* [Ar *minār*, a candlestick, lamp, lighthouse (cf. Heb *manōrah*, a candlestick), cf. *nār*, fire, *nūr*, light, *nawwār*, enlighten, illumine, Heb *nūr*, shine] In *Moslem arch*, a lighthouse, a tower, a minaret

In the burning sun the golden dome [of a mosque in the city of Meshed] seemed to cast out rays of dazzling light, and the roofs of the adjoining *minars* shone like brilliant beacons
O'Donovan, Mcrv, vi

minaret (mīn'a-ret), *n* [= F *minaret* = Pg *minareto* = It *minareto*, *minaretto*, < Sp *minarete*, < Turk *mināre* = Hind *mināra*, *minār*, a high slender tower, a minaret, < Ar *manāra*, a lamp, lighthouse, minaret, < *minār*, candlestick, lamp, lighthouse see *minar*] In *Moslem arch*, a slender and lofty turret typically rising by several stages or stories, and surrounded by one or more projecting balconies, characteristic of Mohammedan mosques, and corresponding to the belfry of a Christian church. From the balconies of the minarets the people are summoned to prayer five times a day by criers. See *muezzin*, and cut under *mosque*

Another [mosque] has a very high minaret or tower, the out side of which is entirely cased with green tiles.

Pococke, Description of the East, II, l 121

minargent (mī-nār'jent), *n* [*min* (alu) *min* (um) + L *argentum*, silver] A kind of aluminum bronze, the ingredients of which are copper 1,000 parts, nickel 700, antimony 50, and aluminum 20

minatorial (mīn-a-tō'rī-al), *a* [*min* + -atorial] Threatening, menacing

minatorially (mīn-a-tō'rī-al-i), *adv* In a threatening or menacing manner

minatorily (mīn'a-tō'rī-h), *adv* In a minatory manner, with threats.

minatory (mīn'a-tō-rī), *a* [= It *minatorio*, < L *minatorius*, threatening (cf. *minator*, one who drives cattle), < L *minari*, pp *minatus*, threaten, drive see *menace*] Threatening, menacing

The king made a statute minatory and minatory, towards justices of peace, that they should duly execute their office
Bacon, Hist. Hen VII, p 75

The minatory proclamation issued last week by the Czar from Livadia.
Fortnightly Rev, N S, XXXIX 877

minaul (mī-nāl'), *n* Same as *monaul*

minbar, *n* See *mimbar*

mince (mins), *v*; pret and pp *minced*, ppr *mincing* [*ME* **mincen*, **myncen*, *minsen*, (a) partly < AS *minsian*, make less, become less, diminish (cf. verbal *n* *minsung*, parsimony, abstinence) (= OS *minsōn*, make less, = Goth *minchan*, become less), with formative -s (as also in *cleane*, *rise*, etc.) (cf. Icel *minna* = Sw *minska* = Dan *mindske*, make less, with formative -i), < *min*, less (see *min²*), (b) partly < OF *mincer*, F. *mincer*, cut small, < *mince*, slender, slight, puny, prob. of Teut origin, perhaps from the superl of *min*, less (see *min²*), or more prob the adj *mince* is a back formation from the verb *mincer*, which is then < OS *minsōn*, etc., make small see above] I. *trans* 1 To make less, make small; specifically, to cut or chop into very small pieces. as, to *mince* meat.

Mynes that plouer Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 285.

When she saw Pyrrhus make malicious sport
In mincing with his sword her husband's limbs
Shak, Hamlet, II, 2, 587

They brought some cold bacon and coarse oat-cake. The sergeant asked for pepper and salt, *minced* the food fine, and made it savory
Mrs Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv

2 To lessen; diminish; especially, to diminish in speaking, speak of lightly or slightly, minimize

Thy honesty and love doth *mince* this matter,
Making it light to Cassio
Shak, Othello, II, 3, 248.

For though shee held her to the commandment, yet the threatening annexed shee did somewhat *mince* and extenuate
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 25

Be gone, Futelli! do not *mince* one syllable
Of what you hear
Ford, Lady's Trial, I, 3.

What say the soldiers of me? and the same words.
Mince 'em not, good Aecius, but deliver
The very forms and tongues they talk withal
Fletcher, Valentinian, I, 3

3 To utter primly, bring or show forth sparingly or in a half-spoken way, hence, to display with affected delicacy, use affectation in regard to us, to *mince* one's words or a narrative, to *mince* the lapses of one's neighbors, a *minced* oath

Behold yon simpering dame,
That *minces* virtue, and doth shake the head
To hear of pleasure's name
Shak, Lear, IV, 6, 122

4 To effect mincingly [Rare]

To the ground
Three times she bows, and with a modest grace
Minces her spruce retreat.
J Beaumont, Psyche, III, 182.

Minced collops See *collop* — **Minced pie**. See *mince pie* — To *mince* matters, to speak of things with affected delicacy

II. *intrans* 1 To walk with short steps or with affected meety, affect delicacy in manner

Because the daughters of Zion are haughty, walk
ing and *mincing* as they go
Isa III, 16

Away, I say, time wears hold up your head and *mince*
Shak, M W of W, v, 1, 9

2 To speak with affected elegance

Low spake the lass, and flap d and *minced* the while
Crabbe, Works, I, 76

mince (mins), *n* [*mince* (-meat)] Same as *mince-meat*

Upsetting whatever came in his way—now a pan of milk, and now a basin of *mince*
H B Stowe, Oldtown, p 342

mince-meat (mins'mēt), *n* [Prop *minced meat*] 1 Meat chopped small, hence, anything chopped or broken into small pieces, literally or figuratively

Their first shot struck us in the bows, knocked our two gunners into *mince meat*
R L Stevenson, Master of Ballantiae, II

2 The material of which mince-pies are made. Also called *minced meat* and *mince*

mince-pie (mins'pī'), *n* [*mince* (-meat) + *pie*] A pie made with minced meat, fruit, etc. It has long been especially associated with Christmas festivities among English-speaking peoples. Also called *minced pie*

mincer (mīn'ser), *n* One who minces

Mincers of each other's fame
Tennyson, Princess, 1

mincht (minch), *n* [*ME* *mynche*, a reduced form of *minchen*] Same as *minchen* Halliwell

minchen (mīn'chen), *n* [Also *mynchen*, *mincheon*, *minhun*, < *ME* *minchen*, *monchen*, *muncheon*, < AS *mynece*, *myncegyru*, pl *myneceana*, *munceana*, a nun, fem of *munuc*, a monk, see *monk*] A nun

Mincheon Lane, so called of tenements there sometime pertaining to the *minchuns*, or nuns of St Helen's, in Bishopgate Street
Stow, Survey of London, quoted in N and Q, 7th ser, III, 314

minchery (mīn'chēr-i), *n* [Also *mynchery*, < *minch*, *minchen*, + -ry] A nunnery.

In telling how Begu, within the *minchery* at Hackness, was miraculously given to know of St Hilda's death, miles away, at Whitby, etc

Book, Church of our Fathers, II, 297

minch-house, *n* [Perhaps a dial corruption of *men's house*, a cottage attached to a farmhouse, where the men-servants cook their victuals (Jamieson)] A roadside inn

Then lay at a *minch house* in the road being a good inn for the country, for most of the public houses I mett with before in country places were no better than ale houses, which they call here *minch houses*
Gott to Leamshage, which I found to be but a small village, but in it is a sort of inn or *minch house* of considerable note kept by a farmer of great dealings.
Quoted in N. and Q, 7th ser, VI, 44.



Minaret
Mosque of
Achmet Con
stantinople

mincing (min'sing), *v. a.* Speaking or walking affectedly or with caution; affectedly elegant and nice; simpering

Fast by her side did sit the bold Sansloy,
Fitt mate for such a mincing mineon
Spencer, *P. Q.*, II 11 37

A Frown upon some Faces penetrates more, and makes deeper Impression than the Fawning and soft Glances of a mincing Smile
Hood, *Letters*, II 4

The mincing lady Priores and the broad speaking gap-toothed Wife of Bath
Dryden, *Tales and Fables*, Pref
Saw a vulgar looking, fat man with spectacles, and a mincing, rather pretty pink and white woman, his wife
Greville, *Memoirs*, Feb 17, 1831

The rough, spontaneous conversation of men (the clergy) do not hear, but only a mincing and affected speech.
Emerson, *The American Scholar*

mincing-horse (min'sing-hôrs), *n.* A wooden horse or stand on which anything is minced or chopped

The blubber is transported in strap-tubs to the mincing horse
C. M. Seamon, *Marine Mammals*, p. 238

mincing-knife (min'sing-nif), *n.* A tool consisting of a curved blade fixed to an upright handle, or several such blades diverging, used for mincing meat, vegetables, etc., a chopping-knife

mincingly (min'sing-ly), *adv.* In a mincing, affected, or cautious way, sparingly, with affectation or reserve

Caraffa more mincingly terming their now pope vice-deus, vice god
Sheldon, *Miracles*, p. 278 (*Latham*)

My steed trod mincingly, as the brambles and earth gave way beneath his feet.
O. Doonan, *Merv*, xviii

mincing-spade (min'sing-späd), *n.* A sharp-edged spade used on a whaling-vessel for cutting up blubber preparatory to trying it out

mincturiency (mingk-tü'ri-on-si), *n.* [For **micturiency*, < *L. micturare*, urinate see *micturition*] Micturition

mind¹ (mind), *n.* [*< ME mind, mynd, mund, munt*, < *AS gemund* (not **mynd*, as commonly cited, this form, without the prefix, occurring only in derivatives), memory, remembrance, memorial, mind, thought, = *Ice*l *munni* (for **mindi*), memory, = *Sw* *minne* = *Dan* *minde* (developed from *minne*, itself from orig. **munde*), memory, = *Goth* *gamunds* (also *gaminths*), memory, with collective prefix *ga-*, and formative -*d* (orig. pp suffix), < *manan* (pres. *man*, pret. *munde*), also *gemunan* (*geman*, etc.), also *ā-munan*, *on-munan*, remember, be mindful of, consider, think, = *OS* *farmanan*, despise, = *Ice*l *munna* = *Goth* *gamunan*, remember see *minne*³ From the same source are *AS* *myne*, mind, purpose, desire, love, = *Ice*l *munir*, mind, desire, love, = *Goth* *munis*, purpose, device, readiness (see *minne*); all from a Teut. **man* = *L* **men* in *meminisse*, remember (perf. as pres. *memini* = *AS* *man*, I remember), *remini*, recall to mind, recollect, *men*(*-t*)-*is*, mind (a form nearly = *E* *mind*), *mentiri*, lie, etc., = *Gr* **μεν* in *μῆνις*, wrath, *μενός*, mind, etc., *μνᾶσθαι*, remember, etc., = *Skt* **man*, think. This is one of the most prolific of the Aryan roots in *E*, of *AS* or other Teut. origin, are *mind*¹, *remind*², *min*³, *mince*³, *munon*, *maguonette*, *munken*, *minx*¹, *men*¹, etc., of *L* origin, *memento*, *remembrance*, *mental*, *mention*, *amentia*, *dementia*, *comment*, *commentary*, etc., *Minerva*, etc., of *Gr* origin, *mentor*, etc. The word *man* is also usually referred to this root: see *man*] 1 That which feels, wills, and thinks, the conscious subject, the ego, the soul. Some writers make an obscure distinction between mind, soul, and spirit. With them the mind is the direct subject of consciousness.

For to say truly, what els is man but his *munde*¹ which, whoeuer haue skill to compasse, and make yeelding and flexible, what may not he commaund the body to per forme?
Pultenham, *Arte of Eng Poetrie*, p. 164

Mind, therefore, is to be understood as the subject of the various internal phenomena of which we are conscious, or that subject of which consciousness is the general phenomenon. Consciousness is, in fact, to the *mind* what extension is to matter or body. Though both are phenomena, yet both are essential qualities, for we can neither conceive *mind* without consciousness, nor body without extension
Sir W. Hamilton, *Metaphysics*, ix

By the *mind* of a man, we understand that in him which thinks, remembers, reasons, wills

Reid, *Intellectual Powers*, I 1

By the Human *Mind* are to be understood its two faculties called, respectively, the understanding and the will
Swedenborg, *Christian Psychol* (tr. by Gorman), p. 80

The idea I have of the human *mind*, in so far as it is a thinking thing, and not extended in length, breadth, and depth, and participating in none of the properties of body, is incomparably more distinct than the idea of any corporeal object
Descartes, *Meditations* (tr. by Veitch), iv

In psychology, on the other hand, the individual *mind* may mean either (1) the series of feelings, or "mental

phenomena" above referred to, or (2) the subject of these feelings, for whom they are phenomena, or (3) the subject of these feelings or phenomena + the series of feelings or phenomena themselves, the two being in that relation to each other in which alone the one is subject and the other a series of feelings, phenomena, or objects.
J. Ward, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX 39

Mind consists of feelings and the relations among feelings
H. Spencer, *Data of Ethics*, § 41

Whatever all men inevitably mean by the word "I" (the empirical ego of philosophy), whenever they say I think, or feel, or intend this or that, and whatever they understand others to mean by using similar language — thus much, and no more, we propose at first to include under the term *mind*.
G. T. Ladd, *Physiol. Psychol.*, Int., p. 4

Mind is the sum of our processes of knowing, our feelings of pleasure and pain, and our voluntary doings
J. Sully, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 2

2 The intellect, or cognitive faculty or part of the soul, as distinguished from feeling and volition, intelligence. The old psychologists made intellect and will the only faculties of the soul

Years that bring the philosophic *mind*
Wordsworth, *Immortality*

Wordsworth says of him (Milton) that "His soul was as a star and dwelt apart." But I should rather be inclined to say that it was his *mind* that was alienated from the present
Lowell, *New Princeton Rev.*, I 164

3 The field of consciousness, contemplation, thought, opinion

Yesterday he thought so much in his *mind* on her that in the hour of eyn songs he gaf to her in lapping a buffet
Holy Hood (E. E. I 8), p. 108

"But that quod he, 'It fill in my *mynde* that I myght not kepe me thir fro'
Merlin (E. E. I 8) iii 427
Hav. *mind* upon your health, tempt me no further
Shak., *J. C.* iv 3 48

Others esteeme the Ruler Cantan to be that Ganges of which *munde* are Mercator, Maginus Gotardus Arthus, and their disciples
Peregrine, *Pilgrimage*, p. 461

Consider of it, take advice, and apeake your *mynde*
Judges xix 30

These Discourses show somewhat of the *mind*, but not the whole *mind* of Selden, even in the subjects treated of
Int. to Selden's *Table Talk*, p. 10

4 Disposition, cast of thought and feeling, inclination, desire

I am a fellow o the strangest *mind*
Shak., *T. N.*, I 3 120

The truth is, that Godwin and his Sons did many things boisterously and violently, much against the King's *Munde*
Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, vi

Pity melts the *mind* to love
Dryden, *Alexander's Feast*, I 96

5 Intention, purpose

The Duke had a very noble and honourable *mynde* alwayes to pay his debts well, and when he lacked money, would not stick to let the greatest part of his plate
Pultenham, *Arte of Eng Poetrie*, p. 230

Her *mind* to them again she briefly doth unfold
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, I 168

Who can believe that whole Parliaments elected by the People from all parts of the Land, should meet in one *mind*, and resolution not to advise him but to conspire against him?
Milton, *Elkonoklastes*, xv

My lady herself is of no *mind* in the world, and for that reason her woman is of twenty *minde* in a moment
Steele, *Spectator*, No 137

Religious bodies which have a *mind* of their own and are strong enough to make it felt
H. N. Oxenham, *Short Studies*, p. 405

6 Memory, remembrance, as, to call to *mind*, to have, to keep, or to bear in *mind*

Where so I be where so I sytt, what so I doe the *mynd* of the sauyre of the name Thus departs nighte fra my *mynde*
Hampole, *Prose Treatises* (E. E. I 8), p. 2

Sithe tyme of *mend* this land ded neuer soo,
And as for vs we wil not [now] begynne
Gentrydes (E. E. I 8), I 172

Marie, of me haue thou *mynde*,
Some comforte vs two for to kythe
Thou knowes we are comen of the kynde
York Plays p. 476.

All this from my remembrance brutish wrath
Sinfully pluck'd and not a man of you
Had so much grace to put it in my *mind*
Shak., *Rich. III.*, II 1 120

7† Mention

As the bokis maken *mente*
Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, vii
8† Courage, spirit
Chapman — Absence of *mind*. See *absence* — A month's *mind*. (a) In the *Rom. Cath. CA.* constant prayer in behalf of a dead person during the whole month immediately following his decease, the sacrifice of the mass being offered in a more than usually solemn manner especially on the third seventh, and thirtieth days after the person's death. Also called a *monthly mind*

That is to wete, in the day or morow after discease vij trentallis, and every weke following unto my *monthes mynde* non trentall and iij trentallis at my *monthes mynde* beside the solempne dirige and masse
Paston Letters, III. 463.

Dirges, requiems, masses, *monthly minds*, anniversaries, and other offices for the dead
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1836), II 378

(b) Earnest desire, strong inclination

Luc. Yet here they [papers] shall not lie, for catching cold
Jud. I see you have a *month's mind* to them
Shak., *T. G. of V.*, I 2 137

For if a trumpet sound or drum beat
Who hath not a *month's mind* to combat?
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I ii 111

A year's *mind*, a service similar to that of the month's *mind*, on the anniversary of a person's death

Each returning *year's mind* or anniversary only of their death
Rock (Church of our Fathers), II 329.

Master *mind*. See *master*¹. Sound and disposing *mind* and memory. See *memory* — The *mind's eye*. See *eye*¹ — Time out of *mind*. See *time* — To bear in *mind*. See *bear*¹ — To be in two *mind*s about a thing, to be in doubt

At first I *was* in two *mind*s about taking such a liberty
Dickens, *Black House*

To be out of one's *mind*. (a) To be forgotten by one

What so ever he dede in eny wise
Thou li priues wor neuir out of his *mynde*
Gentrydes (E. E. I 8), I 2058.

(b) To be mad or insane

"Are ye out of your *mind*, my nurse, my nurse,"
Said Lady (Lare, 'that so speak so wild?')
Tennyson, *Lady Clare*

To break one's *mind*, to bring to *mind*, to call to *mind*, to change one's *mind*, to cross one's *mind*, to free one's *mind*. See the verb. — To give a bit of one's *mind*. See *bit*² — To give all one's *mind* to, to study or cultivate with earnestness and persistence. To have a *mind*. (a) To be inclined or disposed. Also to have a great *mind*

Lord, what all I, that I have no *mind* to fight now?
Pletcher, *Humorous Imitation*, II 4

My Lord told us that the University of Cambridge had a *mind* to choose him for their bursar
Pepys, *Diary*, I 44

He had a great *mind* to prosecute the printer
H. Walpole, *to Mann*, Aug. 28, 1742

There is nothing so easy as to find out which opinion the man in doubt has a *mind* to
Steele, *Tatler*, No 25

(b) To have a thought, take care

To whom thou speake haue good *mynde*,
And of whom how when and where
Booke of Providence (E. E. I 8, extra m.), I 110

To have half a *mind*, to be pretty much disposed have a certain inclination generally used lightly

I've half a *mind* to die with you
Tennyson, *Death of the Old Year*

To have in *mind*, to hold or call up in the memory think of or about

Man, among thi myrthis haue in *mynde*
From whic as thou comc & whilth thou t endis
Hymnus to Virgyn etc. (L. E. I 8), p. 114

Nor do I particularly affect simple minded old ladies
By the bye, I must have *mind* in *mind*. It won't do to neglect her
Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xiv

To make up one's *mind*. See *make*¹ — To put in *mind*, to remind

They [the Lords] put the Queen in *mind* of the fearful Examples of Gods Judgments extant in Scripture upon King Saul, for spurning of Agag
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 309

He puts me in *mind* of the picture of the great ox in a gilt frame
Dulver, *Pelham*, xii

Unconscious *mind*. See *unconscious* = *Syn Mind*, *Intellect*, *Soul*, *Spirit*, reason sense, brain. Primarily *mind* is opposed to matter *intellect* to feeling and will *soul* to body, and *spirit* to flesh. The old division of the powers of the *mind* was into *intellect*, *sensibility* and will, *mind* is variously used to cover all or some of these, but when less than the whole is meant it is chiefly the *intellect* as, he seems to have very little *mind*. Yet *mind* is sometimes used with principal reference to the will as I have half a *mind* to go. Where *spirit* and *soul* differ, *spirit* applies rather to moral force, and *soul* to depth and largeness of feeling (*Sic soul*). In the New Testament *soul* is used to translate a word covering all life whether physical or spiritual, as in Mat x 28. Upon the highest usage in the Scriptures is founded the common representation of man as immortal by the word *soul*. Hence *soul* is used for the central, essential, or life giving part of anything as, he was the *soul* of the party. The definitions under each of these words should be studied to get its range and idiomatic uses. See *reason*

mind¹ (mind), *v.* [*< ME minden, munden*, < *AS myndian, gemyndian, gemundian* (= OHG *gemuntigan*), hear in mind, recollect, recall to another's mind, remind (cf. *Ice*l *munna*, remind, recollect, = *Dan* *minde*, remind), from the noun see *mind*¹, *n.* This verb has absorbed in part the orig. diff. verbs *min*³ (< *AS* *minen, mynan*, < *AS* *munan*) and *min*² (< *AS* *mynegan, myngian*, bring to mind) see *min*³, *min*²] I trans 1 To call to mind, bear in mind, remember, recall [Now chiefly colloquial]

We loved when we were children small
Which yet you will may mind
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballad), I 119)

At hairt afore the Sherra moor,
I *mind* t us weel a yestreen
Burns, *Hallowe'en*

D'ya *mond* the waiste, my lass 'naw, naw, that was not born then
Tennyson, *Northern Farmer*, Old Style

2 To put in mind, remind

No *mynd* not tha men of the mykyl harme
That a sonc of our folke before hom has done
Destruction of Troy (E. E. I 8), I 4212.

I do thee wrong to *mind* thee of it.

Shak, Hen. V, iv 2. 13.

There's not a bonnie bird that sings,

But *minds* me o' my Jean

Burns, Of a' the Airts the Wind can Blaw

3 To regard with attention, pay attention to, heed; notice

Men must sometimes *mind* their affairs to make more room for their pleasures

Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II 238.

Did you *mind* how he put the young fellow out of countenance that pretended to talk to him?

Steele, Tatler, No 242.

Archimedes the famous mathematician, was so intent upon his problems that he never *mind*ed the soldiers who came to kill him

Swift, Trifling Essay

Never *mind* the difference, we'll balance that another time

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv 1

4 To have the care of, attend to; specifically, to take or have the oversight of. as, a boy to *mind* the door

Old women—some gossiping, some sitting vacant at the house door, some spinning or weaving, or *mind*ing little children

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p 14

Mrs Duncan *mind*ed the two children most of the day, to the jealous rage of Tipple

The Century, XXXVI 846

5 To care for, be concerned about, be affected by

Whose glory is in their shame, who *mind* earthly things

Phil III 19

They [the Brazilians] *mind*ed the day, and are not carefull for the morrow

Purchas, Pilgrimage p 880.

They [the king of Bashan] *mind*ed nothing but ease, softness, and pleasure

Stillingfleet, Hermans, I 1

I did not *mind* his being a little out of humour

Steele, Tatler, No 206

In the open chimney place of the parlor was a wood fire blazing cheerfully on the backs of a couple of brass griffins who did not seem to *mind* it

T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pough, p 63.

The peculiarity of liquids and gases is that they do not *mind* being bent and having their shapes altered

W. A. Clifford, Lectures, I 175

6 To look out for, be watchful against [Colloq.]

"You'd better *mind* that fellow, Mr Fitzgerald," said the native

A. C. Grant, Bush life in Queensland, I 130

7 To regard with submission, heed the commands of, obey as, a headstrong child that will *mind* no one—8 In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, to pray for See a month's *mind*, under *mind* 1, n—9 To intend, mean, purpose

As for me be sure I *mind* no harm

To thy grave person

Chapman, Iliad

Mind the word! be attentive to the order given—**Mind your eye!** be careful [Slang]—**Mind your helm!** be careful, take care what you do [Naut. slang]—**To be minded,** to be disposed or inclined, have in contemplation

Joseph was *mind*ed to put her away privily

Mat I 19

If thou be *mind*ed to peruse this little booke

Levens, Manip. Vocab (E. E. T. S.), Pref, p 4

Ne'er a Sir Lucius! Trigger in the kingdom should make me fight, when I wou'd not so *mind*ed

Sheridan, The Rivals, iv 1

To mind one's own business See *business*—**To mind one's p's and q's,** to be disrespectful or exact probably in allusion to the early difficulty of distinguishing the forms of the letters.

II. intrans 1 To remember—2. To be inclined or disposed, design, intend

When one of them *mind*ed to go into rebellion, he will convey away all his lordships to footloose in trust

Spenser, State of Ireland

I *mind* to tell him plainly what I think

Shak, 3 Hen VI, iv 1 8

I never *mind*ed to upbraid you

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1858), II 181

3 To give heed, take note

Who, busk'd heard the sound

Of rustling leaves, but *mind*ed not.

Milton, P. L., ix 519

mind² (mind), *n* [Ir *mind*, a crown, diadem] A diadem a name given to lunettes found in Ireland, commonly supposed to have been used as head-ornaments

Gold ornament believed to be the ancient Celtic *mind* or head ornament, formed of a thin semi lunar plate of gold with radiating ribs

S. E. Cat Spec. Exhib, 1862, No 861

The richer and more powerful kings wore a similar torque about the waist, and a golden *mind* or diadem on state occasions

Encyc. Brit, XIII 257

mind-cure (mind'kür), *n* A professed method of healing which rests upon the suppositions that all diseased states of the body are due to abnormal conditions of the mind, and that the latter (and thus the former) can be cured by the direct action of the mind of the healer upon the mind of the patient [Recent]

mind-curer (mind'kür'er), *n* One who professes to cure disease by direct influence upon the mind of the patient [Recent]

mind-day (mind'dä), *n*. An anniversary of some one's death. See a year's *mind*, under *mind* 1.

People of small wealth bequeathed enough to have this [lights upon the grave], among other rites, observed for them once every year, at each returning *mind-day* or anniversary of their death

Rock, Church of our Fathers, III 1. 90.

minded (min'ded), *a* [*< mind* 1 + -ed.] Having a mind (of this or that kind): only in composition as, high-mind^{ed}, low-mind^{ed}, feeble-mind^{ed}, sober-mind^{ed}, double-mind^{ed}.

A quiet *mind*ed man and nothing ambitious of glory

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 13

Base *mind*ed they that want intelligence

Spenser, Tears of the Muses, I. 88.

mindedness (min'ded-ness), *n*. Disposition; inclination toward anything; moral tendency—only in composition—as, heavenly-mind^{edness}, clear-mind^{edness}

This base *mind*edness is fit for the evil one.

Rp. Hall, Holy Panegyrick

Open *mind*edness had a still greater profit.

Harper's Mag, LXXVIII 463.

minder (min'der), *n* [*< mind* 1, v, + -er] 1. One who minds, attends to, or takes care of anything, a caretaker

[This] must be reassuring doctrine to the *mind*ers of mules

Westminster Rev, CXXV 22

The history of invention shows how frequently important improvements in machinery are made by the work man or *minder* in charge of it.

Encyc. Brit, XXIII 107

"Doffing," which is the operation of removing the full bobbins, and supplying the spindles with another set, is performed by the attendant called a *minder*—always a female

Spencer's Encyc. Manuf, I 761

2 One who is minded or taken care of; specifically, a pauper child intrusted by the poor-law authorities to the care of a private person [Rare]

"I those [children] are not his brother and sister!" said Mrs Boffin "Oh dear no, Ma'am Those are the *mind*ers, left to be minded"

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, I 18.

mindful (mind'fúl), *a* [*< ME mynde*ful, *< mind* 1 + -ful] 1 Taking thought or care, heedful, thoughtful

Sir Guyon *mind*ful of his vow yplight
Uprose from drowale couch, and him adrest
Unto the journey which he had be light

Spenser, F. Q., II III 1

What is man that thou art *mind*ful of him? Ps viii 4

Hail, shepherd! Pan bless both thy flock and thee,

For being *mind*ful of thy word to me!

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, II 3

2 Having knowledge, remembrance, or recognition; cognizant, aware.

And Guinevere, not *mind*ful of his face

In the King's hall, desired his name

Tennyson, Geraint

mindfully (mind'fúl-), *adv*. Attentively, heedfully

Johnson

mindfulness (mind'fúl-ness), *n* The state or quality of being mindful, attention; heedfulness, intention, purpose

There was no *mind*fulness amongst them of running awale

Holmes, Hist Eng., an 1010

mind-healer (mind'hé'ler), *n*. Same as *mind-curer*

Medical News, LII 1

minding (min'ding), *n* [Verbal *n* of *mind* 1, v] Recollection; something to remember one by [Prov Eng and Scotch.]

minding-school (min'ding-sköl), *n* A house in which *mind*ers (see *minder*, 2) are kept and taught [Rare]

I keep a *mind*ing school.

I love children, and four-pence a week is fourpence

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, I 16.

mindless (mind'les), *a*. [*< ME. mynde*less, *< AS gemynd*less, also *mynd*less, senseless, foolish, *< gemynd*, mind, + -less, E. -less.] 1 Without mind, wanting power of thought; brutish, stupid; inanimate.

Pronounce thee a gross lout, a *mind*less slave

Shak, W. T., I 2 301

God first made angels, bodiless, pure minds,
Then other things which *mind*less bodies be,
Last he made man

Sr J. Davies, Immortal of Soul, § 9

The shrieking of the *mind*less wind

Whittier, Snow Bound

He [the sick man] often awakened to look, with his *mind*less eyes, upon their pretty silver fragments strewn upon the floor.

Cable, Old Creole Days, p 86

2. Unmindful; thoughtless; heedless; careless

How cursed Athens, *mind*less of thy worth

Shak, T. of A., iv 8. 28.

*Mind*less of food or love, whose pleasing reign

Soothes weary life.

Pope, Iliad, xxiv 166

3. Not exhibiting or denoting thought; void of sense; irrational; inane: as, "*mind*less activity," *Ruskin*.

mind-reader (mind'rē'dér), *n*. One who reads, or professes to be able to read or discern, what is in another's mind. [Recent.]

The extreme subtlety of these indications is met by the unusual skill of the professional *mind*-reader

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 184.

mind-reading (mind'rē'ding), *n*. The art of discerning or reading another's thoughts by some direct or occult process [Recent.]

Mental suggestion is Rechet's contribution towards the task of naming the new phenomenon which is just now struggling for recognition, and which has been hitherto variously designated as "thought-transference," "*mind*-reading," and "telepathy"

Science, V 182

It was shown that *mind* reading so called was really muscle-reading

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I 17

mind-sick (mind'sik), *a*. Disordered in mind.

Manic curious *mind*-sick persons utterlie condemn'd it.

Holmes, Descrip. of Eng., II. 1.

mind-stuff (mind'stuf), *n* A supposed substance or quasi-material which by its differentiations constitutes mind

When matter takes the complex form of a living human brain, the corresponding *mind*-stuff takes the form of a human consciousness, having intelligence and volition

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II 85

mind-transference (mind'trans'fēr-ens), *n*. Thought-transference. See *telepathy*

Some experiments on the subject of *mind* transference, or the occasional communication of mental impressions independently of ordinary perceptions, upon peculiar and rare nervous conditions.

Science, VIII 559

mine¹ (mín), *pron* [In defs 1 and 2, orig gen of *I* 2, *< ME min*, *myn*, *< AS min* (= OS OFries *min* = D *myn* = MLG *min* = OHG *MHG min*, G. *mein* (also OHG. *minër*, MHG *minër*, G. *meiner*) = Icel. *minn* = Sw. *Dan min* = Goth. *meina*), genitive associated with nom *ic*, I, dat *mē*, me, me, etc., prob orig an adj., with adj suffix -i, from the root of *me* see *me* 1, *I* 2 In defs 3, etc., merely poss (adj.), *< ME min*, *myn*, *mine*, *myne*, *< AS. min*, etc., = Goth. *meina*, *mine*, *my*; from the genitive. Hence, by loss of the final consonant, *my*] 1 Of me, me; the original genitive (objective) of *I* It was formerly used with some verbs where later usage requires *me*

I was in Surrye a syr, and sett be *myne* one
As soverayne and seynghour of sere kynges londis.

Morte Arture (E. E. T. S.) I 8313.

2. Of me, belonging to me. The independent possessive form of the first personal *me*, corresponding to *my* as attributive before the thing possessed as, that (the thing spoken of or indicated) is *mine* (is of me, belongs to me, or is my thing), these books are all *mine* (my property) in this use now virtually an elliptical use of *mine* in def 3

My doctrine is not *mine* [of me], but his [of him] that sent me

John vii. 16.

3. Belonging to me. merely possessive, and construed as an adjective, preceding its noun, which may, however, be omitted. When the noun is expressed, the form is in ordinary use now reduced to *my*, the older form *mine* being rarely used except archaically before a vowel or *h*, or by a familiar transposition after the noun, as in sister *mine*, baby *mine*, etc.

My heritage mote I neddes selle,
And ben a beggere, here may I nat dwelle

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, I 835

I will encamp about *mine* house

Zeph ix 8

Mam, mother *mine*, or mammy, as children first call their mothers.

Florida, p 297 (*Hallwell*)

Mi perdonato, gentle master *mine*

Shak, T. of the S, I 1 25

Shall I not take *mine* ease in *mine* inn but I shall have my pocket picked?

Shak, I Hen IV, III 2. 98

Mine own romantic town!

Scott, Marmion, iv 30

We sent *mine* host to purchase female gear

Tennyson, Princess, I

Like the other possessives in the independent form, *mine* preceded by *of* constitutes a double genitive of the possessor in the first person and any word understood denoting appurtenance or possession as, a horse of *mine* (belonging to me), it is no fault of *mine*

Upon a wretch whose natural gifts were poor
To those of *mine*

Shak, Hamlet, I 5 52.

By ellipsis, the possessive *mine* is used (like other possessives)—(1) To avoid repetition of the name of the thing possessed as, your hand is stronger than *mine* (my hand).

Fiene them not fro oure companye,
Sen thynne are *myne* and *myne* or thynne

York Plays, p 458

The remnant . . . shall know whose words shall stand, *mine* [my words], or theirs.

Jer xliiv 28.

Mine and my father's death come not upon thee

Shak, Hamlet, v 2. 241.

(2) To express generally 'that which belongs to me,' 'my possession, property, or appurtenance.'

Rothe to me and to myne mykull vricht,
And to you & also yours gomeryng for suer
Destruction of Troy (E E T 8), 1 1721.

He shall glorify me for he shall receive of mine, and
shall show it unto you. John xvi. 14.

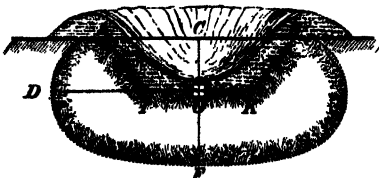
If you like me, she shall have me and mine
Shak, T of the S, II. 1 385.

Of mine. See of
mine² (min), *n* [*ME. mine, myne* = *D. mijn* =
G. Dan. mine = *Sw. mina*, < *F. mine* = *Sp. Pg.*
It. mina, < *ML. mina*, a mine, < *minare*, open a
mine, lead from place to place: see *mine*², *v*]
1 An excavation in the earth made for the
purpose of getting metals, ores, or coal. Mine
work, in metal mines, consists in sinking shafts and win-
es, running levels, and stoping out the contents of the vein
thus made ready for removal. In coal mining the opera-
tions differ in detail from those carried on in connection
with metal mines, but are the same in principle. The
details vary in coal mining with the position and thick-
ness of the beds. A mine differs from a quarry in that
the latter is usually open to the day, but in any mine a
part of the excavations may be an openwork (see that
word), as in running an adit-level, which may be carried
to a considerable distance before becoming covered by
earth or rock. When the term *mine* is used, it is gener-
ally understood that the excavation so named is in actual
course of exploitation, otherwise some qualifying term
is abandoned is required. No occurrence of ore is de-
signed as a mine unless something has been done to de-
velop it by actual mining operations. There are certain
excavations which are called neither mines nor quar-
ries as, for instance, places where clay is being dug out
for bricks, such places are frequently (especially in
England) called *pits*, and also *openworks*. With few
and not easily specified exceptions, a quarry is a place
where building stone, or building materials of any kind
(as lime, cement, etc.), are being got, a mine, where some
metal or metalliferous ore is in the process of exploitation.
In English the term *mine* includes excavations designated
by the French as *mines*, as well as some of those called
by them *minieres*, quarry is the equivalent of the French
carrière. The term *mine* is sometimes extended in use to
include the ores as well as the excavation.

And alle be it that men fynden gode Dyamandes in
Ynde, sit nathelus men fynden hem more comounly upon
the Roches in the See, and upon Hilles where the Myne of
Gold is. Mandeville, Travels, p. 158.

I would not wed her for a mine of gold
Shak, T of the N, 1 2 92.

2. **Milit.** (a) A subterranean gallery or passage
dug under the wall or rampart of a fortification,
for the lodgment of a quantity of powder or
other explosive to be used in blowing up the
works. (b) Such an excavation when charged
with an explosive, or the charge of explosive



Section of a Mine
A, B, crater. AR, crater-opening. H, radius of the crater. AO,
radius of explosion. O, charge. OD, OH, radii of rupture.

used in such a mine, or sunk under water in
operations of naval defense to serve a similar
purpose to mines on land. The *radius of explosion*
of such a mine is the straight line drawn from the center of
the charge of a mine to the edge of the crater, the *radius*
of rupture is the distance from the center to the curved
surface to which the disturbance caused by the explosion
extends.

The walls and ramparts of earth, which a mine had
broken and crumbled, were of prodigious thickness.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 7, 1641.

With daring Feet, on springing Mines they tread
Of secret Sulphur, in dire Ambush laid
Congreve, On the Taking of Namur.

3 Figuratively, an abounding source or store
of anything.

My God, that art
The royal mine of everlasting treasure
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 8.

The Assizes of Jerusalem will always remain a mine of
feudal principles, and a treasure to scientific jurists.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 170.

4. An excavation made by an insect, as a leaf-
miner.—5. A mineral [Prov Eng]—6 Ore.
[Prov Eng]

Take the myn of antymony aforesaid, and make therof
al so sotil a poudre as ge kan
Book of Quents Sciences (ed. Furnivall), p. 10.

Thus, with Cleveland ironstone containing after calcu-
lation some 40 per cent. of iron, about 11 cwts. of lime
stone are usually requisite per ton of pig iron, or about
22 per cent. of the weight of mine used.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 297.

Common mine (*mīn*), a mine in which the radius of the
crater, or circular opening produced by the explosion, is
equal to the line of least resistance—that is, the shortest
line from the center of the charge to the surface of the
ground.—**Contact mine**, a submarine mine designed to
be exploded by contact with a ship's bottom or side.—**Electrical mine**, a charge or series of charges of ex-
plosive used for mining and exploded by electricity, a

submerged torpedo which can be exploded electrically
from a distant point.—**Electro-contact mine**, a sub-
marine mine designed to be exploded electrically when
in contact with a ship's bottom, the contact of the vessel
automatically completing the electric circuit.—**Electro-
mechanical mine**, a submarine mine differing from an
electro-contact mine in that the battery is contained
in the mine itself instead of being outside of it, on the
shore.

Electro-mechanical mines can be made by placing a vol-
tate battery inside the mine itself and joining it up to a fuse
and circuit-closer the circuit-closer completing the cir-
cuit when the mine is struck. Encyc. Brit., XIII. 450.

Fairy of the mine—See *fairy*.—**Mine-locomotive**.
See *locomotive*.—**Observation mine**, a submarine mine
which is exploded by an operator on shore and not by
contact.—**Overcharged or surcharged mine** (*mīn*),
a mine that produces a crater the radius of which is
greater than the line of least resistance.—**Submarine
mine**, a defensive torpedo.—**The Bonanza mines**. See
bonanza.—**Undercharged mine** (*mīn*), a mine that
upon explosion produces a crater the radius of which is
less than the line of least resistance.

mine² (min), *v*, pret. and pp *mined*, ppr *min-
ing* [*ME. minen, mynen*, < *OF. miner*, *F.*
miner = *Sp. Pg. minar* = *It. minare* (= *G. minen*),
mine, < *ML. minare*, open a mine, lead from
place to place, < *LL. minare*, drive (as by
threats), < *L. minari*, threaten, < *minare*, threats
see *minare*, cf. *minatory*, etc. In part the verb
is due to the noun.] I. *intrans* 1 To dig
a mine or pit in the earth, in order to obtain
minerals or to make a blast for explosion, as in
a military mine, work in a mine.

The enemy mined, and they contemned
Raleigh, Hist. World, V. III. 10.

2 To burrow, form a lodgment by burrowing
as, the sand-martin mines to make a nest.—3
Figuratively, to work in secret, work by secret
or insidious means.

After that his manhood and his pyne
Made love within her herte for to myne
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 677.

Mining fraud shall find no way to creep
Into their fenced eys with grave advice
Sackville, Gorboduc, I. 2.

II. *trans* 1 To make by digging or burrow-
ing.

In the time of Antecrist, a Fox schalle make there his
trayne, and mynen an hole, where Kyng Alisaundre leet
make the Latas. Mandeville, Travels, p. 267.

Condemned to mine a channelled way,
O'er the solid sheets of marble gray
Scott, Rokeby, II. 2.

2 To dig away or otherwise remove the foun-
dation from, undermine, sap, as, to mine the
walls of a fort.

Merke aythen over the mounten in to his mayne londz,
To Molyne the mervaylous, and myne doune the wallow
Morte Arthure (E E T N), I. 428.

The Prussians arrived mined the arches, and attempted
to blow up the bridge, sentinels and all.

Gratille, Memoirs, Dec. 10, 1820.

3 To dig mines under, for the reception of ex-
plosives, as in mining or engineering works,
and in military and naval operations.

Old Parr Street is mined, sir.—mined! And some
morning we shall be blown into blazes—into blazes, sir,
mark my words! Thackeray, Adventures of Philip, vii.

There are many places where no sort of stationary mines
could possibly survive a gale, and although the waters
may be reported as mined in all directions, a bold test
would show them to be clear of such dangers.
N. A. Rev., CXLI. 274.

4 Figuratively, to ruin or destroy by slow or
secret methods.

Whiles rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen. Shak., Hamlet, III. 4. 148.

Rending friends asunder,
Dividing families betraying counsels,
Whispering false lies, or mining men with praises
B. Jonson, Volpone, III. 1.

mine³ (min), *v* t [*ME. minen, mynen, munen*,
< *AS. gemynan* remember, cf. *gemunan*, remem-
ber see *min*¹, *mind*¹, *mint*³, etc.] Same as
*mind*¹.

mine-captain (min'kap'tān), *n*. The overseer
of a mine.

mine-chamber (min'chām'bér), *n*. *Mīn*, the
place where the explosive charge is deposited
in a mine.

mine-dial (min'di'al), *n*. See *dial*, 8.

mine-man (min'man), *n*. A miner.

I speak in other papers as if there may be a volatile gold
in some ores and other minerals, where the mine-men do
not find anything of that metal. Boyle, Works, III. 99.

mineont, *n*. An obsolete form of *minion*¹.

miner (mī'nér), *n* [*ME. minour, mynour, myn-
or*, < *OF. minour, menour, F. mineur*, < *ML.*
minarius, a miner, < *minare*, mine see *mine*²,
v] 1 One who mines, a person engaged in
digging for metals or minerals, or in forming a
military or other mine.

Myne of marbull ston & many other thinges
Destruction of Troy (E E T 8), 1 1632.

2 In *cool*, an insect that mines chiefly in com-
position: as, a leaf-miner.—**Miners' inch**. See *inch*.
mineral (mīn'ér-al), *n* and *a* [= *D. mineral*
= *G. Sw. Dan. mineral*, < *OF. minéral, F. miné-
ral* = *Sp. Pg. mineral* = *It. minerale*, a mineral,
< *ML. mineral*, also *minore*, a mineral, ore,
also a mine (often in pl. *mineralia, minoralia*, <
OF. mineralles, mineralis), prop. neut. of *miné-
ralis*, adj. (which, however, occurs much later
than the noun), < *minera, minera* (after *Rom.*),
prop. *minaria, minarium*, a mine, also a mineral
< *It. Sp. minera* = *OF. miniere*, a mine, *F. mi-
nière*, < *It. miniera*, a mineral, ore), fem. and neut.
respectively of an adj. *minarius*, pertaining to
a mine (as a noun, *minarius*, m., a miner see
miner), equiv. to *mina*, a mine, < *minare*, mine,
open a mine see *mine*²] I. *n* 1 Any con-
stituent of the earth's crust, more specifically,
an inorganic body occurring in nature, homo-
geneous and having a definite chemical com-
position which can be expressed by a chemi-
cal formula, and further having certain distin-
guishing physical characters. A mineral is in al-
most every case a solid body and, if it has been formed
under suitable conditions, it has, aside from its chemi-
cal composition, a definite molecular structure which is
exhibited externally in its crystalline form and also inter-
nally in its cleavage, its behavior with respect to light
(optical properties), heat propagation, etc. Further-
more, it has other characters, which may belong to it
even when amorphous (though sometimes modified by
crystallization), as specific gravity, hardness, fracture, te-
nacity, luster, color, fusibility, etc. A certain variation
in physical characters is consistent with the identity of
a mineral species, but if the same substance, as calcium
carbonate in calcite and in aragonite occurs in two or
more groups of crystals which cannot be referred to the
same fundamental form, each is ranked as a distinct spe-
cies. A difference in specific gravity and in some other
physical characters usually accompanies the difference in
crystallization. How great a variation in chemical com-
position as by isomorphism in placement, is consistent
with the identity of a single mineral species is a point
about which opinion differs. Some authors treat the *isomorphs*
(all of which have the same form and the same general
formula) as a group of related species, and others as vari-
eties of a single species. Chemical compounds formed
in the laboratory or in the arts are not regarded as min-
erals, but where such compounds are already known
as occurring in nature are thus formed they are usually
called *artificial minerals*. Much attention has been de-
voted of recent years to the artificial reproduction of min-
erals, but almost solely as a matter of scientific interest,
and as throwing light on the processes of nature.

2† A mine. See *mines*.

His very madness, like some ore
Among a mineral of metals base,
Shows itself pure. Shak., Hamlet, IV. 1. 28.
Shall it not be a wild fig in a wall,
Or fired brimstone in a mineral?
Sp. Hall, Satires, vi.

Acidiferous mineral. See *acidiferous*. **Adipocere**
mineral. See *adipocere*.—**Ethiops mineral**. See
ethiops.—**Agaric, bezoar, chameleon, etc., mineral**.
See the qualifying words. **Altered mineral**, one which
has undergone more or less chemical change under the
processes of nature. The investigation of the alteration of
minerals and of the pseudomorphous minerals (see *pseudo-
morph* and *pseudomorphism*) thus formed is a prominent
branch of mineralogy.—**Crystal mineral**, *mīn*, *crunelle*,
a mixture of potassium nitrate and sulphate. **Mineral-
deposit**, any valuable mass of ore. Like ore deposit, it may
be used with reference to any mode of occurrence of ore,
whether having the character of a true aggregate, or
gush vein, or of any other form in which ores are found oc-
curring. See *ore deposit*. **Torbanite Hill mineral**. Same
as *Boydhead coal* (which see, under *coal*).

II. *a* 1 Having the nature or character of
a mineral as defined above, obtained from a
mineral or minerals, belonging to the class of
minerals, consisting of minerals, as, a *mineral*
substance, the *mineral* kingdom. Coal dug from
the earth is sometimes called *mineral coal*, to distinguish
it from *charcoal*, which is artificially prepared by charring
wood.

The lofty lincs abound with endless store
Of mineral treasure.

Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, III.

2 Impregnated with minerals or mineral mat-
ter, as, *mineral waters*, a *mineral spring*.—
Mineral acids, a name given to sulphuric nitric, and
hydrochloric acids.—**Mineral alkali**. Same as *soda*.—
Mineral black, an impure variety of carbon, of gray-
black color, sometimes used as a pigment.—**Mineral
blue**. See *blue*.—**Mineral candle**. See *candle*.—**Min-
eral caoutchouc**, a variety of bitumen, intermediate
between the harder and softer kinds. It sometimes
much resembles india rubber in its softness and elastic-
ity, hence its name. It occurs near Castleton in Derby-
shire. Also called *elaterite*.—**Mineral chameleon**. See
chameleon.—**Mineral charcoal**. Same as *another of coal*
(which see, under *coal*). **Mineral coal**. See *II. 1*, and
coal.—**Mineral cotton**, a fiber formed by allowing a jet
of steam to escape through a stream of liquid slag, by which
the slag is blown into fine white threads. It is a poor con-
ductor of heat, and is therefore suggested as a covering for
steam boilers and pipes. (See *II. Knight*.) A variety with
short fiber is called *mineral wool*, and is used as a non con-
ductor of heat, a densifying for floors of buildings, etc.—
Mineral wax. See *asbestos*.—**Mineral gray**. See *gray*.
—**Mineral greens**. See *green*.—**Mineral kingdom**,

that one of the three grand divisions of natural objects which consists of minerals or inorganic bodies, and of which mineralogy is the science, as distinguished from the vegetable and animal kingdoms. — **Mineral oil.** Same as *kerosene*. **Mineral pitch,** a solid softish bitumen. See *asphaltum*, and *elastic mineral pitch*, under *elastic*. — **Mineral salt,** a salt of a mineral acid. — **Mineral solution,** arsenical liquor, or liquor potassae arsenitis. — **Mineral tallow.** Same as *bathebitum*. — **Mineral tar,** in *mineral*, bitumen of the consistency of tar. See *maltha* and *bitumen*. — **Mineral waters,** a name given to certain spring-waters so far impregnated with foreign substances as to have a decided taste and a peculiar operation on the physical economy. The ingredients contained in the principal mineral springs of the United States are gases, carbonates sulphates, chlorids, acid of iron, and silica. Mineral waters may in most cases be imitated artificially. — **Mineral wax.** Same as *ozocerite*. — **Mineral wool.** See *mineral cotton*. — **Mineral yellow,** a pigment made of oxid and chlorid of lead, obtained by digesting powdered litharge in a solution of common salt, washing, drying, and fusing the product. Also known as *Turner's yellow*, *Montpellier yellow*, *Cassel yellow*, *patent yellow*.

mineral-dresser (min'e-ral-dres'ér), *n*. A small machine for trimming geological specimens. It consists of a strong frame with two opposed chisels, between which the specimen is placed, one of the chisels, after being adjusted at the proper distance, remains fixed, while the other, which is attached to a lever worked by a screw, is pressed with great force against it.

mineral-holder (min'e-ral-hól'dér), *n*. A device for exposing small pieces of stone, ores, etc., under a microscope. It consists of two clamps or spindles pivoted so that the object held in them can be revolved readily.

mineralisable, mineralisation, etc. See *mineralizable, etc.*

mineralist (min'e-ral-ist), *n*. [*F. minéraliste*] = *It. mineralista*, as *mineral* + *-ist*. One who studies or is skilled in minerals, a mineralogist.

It is the part of a *mineralist* both to discover new mines and to work those that are already discovered.

Boyle, Origin of Forms, Præmial Discourse

A mine digger may meet with a gem or a mineral which he knows not what to make of till he shows it a jeweller or a *mineralist*.

Boyle

mineralizable (min'e-ral-i-zá-bl), *a*. [*< mineralize + -able*] Capable of being mineralized. Also spelled *mineralisable*.

mineralization (min'e-ral-i-zá'shon), *n*. [*= F. minéralisation = Sp. mineralización = Pg. mineralização = It. mineralizzazione*, as *mineralize* + *-ation*] The act or process of mineralizing, the process of converting or being converted into a mineral, as a metal into an oxid, sulphuret, or other ore. The conversion of vegetable matter into coal is not properly mineralization, although sometimes so called. Proper mineralization of vegetable matter does take place, however, as when wood is converted into opal, or becomes silicified, as very frequently happens under certain conditions. This is commonly and properly called *fossilization* or *petrification*, and more rarely *mineralization*. Also spelled *mineralisation*.

Some phenomena seem to imply that the *mineralization* must proceed with considerable rapidity, for stems of a soft and succulent character, and of a most perishable nature, are preserved in flint.

Lyell, Elements of Geology, I 92

mineralize (min'e-ral-iz), *v*, pret and pp *mineralized*, ppr *mineralizing* [*= F. minéraliser = Sp. Pg. mineralizar = It. mineralizzare*, as *mineral* + *-ize*] *I. trans* To change from the metallic character to that of an ore. Thus tin, a white metal, becomes very dark colored and unmetallic in appearance when *mineralized* by oxygen, as it is in the common ore of that metal.

II. intrans. To go on a mineralogical excursion, make an excursion with the view of collecting minerals.

Also spelled *mineralise*.

mineralizer (min'e-ral-iz-ér), *n*. A substance or agent that mineralizes, a substance that combines with a metal to form an ore. The principal mineralizer is sulphur, and combinations of the metals with this substance form the most common ores, especially at some depth below the surface. Near the surface the sulphureted ores are usually found to have been changed to oxides and carbonates. Some metals (as tin) are almost exclusively mineralized by oxygen, others (as iron) are extensively mineralized by both oxygen and sulphur. Arsenic, antimony, and chlorine are other important mineralizers. Some metals (as silver) exist in combinations containing sulphur, arsenic, and antimony, all combined with the metal to form one mineral species. Also spelled *mineraliser*.

Silver, tin, copper, lead, zinc, and iron are obtained almost exclusively in the form of ores—that is, in combination with a *mineralizer*, of which the most common one is sulphur.

J. D. Whitney, Metallic Wealth of the United States, p. 81

mineralogic (min'e-ra-loj'ik), *a*. [*= F. minéralogique = Sp. mineralógico = Pg. mineralógico*, as *mineralogy* + *-ic*] Same as *mineralogical*.

mineralogical (min'e-ra-loj'ik-al), *a*. [*< mineralogic + -al*] Pertaining to mineralogy or the science of minerals, as, a *mineralogical* table.

mineralogically (min'e-ra-loj'ik-al-i), *adv.* According to the principles of, or with reference to, mineralogy.

mineralogist (min'e-ral-ô-jist), *n*. [*= F. minéralogiste = Sp. Pg. It. mineralogista*, as *mineralogy* + *-ist*] *I*. One who is versed in the science of minerals, or one who treats or discourses of the properties of mineral bodies.

The exactest mineralogists have rejected it.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err. II 1

2. In conch, a conchologist or carrier-shell, any member of the family *Xenophoridae* (or *Phoridae*). See *cut* under *carrier-shell*.

mineralogize (min'e-ral-ô-jiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp *mineralogized*, ppr *mineralogizing*. [*< mineralogy + -ize*] To collect mineralogical specimens, study mineralogy.

He was botanizing or *mineralogizing* with O'Toole's chaplain.

Mrs. Edgeworth, Ennui, XI

mineralogy (min'e-ral-ô-jí), *n*. [*< F. minéralogie (> Sp. mineralogía = Pg. It. mineralogia*), for **mineralogíe*, *< minéral*, mineral, + *Gr. -λογία, < λέγω, speak*, see *-ology*.] The science which treats of the properties of mineral species (see *mineral*), which teaches how to characterize, distinguish, and classify them, and which investigates their occurrence in nature with reference to their mode of formation (paragenesis) and the alteration which they may have undergone. Taken broadly, it includes also, as a branch, lithology, the object of which is the investigation of minerals in their mutual relations as parts of rock masses. The investigation of rock masses with respect to their history or occurrence as parts of the crust of the earth belongs to geology. **Chemical mineralogy**, the investigation of the chemical composition of minerals, their method of formation and the changes they undergo when acted upon chemically either in the laboratory or in nature.

Descriptive mineralogy, that branch of the science of mineralogy which is devoted to the description of the physical and chemical properties of mineral species. — **Determinative mineralogy**, that branch of the science of mineralogy which has as its object the determination of mineral species by means of appropriately arranged tables, based upon their physical and chemical characters. — **Physical mineralogy**, the science of the physical properties of minerals, that is, of their properties as related to cohesion, heat, light, electricity, etc. It includes as special branches, crystallography and optical mineralogy.

Minerva (mi-nér'vá), *n*. [*I. Minerva, OL. Menerva, Etruscan Menerva*, prob. with formative *-va*, *< *menes-* = *Gr. μένος*, mind, spirit, force, etc. *< √ men-*, think, as found in *men(t)-*, mind, *men(m)se*, remember, etc. see *mind*], *n*. In *Rom. myth.*, one of the three chief divinities, the other two being Jupiter and Juno. The chief seat of the cult of all three was the great temple on the Capitoline Hill. Minerva was a virgin, the daughter of Jupiter, the supreme god and hence was identified, as the Romans came more and more under the influence of Hellenic culture, with the Greek Athene (or Athena), or Pallas, the goddess of wisdom, of war and of the liberal arts. Like Athene, Minerva was represented in art with a grave and majestic countenance, armed with helmet, shield, and spear, and wearing long full drapery, and on her breast the eagle. See *cut* under *Athene*. **Bird of Minerva**, the owl. — **Minerva Press**, a printing press formerly in Leadenhall Street, London, also, a class of ultra sentimental novels, remarkable for their intricate plots, published from about 1790 to 1810 at this press, and other productions of similar character.

minervalt (mi-nér'val), *n*. [*< F. minervalt, tuition fees*, *< I. minervalt*, a gift in return for instruction, *< Minerva*, the goddess of wisdom, see *Minerva*] Entrance-money given for teaching.

Bailey, 1731

The chief *minervalt* which he bestowed upon that society.

Sp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, I 96

minery (mi-nér-i), *n*. [*< mine² + -ery*.] Mines collectively, a mining district or its belongings, a quarry.

Nearly this we were shew'd a hill of alum, where is one of the best *mineries*, yielding a considerable revenue.

Evelyn, Diary, Feb 7, 1645

minette (mi-net'), *n*. [*F*] A form of syenite in which brown mica predominates.

minevert, *n*. An obsolete form of *minwer*.

mingl (ming), *v*, pret and pp *mingled*, older forms *ment*, *ment* (Early mod. E. also *minge*, *ming*, *< ME mungen, mungen, myngen* (pp *menged, meynd, ment, meynt*), *< AS. mengian = OS. mengian = OFries. mengia, menza = D. MLG. mengien = OHG. mengian, MHG. G. mengien = Icel. menga = Sw. manga = Dan. mænge*, mix, mingle, associated with *AS. gemang, gemong*, a mingled throng, crowd, assembly (whence on *gemang*, on *gemong*, or simply *gemang, gemong*, among see *among*), = *G. gemenge*, a crowd (see *mong*), from a root not found outside of Teut., unless it be a nasalized form with diff. vowel of the root of *mix*, which is improbable. No connection with *many* can be made out. Hence *mingle*.] *I. trans* 1 To mix; mingle.

Of erthe and air hit is mad i-medelet to-gedere,
With wynt and with water ful wittliche t-meint.
Piers Plowman (A), x 4.

Take juce of hembane
With soure aysell, and hem togeder mengeth.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E E T S), p 82

And so together he would minge his pride and povertee
Kendall's Poems (1877), G 1 (*Nares*)

Till with his elder brother Themis
His brackish waves be meyn!
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

2. To trouble; disturb
II. intrans. To mix, mingle

With the Scottis gan he minge, and stifty stode in stoure
Rob. of Brunne, p 298

Which never minge

With other stream
Sir A. Gorge, tr. of Lucan (*Nares*.)

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in all uses]

mingl, *n*. [Also *minge*, *< mingl*, *v*] Mixture
Like the ore in the ile Choo, which is pure in the minge
but dross in the furnace.
Greene, Tritameron of Love (1587).

mingl (ming), *v*. [Also *minge*, *< ME mungen, mungen, mungen, mungen*, *< AS. mynegan, myngian, gemynogan* (cf. *OHG. bi-munigōn*), bring to mind, have in mind, *myne*, mind, *gemyne*, mindful, *< gemunan*, remember (see *mine*), mixed in ME with *AS. myndgān, gemyndgān*, bear in mind, put in mind, *< gemynd*, mind, see *mind*] *I. trans* To speak of, mention; tell; relate

Hee minges his meytyn amonges hem all,
And what it might bee too meane the mienne gan hee ask
Alasourde of Macedoine (E E T S), I 539

Could never man work thee a worsar shame
Than once to minge thy fathar an odious name
Sp. Hall, Satires, IV II 80

II. intrans. To speak, tell; talk, discourse

Than tid on a time as this tale minges,
That William went till this gardin his wo fort alake
Walsam of Palerne (E E T S), I 787

mingle (ming'gl), *v*, pret and pp *mingled*, ppr *mingling*. [Early mod. E. also *mingil, mengle*, *< ME *mengelen* (not found) = *D. mengelen* = *MHG. G. mengeln*, in comp. *vermengeln*, mingle, freq. of *mingl*] *I. trans* 1 To mix; blend; combine intimately, form a combination of
They gave him vinegar to drink mingled with gall.
Mat. xvii 34

We'll mingle our bloods together in the earth
Shak., Pericles, I 2 118

I should advise all English men that intend to travell
into Italy, to mingle their wine with water.
Coryat, Crudities, I 96.

He looked at her with an expression of mingled incredulity and mortification
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p 165

2. To form by mixing or blending; combine the parts or ingredients of, compound or concoct.

Men of strength to mingle strong drink
Isa. v 22

Flowers of more mingled hue
Than her purified scarf can shew
Milton, Comus, I 904

3 To bring into relation or association, connect or conjoin

Those that mingle reason with your passion
Must be content to think you old
Shak., Lear, II 4 238.

I owe you so much of my health, as I would not mingle you in any occasion of impairing it
Donne, Letters, vi.

4 To confuse, impair or spoil by mixture with something

This is the mark at the which the devil shooteth, to evacuate the cross of Christ, and to mingle the institution of the Lord's supper
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough

The best of us appear contented with a mingled imperfect virtue
Rogers, Sermons.

= *Syn. 1* and *2. Mingle, Mix, Blend*. *Mingle* and *mix* are often quite synonymous, where they differ, *mix* is likely to be found to indicate a more complete loss of individuality by that which is joined with something else. *Blend* vividly suggests the joining of two or more colors to form a third, and so a passing of two or more sounds, qualities, or the like into each other in such a way as to produce a result partaking of the qualities of each.

II. intrans. 1. To be or become joined, combined, or mixed, enter into combination or intimate relation, as, to mingle with society, oil and water will not mingle

What, girl! though grey
Do something mingle with our younger brown, yet ha' we
A brain that nourishes our nerves
Shak., A. and C., iv 8 19

I heard the wrack,
As earth and sky would mingle
Milton, P. R., iv 468

2 To be formed by mixing or blending [Rare.]

The sun doth stand
Beneath the mingling line of night and day
Jones Very, Poems, p. 89.

= *Syn. See I.*

mingle (ming'gl), *n.* [Early mod. E also *men-gle*, < *mingle*, *v*] A mixture, a medley, a jumble.

Accervatim, adverb, on heapes, without ordre, in a men-
gle. *Ekot, Dict*, 1559 (*Nares*)

Trumpeters
Make mingle with our rattling tabourines.
Shak, A and C, iv 8 37

mingleable (ming'gl-a-bl), *a* [*< mingle + -able*] Capable of being mingled, miscible

Merely by the fire, quicksilver may, in convenient ves-
sels, be reduced into a thin liquor like water, and
mingleable with it. *Boyle, Works*, I 529

mingledly (ming'glid-li), *adv* In a mixed man-
ner; confusedly.

mingle-mangle (ming'gl-mang'gl), *v t* [A var-
ied redupl. of *mingle*, *v*] To confuse, jumble
together

How pitteous then mans best of wit is martyr'd,
In barbarous manner tatter'd, torne, and quarter'd,
So mingle mangled, and so hackt and hew'd.
J Taylor, Works (1630) (*Nares*)

mingle-manglet (ming'gl-mang'gl), *n.* [A
varied redupl. of *mingle*, *n*] A confused mix-
ture; a medley

Made a mingle-mangle and a hotch potch of it.
Latsmer, Sermons, fol 49 b (*Nares*)

Thou mayest conceipt what mangle mangle
Among this people every where did iangle
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, Babylon

mingle-mangler (ming'gl-mang'gl), *n* One
who mixes and confuses things, a blundering
meddler

There he leaveners still, and mangle manglers, that have
sour'd 'Christ's doctrine with the leaven of the Pharisees
Latsmer, 2d Sermon bef Edw VI, 1550

minglement (ming'gl-ment), *n* [*< mingle + -ment*] The act of mingling, or the state of be-
ing mixed

mingler (ming'glar), *n* One who mingles or
mixes

Mingrelian (ming-grē'h-an), *a* and *n* [*< Min-
greli* (see def) + *-an*] I. *a* Of or pertaining
to Mingrelia, near the Black Sea, formerly a
principality and now a part of Caucasasia, Russia
II. *n* A native or an inhabitant of Mingrelia

miniard, *a* See *mignard*
miniardize, *n* and *v* See *mignardize*

miniature (min'i-ät), *v t*, pret and pp *miniatured*,
ppr *miniatur* [*< L miniat*, pp of *miniare*
(*> It miniare = Sp minuar*), color with red lead,
< *minium*, red lead see *minium*] To paint or
tinge with or as with minium

All the capitals in the body of the text [of the "Gesta
Romanorum"] are *miniatured* with a pen
T Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III

miniature (min'i-ät), *a* [*< L miniat*, pp of *mini-
are* see *miniare*, *v*] Of the color of minium.
miniatus (min'i-ä-tus), *a* [*< miniat* + *-ous*]
In entom., miniate.

miniature (min'i-a-tür or min'i-tür), *n* and *a*
[*< F miniature = Sp Pg miniatura*, < *It mini-
atura*, < *minuare*, < *L minuare*, paint in min-
ium, see *miniare*, *v*] I. *n* 1 A painting, gen-
erally a portrait, of very small dimensions,
usually executed in water-colors, but some-
times in oil, on ivory, vellum, or paper of a
thick and fine quality

A bright salmon flesh tint which she had originally hit
upon while executing the *miniature* of a young officer
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, x

Hence—2 Anything represented on a greatly
reduced scale

The water, with twenty bubbles, not content to have
the picture of their face in large, would in each of these
bubbles set forth the *miniature* of them. *Sir P. Sidney*
Tragedy is the *miniature* of human life, an epic poem
is the draught at length. *Dryden, Æneid*, Ded

3 A greatly reduced scale, style, or form.

We may reasonably presume it [Eden] to have been the
earth in *miniature*. *Ep Horne Works*, IV ii.

The revolution through which English literature has
been passing, from the time of Cowley to that of Scott,
may be seen in *miniature* within the compass of his [Dry-
den's] volumes. *Macaulay, John Dryden*

4† Red letter; lettering in red lead or ver-
million

If the names of other saints are distinguished with *mini-
ature*, her's [the Virgin's] ought to shine in gold
Hucker, Sermons, ii

5† Anything small or on a small scale

There's no *miniature*
In her fair face, but is a copious theme
Which would, discours'd at large, of make a volume
Massey, Duke of Florence, v 3

II. *a*. On a small scale; much reduced from
natural size.

Here shall the pencil bid its colours flow,
And make a *miniature* creation grow
Gay, The Fan, I

In this cave nearly the whole of the ornamenta-
tion is made up of *miniature* rails, and repetitions of win-
dow fronts or façades. *J Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch*, p 116.

miniature (min'i-a-tür or min'i-tür), *v t*, pret
and pp *miniatured*, ppr *miniatur* [*< min-
ature*, *n*] To represent or depict on a small
scale [Rare]

miniaturist (min'i-a-tür-ist or min'i-tür-ist), *n*
[*< F miniaturiste = Sp Pg miniaturista* as
miniature + *-ist*] One who paints miniatures,
an illuminator of manuscripts, or a painter of
small pictures, especially portraits

The famous *miniaturist* Jean Fouquet of Tours was
named the king's [Louis XI's] enlumineur.
Encyc. Brit, XIV 523

minibus (min'i-bus), *n* [Irreg. < *L min(or)*,
less, or *min(us)*, least, + *E (omn)ibus*] A
cab or small four-wheeled carriage resembling
an omnibus

Minie ball (min-i-ä' bäl) The conical ball,
with hollow base, used with the Minie rifle

Minie rifle See *rifle*

minifer-pin, *n* Same as *minikin*, 2 *Hallwell*

minify (min'i-fi), *v t*, pret and pp *minified*,
ppr *minifying* [Irreg., after the analogy of
magnify, < *L minui*, *minu*, less, + *-ficari*, make
see *minor*, *minus*, *min²*, and *-fy*] 1 To make
little or less, make small or smaller, lessen,
diminish

I think we can scarcely now estimate the *minifying* con-
sequences of closing all outlook beyond this world.
F P Cobb, Peak in Darien, p 74

2 To make of less value or importance, treat
as of slight worth, slight, depreciate

Is a man magnified or *minified* by considering himself
as under the influence of the heavenly bodies?
Southey, The Doctor, cxxvii

In both senses opposed to *magnify*

minikin (min'i-kin), *n* and *a* [Formerly also
minken, *minikin*, *miniken*, *minnekin*, < *MD*
minneken, *minnekyn*, a little darling, a cupid, <
minne, love, + *dim -kin* see *minne²* and *-kin*
Cf *min¹*, *minion¹*] The later senses (2, 3, 4)
depend on the adj.] I. *n* 1† A fine mining
lass. *Kennett MS (Hallwell)*—2 A pin of the
smallest sort. Also called *minifer-pin*. *Hall-
well*—3 The second size of splints used in
making matches—4† A small sort of gut-
string formerly used in the lute and viol, and
various other stringed instruments. It was prop-
erly the treble string of a lute or fiddle

His Lordship was no good musician, for he would peg
the *miniken* so high that it cracked.
By Hooket, Abp Williams, I 147 (*Davies*)

A fiddle a *miniken* tickle.

This day Mr. Caesar told me a pretty experiment of his,
of angling with a *miniken*, a gut string varnished over,
which keeps it from swelling.
Peppe, Diary, March 18, 1667

II. *a* Small, fine, delicate; dainty

Minigertina [It], a dainty lass, a *minnikin* smilking
wench. *Florio*

And, for one blast of thy *miniken* mouth,
Thy sheep shall take no harm.
Shak, *Lear*, iii 6 45

minim (min'im), *a* and *n* [*< F minime = Sp*
minimo = Pg It minimo, least (as a noun, *F*
minimo = Sp minima = Pg It minima, *ML*
minima, a note in music), < *L minimus* (stem
min-), least, superl., w. compar. *minor*, less,
used to supply the comparison of *parvus*, small,
a positive form of the root *min-* not being in
use, = *AS min*, etc., less see *min²* Cf *mini-
mum*, *minimus*, *minor*, etc.] I. *a* Very small;
diminutive; pygmy

They [pygmies] disentangle their endear'd embrace,
And tow'rd the King and guests that sat against
Turned round each *minim* prettiness of face.
Tennant, Anster Fair, vi 60

Their little *minim* forms arrayed
In the tickle pomp of fairy pride.
J R Drake, Culprit Fay

II. *n* 1 A very diminutive man or being.

Not all
Minims of nature, some of serpent kind,
Wondrous in length and corpulence.
Milton, P. L., vii 482

Minims, the tenants of an atom
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cxxv

2 [cap.] One of an order of monks, founded
in the middle of the fifteenth century by St
Francis of Paola, confirmed by Pope Sixtus
IV, and again confirmed by Pope Alexander
VI under the name of "Ordo Minimorum Ere-
mitarum S. Francisci de Paula" (order of the
least hermits of St. Francis of Paola). Members
of this order, in addition to the usual Franciscan vows,
were pledged to the observance of a perpetual Lent.

3. In *musical notation*, a note equivalent in time-
value to one half of a semibreve. It is now also
called a *half-note*, but in early medieval music
it was the shortest note used. Also *minima*—
4† A short poem

Pardon thy shepherd, mought so many layes
As he hath sung of thee in all his dayes
To make one *minime* of thy poet handmayd
Spenser, F. Q., I x 28.

5 The smallest liquid measure, generally re-
garded as about equal to one drop. It is the
sixtieth part of a fluidrachm. See *apothecaries'*
measure, under *measure*—6† A small size of
type, now called *minion*

minima¹ (min'i-mä), *n* [*ML*] Same as *minim*, 3.
minima², *n* Plural of *minimium*
minimal (min'i-mäl), *a* [*< minim, minimum*, +
-al] Least or smallest, of minimum amount,
quantity, or degree, also, pertaining or related
to a minimum

Such changes are however, quite *minimal* in amount so
long as the given presentations are not conspicuously agree-
able or disagreeable. *J Ward, Encyc. Brit.*, XX 43

The positions of the loads corresponding to the maximal
and *minimal* values of ϕ and their numerical values, etc.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXVI 237

miniment (min'i-ment), *n* An obsolete vari-
ant of *miniment*

minimifcence (min-i-mit'i-sens), *n* [*< L min-
imus*, least, + *-ficentia*, after *magnificence*, *q v*]
The opposite of *magnificence* [Rare]

When all your magnificences and my *minimifcences* are
finished. *W. Shakespeare, Letters*, II 122.

minimization, minimise. See *minimization*,
minimize

Minimite (min'i-mit), *a* [*< Minim*, 2, + *-ite²*]
Of or pertaining to the Minims, an order of
monks. See *Minim*, 2. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX 695

minimite (min'i-mi-tüd), *n* [*< L minimus*,
least (see *minimus*), + *-itudo*, as in *magnitude*]
The opposite of *magnitude* [Rare]

These nuclei are so small that it seems almost a con-
tradiction in terms to speak of their *minimite*, rather
one might say of their *minimite*, for it requires the
higher powers of the best microscopes to see them and
follow out the process of conjugation.
Sir W. Turner, Nature, XL 526.

minimization (min'i-mi-zä'shon), *n*. [*< mini-
mize + -ation*] The act or process of mini-
mizing, reduction to the lowest terms or pro-
portions. Also spelled *minimisation*

Similar *minimization* and multiplication of the repro-
ductive germ takes place in bacteria.
W B Carpenter, Micros, § 806

minimize (min'i-miz) *v t*, pret and pp *mini-
mized*, ppr *minimizing* [*< minim (the) + -ize*]
To reduce to a minimum, or to the lowest terms
or proportions, make as little or slight as pos-
sible, also, to depreciate, treat slightly, as,
to *minimize* the chances of war. Also spelled
minimise

We are now witnessing the expansion of the *mini-
mized* demands of the conference at Constantinople.
Glendon Gleannings, I 112

She [Elizabeth] *minimized* the definition of authority.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p 324

minim-rest (min'im-rest), *n* In *musical nota-
tion*, a rest or sign for silence equivalent in
time-value to a minim. Its form is —

minimum (min'i-mum), *n* and *a* [*< L minu-
mum*, neut of *minuere*, least see *minim*] I.
n, pl *minima* (-mä) The smallest amount or
degree, the least quantity assignable in a given
case, opposed to *maximum*, in *math*, that point
where a function has a less value than for any
neighboring values of the variable

The prejudice which some persons have against standing
an hour on the catasta to be handled from head to foot in
the *minimum* of clothing. *Kingsley, Hypatia*, xii

Maxima and minima. See *maximum*

II. *a* 1 Of the smallest possible amount or
degree, least, smallest, as, a *minimum* change
—2 Indicating or registering the lowest quan-
tity or degree, as, a *minimum* thermometer—
Minimum sensible, the smallest or weakest impression
that can be perceived by a given sense

Two impressions of sound and light each of which ap-
proach very closely the *minimum sensible* would be reck-
oned as about equal. *J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition*, p 45

Minimum thermometer, a thermometer so constructed
as to indicate the lowest temperature since its last ad-
justment. See *thermometer*—**Minimum value** of a func-
tion in *math*, the value it has when it ceases to decrease,
and begins to increase with the increase of the variable.
It is not necessarily the absolute minimum—**Minimum**
visible, the smallest angular measure of which the eye
can distinguish the parts. It is about half a minute

minimus (min'i-mus), *n*; pl *minimi* (-mi) [*<*
L minimus, least see *minim*] A being of the
smallest size [Rare]

Get you gone, you dwarf,
You minimus, of hind'ring knot-grass made
Shak, M N D, III. 2. 320.

mining (mī'ning), *n* [Verbal *n.* of *mine*², *v.* 1.]
The business or work of a miner. also used
attributively as, a *mining* engineer, *mining*
tools — **Hydraulic mining** See *hydraulic* — **Mining**
claim (a) The claim of a discoverer, or of one who has
taken possession of a mine, or unoccupied ground sup-
posed to contain a precious metal or mineral, to the ex-
clusive right to work it, or to a right of preemption, hence,
generally, a piece of land supposed to contain a precious
metal (b) The area of mining ground held under federal
or State law by one claimant or association by virtue of
one location and entry In consequence of the peculiar
right to follow a vein of ore beyond the line of the boundary
upon the surface it may be more correctly, though still
somewhat vaguely, defined as a tract of mineral land, the
owner of which is entitled to the surface rights and all
subjacent minerals, together with certain lateral rights of
mining beyond the boundary, and subject to the similar
lateral rights of adjoining owners When two veins con-
nect or cross, priority of title generally gives a preference
Coal land claims may be entered for not exceeding 160
acres to each individual or 320 acres to each association
As to *placer mining claims*, see *placer claim*, under *placer*
— **Mining district, engineering, jurisprudence, part-
nership**, etc. See *district*, etc.

mining (mī'ning), *p a* [Ppr of *mine*², *v.* 1.]
Of burrowing habits as, the rabbit is a *mining*
animal Hence — 2. Insidious, working by under-
hand means

mining-camp (mī'ning-kamp), *n* A tempo-
rary settlement for mining purposes

minion¹ (mīn'yōn), *n* and *a* [Early mod E.
also *mineon*, *myyon*, *myson*, *myuson*, *myuon*,
(= It *mignone*), < OF and F *mignon*, a favorite,
darling, *as adj.*, favorite, pleasing, dainty, <
OHG *minnu*, MHG *minnu*, memory, love see
*min*³, *minul* Cf *mignonette*] *I. n.* 1. One
who or that which is beloved, a favorite, a
darling

They must in this condemned be to dwell
In thickets vineous, in mowen for *minyons* made
Gaeleigne, Philomene (ed Arber), p 118

And Duncan's horses,
Beauteous and swift, the *minions* of their race
Shak, Macbeth, II. 4. 15

Man's his own *Minion*, Man's his sacred Type,
And for Man's sake he loves his Workmanship
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Works, l 7

2 An intriguing favorite, one who gains grace
by vile or unworthy means, a servile creature

Minion, your dear lies dead *Shak, Othello*, v 1 38
It was my chance one day to play at chess
For some few crowns with a *minion* of this king's,
A mean pool man that only sor'd his pleasures
Fletcher, Double Marriage, II. 1

Hence — 3 A pet or saucy girl or woman, one
who is too bold or forward, a minx

East by her side did sit the bold Samloy,
Fitt mate for such a mincing *minion*.
Spenner, F Q, II. II. 37

You'll cry for this, *minion*, if I beat the door down
Shak, C of E, III. 1. 59

4 A small printing-type, about 10½ lines to the
inch, intermediate between the sizes nonpareil
(smaller) and brevier (larger)

This line is printed in *minion*

5† A type of cannon in use in the sixteenth
and seventeenth centuries

A *Minion* of brass on the summer deck, with two or
three other pieces *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 167

Then let us bring our light artillery,
Minions, fak'nets, and sakers, to the trench
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, II. III. 4

It was thought fitter for our condition to build a vessel
forty feet in length, and twenty one in breadth, to be *min-*
son proof, and the upper deck musket proof
Wuthrop, Hist New England, I. 148

II.† *a* Fine, trim, dainty, delicate

On his *minion* harpe full well playe he can
Plenauante Pathicase, sig C III (Richardson.)
Yonder is a *minion* swaine
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 284).

O mightye Muse,
The *minionest* mayde of mounte Parnasse,
Ever verdure with flowre and grasse,
Of sundrye hews *Puttenham*, Partheniades, xi

minion², *n* An obsolete variant of *minium*

Let them paint their faces with *minion* and ceruse, they
are but fewels of lust, and signs of a corrupt soul
Burton, Anat. of Mel, p. 473.

minion³ (mīn'yōn), *n* [Origin not ascertain-
ed] The siftings of ironstone after calcination
at the iron-furnaces *Hale*

minionette (mīn-yō-net'), *a.* and *n* [< *minion*¹
+ -ette Cf *mignonette*] *I. a* Diminutive,
delicate, dainty

His *minionette* face *Walpole*, Letters, I. 205 (Davies)

II. *n* In *printing*, a bastard body of type,
measuring about 11½ lines to the inch, small-
er than minion and larger than nonpareil, in-

tended to be the equivalent of the French size
"body six" of the Didot system. used by type-
founders in the United States chiefly for com-
bination borders planned on the Didot system.

minioning[†] (mīn'yōn-ing), *n.* [< *minion*¹ +
-ing] Kind or affectionate treatment

With sweete behaviour and soft *minioning*
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, iv. 3

minionize[†] (mīn'yōn-iz), *v. t.* [< *minion*¹ +
-ize] To treat with partiality; be especially
kind to, favor

Whom of base groomes His grace did *minionize*
Davies, Holy Rood, p. 28 (Davies)

minion-like (mīn'yōn-lik), *adv* Like a minion,
finely, daintily

Hitherto will our sparkful youth laugh at their great
grandfather's English, who had more care to do well than
to speak *minion like* *Camden*, Remains, Languages.

minionly[†] (mīn'yōn-lr), *adv* [Early mod E
also *myntonly*, < *minion*¹ + -ly²] Same as *min-*
ion-like

He wolde kepe goodly horses and live *myntonly* and ele
gantly
Taverner's Adagies (1562). (Nares)

minionship (mīn'yōn-ship), *n* [< *minion*¹ +
-ship] The state of being a minion

The Favourite Lulines strengtheneth himself more and
more in his *Minionship* *Howell*, Letters, I. l. 17

minious (mīn'ī-us), *a* [< *minium* + -ous] Of
the color of minium

They hold the sea receiveth a red and *minious* tincture
from springs, wells, and currents, that fall into it.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 9

minish (mīn'ish), *v* [< ME. *minyshen*, *mini-*
schen, *manushen*, *manushen*, *menusen*, < OF *menu-*
sier, *menusier*, *menusier*, F *ménusier* = Pr *menu-*
sar = It *minuzzare*, < ML *minutiare*, make
small, diminish, < L *minutus*, smallness see
minutia Cf *aminish*, *diminish*] *I. trans* To
lessen, diminish, render fewer or smaller

The faithful are *minished* from among the children of
men
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, xli. 1

The living of poor men [was] thereby *minished* and taken
away
Lutmer, 1st Sermon bef Edw VI, 1549

Ye shall not *minish* ought from your bricks of your daily
task *Ex* v. 18

II. *intrans* To become less; grow fewer or
smaller

As the Waspe souketh home from the bee,
So *minisheth* our commodities
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 194

The very considerable *minishing* of the more experienced
debaters on the Liberal side *Saturday Rev*, LXI. 67

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses]

minishment[†] (mīn'ish-ment), *n* [< *minish* +
-ment] The act of diminishing, diminution

By him reputed as a *minishment*, and a withdrawing of
the honor due to himself *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 145

ministellot, *n* [It **ministello*, dim of *ministro*,
a minister see *minister*] A petty minister

What pitiful *ministello*, what pinyne Presbyteries!
By Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 194 (Davies)

minister (mīn'is-tēr), *n.* [< ME *ministre*, *min-*
istro, *mynester* (= D G Dan Sw. *minister*), <
OF *ministro*, F *ministre* = Sp Pg It *ministro*,
< L *minister* (*ministr-*), an attendant, servant,
assistant, a priest's assistant or other under-
official, eccl (LL and ML) a priest, etc., with
suffix -ter, < *minor* (for **minon-*, cf. neut. *minus*),
less see *minor* Cf *magister*, a chief, leader,
with the same suffix, < *major*, *magis*, greater,
more see *magister*, *master*¹ Hence *minist-*
rium, *ministry*, *master*², *mystery*, *mystery*², *min-*
istral, etc] *I.* One who performs service for
another, or executes another's will, one who is
subservient, an agent, servant, or attendant

When the Kyng hathe don, thanne don the Lordes, and
afre hem here *Mynesters* and other men xif thei may have
any remenant *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 170

O war! thou son of hell

Whom angry heavens do make their *minister*
Shak, 2 Hen VI, v. 2. 34

The word *minister*, in the original *διακονος*, signifieth
one that voluntarily doth the business of another man
and differeth from a servant only in this, that servants are
obliged by their condition to what is commanded them
whereas *ministers* are obliged only by their undertaking,
and bound therefore to no more than they have under-
taken *Hobbes*, Leviathan, III. 42

I have grounds for believing that Henry VIII was the
master, and in no sense the *minister*, of his people
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 289

2 One who acts as a medium or dispenser; an
administrator or promoter as, a *minister* of
God's will, of justice, etc.; a *minister* of peace
or charity

Is therefore Christ the *minister* of sin? God forbid.
Gal II. 17

Angels and *ministers* of grace defend us!
Shak, Hamlet, I. 4. 30.

All thoughts, all passions, all delights,
Whatever stirs this mortal frame,
All are but *ministers* of Love,
And feed his sacred flame *Coleridge*, Love.

3 In *politics* (a) One of the persons appointed
by the sovereign or chief magistrate of a coun-
try as the responsible heads of the different de-
partments of the government, a minister of
state; as, the *minister* of foreign affairs, of the
interior, of finance, of war, of justice, etc.
These officers constitute the *ministry* or executive de-
partment of the government, at their head is the *prime* (first)
minister, or *premier*, the immediate deputy or repre-
sentative of the sovereign or chief magistrate, he and other
ministers, selected by him, are called collectively, as his
coordinate advisers in matters of policy, the *cabinet*.
Minister is used in most European countries as the official
title of all heads of departments, but in Great Britain only
in a generic sense (as, a *minister* of the crown), the individ-
ual ministers being officially designated the secretary of
state for foreign affairs, for war, for the colonies, etc., or
by other titles, as chancellor of the exchequer (minister of
finance) In the government of the United States the title
minister is not used at all, and there is no ministry, the
corresponding officers, differing from the preceding both
in mode of appointment and degree of power and respon-
sibility, are called secretaries (of state, of the interior, of
the treasury, of war, of the navy, of agriculture), post-
master general, and attorney general. See *cabinet*, 4

Very different training was necessary to form a great
minister for foreign affairs. *Macaulay*, Hist Eng., xl.

(b) A diplomatic representative of a country
abroad, a person accredited by the executive
authority of one country to that of another as
its agent for communication and the transac-
tion of business between the two governments;
specifically, the political representative of a
state in another state, in contradistinction to
an *ambassador*, who holds a nominally higher
rank as in general the personal representative
of the sovereign or chief of the state at the court
of another sovereign Until 1893 the United
States sent and received only ministers in this
specific sense, called in full either *envoys ex-*
traordinary and *ministers plenipotentiary* or
ministers resident Since that date ambas-
sadors have been sent to and received from
several of the principal European powers —
4 *Eccles.*, in the New Testament, a servant of
God, God's word, Christ, or the church, an of-
ficer of the church, an attendant or assistant
(Acts xiii. 5) translating *διακονος* (whence *dea-*
con), but sometimes *λειτουργος* (liturge) or *ιερ-*
εργος (an assistant), hence, any member of the
ministry The word is used of civil authorities in Rom.
xiii. 4-6 In the ancient church *minister* usually meant
a deacon or one in minor orders, the Latin word *minister*
being the equivalent of the Greek *διακονος* See *ministry*

These Orders of *Ministers* in Christ's Church, — Bishops,
Priests, and Deacons

Book of Common Prayer, Pref. to Ordinal.

Mr Williams, the teacher at Salem, was again convent-
ed, and all the *ministers* in the bay being desired to be
present, he was charged with the said two letters.
Winthrop, Hist New England, I. 204.

5† An officer of justice

"I crye out on the *ministrates*," quod he,
"That sholden kepe and reule this cite"
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 222.

6. The catfish, *Amiurus nebulosus* apparently
so called from the silvery white throat, contrast-
ing with the dark back, and likened to a clergy-
man's white necktie [Local, U S]

"Horned pout," "bull heads," or *ministrates*, probably the
hardest of all the fresh-water fish, thrive in Northern and
Eastern States *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 156

Ministers of the sick, a Roman Catholic order of
priests and laymen, founded by a millius of Lellia, to serve
hospital patients. It was made a religious order by
Gregory XIV (end of the sixteenth century). — **Minister's**
rental, in *Scott law*, the rental of the parish lodged by
the minister in a process of augmentation and locality = *syn.*

4. **Minister, Pastor, Clergyman, Divine, Parson, Priest.**
Minister views a man as serving a church, *pastor* views
him as caring for a church as a shepherd cares for sheep,
clergyman views him as belonging to a certain class, *divine*
is properly one learned in theology, a theologian, a *parson*,
formerly a respectful designation, is now little better than
a jocular name for a clergyman, *priest* regards a man as
appointed to offer sacrifices

minister (mīn'is-tēr), *v.* [< ME *ministren*, <
OF. *ministrare* = Sp Pg. *ministrar* = It *minis-*
trare, < L *ministrare*, attend, wait upon, serve,
manage, govern, etc., < *minister*, an attendant,
servant see *minister*, *n.* Cf. *administer*.] *I.*
trans. 1. To furnish, supply, or afford; give;
serve as, to *minister* consolation

And there the Gray Freres of Mounte Syon *mynstred*
wyne vnto vs every day tyme
Sir R. Gyllyfforde, Fylgrymage, p. 18.

I would to God that these few lines, wherein I have
made relation of that learned mans speeches, may *minis-*
ter occasion to some singular scholar to take in hand this
worthy enterprise *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 48 (sig. D).

Most sweet attendance with tobacco and pipes of the
best sort, shall be *ministered*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, III. 1.

Christ hath commanded prayers to be made, sacraments to be ministered, his Church to be carefully taught and guided
Hooker, Eccles Polity, III 11

2†. To perform; render. [Rare]

Ceremonies may
With full and holy rite be minister'd
Shak., Tempest, iv 1 17

=Syn. 1. *Administer*, *Minister* See *administer*

II. *Intrans.* 1. To act as a minister or attendant; perform service of any kind

Thei ordeyned a couent, to *minister* in that kirke
Rob of Brunne, p 80

I will sanctify also both Aaron and his sons, to *minister* to me in the priest's office
Ex. xxix 44

2. To afford supplies; give things needful, furnish means of relief or remedy

When saw we thee an hungered, or athirst, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not *minister* unto thee?
Mat xxv 44

Canst thou not *minister* to a mind diseased?
Shak., Macbeth, v 3 40

But God's sweet pity *ministers*
Unto no whiter soul than hers.
Whittier, Witch's Daughter

3. To contribute, be of service

It is my belief that it doesn't often *minister* to friendship that your friend shall know your real opinion
H James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVI 337

4. To serve [Rare]

The wind is now thy organist, a clank
(We know not whence) *ministers* for a bell
To mark some change of service

Wordsworth, Roslin Chapel

=Syn. *Administer* to, *Minister* to (see *administer*), contribute to, serve, assist, help, succor, wait upon

ministerial (min-is-tê'ri-ál), *a* [= F. *ministériel* = Sp. Pg. *ministerial* = It. *ministeriale*, < LL. *ministerialis*, < L. *ministerium*, ministry see *ministry*, *ministerium*] 1 Performing service, ministering or ministrant; subservient, subsidiary

Enlight'ning Spirits and *ministerial* flames.

Prior, Solomon, 1

This mode of publication [public recitation] was among the arts *ministerial* to sensual enjoyment.

De Quincey, Style, iv

2 Of or pertaining to a minister or ministry of state, belonging to executive as distinguished from legislative or judicial office as, *ministerial* functions

Very solid and very brilliant talents distinguished the *ministerial* benches.
Burke, Appeal to Old Whigs

Through the power of the members of the Federal Council to attend and speak in either house, the Swiss Assembly can therefore hear what in England we call a *ministerial* statement

E A Freeman, Amer Lects, p 391

3 Pertaining to the office, character, or habits of a clergyman; clerical as, *ministerial* garments

It is the inward calling of God that makes a Minister, and his own painful study and diligence that manures and improves his *ministerial* gifts.

Milton, On Def of Humb Remonst

Ministerial acts, offices, powers, in law, those acts, offices, or powers that are to be performed or exercised uniformly on a given state of facts, in a prescribed manner, in obedience to law or the mandate of legal authority, without dependence on the exercise of judgment as to the propriety of so doing. Thus, the duties of a sheriff or clerk of court are chiefly if not entirely *ministerial*. — **Ministerial benches**. See *bench* = Syn. 3. Ecclesiastical

ministerialist (min-is-tê'ri-ál-ist), *n* [= F. *ministerial* + -ist] In politics, a supporter of the ministry in office

The *Ministerialists* have not been able to maintain in the counties the advantage they had gained in the boroughs
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII 281

ministerially (min-is-tê'ri-ál-lí), *adv* In a ministerial manner, character, or capacity.

The Son submits to act *ministerially*, or in capacity of Mediator
Waterland

ministering (min'is-têr-ing), *p a*. Attending and serving as a subordinate agent, serving under superior authority, performing personal services; tending

Are they not all *ministering* spirits, sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation? Heb i 14

When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A *ministering* angel thou! Scott, Marmion, vi 30

ministerium (min-is-tê'ri-um), *n*. [= L. *ministerium*, ministry see *ministry*] 1 In the Lutheran Church, a body of ordained ministers having the sole charge of examining, licensing, and ordaining candidates for the ministry, of conducting trials for clerical heresy, and of hearing all appeals from church councils for lay heresy. The word is also sometimes used in a more general sense, as synonymous with *synod*, which includes both ministers and lay delegates in one body. In such cases, however, the *ministerium* proper consists of the ordained ministers only

2. A name sometimes given to the epistle corner of a Christian altar, because there the server or minister assists the priest celebrant in making preparation for offering the eucharistic sacrifice
Lee

ministry, *n*. An obsolete form of *ministry*

ministracount, *n*. A Middle English form of *ministration*

ministrant (min'is-trant), *a* and *n*. [= Sp. Pg. *ministrante*, < L. *ministrans* (-t)s, ppr of *ministrare*, serve see *minister*, v] 1. A Ministering, performing service; exercising ministry of any kind

And call swift flights of angels *ministrant*
Array'd in glory on my cup to attend
Milton, P R, ii 385

That gentle hermit, in my helpless woe,
By my sick couch was busy to and fro,
Like a strong spirit *ministrant* of good
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, iv 5

II. *n*. One who ministers, a servant or dispenser

Strange *ministrant* of undescribed sounds
That come a-swooning over hollow grounds
Keats, Endymion, i

ministration (min-is-trá'shon), *n* [= ME. *ministracoun*, < OF. *ministracion* = It. *ministracune*, < L. *ministratio* (-n)s, service, < *ministrare*, pp. *ministratus*, serve: see *minister*, v] 1 The act of ministering or serving; service

As soon as the days of his *ministration* were accomplished
Luke i 23

2† Administration, agency, intervention for aid or service

Thanne comforte him with *ministracoun* of oure quinte essence afore said, and he schal be al hool, but if it be so that god wole algaht that he schal die
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p 15

To hang a man for spience, threepence, I know not what — to hang for a trifle, and pardon murder, is in the *ministration* of the law through the ill framing of it.
Cromwell, quoted in Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist

3. A religious service or other function.

The solemn and splendid *ministrations* of the church were made more magnificent by the stately order of the processions, the display of gay and costly dresses, the gleaming of armor, and the waving of innumerable banners.
C E Norton Church building in Middle Ages, p 100

ministrative (min'is-trá-tiv), *a* [= It. *ministrativo*, as *ministrat(ion)* + -ive] Affording service or aid, assisting

ministrator (min'is-trá-tor), *n*. [= OF. *ministrateur* = Pg. *ministrador*, < L. *ministrator*, an attendant, servant, < *ministrare*, attend, serve see *minister*, v] An administrator

The law and the ministrators of it
Roger North, Examen, p 74 (Davies)

ministratoriously (min'is-trá-tô'ri-us-lí), *adv* [= F. *ministratorious* (< L. *ministratorius*, of or pertaining to service, < *ministrator*, servant see *ministrator*) + -ly] In the capacity of an administrator [Rare]

A man can but only *ministratoriously* give any temporal dominion or gift perpetual, as well to his own natural sonne, as to his sonne by imitation
State Trials, 6 Rich II, an 1383 (John Wycliffe)

ministress (min'is-tres), *n* [= OF. *ministresse*, < L. *ministratrix*, equiv to *ministra*, a servant, fem of *minister* see *minister*] 1 A female minister, in any sense

Thus was beauty sent from Heaven,
The lovely *ministress* of truth and good
Akenaide, Pleasures of Imagination, i

2† A mistress

The olde foxes cruell and averse *ministresses*
Will learne the enterer never to come forth
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues. (Nares)

ministry (min'is-trí), *n*, pl *ministries* (-tríz) [Formerly also *ministry*, = F. *ministère* = Sp. Pg. It. *ministerio*, < L. *ministerium*, the office or function of an attendant or servant, attendance, service, office, occupation, employment, a suite of attendants, etc., < *minister*, an attendant, servant, minister see *minister*, n Cf. *ministerium*, and *minister*, *mystery*, 2, ult < L. *ministerium*] 1. The act of ministering, the rendering of service, ministration

It was a worthy edifying sight
To see kind hands attending day and night,
With tender *ministry*, from place to place
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, ii 75

2. The state of ministering or serving, agency, instrumentality

The natural world he made after a miraculous manner, but directs the affairs of it ever since by the ordinary *ministry* of second causes
Bp Atterbury

Think not that he, who filled the chambers of the sky
With the ever flowing air, hath need to use
The *ministries* thou speakest of
Bryant Tale of Clouland.

3. The office or function of a minister, civil or ecclesiastical, the state of being a minister, in any sense, the exercise of a ministerial office as, to discharge one's *ministry* faithfully, to enter the *ministry* of the gospel, to be appointed to the *ministry* of war

Every one that came to do the service of the *ministry* in the tabernacle of the congregation Num iv 47

Do you think in your heart that you are truly called to the Order and *Ministry* of Priesthood?
Book of Common Prayer, Ordering of Priests

Their *ministry* perform'd and race well run,
They die
Milton, P L, xii 505.

4 The general or a particular body of ministers of religion, the ministerial or clerical class; the clergy or priesthood. In episcopal churches the *ministry* consists of bishops, priests and deacons and of subdeacons and the minor orders when such exist, in addition to these

5 The body of ministers of state in a country, the heads of departments collectively, the executive administration as, to form a *ministry*, the policy of the British *ministry*, the French *ministry* has resigned. In the United States the corresponding body is called the cabinet

The word *Ministry* was not then in use, but (counselors or counsellors for the king himself (Charles II) then took so much upon him that the ministers had not that aggregat title Roger North, Examen, p 60 (Davies)

The first English *ministry* was gradually formed, nor is it possible to say quite precisely when it began to exist
Macaulay, Hist Eng., xiv

6 A ministerial department of government, the organization of functionaries administering a branch of public affairs, a minister and his subordinates collectively as, the *ministry* of war or of justice

Immediately below these three institutions stand the *ministries*, ten in number D M Wallaer, Russia, p 198.

ministryship (min'is-trí-shíp), *n* [= *ministry* + -ship] The office of a minister, *ministry*. [Rare]

minium (min'í-um), *n* [Formerly also *minion*, < OF. *minion*, F. *minium* = Sp. Pg. It. *minio*, < L. *minium*, native cinnabar, red lead said to be a Spanish (Hispania) word. Hence *miniate*, *miniature*] Red oxid of lead, Pb₂O₄, produced by maintaining the protoxid (litharge) at a low red heat for some time in presence of air. It is a bright-orange granular powder, used as a pigment and in the manufacture of flint-glass. See *vermilion*. — **Iron minium**, a name given to a large number of substances used as pigments, especially for iron work and sea going vessels — **Oxidized minium**, a dried composition consisting of lead nitrate lead peroxid, and undecomposed minium, obtained by drying a magma of minium and nitric acid

miniver (min'í-vêr), *n* [Formerly also *miniver*, *menver*, dial *minver*, < ME. *miniver*, *menver*, < OF. *menver*, *menver*, *menver*, a grayish fur, miniver, also "the beast that bears it" (Cotgrave), lit. little vair *min*, little, *vair*, a kind of fur see *minut* and *vair*] 1 A mixed or spotted fur once commonly used for lining or trimming garments. According to Cotgrave it was "the fur of crims mixed or spotted with the fur of the weasel called gris", but according to Planché miniver was the white part only of the patchwork designs of different furs in use at certain epochs during the middle ages, as is seen in the heraldic furs, which retain the designs most commonly used at that time

A burnt oak heng ther with alle,
Furred with no *menyvere*
Rom. of the Rose, l 227

Me list not tell of ouche rare
Of marbles groun, and braided hair,
And kirtles furred with *miniver*
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 4

2. In *her*, a fur like vair, with the peculiarity that the escutcheon-miniver contains six or more horizontal rows of spots — 3 The Siberian squirrel, which has fine white fur, also, the fur itself

minivet (min'í-vet), *n*. One of various camphagrine birds of the genus *Pericrocotus*

mink (mingk), *n* [Formerly also *minz* (apparently an error), appar. < Sw. *mänk*, a mink (*Putorius lutreola*), transferred from the European mink to the American species] 1 An American digitigrade carnivorous quadruped of the family *Mustelidae*, *Putorius (Lutreola) vison*, of semi-aquatic habits. The mink belongs to the same genus as the stoats and weasels, but to a different subgenus, its form being modified in adaptation to its aquatic habits, in which respect it approaches the otter. It was once called *lesser otter*. It is larger and stouter than any stoat, with shorter ears, uniformly bushy tail and half webbed feet, the color is rich dark chestnut-brown, blackening

on the back and tail, the chin, and usually some irregular patches on the throat, breast, or belly, are white. It is 15 to 18 inches long, the tail 6 or 8 inches more. It is found everywhere in North America in suitable places, its fur



American Mink (*Phocinus (Lutreolus) lutreolus*)

is valuable, and the animal is systematically trapped, especially in British America. Like its relatives, the mink exudes a strong musky odor and is destructive to poultry. It has been tamed, and bred in minkeries, like the ferret. The little black or mountain mink, described by Audubon and Bachman as a distinct species *P. nigriceps*, is a small dark variety. The corresponding animal in Europe is *P. lutreola*, commonly called *nutr* or *nutr* and by its Swedish name *mink* (sometimes *mank*) the designation *European mink* being a late book name. It is much like the American mink, but its average size is smaller, and it usually has the upper lip as well as the chin white, and presents certain dental peculiarities. The Siberian mink, lately so called, in the kulton, *P. sibiricus*, a quite different species. Also called *mison*.

2 Same as *kingfish* (a)

minkery (mink'kér-i), *n*; pl *minkeries* (-iz) [*< mink + -ery*] An establishment where minks are bred and trained for putting, like the ferret.

Mr. Rousseau's *minkery* consisted of twelve stalls, each twelve feet square of stale soil, and surrounded with a fence, and some special precautions to prevent the escape of the animals.

Coxes, *Fur Bearing Animals* (ed 1877), p 182

minnet, *n* and *r*. See *min*.

minne-drinking (min'e-dring'king), *n* [*< G minne, love, + E drinking, verbal n of drink, +*] Originally, a heathen practice among the Teutonic nations at grand sacrifices and banquets, in honor of the gods or in memory of the absent or deceased. This custom was sanctioned by the church the saints being substituted for the gods and was especially consecrated to St. John the Evangelist and to St. Gertrude. Traces of it are still found in certain localities of Germany.

Minne drinking, even as a religious rite, apparently exists to this day in some parts of Germany. At Otterken, a village of Hildesheim, on Dec 27 every year a chalice of wine is hallowed by the priest, and handed to the congregation in the church to drink as Johannes segen (blessing). Grimm, *Folk Mythol* (trans), I 62

minnekin, *n*. An obsolete form of *minikin*.

minnelled (min'e-lét), *n* [*G, < minne, love, + led, song*] A love-song.

The first lyrical writer of Holland was John I, duke of Brabant, who practised the *minnelied* with success.

Enoys, *Brat*, XII 90

minnepoetry (min'e-po'et-ri), *n*. The poetry of the minnesingers.

The classical representative of *Minnepoetry* Walther von der Vogelweide. Amer Jour Philol, VIII 454

minnesinger (min'e-sing'er), *n* [*G, < minne, love, + singer, a singer*] One of a class of German lyric poets and singers of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, so called because love was the chief theme of their poems. They were chiefly or exclusively men of noble descent—knights, nobles, princes, and even emperors. They sang their pieces to their own accompaniment on the viol, and often engaged in poetical contests for the gratification of princes and ladies of the court. Among the chief seats of the minnesingers were Swabia and Austria, and the leading dialect used was the Swabian. The minnesingers were succeeded by the mastersingers. See *mastersinger*.

Minnesotan (min'e-só'tan), *n* [*< Minnesota (see def) + -an*] A native or an inhabitant of Minnesota, a northwestern State of the United States, north of Iowa.

minnet (min'et), *n*. See *minute*².

minnie¹ (min'i), *n*. A dialectal form of *minnow*.

minnie² (min'i), *n* [*Dim of min⁴*] A childish word for *mother*. [Scotch]

Had luck on the penny that tempted my minnie

To sell her poor lunny for siller an' lair.

Burns, *What Can a Young Lassie*.

minnikin, **minnikent**, *n* and *a*. Obsolete forms of *minikin*.

minning (min'ing), *n* [*< ME. minnyng, verbal n of min³*] Reminding.

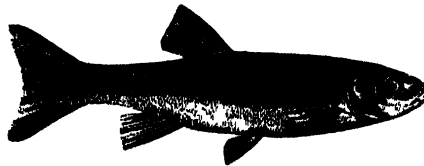
minning-day (min'ing-dā), *n* [*ME minnyng-day*] The anniversary of a death, on which the deceased was had in special remembrance, and special offices were said for his soul. See *a year's mind*, under *mind*¹.

All the day and night after the buriall they use to have excessive ringinge for ye dead, as also at the twel monethes day after, which they call a *minnyng day*.

Chelham Mss, V xv (N and Q, 7th ser, III 448)

minnis (min'is), *n* [*< Cf. minnow.*] The stickle-back. [Local, Eng.]

minnow (min'ō), *n* [*Formerly also minow, minoe, menow, etc., also dial. minny, minnie* (cf. equiv dial *minim, minnan, mennam, menom*, appar conformed to *L. minutus*, least see *minim*), *< ME menow, a minnow*, appar *< AS. *mine, myne* (pl *mynas*), a minnow (glossed by *ML mēna*), possibly from the root of *min*², less, with *ME* term *-ow* due to confusion with some other word, perhaps *OF menu*, small, cf *ME menuso*, small fish, *< OF menuso* (*ML mēnuso*), small fish collectively, *< L minutus*, small see *menuse*²] 1. The smallest of the British cyprinoid fishes, *Phoxinus*



Common English Minnow (*Phoxinus phoxinus*)

aphysa or *lota* 14 Artificial minnows are used by anglers for trolling, spinning or casting, and are made of metal, glass, and rubber gilded, silvered, or painted attractively.

Hear you this Triton of the minnows?

Shak, *Cor*, III 1 89

2 In the United States, one of many different fishes of small size. (a) Any cyprinoid of the genus *Phoxinus*, of which there are several species, from 1½ to 8 inches long, in the Mississippi basin and westward, as *P. neogreus*, *P. flammescens*, *P. phlegathonus*. This is the correct use of *minnow*, though in popular speech it extends to various other little cyprinoids, also loosely called *roach dace shiner*, etc. Among these may be mentioned the red minnows of the genus *Chrosomus*, as *C. erythrogaster*, one of the prettiest of all, 2 or 3 inches long, the silvery minnow, *Hybognathus nuchalis*, and others of this genus the black headed minnow or fathead, *Pimephales promelas*, the blunt nosed minnow, *Hybomachus notatus*, the Texas hardnosed minnow, *Cochlogobius natus*, the bull headed and straw colored minnows *Chota taurocephalus* and *C. straminea*, the spotted tail, *C. stygimaturus*, and more than 60 other kinds of *Chota*, about 50 species of the genus *Minnius*, various species of the genera *Rhinichthys*, *Ceratosichthys*, *Apocope*, *Coneurus*, etc. These abound in fresh waters of the United States, and *minnow* is the usual name of all those which have not more particular designations. (b) One of numerous small cyprinodont fishes, otherwise known as *killyfishes* and *minnyfishes*, and more fully called *top-minnows*, as *Zygo noetes notatus* and many others of this genus. The most abundant of these is *Fundulus heteroclitus*, found in brackish waters from Maine to Mexico, and sometimes specified as *salt water minnow*. *P. diaphanus* is the spring minnow. (c) Any American member of the family *Umbrellae* and genus *Umbra* or *Melanura*, as *U. or M. bimaculata* more fully called *new minnow*, 4 inches long, found from New England to Minnesota and South Carolina, often in mere mud holes which would hardly be expected to lodge any fish. It is closely related to *U. crameri* of Austria. (d) One of various small viviparous perches or emboloto-cold fishes of California, chiefly of salt water, as the sparmin, *Micrinotus* or *Cymatogaster aggregatus*. (e) One of several small suckers or catostomid fishes, a loose use.

minnow-harness (min'ō-hār'nes), *n*. An artificial bait used for trolling to which a minnow can be attached.

minny (min'i), *n*. A provincial form of *minnow*.

mino¹ (mē'nō), *n* [*Jap*] A thatch-like raincoat or cape made of hempen fibers, long grass, rushes, or the like laid close together, and bound



Minno

in place at the top by plaiting or by some similar means, used in Japan by coolies, farm-laborers, etc.

mino² (mī'nō), *n*. A variant of *mina*².

minor (mī'ng), *a* and *n*. [*< ME. *minour, menour, < OF. menor, F. mineur = Sp. Pg. menor = It. minore, < L. minor (neut minus), less, compar (with superl. minimus, least see *minim*, minimum, etc.) associated with adj. parvus, small, = AS *mw* = OS *munro*, etc, less: see *min*².] 1. a 1. Smaller (than the other), less; lesser applied definitively to one of two units or parts, and opposed to *major* or *greater* as, the *minor* axis of an ellipse, the *minor* premise of a syllogism, the *minor* part of an estate.*

They altered this custom from cases of high concernment to the most trivial debates, the *minor* part ordinarily entering their protest.

Clarendon, *Great Rebellion*.

2 Smaller than others, of inferior rank or degree, lower, hence, small, inconsiderable, not capital, serious, or weighty: as, the *minor* officers of government, a *minor* canon, the *minor* points of an argument, *minor* faults or considerations.

Now frere menor, now jacobyn

Rom. of the Rose, I. 6388.

Neither in the name of multitude do I only include the base and *minor* sort of people.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, II. 1

Inconsistency with respect to questions of *minor* importance is not likely to be regarded as dishonourable.

Macaulay, *Sir W. Temple*.

3 Under age [Rare]

At which time the king was *minor*

Bacon, *Hist Hen VII*, p 145

4 In *music* (a) Of intervals, less, shorter, smaller (as compared with *major* intervals). The word is more often applied to seconds, thirds, sixths, sevenths, ninths, etc., designating an interval equal to the corresponding *major* interval less one half step. It has also been applied of late to fourths, fifths, and eighths, and is then equivalent to the older term *diminished*. Finally, it is used to designate the smaller of two intervals that differ by a minute quantity, as a *minor* tone (10 9), which is a comma less than a *major* tone opposed to *major*. See *interval*, 5. (b) Of tonalities and scales, characterized by a *minor* third and also usually by a *minor* sixth, and often a *minor* seventh opposed to *major*. See *key*, *tonality*, *scale*. (c) Of triads and chords generally, characterized by a *minor* third between the lowest and the next to the lowest tones opposed to *major*. See *triad*, and *chord*, 4. (d) Of modes, characterized by the use of a *minor* tonality and of *minor* cadences as, the piece is written throughout in the *minor* mode opposed to *major*. See *major*, 4. — *Bob minor*. See *bob*, 7. — *Minor abstraction*. See *abstraction*. — *Minor axis*. Same as *conjugate axis* (which see, under *axis*). — *Minor canon*, *determinant*, *excommunication*. See the nouns. — *Minor orders* (see *cles*). See *order*. — *Minor premise*, that premise which contains the *minor* term. This is the usual definition, but there has been much dispute on the subject. See *major*, 5. — *Minor prophets*, a name given collectively to twelve prophetic Old Testament books from Hosea to Malachi, inclusive, and their authors. See *prophet*. — *Minor term*, in *logic*, the subject of the conclusion of a categorical syllogism.

II. *n* 1 A person of either sex who is under age, one who is of less than the legal age for the performance of certain acts, one under the authority of parents or guardians, because of not having reached the age at which the law permits one to make contracts and manage one's own property, an infant in the legal sense. In *Scots* law, *minor*, when used in contradistinction to *pupil* signifies a person above the age of pupilarity (twelve in females and fourteen in males) and under that of majority, which in both sexes is twenty years. The technical term in English and United States law for one under the age of legal capacity (twenty years) is *infant* but *minor* is used in the same sense in general literature. Compare *age*, *n*, 3.

Long as the year's dull circle seems to run,

When the brisk *minor* pants for twenty one

Pope, *Imit of Horace*, I 1 88.

King Henry, although old enough at seven to be crowned, was still a *minor*.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist*, p 173

2 In *logic*, the *minor* term, or the *minor* premise. See I—3. In *music*, the *minor* mode or a *minor* tonality or *minor* chord taken absolutely.

In all your music our pathetic *minor*

Your ears shall cross

Mrs. Browning, *Drama of Exile*.

4 [*cap*] A Franciscan friar, a *Minorite*, so called from a name of the Franciscan order, *Frates Minores*, or Lesser Brethren. Also called *Frar Minor*. — *Minor of a determinant*. See *determinant*. — *Rosy minor* a species of moth. See *Miana*.

minorate (mī'nō-rāt), *v. t* [*< LL. minoratus, pp of minorare (> It. minorare = Sp. Pg. minorar, make less), diminish, < L. minor, less: see *minor**] To diminish.

Which it [sense] doth not only by the advantageous assistance of a tale, but by less industrious experiments, showing in what degree distance *minorates* the object.

Glennville, *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, viii

minoration (mi-nō-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *minoration* = Sp. *minoración* = Pg. *minoração* = It. *minorazione*, < L.L. *minoratio* (*n.*), diminution, < *minorare*, diminish. see *minorate*.] 1. A lessening; diminution.

We now do hope the mercies of God will consider our degenerated integrity unto some *minoration* of our of fences. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, 1. 2.

2 In *med.*, mild purgation by laxatives
minorative (mi-nō-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *minoratif*, *minorative*, = Sp. Pg. *minorativo*, lessening, = It. *minorativo*, *minorative*, as *minorativo* (*on*) + *-ivo*.] 1. *a.* Mildly laxative applied to certain medicines
II. *n.* A mildly laxative medicine

For a *minorative* or gentle potion he took four hundred pound weight of colophonias scammony
Urguhart, tr. of Rabelais, II 33. (*Dances*)

minorese (mi-nō-rē-sē), *n.* [*< minor* + *-ese*] 1. A female under age — 2. A nun under the rule of St. Clare (*Tyrchitt*) [This word is found in the early printed editions of the "Romance of the Rose," 1. 149. *Morese* appears in modern editions taken from the original French (*Rom. of the Rose*, 1. 141)]

Minorite (mi-nō-rīt), *n.* and *a.* [*< minor* + *-ite*] 1. *n.* A Franciscan friar, a Minor See *minor*, *n.*, 4

Some *minorite* among the clergy
Bp. Hooker, Abp. Williams, II 202 (*Dances*)

II. *a.* Belonging to the Franciscans

Few movements within the bosom of the Church were more pregnant with auspicious augury for its reformation than the rise of the *Minorite* orders
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II 381

minority (mi-nō-rī-tē), *n.*, *pl.* *minorities* (*-tiz*) [= F. *minorité* = Fr. *minorité* = Sp. *minoridad* = Pg. *minoridade* = It. *minorità*, < ML *minoritas* (*-tās*), *a.*, being less, minority, < L. *minor*, less see *minor*] 1. The state of being minor or smaller.

From this narrow time of gestation [may] ensue a *minority* or smallness in the exclusion
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III 6

2 The minor part in number, the smaller of two aggregates into which a whole is divided numerically, a number less than half opposed to *majority*

That *minority* of the Scottish nation by the aid of which the government had hitherto held the majority down
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VI

Remember, sir, that everything great and excellent is in *minorities*
Emerson, Address to Kossuth

Specifically—3 The smaller of two related aggregates of persons, the minor division of any whole number of persons as, the rights of the *minority*, government by *minorities*

To give the *minority* a negative upon the majority which is always the case when more than a majority is requisite to a decision, is to subject the sense of the greater number to that of the lesser
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 22.

4 The state of being a minor or not come of age, and therefore legally incapacitated for the performance of certain acts, the period or interval before one is of full age, generally the period from birth until twenty-one years of age (see *age*, 3); in *Scots law*, the interval between puberty and majority See *minor*, *n.*, 1

What mean all those hard restraints and shackles put upon us in our *minority*?
South, Works, IV v

King Edmund dying, his brother Edred in the *Minority* of his Nephews was crowned at Kingston upon Thames
Baker, Chronicle, p. 11

Minority representation. See *proportional representation*, under *representation*.

minorship (mi-nōr-ship), *n.* [*< minor* + *-ship*] The state of being a minor

Minotaur (min-ō-tār), *n.* [*< ME Minotaur*, < OF *Minotaur*, F. *Minotaure* = Sp. Pg. It. *Minotaur*, < L. *Minotaurus*, < Gr. *Μινώταυρος*, the Minotaur, appar. < *Μινω*, Minos, a legendary king and lawgiver of Crete, + *ταύρος*, a bull. But this is perhaps a popular etym of some name not understood.] In *Gr. myth*, a monster represented as having a human body and the head of a bull, who was the offspring of Pasiphaë, wife of Minos, and a bull sent by Poseidon. He was confined in the Cretan labyrinth and fed with human flesh, devoured the seven youths and seven maidens whom Minos compelled the Athenians to send him periodically as tribute, and was killed by the hero Theseus, a member of the last company so sent, who escaped from the labyrinth by the aid of Ariadne, daughter of Minos. Hence, in modern literature, the name is used to characterize any devouring or destroying agency of which the action is in some way comparable to that attributed to the Cretan monster

And by his [Theseus's] baner born is his penoun
Of gold ful riche, in which ther was I beleve
The *Minotaur* which that he slough in Crete
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 122.

Thou may'st not wander in that labyrinth
There *Minotaurs* and ugly treasours lurk
Shak., I Hen VI, v. 2. 189

minour, *n.* A Middle English form of *minor*
minutive, *a.* [Appar. irreg. < *minse*, *mince*, + *-tive*] 1. Mincing, affected, servile

Never say, your lordship, nor your honour, but you, and you, my lord, and my lady the other they count too simple and *minutive*
B. Jonson, Poetaster, IV 1

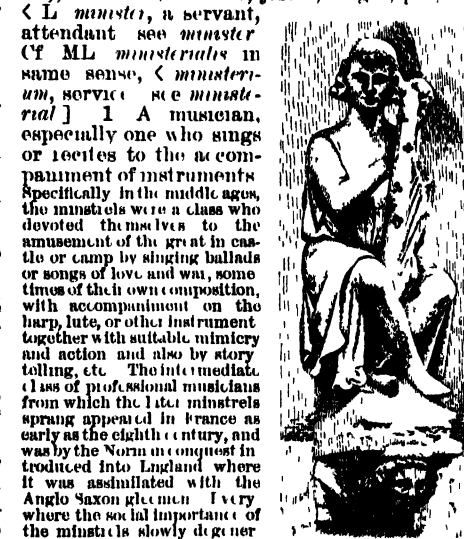
minster (min'stēr), *n.* [*< ME. minster*, *myuster*, *munster*, *menst*, etc., < AS *mynstre* = D *munster* = MLG *munster* = OHG *munustari*, *munstari*, *monastiri*, MHG *G. Munster* = OF *munster*, *monstier*, F. *monstier*, < L.L. *monasterium*, < Gr. *μοναστήριον*, a monastery see *monastery*] Originally, a monastery; afterward, the church of a monastery, also, from the fact that many such churches, especially in Great Britain, became cathedrals, a cathedral church which had such an origin as, York *minster*, hence, any cathedral as, the *minster* of Strasburg. It is found also in the names of several places which owe their origin to a monastery as, Westminster, Leominster

The same night the kynge commaunded the children to go wake in the cheff *minster* till on the morowe be fore moose, that no longer he wolde a bide.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II 374

The Ages one great *minster* seem,
That throbs with praise and prayer
Lowell, Godminster (Chimes)

minstraciet, *n.* An old form of *minstrelsy*

minstrel (min'strēl), *n.* [*< ME. minstrel*, *mynstrelle*, *minstral*, *mynstrel*, *menstral*, *munstral*, *munstrel*, < OF *menestral*, *menustrel*, *menestrel*, F. *menestrel* = Pr. *menestral* = Sp. *menestral*, *menestrel*, *munstral* = Pg. *minstrel*, *menestrel*, *munstral* = It. *minstrello*, *minestrello*, < ML *minstialis* (also, after Rom., *minstrelis*), a servant, retainer, jester, singer, player, < L. *minister*, a servant, attendant see *minister* (F. ML *ministrialis* in same sense, < *ministerium*, service see *ministerial*)] 1. A musician, especially one who sings or recites to the accompaniment of instruments. Specifically in the middle ages, the minstrels were a class who devoted themselves to the amusement of the great in castle or camp by singing ballads or songs of love and war, some times of their own composition, with accompaniment on the harp, lute, or other instrument together with suitable mimicry and action and also by story telling, etc. The immediate class of professional musicians from which the later minstrels sprang appeared in France as early as the eighth century, and was by the Normans conquest introduced into England where it was assimilated with the Anglo-Saxon gleemen. Every where the social importance of the minstrel slowly degenerated until in the fifteenth century they had formed themselves generally into guilds of itinerant popular musicians and mountebanks. In England they fell so low in esteem that in 1567 they were classed by a statute with rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars, but in France their guilds were maintained until the revolution. See *gleeman*, *troubadour*, *trouvère*, and *jongleur*



Minstrel—From the *Manuscript of the Minstrel*, Rhineland, 13th century

When the service was finished, the kynge Arthur and the Barons returned in to the palace, where-as was grete plenty of *mynstrels*, and logelours, and other
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III 454

Ye'll glie the third to the *minstrel*
That plays before the king
Young Arden (Child's Ballads, I 184).

Wake ye from your sleep of death,
Minstrel and birds of other days
Scott, Bard's Incantation

But while the *minstrel* proper accompanied his lord to the field and shared with him the danger and the honor of his warfare exploits the connection between him and the humbler kind of entertainer [the *jongleur*], who was still the servant of the multitude rather than of a particular lord, cannot have been wholly forgotten
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I 13

Hence—2 Any poet or musician. [Poetical]

—3 Originally, one of a class of singers of negro melodies and delineators of life on the Southern plantations which originated in the United States about 1830 called *negro minstrels*, although they are usually white men whose faces and hands are blackened with burnt cork. The characteristic feature of such a troupe or band is the middle man or interlocutor, who leads the talk and gives the cues, and the two end men, who usually perform on the tambourine and the bones, and between whom the indispensable conundrums and jokes are ex-

changed. As now constituted, a negro minstrel troupe retains but little of its original character except the black faces and the old jokes.

minstrel-squire (min'strēl-skwir), *n.* A minstrel who was attached to one particular person
minstreley (min'strēl-sē), *n.* [*< ME. minstral-tye*, *mynstreltye*, *menstreltye*, *minstreltye*, *menstreltye*, etc., < OF *menestralis*, *minstreltye*, < *minstral*, *minstrel* see *minstrel*] 1 The art or occupation of minstrels, singing and playing in the manner of a minstrel, lyrical song and music

Holliche thaune with his host bigede to here tentes
With merthe of alle *menestralis* and made hem attese.
William of Palern (E. E. T. S.), I 1295

When every room
Hath blaz d with lights and bray d with *minstreley*
Shak., T. of A., II 2. 170.

Originally the profession of the jocalator included all the arts attributed to the minstrels, and accordingly his performance was called his *minstreley* in the reign of Edward II, and even after he had obtained the appellation of a juggler. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 287

2 An assemblage or company of minstrels, a body of singers and players

So many maner *minstrelles* at that marriage were
William of Palern (E. E. T. S.), I 5010

The bride hath pacted into the hall
Red as a rose is she
Nodding their heads before her goes
The merry *minstrel* lay
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, I

3. A collection of instruments used by minstrels

For sorwe of which he brak his *minstralace*,
Bothe harpe and lute, and giterne and sautrie
Chaucer, Manlyce, I 163

Lutte and rybyls, bothe gaugande,
And all maner of *mynstreltye*
Thomas of Erroltonne (Child's Ballads, I 106)

4 A collection or body of lyrical songs and ballad poetry, such as were sung by minstrels as, Scott's "*Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*"

The body of traditional *minstreley* which commemorated the heroic deeds performed in these wars.
Percy, Ford and Isa., Int.

mint (mint), *n.* [*< ME. mint*, *mynt*, *mynt*, *mynt*, < AS *mynt*, *mynt*, *mynt* (not **mynt*), *a.* coin, coin, coinage, money (cf. *mynt-smith*, a place for coining, a mint) = OFr. *monnaie*, *monnaie*, *monnaie* = D *mint* = MLG *LG. munte*, *monne* = OHG *munza*, *munz*, MHG *G. munze*, a place for coining money, a coin, = Icel. *mynt*, *mynt*, = Sw. *mynt*, a place for coining money, a coin, money, = Dan. *mynt*, a coin, money, *mont*, a place for coining money, = OF. *monnaie*, *monnaie*, F. *monnaie* (> E. *money*) = Pr. Sp. *moneda* = Pg. *moeda* = It. *moneta*, money, < L. *moneta*, a place for coining money, money, coin, < *Moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined, lit. adviser, < *monere*, warn, advise see *monish*, *monstror*. Cf. *money*, a doublet of *mint*] 1. A coin, coin, coined money, money

These if me spende, or *mynt* for the m. receyve,
The sooner wol they bynyne any the and bynyne
Forth pigges moo
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

2 A place where money is coined by public authority. The coining of money is now considered a prerogative of government. In early times there were many mints in England, but now the only one in that country is the Royal Mint, Lower Hill, London. The United States Mint was established by act of April 2d 1792, and located at Philadelphia. Other mints have since been established at San Francisco, New Orleans, Carson City, and Denver (but the last two are properly speaking assay offices). The United States Mint is a bureau of the Treasury Department, under the charge of an officer called the Director of the Mint

And so (upon the matter) to set the *mint* on work, and to glue way to new colonies of silver which should be then minted
Bacon, Hist. Hen VII, p. 215

In one higher room of this *Mint* I saw fourteene marvellous strong chests, in which is kept nothing but money
Coryat (Criticisms), I 242.

3 Figuratively, a source of fabrication or invention
And have a *mint* in their pragmatick heads of such supersubtle inventions
Purkeas, Pilgrimage, p. 398.

The busy *mint*
Of our laborious thoughts is ever going,
And coining new desires. *Quarles, Emblems*, II 2.

4 A quantity such as a mint turns out, a great supply or store as, a *mint* of money

And so tassel'd and so ruffled with a *mint* of bravery
R. D. Blackmore (Torna Doone), p. 129

5 [*cap*] A place of privilege or asylum in Southwark, London, near the Queen's Prison, where persons sheltered themselves from justice, under the pretext that this place was an ancient palace of the crown (*Rapalf and Lawrence*) The privilege is now abolished—

Master of the mint, an officer in the English administration who presided over the mint. The office has been abolished, the mint being now under the direct control of the chancellor of the exchequer. — **Warden of the mint**, formerly, an officer of the English mint next in rank to the master. He collected the seigniorage, and superintended the manufacture of the coins.

mint¹ (mint), *v. t.* [*< ME *minter, *mynten, < AS mynetian (= ON muntōn = OFries montā, muntia = D MtG muntēn = OHG munzōn, MHG G. munzen = Sw mynta = Dan mynte), coin, < mynet, a coin see mint¹, n.] 1 To coin; stamp and convert into money.*

Silver and gold coins then minted of purpose, was cast among the people in great quantitie.

A sovereign prince calls in the good old money to be new marked and minted. *Lamb, Ellis, p. 218*

2 To invent, forge, fabricate. Look into the titles where by they hold those new portions of the crown, and you will find them of such natures as may be easily minted. *Bacon, War with Spain*

By such *mint* [mint d] phrase, as tis the worst of canting, And how much it affects the sense, it has not.

A full catalogue of exotic words such as are daily minted by our Logodidall. *Boetius, To Sir Peter Wyche*

mint² (mint), *n.* [*< ME minte, mynte, mente, < AS munt = MD D munt = LG mynt, mint = OHG munza, munza, MHG G. munze, munze = IceI munta = Sw mynta = Dan mynte (= F menthe, > Sp It menta), < L munda, mentha, < Gr μίνθη, μίνθη, mint.] 1 A plant of the genus *Monarda*. The most familiar species are the peppermint *M. piperita*, and the spearmint (garden mint, mackerel mint), *M. spicata*, well known as medicinal and condiments. The bergamot mint, affording a perfumers' oil, is *M. aquatica*, the clumped or curled mint, the variety *crispata* of the same. The water mint (or brook mint) of older usage was *M. sylvestris*, now called *horsemint*. The corn mint is *M. arvensis*. The pennyroyal mint or penny royal is *M. pulegium*, that is flea mint. The whorled mint is *M. sativa*, the wild mint of the United States, *M. Canadensis*. See cut under *Mentha*.*

The *mynte* is in this moone ysaue. *Palladius, Husbondrie (L. T. S.), p. 192*

Then rubb'd it o'er with newly gather'd *mint*, A wholesome herb, that breath'd a grateful scent. *Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii, 88*

2. One of several other, mostly labiate, plants with mint-like properties. Compare *catmint* — **Green mint**, a cordial flavored with peppermint. **Mint julep**. See *julep*.

mint³ (mint), *v. t.* [*< ME minter, menter, mynten, < AS myntan, gemyntan, mean, intend, purpose, think, suppose, < munnan (pres. man), think, consider, remember see mune³, munde¹] 1 To aim, purpose, endeavor. [Old Eng and Scotch.]*

Wyth grete wrath he can mynte, But he fayled of his dymte. *MS Cantab. F. II, 98, f. 189 (Halliwell)*

They that *mint* at a gown of gold will always get a sleeve of it. *Scott, Monastery, xvii*

2 To insinuate, hint. [Scotch.]

mintage (min'tā), *n.* [*< mint¹ + -age, < F monnayage = It monetaggio, < ML monetarium, < L moneta, money see money, montage.] 1 The act of coining or fabricating; formation, production by or as if by minting.*

Few literary theories of modern *mintage* have more to recommend them. *Mosses, Early Law and Custom, p. 15*

The chief place of *mintage* in those regions was the great trading and colouring city of Miletus. *B. V. Head, Historia Numorum Int., p. xvi*

2 That which is minted, or formed by or as if by coining or stamping, hence, a fabrication or manufacture, a coinage.

Stamped in clay, a heavenly *mintage*. *Sterling*

Of one of his *mintages* [coined words] Mr. Rende is, apparently not a little proud. *F. Hall, Mod Eng., p. 26*

3 The charge for or cost of minting, the duty or allowance for coinage; seigniorage on coins.

Some small savings would accrue from the less amount of *mintage* required. *Jevons, Money, p. 168*

mint-bush (mint'bus), *n.* A plant of the Australian genus *Prostanthera*.

mint-drop (mint'drop), *n.* 1 A sugar-plum flavored with peppermint. — 2 A coin. [Slang, U. S.]

minter (min'ter), *n.* [*< ME minter, < AS mynter, one who coins, one who deals in money, a money-changer, = ON muntēra a money-changer, = OFries muntēra, menter, menter, munter = D munter, munter = MLG munter, = OHG munzari, MHG munzer, G. munzer, a money-changer, = F monnayeur = It monetiere, < L monetarius, a master of the mint, a coiner, < L moneta, mint, money, coin see mint¹ and money. Cf moncher and monetary.] A coiner, one who mints or stamps coin, hence, one who fabricates or makes as if by coining.*

Since priests have been *minters*, money hath been worse than it was before. *Latimer, Sermon of the Plough*

The *minter* must adde of other weight if the alluer be so pure. *Camden, Remains, p. 204*

God stamped his image upon us, and so God is our *minter*, our statuary. *Donne, Sermons, vii*

mint¹ (mint), *n.* An obsolete variant of *mint*².

The primrose and the purple hyacinth, The dainty violet, and the wholesome *mint¹*. *Poole, Arraignment of Paris, l. 1*

mint-jac (mint'jak), *n.* Same as *mintjac*. *Encyc Brit., XIII, 602*

mint-julep (mint'jū'lep), *n.* See *julep*.

They were great roysters, much given to revel on hoe cake and bacon, *mint julep* and apple toddy. *Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 247*

mintman (mint'man), *n.* A coiner, one skilled in coining or in coins.

Let such as are to inform councils out of their particular professions (as lawyers, sea men, *mint men*, and the like) be first heard before committees. *Bacon, Of Counsel (ed. 1887)*

mint-mark (mint'mark), *n.* A private mark put upon coins by the mint authorities for purposes of identification. Sometimes this mark indicates the place of mintage, as '88' on certain sovereigns of Queen Victoria, denoting that the pieces were coined at Sydney in Australia; sometimes it relates to the mint-master or other official.

mint-master (mint'mas'ter), *n.* [= *D muntmeester = MHG G. munzmeister = Sw myntmästare = Dan myntmester, as mint¹ + master.] 1 The master or superintendent of a mint.*

That which is coined as *mintmasters* confessed, is al layed with about a twelfth part of copper. *Boyle*

2 One who invents or fabricates.

That the Jewes were forward *Mint Masters* in this new coyned Religion of Mahomet. *Purchas Pilgrimage, p. 283*

Setting aside the odd coinage of your phrase, which no *mintmaster* of language would allow for sterling. *Milton (in Def. of Humb. Remonst)*

mint-sauce (mint'sus'), *n.* In *cookery*, mint chopped and mixed with vinegar and sugar, used especially as a sauce for roast lamb.

mint-stick (mint'stik), *n.* Sticks of candy flavored with peppermint. [Local, U. S.]

The soldiers hunger for dates, figs, *mint stick*, that the sutler keeps for sale. *New York Tribune, June 13, 1862 (Bartlett)*

mint-tree (mint'tree), *n.* A plant of the Australian genus *Prostanthera*, especially *P. lan-athor*.

mint-warden (mint'wār'dn), *n.* See *warden of the mint*, under *mint*.

mint-whistle, *n.* Same as *minute-whistle*.

minuend (min'ū-nd), *n.* [*< L minuendus, to be diminished, gerundive of minuire, lessen see minute¹] In arith., the number from which another number is to be deducted in the process of subtraction.*

minuet (min'ū-ēt), *n.* [= *Sp minuet, minuc = Pg minuete = It minuette, < F menuet, a dance so called from the small steps taken in it, < menuet, smallish, little, pretty, thin (Cotgrave), dim of menu small, < L minutus, small see minute¹] 1 A slow and graceful dance, invented, probably in Poitou, France, about the middle of the seventeenth century. Throughout the eighteenth century it was the most popular of the more stately and ceremonious dances. — 2 Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and slow. Minuets are frequently found in the old suite, and also in the later sonata and symphony. They properly consist of two contrasted sections of sixteen measures each, the second of which is generally called a *trio*, because originally written for but three instruments, but this regular form is often considerably modified. Beethoven was the first to replace the minuet in the sonata and the symphony by the *scherzo*, which resembled the minuet somewhat in rhythm, but was more sprightly and unrestricted in form and spirit.*

minum, *n.* An obsolete form of *minim*. *Cot-gravi*

minus (mī'nus), *a.* [*< L minus, neut. of minor, less see minor.] 1 Less (by a certain amount) followed by a noun as an apparent object (a preposition, by, to be supplied) as, the net amount is so much minus the waste or tare, 25 minus 9 is 16. In algebra and arithmetic this sense is indicated by the sign —, called the minus sign or sign of subtraction as, a — b = x, which is read 'a minus b equals x' 25 — 9 = 16.*

2 Less than nothing, belonging to the inverse or negative side, as of an account, lying in the direction from the origin of measurement opposite to ordinary quantities, below zero, or below the lowest point of positive or upward reckoning as, a minus amount or sum (that is, an amount or sum representing loss or debt), a minus quantity in an equation (that is, one having the minus sign before it), the tempera-

ture was minus twenty degrees (written — 20°, and read "twenty degrees below zero"). In some common mathematical phrases, *minus* seems to be used as an adverb modifying the numeral adjective. Thus astronomers speak of the year minus 554 of the Christian era, meaning 554 B. C.

3 Marking or yielding less than nothing or less than zero; negative in value or result as, the minus sign (see def. 1) — 4 Deprived or devoid of; not having, without, as something necessary as, he escaped minus his hat and coat, a gun minus its lock [Colloq. or humorous] — 5 Lacking positive value, wanting [Colloq.]

His mathematics are decidedly *minus*, but the use of them is past long ago. *C. A. Brasted, English University, p. 74*

Minus acceleration. See *acceleration* (b).

minuscule (mi-nus'kü-la), *n.*, pl. *minuscule* (-lē) [NL see *minuscule*] Same as *minuscule*. **minuscule** (mi-nus'kü-l), *u* and *n.* [= *F minuscule = Sp. minuscule = Pg. It minuscule, < NL minuscule (se littera), fem. of L minusculus, rather small, dim. of minor, minus, less see minor, minus Cf majuscule.] 1. a Small, of reduced form, as a letter, of or pertaining to writing in minuscule.*

Minuscule letters are cursive forms of the earlier uncials. *Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, l. 71*

II. *n.* The kind of reduced alphabetical character which, originating in the seventh century, was from about the ninth substituted in writing for the large uncial previously in use, and from which the small letter of modern Greek and Roman alphabets was derived, hence, a small or lower-case letter in writing or printing, as distinguished from a capital or majuscule.

The *minuscule* arose in the 7th century as a cursive monastic script, more legible than the old cursive and more rapidly written than the uncial, and constructed by a combination of the elements of both.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II, 160

The period of the uncials runs from the date of the earliest specimens on papyrus to the 6th century, that of the *minuscule* from the 6th century to the invention of printing. *Encyc Brit., XVIII, 145*

minutary (min'ū-tā-rī), *a.* [*< minute², n., + -ary.] Consisting of minutes. [Rare.]*

This their clock gathering up the least crumb of time, presenting the *minutary* fractions thereof. *Fuller, Worthless, Berkshire*

minute¹ (mi-nut'), *a.* [= *F menu = Pr menuit = Sp menudo = Pg mudo = It. minuto, < L minutus, little, small, minute, pp. of minuire, make smaller, lessen, diminish, < minu-, stem of minor, smaller, less, minus, smallest, least see minor and min²] 1 Very small, diminutive, or limited, extremely little in dimensions, extent, or amount.*

We have also glasses and means to see small and minute bodies perfectly and distinctly. *Bacon, New Atlantis*

He was fond of detail — no little thing was too minute for his delicate eye.

Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, Washington

2 Very small in scope or degree, relating to or consisting of small points or matters, particular, closely precise or exact as, minute details of directions, minute criticism. — 3 Attending to very small particulars, marking or noting little things or precise details, very close or careful as, minute observation.

These minute philosophers plunder all who come in their way. *Berkeley, Minute Philosophers, l*

If we wish to be very minute, we pronounce the *s* in the first syllable long. *Walker*

Bacon was fond of display, and unused to pay minute attention to domestic affairs. *Macaulay, Lord Bacon*

Minute anatomy. See *anatomy = Syn 1* Little, diminutive slender, fine. — 2 *Circumstantial, Particular, Minute*, exact, detailed. A *circumstantial* account gives the facts in detail, while *circumstantial* may include only the leading circumstances, a *particular* account gives more closely, gathering all that are of any importance or interest, a *minute* account details even the slightest facts, perhaps those that are trivial and tedious.

minute² (min'it), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME minute, mynut, mynet (in comp. also mynt-), a minute (of time), a moment (also a small piece of money), = MD. minute, D minuit = G minuta = Sw Dan minut, < OF minute, F minute, f., = Sp Pg It. minuto, < LL minutum, a small portion or piece, ML, a small part (of time), a minute, neut. of minutus, small see minute¹] I. *n.* 1+ Something very small, an unimportant particular; a petty detail, a trifle, specifically, a mite or half-farthing.*

But whanne a pore widewe was come sche cast two *mynutis*, that is, a ferthing. *Wyclif, Mark xii, 42*

Let me hear from thee every *minute* of news. *B. Jonson, Staple of News, l. 2*

Curious of *minutes*, and punctual in rites and ceremonials but most negligent and incurious of judgment and the love of God. *Jer Taylor, Works (ed. 1885), l. 268*

2 The sixtieth part of any unit. Especially — (a) The sixtieth part of an hour, loosely, a short space of time.

Every degree of the bordure containeth 4 minutes—that is to say, minutes of an houre
Chaucer, Astrolabe.

For the lachesse
Of halfe a minute of an houre,
Fro first he began labour,
He loste all that he had do

Gower, Conf. Amant., iv
Nor all the pleasures there
Her mind could ever move one minute a stay to make
Dryden, Polyblion, vi 33

(b) In *geom.*, the sixtieth part of a degree of a circle division of units by sixtieths is the characteristic of the Babylonian system. Ptolemy, following the Babylonian astronomers, divides the diameter of the circle into 120 minutes or degrees, and these into sixty parts and these again into sixty parts. These subdivisions were translated into Latin as *partes minutae prima* and *partes minutae secunda*, whence our minutes (primes) and seconds. In modern astronomical works minutes of time are denoted by the initial letter *m* and minutes of a degree or of angular space by an acute accent ('). See *degree*, 8.

After you goe be See and be Londe toward this Contree of that I have spoke and to other Yles and Londes beyond that Contree, I have founden the Sterre Antarktyk of 33 Degrees of height, and mo *myntes*

Mandeville, Travels, p. 181

(c) In *arch.*, the sixtieth part of the diameter of a column at the base, being a subdivision used for measuring the minute parts of an order. See *module*.

3 A written summary of an agreement or of a transaction, interview, or proceedings, a note to preserve the memory of anything usually in the plural. Specifically, the minutes are the record of the proceedings at a meeting of a corporation, board, society, church court, or other deliberative body, put in writing by its secretary or other recording officer.

When I came to my chambers, I writ down these minutes
Steele, Spectator, No. 454

Into all the duties he had to perform he brought what is better than "Treasury minute" or rule or precedent—a warm heart, a careful conscience, and a good head
Westminster Rev., CXXV, 92

= *syn.* Instant, etc. See *moment*.

II. a 1 Repeated every minute as, a minute gun — 2 Made in a minute or a very short time as, a minute pudding, minute beer — Minute bell, a bell tolled at intervals of a minute as a sign of mourning — Minute gun, one of a series of discharges of cannon separated by intervals of a minute, in token of mourning, as at the funeral of a military officer of rank, or of distress, as on board a vessel at sea

minute² (min'it), *v. t.*, pret and pp *minuted*, pp *minuting* [*< minute¹, n*] To set down in a short sketch or note, make a minute or memorandum of, enter in the minutes or record of transactions of a corporation, etc.

I no sooner heard this little talk of my works but I *minuted* what he had said, and resolved to enlarge the plan of my speculations
Spectator

There stands a city
Perhaps 'tis also requisite to *minute*
That there's a castle and a cobbler in it
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I, 90

minute-book (min'it-buk), *n.* A book in which minutes are recorded

minute-clock (min'it-klok), *n.* A stop-clock used in making tests of gas
E. H. Knight

minute-glass (min'it-glās), *n.* A sand-glass measuring a minute

minute-hand (min'it-hand), *n.* The hand that indicates the minutes on a clock or watch

minute-jack (min'it-jak), *n.* A jack of the clock-house, or a figure which strikes the bell in a clock used in the following passage, probably, in the sense of 'time-server,' 'a person whose friendship changes with changes of the times or of fortune'

You fools of fortune, trencher friends, time's flies,
Cap and knee slaves, vapours, and minute jacks!
Shak., 1 of A., iii, 6, 107

minute-jumper (min'it-jum'pēr), *n.* See *jump-er*

minutely¹ (mi-nūt'h), *adv.* [*< minute¹ + -ly²*] In a minute manner or degree, with great particularity, closeness, or exactness, closely; exactly, very finely as, a minutely divided substance, to observe, describe, or relate anything minutely, minutely punctured

minutely² (min'it-h), *a.* [*< minute², n. + -ly¹*] Happening every minute

Now minutely revolts upbraids his faith breach
Shak., Macbeth, v, 2, 18

Throwing themselves absolutely upon God's minutely providence for the sustaining of them
Hammond, Works, I, 472

minutely² (min'it-h), *adv.* [*< minutely², a.*] Every minute, with very little time intervening

As if it were minutely proclaimed in thunder from heaven
Hammond, Works, I, 471

minute-man (min'it-man), *n.* A man ready at a minute's notice, specifically, during the American revolutionary period, one of a class of enrolled militiamen who held themselves in

readiness for instant service in arms whenever summoned

An account is come of the Bostonians having voted an army of sixteen thousand men, who are to be called *minute-men*, as they are to be ready at a minute's warning
Walpole, Letters (1775), IV, 2 (Davis)

It was the drums of Nasoby and Dunbar that gathered the *minute men* on Lexington common
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 238

minuteness (mi-nūt'nes), *n.* 1 The state or quality of being minute, extreme smallness, fineness — 2 Attention to small things, critical exactness

minuteria, *n.* [*It, < minuto*, minute see *minute¹*] Personal jewelry and metal-work of small size and delicate finish, especially of Italian make

minute-watch (min'it-woch), *n.* A watch that distinguishes minutes of time, or on which minutes are marked

minute-wheel (min'it-hwēl), *n.* Same as *dial-wheel*
E. H. Knight

minute-whistle (min'it-hwil), *n.* [*ME mynt-while, myntuhile, < minute² + while*] A minute's time, a moment

Yeekles [scissors] in ceases, thow hete of the sonne,
Melteth in a *mynt while* to mynt and to watre
Piers Plowman (B), xvii, 228

A guard of chosen shot I had
That walked about me every *minute while*
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i, 4, 54

minutia (mi-nū'shi-ā), *n.*, pl *minutia* (-ē) [= *F minute* = *Sp Pg minucia* = *It minuzia*, *< L minutia*, smallness, pl *minutia*, small matters, trifles, *< minutus*, small see *minute¹*, a] A small particular or detail, a minute or trivial matter of fact generally in the plural

I can see the precise and distinguishing marks of national characters more in those nonsensical *minutiae* than in the most important matters of state
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 51

minutiose (mi-nū'shi-ōs), *a.* [= *F minutior* = *Sp Pg minutioso* = *It minuzioso*, *< ML* as if *minutiosus*, *< L minutia*, smallness see *minutia*] Giving or dealing with minutiae or minute particulars

More than once I have ventured, in print, an expression like "*minutiae investigations*," which seems to me to be not only unexceptionable, but much needed
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 168

minutissimic (min-ū'shi-t'si-mik), *a.* [*< L minutissimus*, superl of *minutus*, small (see *minute¹*), + *-ic*] Extremely small [Rare]

Of these *minutissimae* yet adult forms more than fifteen are Gastropoda
Amer. Nat., XXII, 1014

minx¹ (mingks), *n.* [Formerly *minks*, *mynx*, a reduced form of *minken*, with added *-s* (as also *mauks*, for *mawkin*, *malkin*)] 1 A pert girl, a hussy, a jade, a baggage

Mar. Get him to say his prayers, good Sir Toby, get him to pray
Mal. My prayers, *minx*
Shak., T. N., iii, 4, 138

Why, you little provoking *minx*!
Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, I, 2

2 A female puppy
minx² (mingks), *n.* [Also *minks*, an erroneous form of *minx*, due to the pl. or perhaps (as NL *minx*) to conformation with *lynx* see *minx*] Same as *minx*

minx-otter (mingks'ot'er), *n.* The mink
miny (mī'nī), *a.* [*< mine², n. + -y¹*] 1 Abounding with mines — 2 Of the nature of a mine or excavation in the earth

The many caverns, blazing on the day,
Of Abyssinia's cloud compelling cliffs
Thomson, Autumn, I, 799

Miocene (mī-ō-sēn), *a.* and *n.* [= *F miocene*, *< Gr μίωος*, less, + *καινός*, recent] I. *a.* In *geol.* one of Lyell's subdivisions of the Tertiary. See *Tertiary*

II. *n.* In *geol.* the Miocene strata.

Also spelled *Miocen*

Miocenic (mī-ō-sen'ik), *a.* [*< Miocene + -ic*] Miocene. Also spelled *Mioecenic*

M. Gaudry drew attention to a gigantic animal of the middle of the *miocene* period of the Wyoming
Lancet, No. 2488, p. 45

Miohippus (mī-ō-hip'us), *n.* [Also *Miohippus*, NL, *< E Mio(cene) + Gr ιππος*, horse] A genus of fossil perissodactyl ungulates referred to the family *Egidae*, occurring in the Miocene strata of North America. These animals were about the size of sheep

mionite, meionite (mī-ō-nīt), *n.* [So called from its low pyramids, *< Gr μίωος*, less, + *-ite²*] A mineral of the scapolite group, occurring on Monte Somma, Vesuvius, in transparent colorless tetragonal crystals.

Mionornis (mī-ō-nōr'nis), *n.* [NL, *< Gr μίωος*, less, + *ὄρνις*, a bird] A genus of sub-fossil dinornithid birds of New Zealand, of the family *Immotidae*, including two species separated from the genus *Immotus* by Julius Haast in 1874. Also *Mionornis*

miophylly (mī-ō-fil-i), *n.* [*< Gr μίωος*, less, + *φύλλον*, a leaf] A diminution of the normal number of leaves in a whorl, due to actual suppression. It differs from abortion in the suppressed organs having never started to grow. Miophylly occurs also in the calyx, corolla, and gynoecium. Also spelled *meophylly*

mosis (mī-ō'sis), *n.* [NL, *< Gr μίωος*, a lessening, *< μίωω*, lessen, *< μίωω*, less, irreg. compar. of *μικρός*, small, or *ὀλιγός*, few] Diminution. Specifically — (a) In *het.* (1) A figure by which a thing is represented as less than it really is, as in belittling an opponent's statement affecting to scorn an accusation, etc. (2) Understatement so as to intensify, especially, expression by negation of the opposite. (b) In *pathol.*, that period of a disease in which the symptoms begin to diminish. Also *mesoma*

miostemonous (mī-ō-stem'ō-nous), *a.* [*< Gr. μίωος*, less, + *στῆμων*, for 'stamen' see *stamen*] Having the stamens less in number than the petals and of plants. Also *miostomonous*

miotaxy (mī-ō-tak-si), *n.* [NL, *< Gr μίωος*, less, + *τάξις*, arrangement] The suppression of an entire whorl of the members of any organ in a flower, as the sepals, petals, stamens, or styles. The androecium and gynoecium are most frequently suppressed, producing male or female flowers exclusively as the case may be. Also spelled *meotaxy*

miour, *n.* See *mir*

mi-parti (mī-pār'tē), *a.* [*F, < mi (< L medius)*, half, + *parti*, part see *midium* and *party*] 1 Of two colors and equally or nearly equally divided between them as, *mi-parti* hose, of which one leg is of a different color from the other — 2 In *her.*, divided per pale half-way down the escutcheon, the partition-line being met at the fesse-point by some other line, which must also be expressed in the blazon

mir (mēr), *n.* [Russ *mir*, union, concord, peace, also world, = Bulg *mir*, peace, world, = Serv Bohem *mir* = Albanian *mir* = Lett *mir*, peace] A Russian commune, a community of Russian peasants. The rural population of Russia has been from ancient times organized into *mir* or local communities, in which the land is held in common, the parts of it devoted to cultivation being allotted by general vote to the several families for varying terms. Re distributions and equalization of lots take place from time to time. Houses and orchards are theoretically the property of the *mir*, but usually remain for a long time under the same ownership. Meadows and forests are frequently apportioned and there is generally a common for grazing. Every *mir* in matters of local concern governs itself through its own assemblies and elected officers

mirabily (mī-rab'ī-lī-ri), *n.* [Prop *mirabilis*, *q. v.* see *mirable*] A relator of wonders

The use of this work is nothing less than to give contentment to the appetite of curious and vain wits, as the manner of the *mirabily* is to do
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.

mirabile dictu (mī-rab'ī-lī dīk'tū) [*L. mirabile*, wonderful, *dictu*, abl. supine of *dicere*, say see *mirable* and *dictum*] Wonderful to relate

mirabile visu (mī-rab'ī-lī vī'sū) [*L. mirabile*, wonderful, *visu*, abl. supine of *videre*, see see *vision*] Wonderful to see

mirabily (mī-rab'ī-lī-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< LL. mirabilis*, a worker of wonders or miracles, prop. adj., *< L. mirabilis*, wonderful see *mirable*] I. *a.* Having to do with the working or the relation of wonders

And wee leave to you the stile of *Mirabily* Miracle-mongers
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 98

II. *n.* A book in which wonderful things are noted, a treatise on miracles, portents, prodigies, omens, and the like

Mirabilis (mī-rab'ī-lī'ō-e), *n. pl.* [NL. (Choisy, 1849), *< mirabilis* + *-ae*] A tribe of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the natural order *Nyctaginaceae*, the four o'clock family. The fruit is a utricle, surrounded by the base of the perianth, which keeps on growing after flowering, the embryo is much curved with an elongated radicle. The tribe embraces 16 genera *Mirabilis* being the type, and about 112 species, nearly all of which are confined to the western hemisphere

Mirabilis (mī-rab'ī-līs), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), *< L. mirabilis*, wonderful see *mirable*] A genus of nyctaginaceous plants, type of the tribe *Mirabilis*. The flowers are surrounded by an involucre of united bracts, which remain unchanged after flowering. The elongated perianth is rarely campanulate. They are handsome branching herbs with opposite leaves, the lower ones petiolate and the upper sessile, and with quite large, often fragrant flowers, which are white, scarlet, or variegated, and arranged in branching cymes. There

are 10 or 12 species, natives of the warmer parts of America. *M. jalapa* is the common four-o'clock or marvel of Peru. A few other species are somewhat cultivated. See *afternoon-ladies*.

mirabilite (mī-rāb'lī-tī), *n* [So named by Glauber to express his surprise at its artificial production, < *L. mirabilis*, wonderful (see *mirable*), + *-ite*] A name given to the hydrous sulphate of sodium, or Glauber salt, occurring usually in a state of efflorescence about salt-springs. It is used as a substitute for soda in the manufacture of glass.

mirablet (mī-rā-blī), *a* [= (OF. *mirable* = Sp. (obs.) *mirable* = Pg. *miravel* = It. *mirabile*, < *L. mirabilis*, wonderful, < *mirari*, wonder at, < *mirus*, wonderful see *admire*. Cf. *marvel*, *a* and *n*, ult. < *L. mirabilis*, wonderful] Wonderful

Not Neoptolemus so *mirable*,
On whose bright crest fame with her loud st. (Oyes
Cries "This is he!" Shak, T and C, iv 5 142

mirabolant, mirabolant, *n*. See *myrobalan*.
miracle (mī-rā-klī), *n* [*ME. miracle, myracle*, < OF. *miracle*, F. *miracle* = Pr. *mirali* = Sp. *milagro* = Pg. *milagre* = It. *miracolo* = D. *mirakel*, < *L. miraculum*, a wonderful work, a miracle, a wonder, < *mirari*, wonder at, < *mirus*, wonderful see *admire*] 1 A wonder, or a wonderful thing, something that excites admiration or astonishment

Be not offended, nature's *miracle*
Thou art allotted to be taken by me
Shak, 1 Hen VI, v 3 54

He has faults,
Belike, though he be such a *miracle*
Shurley, Love's Cruelty, i 1

I have beheld the Ephesian *miracle*
Its columns strew the wilderness
Byron, Child Harold, iv 15:
How exquisitely minute,
A *miracle* of design!

Tennyson, Maud, xxiv 1

2 An effect in nature not attributable to any of the recognized operations of nature nor to the act of man, but indicative of superhuman power, and serving as a sign or witness thereof, a wonderful work, manifesting a power superior to the ordinary forces of nature

That Cyttok Iouie, be *miracle* of God and commande-
ment of the Angel, and destroyed it and cursed it and
alle hem that bylled it azen Mandeville, Travels, p 98

Rabbi we know that thou art a *miracle* (come from God)
for no man can do those *miracles* that thou dost except
God be with him John III 2

Miracles have been wrought to convert idolaters and the
superstitious, because no light of nature extendeth to de-
clare the will and true worship of God
Haron, Advancement of Learning, ii 152

To speak properly, there is not one *miracle* greater than
another, they being the extraordinary effects of the hand
of God, to which all things are of an equal facility
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i 17

A *miracle* may be accurately defined a transgression of
a law of Nature by a particular volition of the Deity, or by
the interposition of some invisible agent
Hume, Human Understanding, Of Miracles, x. note

What are *miracles*? They are the acts and manifestations
of a Spiritual Power in the universe, superior to the pow-
ers and laws of matter Chamming, Perfect Life, p 248

The definition of a *miracle* as a violation of the laws of
nature is, in reality, an employment of language which, in
the face of the matter, cannot be justified
Huxley, Hume, p 129

3 A miraculous story, a legend

When seyed was all this *miracle*, every man
As sobre was, that wonder was to se
Chaucer, Prologue to Sir Thopas l 1

4 In the middle ages, one of a class of spec-
tacles or dramatic representations exhibiting
the lives of the saints or other sacred subjects,
a miracle-play, somewhat resembling that still
held at Oberammergau in Bavaria Compare
mystery, 4.

At marketta & *miracles* we medleth vs nevero
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), i 107

The theatrical exhibitions in London, in the twelfth cen-
tury, were called *Miracles*, because they consisted of sa-
cred plays, or representations of the miracles wrought by
the holy confessors Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p 227

To a *miracle*, wonderfully, admirably, beyond concep-
tion as he did his part to a *miracle*

miracle (mī-rā-klī), *v* [*ME. miraculen*, < *miracle*, *n*] 1. *intrans* To work wonders or mira-
cles

This is the 5 beynde of blood deuyyn, and *miracles* more
than man mai bileve but if he se it
Book of Quente Esence (ed Furnivall), p 11

II *trans* To make wonderful

Who this should be,
Doth *miracle* itself, loved before me
Shak, Cymbeline, iv 2 29

miracle-monger (mī-rā-klī-mung'gēr), *n* A
wonder-worker, an impostor who pretends to
work miracles

These *miracle-mongers* have alarmed the world round
about them to a discernment of their tricks.

South, Works, III xi.

miracle-play (mī-rā-klī-plā), *n* See *miracle*, 4

Their usual name was plays, *miracle plays* or *miracles*,
the term *mysteries* not being employed in England. Yet
their character is essentially that of the plays termed *mys-*
teries in France. A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., i 21

miracle-worker (mī-rā-klī-wēr'kēr), *n* One
who works miracles, a thaumaturgist

He was deeply displaced by the demand for miracles,
and repelled the support which men were ready to give to
a *miracle worker* Fortnightly Rev, N. S., XLIII 134

miraculist (mī-rā-klīst), *n* [*miracle* + *-ist*] 1
One who records miracles

He is the *miraculist* report it, who himself was an
actor Declaration of Popish Impostures (1603). (Nares)

miraculizet (mī-rak'ū-līz), *v* t [*L. miracu-*
lum, a miracle (see *miracle*), + *-ize*] To repre-
sent as a miracle, attribute to supernatural
power Shaftesbury

miraculous (mī-rak'ū-lūs), *a* [*F. miraculeux*
= Sp. *milagroso* = Pg. *milagroso*, *miraculoso* =
It. *miracolo*, < *ML. miraculosus* (in adv. *mi-*
raculosus), wonderful, < *L. miraculum*, a wonder,
miracle see *miracle*] 1. Exceedingly sur-
prising or wonderful, extraordinary, incom-
prehensible as, a *miraculous* escape

The invariable mark of wisdom is to see the *miraculous*
in the common Emerson, Nature

2 Of the nature of a miracle, working mira-
cles, performed by, involving, or exhibiting a
power beyond the ordinary agency of natural
laws, supernatural

Behind the high altar they have what they call a *mirac-*
ulous picture of the virgin Mary, which, they say, was
painted by St. Luke, but it is not to be seen
Puckler, Description of the East, II i 199

Generation after generation the province of the *miracu-*
lous has contracted, and the circle of scepticism has ex-
panded Lecky, Rationalism, i 104

= Syn 2 Preternatural, Superhuman, etc. See *supernat-*
ural

miraculously (mī-rak'ū-lūs-lī), *adv* In a mi-
raculous manner, wonderfully, by extraordi-
nary means; by means of a miracle, super-
naturally

Except themselves had bene almost *miraculously* skill-
ful in language Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 47

The sickness is *miraculously* decreased in this city, and
Muhurba Howell, Letters, i iv 24

Some cheats have pretended to cure diseases *miracu-*
lously Porteus, Works, II xiv

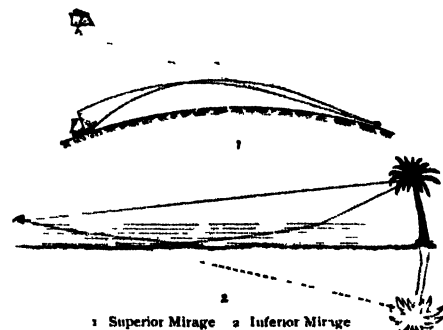
miraculousness (mī-rak'ū-lūs-ness), *n* The
quality of being miraculous

mirador (mī-rā-dōr'), *n*, pl *miradores* (mī-rā-
dō-res) [Sp. (> Pg. *miradouro* = F. *miradore*),
< *mirar*, behold see *mirage*, *mirror*] A bel-
vedere or gallery commanding an extensive
view See cut under *belvedere*

Meantime your valiant son, who had before
lain d fame, rode round to every *mirador*
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, I i 1

When he deputed from the Alhambra, she betook her
self to her *mirador*, overlooking the vega, whence she
watched the army, as it went, in shining order, along the
road leading to Loxa Irving, Granada, p 107

mirage (mī-rāzh'), *n* [*F. mirage* (= Pg. *mir-*
rajo = It. *miraggio*), < *mirer*, < *ML. mirari*,
look at see *mirror*] 1 An optical illusion
due to excessive bending of light-rays in trav-
ersing adjacent layers of air of widely dif-
ferent densities, whereby distorted, displaced,
or inverted images are produced. The requisite
change in density arises only near the earth's surface,
and the hot shining of the sun seems to be an invari-



able antecedent. The mirage of the desert presents an
appearance of objects reflected in a surface of water. In
this case the heated earth rarefies the air in the lower
strata faster than it can escape, and the flatness of the
ground conduces to the maintenance of the resulting ab-
normal distribution of density. Displacement by mirage
is commonly vertical, but is lateral when the density gradi-

ent is more or less inclined to the vertical. Looming and
fata Morgana are species of mirage. See these words.
Hence—2 Deceptiveness of appearance; a
deceptive seeming; an illusion.

The poetry which had preceded him [Chaucer] at
last had well nigh lost itself in chasing the *mirage* of alle-
gory Lowell, Study Windows, p 286

mirbane (mer'bān), *n* A fanciful name under
which nitrobenzol is sold as oil of mirbane or
essence of mirbane

mire (mīr), *n* [*ME. mire, myre*, < Icel. *mýrr*,
later *mýri* = Norw. *myre* = Sw. Dan. *myr*, a
bog, swamp, = OHG. *muos*, MHG. *G. mose*, a
bog, swamp, also moss (a plant), = AS. *mēos*,
moss (a plant) see *moss*, *moss* 2] 1 Wet,
slimy soil of some depth and of yielding con-
sistence, deep mud

He [the parson] sette not his benefice to hyre,
And leet his schep encombrid in the *mire*
Chaucer, Gen. Prologue to C. T. (ed Morris), l 506

I sink in deep *mire*, where there is no standing
Pa. lxxx 2

2 Filth — *Dun in the mire* See *dun* 1

mire (mīr), *v*, pret. and pp. *mired*, ppr. *mir-
ing* [*mire*, *n*] 1 *trans* 1 To plunge and fix in
mire, set or stall in mud, sink in mud or in a
morass

Nor do I believe that there is a single instance of a
skeleton of one of the extinct mammals having been
found in an upright position as if it had been *mired*
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii 351

2 To soil or daub with shiny mud or foul mat-
ter

Smirch'd thus, and *mired* with infamy
Shak, Much Ado, iv 1 195

Harph's *miring* every dish Tennyson, I. uetorius

II. *intrans* To sink in mud, especially, to
sink so deep as to be unable to move forward,
stick in the mud

Paint till a horse may *mire* upon your face
Shak, 1 of A, iv 3 147

mire (mīr), *n* [*ME. mir*, also *more* (not
in AS.), < Icel. *maurr* = Sw. *myra* = Dan. *myre*
= D. *miere*, *mier* = *ML. G. LG. mir* (> *G. mere*),
an ant, cf. *L. morrh*, W. *mor*-(*gruy*) = Corn.
murrian (pl.), O. Bulg. *mravga* = Serv. *mrav* =
Pol. *mrówka* = Bohem. *mravenec* = Russ. *mu-*
ravet, Gk. *μυρμήξ*, *μυρμex*, *L. formica* (?) (> *F.*
fourmi), Pers. *mūr*, Zend. *maori*, ant, an an-
cient Indo-Eur. designation of the insect, sup-
perseded in E. by the merely Teut. *ant*] An
ant. See *pismire*

mire (mīr), *v* t [*L. mirari*, wonder see
admire, *mirror*] To wonder, admire

He *myred* what course may be warily taken
Stanhurst, Æneid, ii 292

Mirecourt lace. See *lace*

mire-crow (mīr'krō), *n* The sea-crow, laugh-
ing-gull, or pewit-gull [Local, Eng.]

mire-drum (mīr'drum), *n* [In earlier form
mire-drumble, *q* v, so called from its cry, and
from haunting myr places] A bittern

mire-drumble (mīr'drum'blī), *n* [Early mod.
E. *myredromble*, < *ME. myre-drombylle*, -*thomylle*,
-*drommylle*, -*drumnyll*, < *mire* + *drumbl*] Same
as *mire-drum*

Viola is a byrde of the quantyte of a crowe sprong wyth
speckes and pytyth hye hyll in to a myre place and
makyth a grete sowne and noyse, and herby it seemyth that
viola is a myre dromble

Gleanvil, quoted in Cath. Aug., p 240.

mire-duck (mīr'duk), *n* The common duck,
the puddle-duck. See *duck* 2

miriadet, *n* An obsolete form of *myriad*.
Miridae (mī-rī-dē), *n* pl. [NL. (Douglas and
Scott, 1865), < *Miris* + *-idae*] A family of hete-
ropterous insects of the section *Cynipina*, contain-
ing *Miris* and two other genera, and of wide dis-
tribution. The body is linear elongate with subpara-
lel sides, the head horizontal, clypeus very convex pro-
nately trapezoidal, femora sometimes tufted beneath, and
antennae of variable length

mirific (mī-rīf'ik), *a* [= F. *mirifique* = Sp. *mi-*
rifico = Pg. It. *mirifico*, < *L. mirificus*, causing
wonder or admiration, extraordinary, < *mirus*,
wonderful, + *facere*, make] Wonder-working,
wonderful

More numerous, wonder working, and *mirifice*
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii 4 (Davies.)

mirifical (mī-rīf'ī-kal), *a* [*mirific* + *-al*] 1
Same as *mirific*

mirificent (mī-rīf'ī-sent), *a* [*L. L. as if* **mirifi-*
cent (in deriv. *L. mirificentia*), < *L. mirus*,
wonderful, + *facere*, make Cf. *mirific*] Caus-
ing wonder [Rare]

Enchantment Agrippa defines to be nothing but the
conveyance of a certain *mirificent* power into the thing
enchanted. Dr. H. More, Mystery of Iniquity, i xviii, § 3
(Encyc. Diet.)

miriness (mir'i-ness), *n.* The state of being miry, or covered with deep mud

Miris (mī'ris), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803); etym. dubious] The typical genus of *Miridae*. Between 20 and 30 species are known, mainly European; 6 are North American, as *M. dorsalis*

mirish (mir'ish), *a.* [*< mirel + -ish*] Miry

miriti-palm (mir'i-ti-pām), *n.* Same as *istapalm*

mirk, mirkily, etc See *murkl*, etc

mirliques, *n.* See *meliques*

miro (mē'ro), *n.* [Native name] A New Zealand coniferous tree, *Podocarpus ferruginea*, called *black pine* by the colonists. It yields a hard brown timber suitable for turnery, cabinet-making, and civil architecture

mirret, *n.* A Middle English form of *myrrh*

mirror (mir'or), *n.* [Early mod E also *mirour*, *myrour*, *< ME mirroun*, *myrroure*, *myroure*, *myroure*, *< OF miroir*, *myroure*, *mirur*, *F miroir* = *Pr mirador* = *It miratore*, *miradore*, a looking-glass (= *Sp mirador*, a lookout, balcony. see *mirador*), *< ML* as if **miratorum*, *< L mirari*, wonder at, *ML mirare* (> *It mirare* = *Sp Pg mirar* = *F mirer*), look at, *< mirus*, wonderful see *admire*, *miracle*] 1 A polished surface, as of metal, or of glass backed by a metal or other opaque substance, used to reflect objects, especially to reflect the face or person as an aid in making the toilet. The mirrors of the ancients were of polished metal, as are those of the Japanese and some other Oriental nations. Glass mirrors, consisting of transparent glass with a backing of metal to act as the reflecting surface, did not become common until the sixteenth century. Mirrors have been used for decoration of the person, being sewed to the material of the dress and serving as larger and more brilliant spangles; they have also been used in the interior decoration of buildings, especially in Persia and the East Indies (*Compare arabesque*). The common method of preparing glass mirrors is to coat one side of the glass with an amalgam of tin and mercury (called *silvering*) but mirrors are now often made by depositing pure silver on the glass

Now in this mirror loke thou soe,
In your face wille the choyce lijs
To heuen or helle whither ge wille goo
Hymns to Virgin, etc (E E T S), p. 78.

In this mirror she shall see
Her self as much transform'd as me
Congreue, Semele, III 3

2 Specifically, in optics, a surface of glass or polished substance that forms images by the reflection of rays of light, a speculum. Optical mirrors are plane, convex, or concave. A plane mirror gives a virtual image whose apparent position is on the opposite side of the mirror from the reflected body and at an equal distance from it. A concave spherical mirror (supposing that it includes only a small part of a large spherical surface) reflects rays parallel to its axis, as those from the sun, to a point (*F* in fig 1) called the principal focus, whose distance from the mirror is equal to half the radius of the sphere

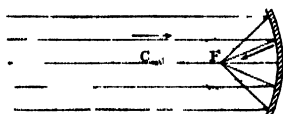


Fig 1 C, center F, focus

of which the surface of the mirror forms a part. Rays proceeding from a luminous point upon the axis beyond the center (*L* in fig 2) are reflected to a focus, *f*, between the center and *F*, and those two points are called *conjugate foci*, since they are interchangeable, a luminous body at *L* has a real inverted and diminished image formed at *f*. If, however, the luminous body be at *f*, the image is formed at *L*, also real and inverted, but magnified. If the luminous body is at *F*, the principal focus, the reflected rays are sent out in parallel lines, if nearer the mirror than *F*, the rays after reflection are divergent, and the image is virtual, erect, and magnified. In a concave parabolic mirror parallel rays are brought exactly to a focus at the geometrical focus, hence this form is suitable for reflectors, as in the headlight of a locomotive. The images formed by convex mirrors are always virtual and smaller than the object.

Fig 2 C, center, F, focus.

3 Figuratively, that in or by which anything is shown or exemplified, hence, a pattern; an exemplar

That book [the Koran] sayeth also that Jesu was sent from God alle myghty for to ben Myrour and Ensample and Token to alle men
Mandeville, Travels, p. 183.
How farrest thou, mirror of all martial men?
Shak, 1 Hen VI, I 4 74

4 In arch, a small oval ornament surrounded by a concave molding, a simple form of cartouche—5. In ornith, same as *speculum*—Archimedeal mirror, a mirror intended for burning an enemy's ships or boardings proposed or essayed more than once in the middle ages, in imitation of the mirrors mentioned by Lucian as used by Archimedes. *Grove, Mil. Antiq., II 167*—Axis of a spherical, concave, or con-

ver mirror. See *arch*—Claude Lorraine mirror, a blackened convex glass designed to show the effect of a landscape reflected in somewhat exaggerated perspective so called from the fancied similarity of its effects to the pictures of Claude Lorraine (1600–83), a landscape painter celebrated for his rendering of sunlight and shadow and light-effects in general. Also called *Claude glass*.—Conjugate mirror. See *conjugate*.—Cylindrical mirror. See *cylindrical*.—Easel-mirror, a small mirror having a prop or foot fastened to the back of it by a hinge so that, at pleasure, the mirror may be set up on one edge.—Magic mirror. (a) A mirror in which, in various systems of fortune-telling or divination, a person was supposed to see reflected scenes in his future life, or an answer to some question. (b) A Japanese mirror of cast metal, which, when made to reflect the sun's rays upon a screen at a proper distance, shows in the reflection bright images which are counterparts of raised figures or characters on the back of the mirror. These, like all Japanese mirrors are generally circular in form, are about one eighth of an inch thick in the thinnest part, and are usually surrounded on the back by a raised rim. The surface of the mirror is generally slightly convex, and coated with an amalgam of mercury and the metal forming the mirror. The surface is locally modified in its curvature, by the characters either by the shrinkage of the metal in cooling, or by its deformation in the process of amalgamation or of polishing. Only a few of the mirrors which apparently answer to the general description in respect to their construction possess the "magic" property in any great degree.—Boomerang-mirror, in microscopy, a plane mirror of polished steel, smaller than the pupil of the eye, placed before the eyepiece of the microscope to be used like the camera lucida in making drawings.

mirror (mir'or), *v. t.* [*< miror*, *n.*] To reflect in or as in a mirror

Bending to her open eyes,
Where he was mirror'd small in paradise
Keats, Lamia, II

Fiction more than any other branch of literature mirrors the popular philosophy of the hour
Contemporary Rev., XLIX 590

mirror-black (mir'or-black), *a* An epithet applied to any ceramic ware having a lustrous black glaze, especially a rare and highly esteemed Japanese stoneware of ancient manufacture

mirror-carp (mir'or-kārp), *n* A variety of the common carp, *Cyprinus carpio*, in which the skin is mostly naked, but has patches of very large scales on the back and also above the anal fin, and on the tail and the posterior part of the lateral line. It is the result of artificial selection and domestication, and is regarded as a better table fish than the ordinary carp. See *cut under carp*

mirror-galvanometer (mir'or-gal-vā-nom'e-ter), *n* A galvanometer with a mirror attached to the needle which reflects a beam of light intercepted by a scale of equal parts. The spot of light on the scale serves as an index.—Thomson's mirror-galvanometer. See *galvanometer*

mirror-script (mir'or-skipt), *n* Writing as seen (reversed) in a mirror. Such writing is characteristic of a certain form of aphasia

mirror-stone (mir'or-siōn), *n* Muscovite so called because it "represents the image of that which is set behind it." *E Phillips, 1706*

mirror-writer (mir'or-rī'ter), *n* One who writes mirror-script

Mirror writers, it would appear, if they did not "live before Agamemnon," lived not very long after him, for the first seven letters of that chieftain's name are so written in an inscription in the Louvre (Hall of Phidias, 69).
Proc Soc Psych Research III 41

mirth (mērth), *n* [*< ME mirth*, *mirthe*, *merthe*, *murth*, *myrthe*, *murth*, *murgthe*, *< AS mirgith*, *myrgth*, *myrth*, *myrth*, pleasure, joy with abstract formative -th, *< mirig*, *myrig*, pleasant see *merry*] 1 *< Pleasure*, joy

For that god of his goodness the fyrste come Adam
Betw hym in solace and in soueraigne myrthe
Piers Plowman (B), xviii 217

He schall brynge tham to blys
That now in bale are bonne
This myrthe we may not mysse,
For this same is Goddis sonne
York Plays, p. 189

2. A state or feeling of merriment, demonstrative gaiety, jollity, hilarity

So mekill mirth gan with tham mete
Of nobill noyse and saoure swete
Holy Rood (E E T S), p. 76

Present mirth hath present laughter
Shak, T N, II 3 49

Great was the mirth in the kitchen,
Likewise in the ha
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III 276)

3. A cause or subject of merriment, that which excites gaiety or laughter [Rare]

Fayn wolde I don yow mirthe, wiste I how
And of a mirthe I am right now bythought,
To doon you ese, and it shal coste nought.
Chaucer, Prolog to C T, I 767

He's all my exercise, my mirth, my matter
Shak, W T, I 2 166

=Syn. *Mirth, Cheerfulness*

I have always preferred *cheerfulness* to *mirth*. The latter I consider as an act, the former as a habit, of the mind

Mirth is short and transient, *cheerfulness*, fixed and permanent. Those are often raised into the greatest transports of *mirth* who are subject to the greatest depressions of melancholy; on the contrary, *cheerfulness* (though it does not give the mind such an exquisite gladness) prevents us from falling into any depths of sorrow. *Mirth* is like a flash of lightning that breaks through a gloom of clouds and glitters for a moment. *cheerfulness* keeps up a kind of daylight in the mind, and fills it with a steady and perpetual serenity
Addison, Spectator, No 581

mirth (mērth), *v. t.* [*< ME mirthen*, *< mirth*, *n.*] I trans. To please or make merry

Lord, som prayer thou kenne vs,
That somewhat myght mirthe vs or mende vs
York Plays, p. 241

II. *intrans*. To rejoice *Hallivell*

mirthful (mērth'ful), *a* [*< mirth* + *-ful*] 1 Full of mirth or gaiety, characterized by or accompanied with merriment, jovial, festive.

The feast was serv'd the bowl was crown'd,
To the King's Pleasure went the mirthful round
Prior, Solomon, II

The *mirthful* is the aspect of ease, freedom, abandon, and animal spirits. The serious is constituted by labour, difficulty, hardship and the necessities of our position, which give birth to the severe and constraining institutions of government, law, morality, education, etc.
A. Ross, Emotions and Will, p. 281

2. Causing or provoking mirth or merriment

And now what rests but that we spend the time
With stately triumphs, mirthful com shows?
Shak, 3 Hen VI, v 7 44

Tell mirthful tales in course that fill the room with laughter
Beau and Fl, Maid's Tragedy, I 1
=Syn. 1 Jovial, etc (see *jolly*) gay, gleeful, sportive, playful

mirthfully (mērth'ful-i), *adv* In a mirthful or jovial manner as, the visitors were mirthfully disposed

mirthfulness (mērth'ful-ness), *n* The state of being mirthful, mirth, merriment

A trait which naturally goes along with inability so to conceive the future as to be influenced by the conception in a childish *mirthfulness* merriment not sobered by thought of what is coming
H. Spencer, Prin of Sociol, § 31

mirthless (mērth'less), *a* [*< mirth* + *-less*] Without mirth or hilarity, joyless.

Whilst his gameome cut talk'd eu
With his mirthless master plays
Drayton, Shepheard's Strena

mirthlessness (mērth'less-ness), *n* Absence of mirth

mirtlet, *n* An obsolete spelling of *myrtle*

miry (mir'i), *a* [*< ME miry*, *< mir* + *-y*] 1 Abounding with mire or mud of the nature of mire or mud, full of mire as, a miry road, a miry lane

Thou should'st have heard in how miry a place how also was benolled
Shak, 1 of the 8, IV 1 7.

miryachit, *n* A neurosis observed in Siberia, characterized by extreme excitability and sometimes exhibitions of terror, with imitation of word and deed and often obscene speech. It is similar to or identical with the lath of southern Asia and the Malay archipelago, and the affection of the Jumpers or Jumping Frenchmen of Malacca

mirza (mī'rza or mēr'zh), *n* [*Pers mirzā* (> Hind *mirza*, prop *mirza*), prince, said to be a corruption of *amirzadeh*, son of a prince, *< amir*, prince, ameer (see *amir*, *amir*), + *zadeh*, son, cf *mir*, a lord, chief, prob for *amir*] A Persian title. When placed after the name of a person it designates him as a royal prince, when before the name it is the title for a scholar

mist, *n* and *adj* A Middle English form of *miss*

mis-1. [*< ME mis-*, *mys-*, *improp mysse-*, *< AS mis-* = *OS mis-* = *OFries mis-* = *D mis-* = *MLG mis-* = *OHG missa-*, *missa-*, *MLG missen-*, *G missen-*, *mis-* = *Icel mis-* = *Sw miss-* = *Dan mis-* = *Goth missa-*, a prefix, 'wrong,' 'bad,' as in *AS misdēd*, a wrong deed, misdeed, *misrād*, bad advice, *mysdōn*, do wrong, misdo, *myslēdan*, mislead, *myslēcan*, mistake, *mysratan*, miswrite, etc., orig an independent word, 'wrong,' 'erroneous,' 'having misused' see *miss*] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning 'wrong,' 'bad,' 'erroneous,' or, taken adverbially, 'wrongly,' 'badly,' 'erroneously,' prefixed to nouns, as in *misdeed*, *misfortune*, *misinform*, etc., and verbs, *misdo*, *misarry*, *misguide*, *misrule*, etc., including participles, as *mistaking*, *misbelieving*, etc., *mistaken*, *misspent*, etc. It is different from the prefix in *mischievous*, *mischievous*, *miscount*, etc., with which it is more or less confused (see *mis* 2). The prefix *mis* 1 is never accented the prefix *mis* 2 has the accent in some of the older words, as *mischievous*, *miscreant*, where its force as a prefix is no longer felt. In the following words in *mis*, the prefix is uniformly given as *mis* 1 except when the word in which it occurs can be traced to an old French source. In such forms as *misadventure*, etc., it is often indifferently whether the formation be regarded as *mis* 1 + *adventure* or as *misadvent* + *ment*.

mis-² [**< ME. *mis-*, *mys-*, *mes-*, < OF *mes-*, F. *mé-*, *mes-*, Pr. *mes-*, *mens-* = Sp. *men-* = It. *mis-*, < L. *minus*, less, used in Rom. as a deprecatory prefix. see *minus*] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning literally 'minus,' 'less,' and hence used in Romance, etc., as a deprecatory or negative prefix, as in *misadventure*, *mischance*, *mischievous*, *miscount*, *miscreant*, *misnumber*, etc. It is mostly merged with *mis-¹*, from which in most cases it can be distinguished only by the etymology of the word.**

misacceptation (*mis-ak-sep-tā'shon*), *n* [**< mis-¹ + acceptation**] The act of taking or understanding in a wrong sense, a false acceptance.

misacceptation (*mis-ak-sep'tshon*), *n* [**< mis-¹ + acceptation**] Misacceptation.

The apostle, contemning all impotent *misacceptations*, calls them what he finds them, a froward generation. *Sp Hall*, Sermon to the Lords, Feb 18, 1634.

misaccount (*mis-a-kount'*), *v t* [**< ME. *mis-* + *accounten*, *misaccounten*, < OF **misacompter*, count wrongly, < *men-* + *acompter*, account see *mis-²* and *account*] To miscalculate, misreckon.**

He thought he *misaccounted* hadde his day. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, v 1185.

misachievement (*mis-a-chiev'ment*), *n* [**< mis-¹ + achievement**] Wrong-doing, an achievement that is not desirable or commendable. *Davies*.

Let them sink into obscurity that hope to swim in credit by such *misachievements*. *Fuller*, *Worthies*, Cornwall, I 106.

misact (*mis-akt'*), *v t* [**< mis-¹ + act**] To act or perform badly.

The player that *misacts* an inferior and unnoted part carries it away without censure. *Rev T Adams*, Works, I 391 (*Davies*).

misadjust (*mis-a-just'*), *v t* [**< mis-¹ + adjust**] To adjust badly, put out of adjustment. *Jer Taylor*.

misadjustment (*mis-a-just'ment*), *n* [**< mis-¹ + adjustment**] The state or condition of being badly adjusted, disagreement, lack of harmony.

The *misadjustment* of nature to our physical being. *Mark Hopkins*, *Discussions for Young Men*, p 228.

misadmeasurement (*mis-ad-me-ch'ūr-ment*), *n* [**< mis-¹ + admeasurement**] A faulty estimate or measurement.

The liability of the understanding to understate or to overvalue the importance of an object through mere *misadmeasurement* of its propinquity. *E A Poe*, *Sphinx*.

misadventure (*mis-ad-ven'tūr*), *n* [**< ME. *misaventure*, *misaventure*, *misaventure*, contr. *misaventer*, *mysaventer*, < OF *misaventure*, F. *mésaventure*, < *mes-* + *aventure*, adventure see *mis-²* and *adventure*] An unfortunate adventure or hap, a mischance, ill luck.**

Cortes, it were to us yeste harme yf this devil lye longe, what *misaventure* hath he suffred so longe. *Merlin* (E E T S), III 589.

Your looks are pale and wild, and do import some *misadventure*. *Shak*, R and J, v 1 20.

Homicide by misadventure See *homicide*.

misadventured (*mis-ad-ven'tūrd*), *a* [**< misadventure + -ed**] Unfortunate.

A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life, Whose *misadventured* piteous overthrows Do with their death bury their parents' strife. *Shak*, R and J, Prolog, 1 7.

misadventurous (*mis-ad-ven'tūr-us*), *a* [**< OF *mesaventuratus*, *misadventure* + -ous**] Characterized by misadventure; unfortunate.

The tidings of our *misadventurous* synod. *Sir H Taylor*, *Edwin the Fair*, iv 1 (*Davies*).

misadvertence (*mis-ad-vēr'tens*), *n* [**< mis-¹ + advertence**] Want of proper care, heed or attention, inadvertence.

Once by *misadvertence* Merlin sat In his own hair [the Siege Perilous]. *Tennyson*, *Holy Grail*.

misadvise (*mis-ad-vīs'*), *n* [**< mis-¹ + advise**] Bad advice, injudicious counsel. *Ash*.

misadvise (*mis-ad-vīz'*), *v t*, pret and pp *misadvised*, ppr *misadvising* [**< ME. *misadvīsen*, *misadvīsen*, < mis-¹ + advise**] 1 To give bad advice to.

If it be when they hem *misadvise*. *Chaucer*, *Prolog* to Wife of Bath a Tale.

2 To misinform, deceive, cause or lead to act under a misapprehension.

Pardon my passion, I was *misadvised*. *B Jonson*, *Magnetick Lady*, iv 2.

Here also happened another pageant in a certain monk (if I be not *misadvised*) of Glouceter College. *Foss* (Arber's Eng Garner, I 108).

misadvisedly (*mis-ad-vī'zed-li*), *adv* Under a misapprehension, inconsiderately.

misadvisedness (*mis-ad-vī'zed-nes*), *n*. The state of being misadvised or under a misapprehension; the state of being mistaken.

Unadvisedness coupled with heedlessness, and *misadvisedness* coupled with rashness, correspond to the culpa sine dolo.

Bentham, *Introductio* to Morals and Legislation, ix 17.

misaffected (*mis-a-fekt'*), *v t* [**< mis-¹ + affect**] To dislike.

That peace which you have hitherto so perversely *misaffected*. *Milton*, *On Def of Humb Remonst*.

misaffected (*mis-a-fek'ted*), *a* [**< mis-¹ + affected**] Ill-affected, ill-disposed.

These men are farther yet *misaffected*, and in a higher strain. *Burton*, *Anal. of Med*, p 575.

misaffection (*mis-a-fek'shon*), *n* [**< mis-¹ + affection**] A wrong affection.

Earthly and grosse with *misaffections*, it ushers the flesh of sinful courses. *Sp Hall*, *Character of Man*.

misaffirm (*mis-a-fēr'm'*), *v t*, [**< mis-¹ + affirm**] To affirm incorrectly or wrongly.

The truth of what they themselves know to be here *misaffirmed*. *Milton*, *Edmonoklastes*, Pref.

misaimed (*mis-āmd'*), *a* [**< mis-¹ + aimed**] Not rightly aimed or directed. *Spencer*.

misallegation (*mis-al-ē-gā'shon*), *n* [**< mis-¹ + allegation**] An incorrect or false statement or assertion. *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), II 361.

misallege (*mis-a-lēj'*), *v t*, pret and pp *misalleged*, ppr *misalleging* [**< mis-¹ + allege**] To allege erroneously, cite falsely as a proof or argument.

Now a days they are only used to exclude and drive forth episcopacy, but then they *misallege* antiquity. *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), II 248.

misalliance (*mis-a-lī'ans*), *n*. [**< F. *misalliance*, < *mes-* + *alliance*, alliance see *mis-²* and *alliance*] An improper alliance or association, specifically, a marriage relation considered as degrading to one of the parties, owing to the inferior birth or standing of the other in the latter sense often used in the French form, *misalliance*.**

Their purpose was to ally two things in nature incompatible, the Gothic and the classic unity, the effect of which *misalliance* was to disavow and expose the nakedness of the Gothic. *Sp Hall*, *Chivalry and Romance*, viii.

misallied (*mis-a-līd'*), *a* [**< mis-¹ + allied**] Improperly allied or connected, affected by a misalliance.

A *misallied* and disparaged branch of the house of Nimrod. *Burke*, *Letter to a Noble Lord*.

misallotment (*mis-a-lot'ment*), *n* [**< mis-¹ + allotment**] A wrong allotment.

misalter (*mis-āl'tēr*), *v t* [**< mis-¹ + alter**] To alter wrongly or for the worse.

Those are all which have so *misaltered* the letter that it can no more be known to be itself. *Sp Hall*, *Ans to Apol for Smetymnus*, § 2.

misanswer (*mis-an'sēr*), *n* [**< mis-¹ + answer**] Misuse, failure.

After the *misanswer* of the one talent. *Sp Hall*, *Vayle of Moses*.

misanthrope (*mis-an-thrōp*), *n* [= F. *misanthrope* = Sp. *misantropo* = Pg. *misantropo* = It. *misantropo*, < Gr. *μίσανθρωπος*, hating mankind, < *μίσω*, hate (< *μίσος*, hatred), + *άνθρωπος*, a man see *anthropo*. Cf. *philanthropo*] A hater of mankind, one who harbors dislike or distrust of human character or motives in general.

Alas! poor dean! his only scope Was to be held a *misanthrope*. *Swift*, *Death of Dr Swift*.

misanthropic (*mis-an-thrōp'ik*), *a* [= F. *misanthropique* = Sp. *misantropico* = Pg. *misantropico* = It. *misantropico*, as *misanthrope* + -ic] Having the character of a misanthrope, characteristic of a misanthrope or of misanthropy. = *Syn.* *Cynical*, *Misanthropic*, *Pessimistic*. *Cynical* expresses a perverse disposition to put an unfavorable interpretation upon conduct or to exercise severity under profession of a belief in the worthlessness of any offered form of enjoyment. *Misanthropic* expresses a hatred of mankind as a race. *Pessimistic* is primarily and generally a philosophical epithet, applying to those who hold that the tendency of things is only or on the whole toward evil. Byron's Child: Harold is "a *misanthropic* voluptuary such a person is apt to take a *cynical* view of others, in their motives, their virtues, their happiness, etc. It is disputed whether Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" is really *misanthropic* or only *cynical*.

misanthropical (*mis-an-thrōp'i-kal*), *a* [**< misanthropic + -al**] Same as *misanthropic*.

misanthropically (*mis-an-thrōp'i-kal-i*), *adv*. In a misanthropic manner.

misanthropist (*mis-an-thrōp'ist*), *n* [As *misanthrope* + -ist] Same as *misanthrope*.

misanthropize (*mis-an'thrō-pls*), *v t*; pret and pp *misanthropized*, ppr *misanthropizing*. [As *misanthrope* + -ize.] To render misanthropic. [Rare.]

misanthropist, *n* [**< Gr. *μίσανθρωπος* see *misanthrope*] A misanthrope, a man-hater.**

I am *Misanthropos*, and hate mankind. *Shak*, I of A, iv 3 58.

misanthropy (*mis-an'thrō-pi*), *n* [= F. *misanthropie* = Sp. *misantropia* = Pg. *misantropia* = It. *misantropia*, < Gr. *μίσανθρωπία*, hatred of men, < *μίσανθρωπος*, hating man see *misanthrope*] Hatred or dislike of mankind, the habit of distrusting or of taking the worst possible view of human character or motives.

But let not knives *misanthropy* create, Nor feed the gall of universal hate. *Langhorne*, *Enlargement of the Mind*, I.

Misanthropy is only philanthropy turned sour. *J F Clarke*, *Self Culture*, p 228.

misapplication (*mis-ap-li-kā'shon*), *n*. [**< mis-¹ + application**] A wrong or false application or purpose.

He brings me informations, pick'd out of broken words in men's common talk which, with his malicious *misapplication*, he hopes will seem dangerous. *Bacon* and *PL*, *Woman Hater* 1 3.

misapply (*mis-a-pli'*), *v t*, pret and pp *misapplied*, ppr *misapplying* [**< mis-¹ + apply**] To make an erroneous application of, apply or dispose of wrongly as, to *misapply* a name or title, to *misapply* one's talents or exertions, to *misapply* public money.

Virtue itself turns vice, being *misapplied*. *Shak*, R and J, II 3 21.

misappreciate (*mis-a-prē'shī-āt*), *v t*, pret and pp *misappreciated*, ppr *misappreciating* [**< mis-¹ + appreciate**] To fail in rightly appreciating, undervalue.

misappreciation (*mis-a-prē'shī-ā'shon*), *n* [**< mis-¹ + appreciation**] The act or fact of misappreciating.

There is still a sufficiency of survivors to check any grave *misappreciation* of facts. *Edinburgh Rev*, CALV 161.

misappreciative (*mis-a-prē'shī-ā-tiv*), *a* [**< mis-¹ + appreciate**] Not appreciating rightly, not showing due appreciation.

A man may look on an heroic age with the eyes of a child, as *misappreciative* certainly, though not so ignominious. *Lowell*, *Among my Books*.

misapprehend (*mis-ap-rē-hend'*), *v t* [**< mis-¹ + apprehend**] To apprehend incorrectly or wrongly, misunderstand, take in a wrong sense.

misapprehension (*mis-ap-rē-hen'shon*), *n* [**< mis-¹ + apprehension**] A mistaking or mistake, wrong apprehension of one's meaning or of a fact.

Patient sinners may want peace through mistakes and *misapprehensions* of God. *Stillingfleet* Works, III 111.

Well, sir, I see our *misapprehension* has been mutual. *Sheridan*, *The Duenna*, II 2.

= *Syn.* *Misconception*, *misunderstanding*.

misapprehensively (*mis-ap-rē-hen'siv-li*), *adv*. By misapprehension or mistake.

misappropriate (*mis-a-prō-pri-āt*), *v t*, pret and pp *misappropriated*, ppr *misappropriating* [**< mis-¹ + appropriate**] To appropriate wrongly, put to a wrong use as, to *misappropriate* funds entrusted to one.

misappropriation (*mis-a-prō-pri-ā'shon*), *n* [**< mis-¹ + appropriation**] 1 Wrong appropriation, application to a wrong use as, *misappropriation* of money.

He made a strict inquiry into the funds of the military orders, in which there had been much waste and *misappropriation*. *Freecott*, *Lord and Isa*, II 25.

2 Appropriation with misapplication as, the *misappropriation* of a term.

Linnaeus applied this and other similar terms to the pupa, and not to the metamorphosis, the confusion originating in their *misappropriation* by Fabricius. *Westwood*.

misarrange (*mis-a-rānj'*), *v t*, pret and pp *misarranged*, ppr *misarranging* [**< mis-¹ + arrange**] To arrange wrongly, place improperly or in a wrong order.

misarrangement (*mis-a-rānj'ment*), *n* [**< mis-¹ + arrangement**] Wrong or disorderly arrangement.

Here glittering turrets rise, upbearing high (fantastic *misarrangements*) on the roof large growth of what may seem the sparkling trees. *Couper*, *Task*, v 111.

misarray (*mis-a-rā'*), *n* [**< mis-¹ + array**] Want of proper array or ordering; confusion, disorder.

Then uproar wild and *misarray* Marred the fair form of festal day. *Scott*, *L. of the I.*, v 27.

misascribe (mis-*as*-krīb'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misascribed*, ppr. *misascribing*. [*< mis-1 + ascribe*] To ascribe falsely or erroneously.

That may be *misascribed* to art which is the bare production of nature
Boyle

misassay (mis-*a*-sā'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + assay*] To attempt unsuccessfully

Hast thou any sheep cure *misassayed*?
W. Browne, *Willie and Old Wernook*

misassign (mis-*a*-sīn'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + assign*] To assign erroneously

We have not *misassigned* the cause of this phenomenon
Boyle

misattend (mis-*a*-tend'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + attend*] To disregard

They shall recover the *misattended* words of Christ to the sincerity of their true sense
Milton, *Divorce*, ll. 22

misauert, *n.* A Middle English contracted form of *misadventure*

misaventure, *n.* A Middle English form of *misadventure*

misaver (mis-*a*-vēr'), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *misaverred*, ppr. *misavering* [*< mis-1 + aver*] To aver falsely or erroneously, assert wrongly

misavise, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *misadvise*

misbear (mis-*b*ār'), *v.* [*ME misboren, < mis-1 + bear*] To misbehave, bear one's self wrongly, misconduct one's self

Of yours negligence and unknowynge ye have *misborn* yow and trespassad unto me
Chaucer, *Tale of M. Ilheus*

misbecome (mis-*b*ē-kūm'), *v. t.*, pret. *misbecame*, pp. *misbecome*, ppr. *misbecoming* [*< mis-1 + become*] To fail to become or beseeem, suit ill, be unfitting

Have *misbecom'd* our oaths and gravities
Shak., *L. L. L.*, v. 2. 778

Why do you turn away, and weep so fast,
And utter things that *misbecome* your looks?
Beau. and Fl., *King and No King*, III. 1

misbecoming¹ (mis-*b*ē-kūm'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *misbecome*, *v.*] An improper act; indecorous conduct [Rare]

She saw, and she forgot,
Remembered not the opulent great Queen,
Whom riotous *misbecomings* so became
R. H. Stoddard, *Guests of the State*

misbecoming² (mis-*b*ē-kūm'ing), *p. a.* Unbecoming, unseemly, improper, indecorous

Stir the constant mood of her calm thoughts,
And put them into *misbecoming* plight
Milton, *Comus*, l. 372

misbecomingly (mis-*b*ē-kūm'ing-li), *adv.* In a misbecoming manner

Those darker humours that
Stick *misbecomingly* on others
Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, l. 2

misbecomingness (mis-*b*ē-kūm'ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being misbecoming, unsuitableness

misbedet, *v. t.* [*ME, < AS misbedōtan (= Icel misbyðta)*, offend, ill-use, *< mis- + bedōtan*, offer see *mis-1* and *bid*] To injure, wrong, insult

Who hath yow *misbeden* or offended?
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 51

When Lowys herd that name, that Robert was so dede,
Ageyn right and lawe, litle Henry he *misbede*
Rob. of Brunne, p. 104

misbefall (mis-*b*ē-fāl'), *v. t.* [*ME misbefallen, < mis-1 + befall*] To be unfortunate, turn out badly.

For elles but a man do so
Him male ful ofte *misbefall*
Gower, *Conf. Amant*, l. 1

misbeget (mis-*b*ē-get'), *v. t.* [*ME, < mis-1 + beget*] To beget wrongfully or unlawfully.

Robert of Gloucester

misbegot, **misbegotten** (mis-*b*ē-got', -got'n), *p. a.* [*< mis-1 + begot, begotten*] Unlawfully or irregularly begotten, used also as a general epithet of opprobrium

Three *misbegotten* knaves in Kondal green came at my back and let drive at me
Shak., *I Hen IV*, ll. 4. 244

The only thing that had saved the *misbegotten* republic as yet was its margin, its geographical vastness, but that was now discounted and exhausted
H. James, Jr., *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 107.

misbehave (mis-*b*ē-hāv'), *v.*, pret. and pp. *misbehaved*, ppr. *misbehaving* [*< mis-1 + behave*] I *intrans.* To behave ill, conduct one's self improperly or indecorously.

Sensible that they had *misbehaved* in giving us that disturbance
Franklin, *Autobiog.*, p. 192.

II. trans. To conduct (one's self) ill, with the reflexive pronouns as, he *misbehaved himself*.

If any one doo offende or *misbehave* himselfe, he is to be corrected and punished
J. Hooker, *Supplement of the Irish Chronicles*, an. 1568.

misbehaved (mis-*b*ē-hāv'), *p. a.* Guilty of ill behavior; ill-bred; rude.

Like a *misbehaved* and sullen wench,
Thou pou'tst upon thy fortune and thy love
Shak., *R. and J.*, III. 3. 143

misbehavior, **misbehaviour** (mis-*b*ē-hāv'v'or), *n.* [*< ME misbyharyor, < mis-1 + behavior*] Improper, rude, or uncivil behavior, misconduct

They schall stond and be in full powre and strynght to reforme and redrese and stablysh and corecke and ponysh h all such *misbyharyors* and fautes as haue be, or be now, or schalbe
English Glde (E. L. T. S.), p. 329

The cause of this *misbehaviour* and unworthy deportment was their not understanding the designs of mercy
South, *Works*, IX. iv

misbeholden (mis-*b*ē-hōl'dn), *a.* [*< mis-1 + beholden*] Offensive, unkind as, a *misbeholden* word [North Eng. and U. S.]

misbelief (mis-*b*ē-lēf'), *n.* [*< ME misbelieve, misbelieve, < mis-1 + believe*] 1. Erroneous belief; false opinion, especially, belief in false religious doctrines

Thus Makmede in *mybylous* man and woman brouhte,
And in hus lore thei leyenut as well lered as lowde
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 181

Misbelief is generally a more hopeful foundation for the Evangelist to build upon than simple unbelief
H. N. Ozenham, *Short Studies*, p. 429

2. Ill belief, suspicion

Ye shul han no *misbelieve*
Ne wrong conceit of me in your absence.
Chaucer, *Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 202

misbelieve (mis-*b*ē-lēv'), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *misbelieved*, ppr. *misbelieving* [*< mis-1 + believe*] To believe erroneously

Misbelieve, *F. Q.*, IV. xii. 26

misbelieved (mis-*b*ē-lēvd'), *a.* [*< ME misbelieve, < misbelieve + -ed*] Misbelieving, believing amiss

O thou wikked serpent Jalousie,
Thow *misbelieved* and envious folye
Chaucer, *Troilus*, III. 838.

misbeliever (mis-*b*ē-lēv'ēr), *n.* (One who holds false beliefs, especially, one who holds false religious opinions

You call me [Shylock] *misbeliever* cut throat dog
Shak., *M. of V.*, I. 3. 112.

misbelieving (mis-*b*ē-lēv'ing), *p. a.* [*< ME misbelieve, ppr. misbeliever*] Believing erroneously, holding a false doctrine, especially, believing a false religion

The londe that was so plentouse and riche er the *mys beleynge* people were entred
Merrin (E. L. T. S.), II. 101

misbesee (mis-*b*ē-sē), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + besee*] To suit ill, misbecome

Too much *misbesee* a generous nature.
Ralegh, *Hist. World*, III. III. § 4

misbestow (mis-*b*ē-stō'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + bestow*] To bestow improperly, err in bestowing

Go sell those *misbestowing* clothes thou wear'st,
And feed thyself with thum
Beau. and Fl., *Philaster*, IV. 2

misbestowal (mis-*b*ē-stō'al), *n.* [*< mis-1 + bestowal*] The act of bestowing improperly or inappropriately

misbirth (mis-*b*ērth'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + birth*, Cf. *misbreyde*] An abortion

Thou blasphemous, scandalous *Misbirth* of nature
Carlyle, *Letters and Speeches of Cromwell*, III. 178

misboded. Past participle of *misbode*.

misborn (mis-*b*ōrn'), *a.* [*< ME misboren, misbore, < AS misboren, misborn, misshapen, degenerate, < mis- + boren, born. see mis-1 and born*] Born to evil

A pover childe, and in the name
Of thilke, which is so *misborn*,
We toke.
Gower, *Conf. Amant*, II

misbornet, *p. a.* [*ME, pp of misbear*] Ill-behaved
Chaucer

misbreyde, *n.* [*ME, for *misbyrde, < AS misbyrd, misbirth, misbyrdo, imperfect nature, < mis- + gebyrð, birth. see birth*] Evil birth

For this skylle hyt may be seyde,
Handlyng synne for oure *mybreyde*
MS Harl 1701, f. 1 (Halliwell)

miscalculate (mis-*kal*'kū-lāt'), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *miscalculated*, ppr. *miscalculating* [*< mis-1 + calculate*] To calculate erroneously, make a wrong estimate of

After all the care I have taken, there may be, in such a multitude of passages, several misquotid and miscalculated
Arbuthnot, *Ans. Colna*.

miscalculation (mis-*kal*'kū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + calculation*] Erroneous calculation or estimate

miscall (mis-*k*āl'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + call*] 1. To call by a wrong name, name improperly

Punish that unhappy crime of nature
Which you *miscall* my beauty
B. Jonson, *Volpone*, III. 6

The all powerful and never tiring waves of that great sea *miscalled* the Pacific
Darwin, *Voyage of the Beagle*, I. 177

2. To give an unworthy name or character to, berate, revile

Whom she with leasings lowdly did *miscall*
And wickedly backbite
Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. viii. 24

Those messengers did *miscall*, and abuse with evil words, both our messengers and the
Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I. 408

To sweet at a Romish pageant, to *miscall* a lord's crest, were crimes for which there was no mercy
Macauley, *Conversation between Cowley and Milton*

Mr. Fountain ascribed it to the somber influence of Mrs. Hazalotte, and *miscalled* her till Jane's hair stood on end
C. Reade, *Love me Little*, viii.

=Syn. 1 To misname, misterm

miscapet, *v. t.* [*For *misapet, < mis-1 + scape*] To escape (one) wrongly

Many deeds, words, and thoughtes *miscapet* me in my lyfe
Bp. Fisher, *Sermons*, I. 360 (Davies)

miscarriage (mis-*kar*'āj), *n.* [*< mis-1 + carriage*] 1. A going wrong, failure of a purposed result, untoward event, mischance as, the criminal escaped by *miscarriage* of justice

These and the like *miscarriages* in point of correspondence were concluded to arise from two errors in their government
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 344

They *miscarried* (the ship) was not arrived, fearing some *miscarriage*
N. Morton, *New England's Memorial*, p. 98.

2. A wrong or perverse course, as of conduct; improper action or behavior, misdemeanor

By and by he fell upon a serious reprimand of the faults and *miscarriages* of some Princes and Governors
Evelyn, *Diary*, March 22, 1675.

Besides his *miscarriage* here in New England, he was suspected of having murdered a man that had ventured monies with him when he first came into New England.
N. Morton, *New England's Memorial*, p. 140

The dividing of the fleets, however, by I hear, voted a *miscarriage*, and the not building a fortification at Sheer ness
Pepye, *Diary*, Feb. 17, 1668.

3. In *pathol.*, the act of miscarving (see *miscarry*, *v. t.*, 3), properly, untimely delivery before the twenty-eighth week of gestation. See *abortion*, 1

miscarriageable (mis-*kar*'āj-a-bl), *a.* [*< miscarriage + -able*] Unable to miscarry [Rare]

Why should we be more *miscarriageable* by such small blittles or hopes than others? By Hall, *A Short Answer*

miscarry (mis-*kar*'ā), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *miscarried*, ppr. *miscarrying* [*< ME miscarrian, < mis-1 + carry*] I *intrans.* 1. To fail of reaching the intended destination, go astray, be lost or carried astray in transit

The cardinal's letter to the pope *miscarried*,
And came to the eye of the king
Shak., *Hen. VIII*, III. 2. 30

Two ill looking Ones, that I thought did plot how to make me *miscarry* in my journey
Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 256.

2. To go wrong, fail in object or purpose, come to naught, come to grief

For what *miscarries*
Shall be the general fault, though he perform
To th' utmost of a man
Shak., *For. I.* 1. 1. 270.

Notwithstanding the desperate hazards run by the whale catchers in their thin whale boats it has been rarely known that any of them have *miscarried*
C. Mather, *Mag. Chris.*, I. 8

Juries are proverbially uncertain, and justice must some times *miscarry*
The Nation, XLVIII. 386

3. To suffer untimely delivery, bring forth young prematurely, give birth to a fetus which is not viable

Prithcott II me, how many Women with Child have *miscarried* at the Sight of thee?
N. Bailey, *tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus*, I. 211

4. To be brought forth before the natural time, as a child

An the child I now go with do *miscarry*, thou wert better thou hadst struck thy mother
Shak, 2 Hen IV, v 4 10

II. trans. To mismanage, bring to misfortune or failure. *Morte Arthur* (E. E. T. S.), 1 1237.

miscast (mis-kást'), *v* *t* and *i*; pret. and pp *miscast*, ppr *miscasting* [*mis*- + *cast*'] 1. To cast or reckon erroneously.

The number is somewhat *miscast* by Polybius
Raleigh, Hist World, V 11 § 8.

You have *mis* cast in your Arithmetick,
Mis laid your counters
Sylvestor, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, 1 1.

2. To cast or direct erroneously or improperly: as, to *miscast* a glance.

It so befelle
That I at thilke tyme sle
On me that she *miscast* hir ele
Gower, Conf Amant, III

miscast (mis-kást'), *n* [*mis*cast, *v*] An erroneous cast or reckoning.

miscasualty (mis-kaz'ú-al-ti), *n*, pl *miscasualties* (-tiz). [*mis*- + *casualty*] An unfortunate occurrence; a mischance.

Miscarriages of children, *miscasualties* unquietly sue.
Sp Hall, Character of Man

miscatholic (mis-kath'ó-lik), *a* [*mis*- + *catholic*] Falsely styled or claiming to be Catholic, pseudo-Catholic.

Judge then, reader, whether the catholike bishoppe that wrote this, or the *miscatholic* masee priest that reproves it, be more worthy of Bedlem.

Sp Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, III 3

miscegenation (mis'e-je-ná'shon), *n* [Irreg < *L. miscere*, mix + *genus*, race, + *-ation*] Mixture or amalgamation of races applied especially to sexual union between individuals of the black and white races.

Individuals sometimes show a desperate desire for *miscegenation*, but they indulge it always at the expense of a loss of the respect of both races. *N. A. Rev.*, (X. XIX 88)

miscellanarian (mis'e-lá-ná-ri-an), *a* and *n* [*mis*cellany + *-arian*] 1. A or of pertaining to miscellanies, in either sense, connected with or engaged in miscellaneous matters.

The celebrated wits of the *miscellanarian* race, and essay writers, casual discourses, reflection colliers, meditation founders, and others of the irregular kind of writers
Shaftebury, Misc. Reflex, II 9.

II. n A writer of miscellanies

miscellanet (mis'e-lán), *n* [*L. miscellaneus*, mixed, see *miscellaneous* Cf *maslin*², ult < *L. miscere*, mix] Same as *maslin*².

miscellanea (mis'e-lá-né-á), *n* pl [*L. neut. pl. of miscellaneus*, mixed see *miscellaneous*] A collection of miscellaneous matters of any kind; specifically, a collection of miscellaneous literary compositions, miscellanies.

miscellaneous (mis'e-lá-né-us), *a* [= *F. miscellaneus* (see *miscellany*)] = *Pg* It *miscellaneo*, < *L. miscellaneus*, < *miscellus*, mixed, < *misceri*, mix see *mix*¹] 1. Consisting of a mixture, diversified, promiscuous: as, *miscellaneous* reading, a *miscellaneous* rabble.

My second boy, whom I designed for business, received a sort of *miscellaneous* education at home
Goldsmith, Vicar, I

My sitting room is an old wainscoted chamber, with small panels, and set off with a *miscellaneous* array of furniture
Irving, Sketch Book, p 900

2. Producing things of various sorts: as, a *miscellaneous* inventor.

Claudius Aelianus flourished in the reign of Trajan, whom he dedicated his *Tacticks*, an elegant and *miscellaneous* author
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err, I 8

= *Syn* 1 See *promiscuous*

miscellaneously (mis'e-lá-né-us-lí), *adv* In a miscellaneous or mixed manner, with variety or diversity, promiscuously.

miscellaneousness (mis'e-lá-né-us-nés), *n* The quality or state of being miscellaneous or mixed, diversified composition.

The *miscellaneousness* of Rome, which made the mind flexible with constant comparison and saved you from seeing the world a ages as a set of box like partitions without vital connection
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxii

miscellanist (mis'e-lá-níst), *n* [*mis*cellany + *-ist*] A writer of miscellanies.

miscellany (mis'e-lá-ni), *a* and *n* [I *a* see *miscellaneous* II *n* = *F. miscellaneus*, pl, = *Sp* *miscellanea* = *Pg* It *miscellanea*, < *L. miscellanea*, a writing on various subjects, a mixture of different sorts of broken meats, neut. pl. of *miscellaneus*, mixed see *miscellaneous*.] 1. A miscellaneous, diversified — **Miscellany madam**, a woman who went about selling laces, perfumery, etc., and took part in carrying on intrigues.

As a waiting woman I would taste my lady's delights to her, as a *miscellany madam*. Invent new tires, and do visit courtiers.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, IV 1

II. n; pl. miscellanies (-nis) 1. A mixture of various kinds; a combination of diverse objects, parts, or elements.

'Tis but a bundle or *miscellany* of sin
Henry, Sermon (1658), p. 4. (*Latham*)

Not like the plebeian *miscellany*, man,
Burns of great heart and alips in sensual mire,
But whole and one
Tennyson, Princess, v

2. A diversified literary collection; a book or periodical publication containing compositions on various subjects.

Every old woman in the nation now reads daily a vast *miscellany* in one volume royal octavo.

De Quincey, Style, I.

= *Syn* 1. See *mixture*
miscellinet, *a*. [*L. miscellus*, mixed, + *-inet*.] Mixed, incongruous.

The present trade of the stage, in all their *miscelline* inclusions, what learned or liberal soul doth not already abhor?
B. Jonson, Volpone, Ded

miscensure (mis-sen'shūr), *v* *t*, pret. and pp *miscensured*, ppr *miscensuring* [*mis*- + *cen-*sure, *n*.] To censure wrongfully or without cause.

Pardon us, Antiquity, if we *miscensure* your actions
Daniel, Hist Eng, p 101 (*Dames*)

miscensure (mis-sen'shūr), *n* [*mis*- + *cen-*sure, *n*.] Unjust censure, censure wrongly directed.

Therefore, my Friends, returns, recant, re call
Your hard Opinions and *mis* Censures all
Job Triumphant (tr by Sylvester), II 162

mischallenge (mis-chal'enj), *n* [*mis*- + *challenge*] 1. A false or wrong challenge, a challenge given amiss.

Lo! faitour, there thy meede unto thee take,
The meede of thy *mis* challenge and abet
Spenser, F. Q., IV III 11

mischance (mis-cháns'), *n* [*ME myschaunce*, *meschaunce*, *moschance*, *mescheance*, < *OF mes-*chance, *mescheance*, an unfortunate chance, < *mes*- + *chance*, *chance*, chance see *mis*-2 and *chance*] An unfortunate chance, a mishap, ill luck, disaster.

The kynge spake to his barons, and seide that sore hym for thought the *myschaunce* of the Duke.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I 78

Let thy dauntless mind
Still ride in triumph over all *mischance*
Shak, 3 Hen VI, III 3 18.

By *mischance* he slept and full,
A limb was broken when they lifted him
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

= *Syn*. *Mishap*, *Disaster*, etc. See *misfortune*
mischance (mis-cháns'), *v* *s*, pret. and pp *mis-*chanced, ppr *mischancing* [*mis*- + *chance*, *v*] To chance or happen wrongly or unfortunately, fall out adversely, meet with a mishap, come to ill luck.

And still I hoped to be up advanced,
For my good parts, but still it has *mischaunced*
Spenser, Mother Hub Tale I 64

If any such fortune should bee (as God forbid) that the ship should *mischance* or be robbed
Hakluyt & *Voyages*, I 264

mischancy (mis-chán'si), *a* [*mis*chance + *-y*] 1. Unfortunate, unlucky [Scotch] **mischanter**, *n* See *mischanter*

mischaracterize (mis-kar'ak-tér-iz), *v* *t*, pret. and pp *mischaracterized*, ppr *mischaracterizing* [*mis*- + *characterize*.] To characterize falsely or erroneously, impute a wrong character to **mischarge** (mis-chárj'), *v* *t*, pret. and pp *mis-*charged, ppr *mischarging*. [*mis*- + *charge*] To make error in charging: as, to *mischarge* items in an account.

mischarge (mis-chárj'), *n* [*mis*charge, *v*] A mistake in charging, an erroneous entry in an account.

mischief (mis'chif), *n* [*ME myschief*, *mis-*chief, *mischef*, *meschief*, *mescheef*, *mes-*chef, < *OF meschief*, *meschef*, *F. méchef* = *Pr mescap*, harm, *mischief*, = *Sp menoscabo*, *OSP menosabo*, loss, = *Pg menoscabo*, contempt, lit. a bad result, < *L minus*, less (> *OF mes*, etc., bad), + *caput*, head (> *OF chef*, etc., end); see *mis*-2 and *chief*, and cf. *chier*¹, *achieve*.] 1. A harmful or troublesome event, circumstance, or contingency, an action or occurrence attended with evil or vexation, an annoying, frustrating, or hurtful state or condition of things; misfortune; calamity used with much latitude of application. as, some one is making *mischief*, the *mischief* is that he cannot keep his temper.

When Kay saugh that the kynge was at so grete *myscheff*, he griped his sward, and come ther the kynge was over thrown
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I 119

Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, which frameth *mischieff* by a law?
Ps, xxi. 20

Hee arrives not at the *mischiefs* of being wise, nor en dures evils to come by foreseeing them

Sp Barle, Micro-cosmographie, A Child.

The *mischieff* was these allies would never allow that the common enemy was subdued
Swift.

2. The act, state, course, or disposition of causing annoyance, trouble, or harm; vexatious or injurious operation or tendency; the working of damage or disaster: as, the clouds bode *mischieff*, what *mischieff* is he up to now! often used in a kindly or playful sense, or for affectionate excuse as, the lad is full of *mis-*chief, but not vicious.

Come, boy, with me, my thoughts are ripe in *mischieff*
Shak, T. N., v 1 132.

But when to *mischieff* mortals bend their will,
How soon they find fit instruments of ill!
Pope, B. of the L., III. 125.

Brom Jones was always ready for either a fight or a frolic, but had more *mischieff* than ill will in his composition
Irving, Sketch Book, p 481

3. One who or that which does harm or causes injury or vexation, a source of trouble or annoyance: as, that child is a *mischieff*.

Many of their horse were now more a *mischieff* to their own than before a terror to their enemies
Milton

Nature, as in duty bound,
Deep hid the shining *mischieff* [gold] underground
Pope, Moral Essays, III 10.

4. Annoyance, injury, or damage caused or produced, harm, hurt: as, to do *muchief*, irremediable *muchief* now never used in the plural.

On the tother side dide well the kynge Canados, and the kynge de Cent Chualders, these suffered many *muchieffes*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II 163.

But Benjamin, Joseph's brother, Jacob sent not with his brethren, for he said, Lest peradventure *muchief* befall him
Gen xlii 4

I will heap *muchieffes* upon them
Deut, xxii 23

We that have lived these last twenty years are certain that money has been able to do much *muchief*
J. Walton, Complete Angler, p 112.

I'll reach 'em, mother. She wants to do everything herself. But I can't let her do herself a *muchief* with stretching
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxiii

5. The devil [Colloq.] — **Malicious mischieff** See *malicious* — To play the *mischieff*, to cause trouble, damage, or injury — To play the *mischieff* with, to agitate or disturb greatly, throw into disorder or confusion. Play the devil with — What the *mischieff* (formerly what a *mischieff*), an interrogatory exclamation equal to 'what the devil?' as, what the *mischieff* are you doing? what the *mischieff* do you mean by that? [Colloq.] — With a *mischieff*, with a vengeance.

The matronly medicine and instructions of this wise cunning woman will in a little time make her increase with a vengeance, and multiply with a *muchieff*
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares*)

With a *mischieff* to you, confound you, devil take you
Hide down, with a *muchieff* to ye hide down
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xxvii

= *Syn* *Damage*, *Harm*, etc. See *injury*

mischieft (mis'chif), *v* [*Also mischeve*, early mod *E*, also *mischeef*, < *ME mischeven*, *mes-*chiven, *mescheeven*, < *OF meschiver* (= *Sp Pg menoscabar*), harm, injure, < *meschief*, *meschef*, harm: see *mischieff*, *n*] I. *trans* To hurt; harm, ruin.

Ye be greatly affraid of the turment that is falle of youre fader and of youre moder, and youre broder and suster, that thus be *mischeved*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I 8.

Henry Purdie proved his coat,
And very narrowly had *mischeff*'d him
Raid of the Redoubt (Child's Ballads, VI 185).

II. intrans To come to harm or misfortune; miscarry.

When pryde is moeste in pryde,
Ande couetyse moeste wys,
Thenne schall Englonde *mys* cheve
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I 85

mischief-maker (mis'chif-má'kér), *n* One who makes mischief, one who instigates or promotes quarrels or ill-will.

Her resentment was studiously kept alive by *mischieff-makers* of no common dexterity
Macaulay, Hist Eng, xv

mischief-making (mis'chif-má'king), *a* Making trouble for others, causing quarrels.

mischief-night (mis'chif-nít), *n* May-eve
Hallwell. [*Prov Eng*]

mischievet, *v* See *mischieff*

mischievous (mis'chi-vus), *a*. [*ME mes-*chevous, < *OF (AF) meschevous*, < *meschief*, harm: see *mischieff*] 1. Producing or tending to produce mischief or harm, injurious; deleterious, hurtful.

And every one threw forth reproches rife
Of his *mischievous* deeds
Spenser, F. Q., III vi 14

Lam is an Epithete which they glue to Degnal, signify ing wicked or *mischievous* Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 266

The mass of the community are persuaded that his [Hus-

He [Edward Seymour] was so *mischievous* an enemy that he was frequently courted. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.* iv 2 Fond of mischief; full of tricks, teasing or troublesome: as, a *mischievous* boy

Lady Frelove is as *mischievous* as a monkey, and as cunning too *Colman*, *Jealous Wife*, I =Syn. 1 Destructive, detrimental See *injury* -2. Roguish.

mischievously (mis'chi-vus-li), *adv* In a mischievous manner, with injury, loss, or damage, with evil intention or disposition, in a troublesome or teasing manner, with playful tricks, roguishly. as, this law operates *mischievously*, they created a scandal *mischievously*

Too often and *mischievously* mistaken for it.

South, Works, III iv

Like Sirens *mischievously* gay

W. Harris, *Essay on Satire* (1730).

mischievousness (mis'chi-vus-nes), *n* Capacity to do injury, hurtfulness, noxiousness, disposition to vex, annoy, or tease, roguishness as, the *mischievousness* of youth

The *mischievousness* found in an aged, long practised sinner *South*.

mischomany (mis'kō-mā-ni), *n*. [*Gr* *μίσχος*, a pedicel, + *μανία*, madness see *mania*] In *but*, an extraordinary multiplication of pedicels or flower-stalks a term proposed by Morren [Not used]

miscibility (mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n* [= *F* *miscibilité*, *na* *miscible* + *-ity* (see *-bilty*)] The quality of being miscible, capability of being mixed

The wood naphtha is submitted to certain prescribed tests in regard to color, specific gravity, boiling point, *miscibility* with water, contents of acetone and capacity for absorbing bromine *Science*, XIII 58

miscible (mis'i-bl), *a*. [= *F* *miscible* = *It* *miscibile*, < *L* as if **mischilus*, mixable, < *miscere*, mix see *mix*!] Capable of being mixed. as, oil and water are not *miscible*

Absolute alcohol is readily *miscible* with the naphtha or light paraffine, so that the solvent is readily removed *C. O. Whitman*, *Microscopical Methods*, p 121

mis citation (mis-si-tā'shon), *n* [*< mis-1 + citation*] A wrong citation, erroneous quotation

What a *mis citation* is this! "Moses commanded" The law was God's, not Moses *Bp Hall*, *Contemplations*, iv

miscite (mis-sit'), *v t*, pret and pp *miscited*, ppr *misciting* [*< mis-1 + cite*] To cite erroneously or falsely, misquote as, to *miscite* a text of Scripture

So Antichrista, their poyson to infuse, *Miscite* the Scriptures and Gods name abuse *Sylvester*, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, I 3

misclaim (mis-klām'), *n* [*< mis-1 + claim*] A wrong or mistaken claim

Error, *misclaim*, and forgetfulness become suitors for some remission of extreme rigour *Bacon*

miscognize (mis-kog'niz'), *v t* [*< mis-1 + cognize*] To misunderstand or misapprehend

The good never intervert nor *miscognize* the favour and benefit which they have received

Holland, tr of Plutarch, p 883

miscollect (mis-ko-lekt'), *v t* [*< mis-1 + collect*] To collect or infer falsely. *Hooker*.

mis collection (mis-ko-lek'shon), *n* [*< mis-1 + collection*] Erroneous reasoning, false inference or deduction See *collection*, 4

In his words and yours I find both a *mis collection* and a wrong charge

Bp Hall, *Apol* against Brownists

miscollocation (mis-kol-ō-kā'shon), *n* [*< mis-1 + collocation*] False collocation, faulty arrangement

Miscollocation or dislocation of related words disturbed the whole sense *De Quincey*, *Style*, I

miscolor (mis-kul'or), *v t* [*< mis-1 + color, v*] To give a wrong color to, misrepresent

A grand half truth distorted and *miscoloured* in the words *Kingsley*, *Alton Locke*, xxiii

miscomfort (mis-kum'fert'), *v t* [*< ME* *miscomforten*, < *OF* *misconforter*, distress, < *mes-* + *conforter*, comfort see *mis-2* and *comfort*] To cause discomfort to *Sir T. Malory*

miscomfort (mis-kum'fert'), *n* [*< ME* *miscomforte*, from the verb] Discomfort

Too heavy for *miscomfort* of my chere

Testament of Love, I

miscomplain, *v t*. [*< mis-1 + complain*] To complain without cause

Therefore doth Iob open his Mouth in vain And voyd of Knowledge yet yet *miscomplain* *Job Triumphant* (tr by Sylvester), iv 256

miscomprehend (mis-kom-prē-hend'), *v t* [*< mis-1 + comprehend*] To comprehend wrongly, misunderstand.

miscomprehension (mis-kom-prē-hen'shon), *n* [*< mis-1 + comprehension*] Wrong comprehension; misunderstanding

He believed that too much attention had been given to this subject, perhaps owing to a *miscomprehension* of the teachings of Grailly Hewitt. *Medical News*, LIII 305

miscomputation (mis-kom-pū-tā'shon), *n* [*< mis-1 + computation*] Erroneous computation, false reckoning

miscompute (mis-kom-pūt'), *v t*, pret and pp *miscomputed*, ppr *miscomputing* [*< mis-1 + compute* Cf *miscount*.] To compute or reckon erroneously. *Sir T. Browne*

miscompute (mis-kom-pūt'), *n*. [*< miscompute, v*] An unjust computation or estimation

Buddens de Asse correcting their *miscomputs* of Valla

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg Err*, vii 18.

misconceit (mis-kon-sēt'), *n*. [Formerly also *misconceit*, < *mis-1 + conceit, n*] *Mis* conception, misunderstanding; erroneous opinion

He on his way did ride, Full of melancholie and sad misare Through *misconceit* *Spenser*, *F. Q.* IV vi 2

It is merely by accident that men are abused into a sin that is, by weakness by *misconceit*

Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I 278

That general *misconceit* of the Jews about the kingdom of the Messiah *South, Works*, VII ii

misconceit (mis-kon-sēt'), *v t* [*< mis-1 + conceit, v*] To judge wrongly, misconceive, form a false opinion about

Renown'd Duveroux, whose awkward fate Was *misconceit*ed by foul envy's hate

Ford, *Fame's Memorial*

misconceive (mis-kon-sēv'), *v t*, pret and pp *misconceived*, ppr *misconceiving* [*< mis-1 + conceive*] To conceive erroneously, form a wrong conception of, misunderstand, misapprehend, misjudge

He that *misconceiveth* himselfeth *Chaucer*, *Merchant's Tale*, I 1108

They appear to have altogether *misconceived* the whole character of the times. *Macaulay*, *History*

=Syn. To misunderstand, misapprehend, mistake.

misconceiver (mis-kon-sēv'er), *n* (One who misconceives)

What a *misconceiver* 'tis!

Fletcher (and another?), *Nice Valour*, II 1

misconception (mis-kon-sēp'shon), *n* [*< mis-1 + conception*] Erroneous conception, false opinion, misunderstanding

It cannot be that our knowledge should be other than a heap of *misconception* and error

Glanville, *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, viii

=Syn. Misunderstanding, misapprehension, mistake

misconclusion (mis-kon-klō'shon), *n* [*< mis-1 + conclusion*] An erroneous conclusion or inference

Away, then, with all the false positions and *misconclusions*!

Bp Hall, *Fashions of the World*

misconduct (mis-kon'dukt'), *n* [*< mis-1 + conduct, n*] 1. Wrong conduct; misbehavior

They are industriously proclaimed and aggravated by such as are guilty or innocent of the same slips or *misconducts* in their own behaviour

Addison, *Spectator*

Let wisdom be by past *misconduct* learn'd

Thomson, *Castle of Indolence*, II 72

2 Mismanagement

In 1487 the act which founded the Court of Star Chamber was passed as a remedy for the evils of maintenance, the *misconduct* of sheriffs, and riots and unlawful assemblies.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p 302

misconduct (mis-kon'dukt'), *v t* [*< mis-1 + conduct, v*] 1 To conduct amiss, mismanage -2 With a reflexive pronoun, to misbehave

One of these was Trebonius, who had *misconducted* himself in Spain

Froude, *Caesar*, p 507

misconjecture (mis-kon-jek'tūr), *n* [*< mis-1 + conjecture*] A wrong conjecture or guess

I hope they will correct our *misconjectures*

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg Err*

misconjecture (mis-kon-jek'tūr), *v t*, and *t*, pret and pp *misconjectured*, ppr *misconjecturing* [*< mis-1 + conjecture, v*] To form a wrong conjecture

Many pressing and fawning persons do *misconjecture* of the humours of men in authority

Bacon, *Controversies of Church of Eng*

misconsecrate (mis-kon-sē-krāt'), *v t*; pret and pp *misconsecrated*, ppr *misconsecrating* [*< mis-1 + consecrate*] To consecrate improperly

The gust that tore their *misconsecrated* flags and sayles

Bp Hall, *Defeat of Cruelty*

misconsecration (mis-kon-sē-krā'shon), *n* [*< mis-1 + consecration*] Improper consecration

misconsequence (mis-kon-sē-kwens), *n* [*< mis-1 + consequence*] A wrong consequence or deduction

Satan and the profane world are very inventive of such shapes and colours as may make truth odious, drawing monstrous *misconsequences* out of it

Abp Leighton, Com on Peter, III 8.

misconster, *t t* An obsolete form of *misconstruct*

misconstruct (mis-kon-strukt'), *t t* [*< mis-1 + construct*] 1 To construct wrongly -2t. To misconstrue

misconstruction (mis-kon-struk'shon), *n* [*< mis-1 + construction* Cf *misconstrue*, *misconstrue*] The act of misconstruing, wrong interpretation, a mistaking of the true meaning

It pleased the king his master, very late

To strike at me, upon his *misconstruction*

Shak, *Levi*, II 2 124

He was not unaware of the *misconstruction* to which this representation was liable

Foley, *Simmons*, xx

misconstrue (mis-kon'strio), *t t*, pret and pp *misconstrued*, ppr *misconstruing* [Formerly also *misconster*, < *mis-1 + construe*.] To construe or interpret erroneously, take in a wrong sense, misjudge, misunderstand

Ah, Douglas, thou *misconstrued* his intent!

Greene, *James IV*, II

My reade divide,

And all my doubts *misconstrue*

Bp Corbet, *Distracted Puritane*

From its harmless gloe,

The wretch *misconstrued* villany

Scott *Rokby*, iv 21

=Syn. See *construe* and *translate*

misconstruer (mis-kon'strū-er), *n* One who misconstrues, one who makes a wrong interpretation

Which those *misconstruers* are faine to understand of the distinct notifications given to the angels

Bp Hall, *Cases of Conscience*, III 10

miscontent (mis-kon-tent'), *a* [*< OF* *mescontent*, *F* *mecontent*, not content, < *mes-* + *content*, content see *mis-2* and *content*!] Not content, or ill content, discontented

She was not *miscontented* that he seemed fittel to regard Jacob's welle

J. Udall, *On John IV*

miscontented (mis-kon-tent'ed), *a* [*< mis-1 + contented*] Discontented

Her highness [Queen Elizabeth] is not *miscontented* that either her own face or the said king's should be painted or portraited

Cecil Papers, in Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, I 281

miscontentment (mis-kon-tent'ment), *n* [*< mis-1 + contentment*] Discontent, dissatisfaction

I here no specialty of the Kinges Majesties *miscontentment*

Bp Gardner, *To Puget* (1640) (*Davies*.)

His eyes declaring *miscontentment*

Molay, *United Netherlands*, II 379

miscontinuance (mis-kon-tin'ū-ans), *n* [*< mis-1 + continuance*] In law (a) Continuance by an improper process (b) Discontinuance

mis copy (mis-kop'i), *v t*, pret and pp *mis copied*, ppr *mis copying* [*< mis-1 + copy, v*] To copy wrongly or inaccurately, imitate imperfectly or in a mistaken manner

It will be found that the latter has recklessly *mis copied*, has suppressed important words and phrases, and has even added words of his own

Westminster Rev, CXXVIII 218

mis copy (mis-kop'i), *n*, pl *mis copies* (-iz) [*< miscopy, v*] An error in copying

Some of these differences may be resolved into *misprints* or *mis copies*

R. Hodgson, *Proc Soc Psych Research*, III 305

mis cord (mis-kord'), *t t* [*< ME* *misorden*, < *OF* *misorder*, *mesorder*, < *me-* + *acorder*, agree see *mis-2* and *cord*?, *acord*] To be discordant

He [a heretic] was a man right experte in reasons, and sweete in his wordes and the workes *misorden*

Testament of Love, II

mis correct (mis-ko-rekt'), *v t* [*< mis-1 + correct*] To correct erroneously, alter wrongly in attempting to correct

He passed the first seven years of his life at Mantua, not seventeen as *mis corrects* his author *Dryden*

mis counsel (mis-koun'sel), *t t*, pret and pp *mis counselled* or *mis counsell'd*, ppr *mis counselling* or *mis counsell'ing* [*< ME* *misconcelen*, < *OF* *mesconcellier*, *mesconcellier*, counsel badly, < *mes-* + *concellier*, counsel see *mis-2* and *counsel*] To counsel or advise falsely

If any broyer or syster dyspayse or *mis counsel* or lye his broyer in presenc(e) of ye alderman and of his breyeryn

schal pay di li [wax] *Englisch Gülden* (E E I 8), p 87

Things *mis counselled* must needs mislead

Spenser, *Mother Hub Tale*, I 128

miscount (mis-kount'), *v* [*< ME* *miscounten*, < *OF* *mesconter*, *mesconter*, *mesconter*, *mescompter*, *miscount*, *F* *mecompter*, strike wrong

(said of a clock), < *mis-* + *count*, *count*: see *mis-* and *count*! I. *trans* 1 To count erroneously, mistake in counting.

In their computation they had mistaken and miscounted in their number an hundredth year.

Hall, *Hen VIII*, an 15

2 To account wrongly, misjudge or misconstrue

While my honest heat
Were all miscounted as malignant hate
Tennyson, *Princess*, iv

II. *intrans* To make a false reckoning

And if so be that he miscounteth,
To make in his answers a fallie

Greene, *Conf. Amant*, i

Thus do all men generally miscount in the days of their health

Sp. Patrick, *Divine Arithmetic*, p 6

miscount (mis-kount'), *n* [*< miscount*, *v*]

An erroneous counting or numbering
miscounting (mis-kuv'et-ing), *n* [*ME mis-*
counting, < *mis-* + *counting*] Wrongful cov-

eting.
She maketh folk compass and caste
To taken other folkis thyng,
Thorough robbery or myscounting
Rom of the Rose, l 190

miscreancy (mis'krē-an-si), *n* [*< OF miscre-*
ance (F. *mécraunce* = It. *miscredanza*), unbelief,
< *mescreant*, unbelieving see *miscreant*] Un-

belief; false faith, adherence to a false religion
But through this, and other their miscreancy,
They maken many a wrong chevance
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, May

miscreancy (mis'krē-an-si), *n* [*AS miscreance*
see *-cy*] 1† Same as *miscreancy*

The more usual causes of deprivation are murder, man
slaughter, heresy, *miscreancy*, atheism, simony
Ayliffe, *Parergon*

2 The state of being a miscreant, turpitude
Does the audacity of man present us with such another
'instance of peifidous miscreancy?
De Quincey, *Lectures*, II

miscreant (mis'krē-ant), *a* and *n* [*< ME mis-*
creant, *miscreant*, < *OF mescreant*, F. *mécra-*
ment (= It. *miscredente*), misbelieving, unbelieving,
< *mes-* + *creant*, believing see *mis-* and *creant*!]
I. *a* 1† Misbelieving, unbelieving,
infidel

Al miscreant palmyra, al false lowes, al false heretikes,
and al seditious solamikes *Sir T. More*, *Works*, p 774

2. Vile, detestable
For men like these on earth he shall not find
In all the miscreant race of human kind
Pope, *Odyssey*, xvii 607

II. *n* 1† An unbeliever, a misbeliever

Robert dyd many notable acts
at the wynnynge of the citye of Acon vpon the myscerantes & Turken
Rob of Brunne, p 102, note

That miscreantes whilom gan honoure,
As for their goddis thaim deyling
Rom. of Partenay (E. L. T. S.), Int., l 52

The emperor's generosity to the miscreants was inter-
preted as treason to the Christian cause.

Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, lviii

2 A vile wretch, a scoundrel, a detestable
villain.

Thou art a traitor and a miscreant
Shak, *Rich II*, i. l 1 89

miscreate (mis-krē-āt'), *a* [*< mis-* + *create*,
a] Formed unnaturally or illegitimately; de-
formed, monstrous, spurious

Or nicely change your understanding soul
With opening titles miscreate, whose right
Suits not in native colours with the truth
Shak, *Hen V*, i. 2. 10

miscreated (mis-krē-āt'), *a* [*< mis-* + *cre-*
ated] Same as *miscreate*

For nothing might abash the villain hold,
Ne mortall steale emperet his miscreated mould
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II vii 42

What art thou, execrable shape!
That darest though grim and terrible advance
Thy miscreated front
Milton, *P. L.*, II 683

miscreation (mis-krē-ā'shon), *n* [*< mis-* + *cre-*
ation] A faulty or unnatural making or
creation

Cities peopled with savages and imps of our own mis-
creation
Kingsley, *Life*, II 277

miscreative (mis-krē-ā'tiv), *a* [*< mis-* + *cre-*
ative] Tending to wrong creation, that creates
amiss *Shelley*

miscredent (mis-krē'dent), *n* [*< mis-* + *cre-*
dent (after the older *miscreant*, *q. v.*)] An
unbeliever, an infidel; a miscreant

Your sermon to vs of a dungeon appointed for offenders
and miscredents
Stanhurst, in *Hollished a Descrip. of Ireland*, iv

miscredit (mis-kred'it), *v t* [*< mis-* + *credit*]
To give no credit or belief to, disbelieve.

The miscredited Twelve hasten back to the château for
an answer in writing *Carlyle*, *French Rev.*, I vii. 7

miscredulity (mis-krē-dū'lj-ti), *n* [*< mis-* + *cre-*
dulity] Misdirected credulity; belief or
credulity erroneously directed, or resting on a
wrong object

We cannot but justly tax the miscredulity of those who
will rather trust to the church than to the Scripture
By Hall, *Select Thoughts*, § 6.

miscreed (mis-krēd'), *n* [*< mis-* + *creed*] An
erroneous or false creed [Rare.]

Why then should man, teasing the world for grace,
Spoil his salvation for a false miscreed?
Keats, *Posthumous Poems*, *Sonnets*, xiv

miscrop (mis-krop'), *n* [*< mis-* + *crop*] Fail-
ure of a crop, scantiness in a harvest
miscue (mis-kū'), *n* [*< mis-* + *cue*!] In bil-
iards, an accidental slip of the cue at the mo-
ment of making a stroke, causing the tip to
glance off the ball instead of striking it fairly
as intended

misdate (mis-dāt'), *n* [*< mis-* + *date*! , *n*] A
wrong date

misdate (mis-dāt'), *v t*, pret and pp *misdated*,
ppr *misdating* [*< mis-* + *date*! , *v*] To date
erroneously, give a false or wrong date to

In hoary youth Methusalems may die,
O how misdated on their flattering tombs!
Young, *Night Thoughts*, v 777

misdaub (mis-dāb'), *v t* [*< mis-* + *daub*] 'To
daub unskilfully, spoil by daubing [Rare.]

Misdaubed with some untempered and lately laid mor-
tar
By Hall, *To a Worthy Knight*

misdeal (mis-dēl'), *n* [*< mis-* + *deal*! , *n*] In
card-playing, a wrong deal; a deal in which
the players do not all receive the proper num-
ber of cards or the cards in proper order

misdeal (mis-dēl'), *v*, pret and pp *misdealt*,
ppr *misdealing* [*< mis-* + *deal*! , *v*] I. *in-*
trans 1 To deal or act wrongly or falsely,
misconduct one's self — 2 In *card-playing*, to
make an incorrect distribution of the cards

Fie on you, all the Honors in your flat,
Countship, Householdship—how have you misdealt!
Browning, *Ring and Book*, I 164

II. *trans* To deal or divide improperly, make
a wrong deal of, as of the cards in *card-playing*

misdecision (mis-dē-si-zh'on), *n* [*< mis-* + *de-*
cision] 1 The act of deciding wrongly

The danger of deception and consequent misdecision on
the part of the judge *Bentham*

2 A wrong or erroneous decision

The judge paid a penalty for his misdecision.

misdeed (mis-dēd'), *n* [*< ME misdeede*, < *AS*
misdēd (= *OS misdād* = *OFries misdād* = *D*
misdaud = *MLG misdāt* = *OHG misvāt*, *mis-*
vāt, *MHG misvāt*, G. *misvāt* = *Sw misdād*
= *Dan misdaud* = *Goth. misdādēts*), a wrong
act, misdeed, < *mis-* + *dēd*, deed see *mis-* and
dēd. *Misdeed* is the oldest existing noun with
the prefix *mis-* Cf. *misdo*] An evil or mis-
chievous deed, a reprehensible or wicked ac-
tion

By my grote misdeede here hym alayn haue I
Rom. of Partenay (E. L. T. S.), l 298.

I am clear from this misdeed of Edward's
Shak, *3 Hen. VI*, iii. 3. 183.

= *Syn.* See list under *misdeemeanor*
misdeem (mis-dēm'), *v t* [*< ME misdeem* (= *Iscl*
misdeema), < *mis-* + *deem*!] To judge
erroneously, misjudge, mistake in judging

We're unchangeable in will,
And of a wit that nothing could misdeem.
Sir J. Davies, *Immortality*, viii.

A Stripling's graces blow
Fade and are shed, that from their timely fall
(*Misdeem* it not a cankerous change) may grow
Rich mellow bearings, that for thanks shall call
Wordsworth, *Sonnets*, II. 26.

misdeemean (mis-dē-mēn'), *v* [*< OF *mes-*
de-mener, < *mes-* + *demener*, refl., conduct (oneself)
see *mis-* and *demer*!] I. *trans* To behave
(one's self) ill; conduct (one's self) improperly

You, that best should teach us,
Have misdeemean'd yourself
Shak, *Hen. VIII*, v. 3. 14

II. *intrans* To misbehave
But when our neighbours mis-deemean,
Our censures are exceeding keen
C. Smart, tr. of *Phædrus*, p 149

misdeemeanant (mis-dē-mē-nant), *n* [*< OF*
**mesde-menant*, ppr of **mesde-mener*, misde-
mean see *mis-* and *de-meanant*] One who
commits a misdeemeanor, a person guilty of a
potty crime

Misdeemeanants who have money in their pockets may
be seen in many of our prisons. *Sydney Smith*.

It [Canada] was no penal colony, they were no set of
political convicts or social misdeemeanants sent out to be
gotten rid of by the home government.

Amer Jour Philol, VII. 146.

misdeemeanor, misdeemeanour (mis-dē-mē-
nor), *n* [Formerly also *misdeemeanure*, and
improp. *misdeemeanor*, < *mis-* + *demeanor*: see
misdeemean.] 1. Ill behavior, evil conduct;
fault

God takes a particular notice of our personal misde-
meanors *South*, *Works*, IX. xii.

2 In law, an offense of a less grave nature than
an indictable felony See *crime* and *felony*.

A crime or misdeemeanor is an act committed, or omit-
ted in violation of a public law either forbidding or com-
manding it *Blackstone*, *Com*, IV. i

3† Mismanagement; mistake in management
or treatment

Some natural fault in the soil, or misdeemeanure of the
owners *Seasonable Sermon*, p 25 (1844) (*Latham*)

= *Syn.* 1 Misdeed, misconduct, misbehavior, trespass,
transgression, misdoing — 2 See *crime* and *offense*

misdepart (mis-dē-pārt'), *v t* [*ME misde-*
parten, < *mis-* + *depart*] To part or distrib-
ute unequally

He misdeparteth riches temporal
Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, l. 9

misderive (mis-dē-riv'), *v t*; pret and pp *mis-*
derived, ppr *misderiving* [*< mis-* + *derivo*]
1† To divert from the proper course, mislead,
misdirect

Misderiving the well meant devotions of charitable and
pious souls into a wrong channel
By Hall, *Cases of Conscience*, III. 7

2 To err in deriving as, to misderive a word

misdescribe (mis-dē-skrīb'), *v t*, pret and pp
misdescribed, ppr *misdescribing* [*< mis-* + *de-*
scribe] To describe falsely or erroneously

misdescription (mis-dē-skrīb'shon), *n* [*< mis-* +
description] Erroneous description, faulty
or fraudulent description as, *misdescription* of
goods by an importer

I recently set myself the task of classifying them into
the four classes of successful, partially successful, mis-
descriptions, and failures
Proc Soc Psych Research, III. 427

misdesert (mis-dē-zért'), *n* [*< mis-* + *desert*!]
Ill desert

My haplesse case
Is not occasion'd through my misdesert,
But through misfortune *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, VI. i. 12.

misdevotion (mis-dē-vō'shon), *n* [*< mis-* + *de-*
votion] Misdirected devotion, mistaken
piety

A place where misdevotion frames
A thousand prayers to saints whose very names
The church knew not, heav'n knows not yet. *Donne*

misdiet (mis-dī'et), *n* [*< mis-* + *diet*! , *n*]
Improper diet or food

A dry dropale through his flesh did flow,
Which by misdiet daily greater grew
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. iv. 23

misdiet (mis-dī'et), *v t* [*< mis-* + *diet*! , *v.*]
To eat improper or injurious food, diet irregu-
larly or improperly

Certainly this great body by mis dieting and willfull dis-
order contracted these aphtual diseases
By Hall, *Balm of Gilead*

misdieter (mis-dī'e-tēr), *n* One who misdiets
If, consorting with misdieters, he bathes himself in the
muddy streames of their luxury and ryot, he is in the very
next suburbs of death if self.

Optick Glass of Humours (1639) (*Nares*)

misdight (mis-dīt'), *a* [*< mis-* + *dight*.] Badly
dressed.

Despis'd nature suit them once aright,
Their bodie to their coate, both now mis dight
By Hall, *Satires*, III. 7

misdirect (mis-dī-rekt'), *v t* [*< mis-* + *direct*]
To direct wrongly (a) To give erroneous information
or instruction to (b) To give a wrong course or direction
to (c) To write an incorrect address upon as, to misdi-
rect a letter

misdirection (mis-dī-rek'shon), *n* [*< mis-* + *di-*
rection] The act of misdirecting, or the state
of being misdirected, wrong direction, an er-
roneous indication, guidance, or instruction
as, the *misdirection* of a letter; a judge's *misdi-*
rections to the jury

Through ignorance or misdirection it may limit or en-
feeble the animal or being that misguides it.

E. H. Clarke, *Six in Education*, p. 26.

Egoists would regard this as chimerical and impossible,
or, if possible, a plain misdirection of efforts.

H. Sadgwick, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 204

misdisposition (mis-dis-pō-zish'on), *n* [*< mis-* +
disposition] Bad disposition

Besides supernatural delusions, there is a deceit of the
sight, whether through the indisposition of the organ or
the distance of the object, or the misdisposition of the
medium *By Hall*, *The Deceit of Appearance*.

misdistinguish (mis-dis-tin-gwish), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + distinguish*] To distinguish wrongly or erroneously; make false distinctions

If we imagine a difference where there is none, because we distinguish where we should not, it may not be denied that we *misdistinguish*.
Hooker, Colloq. Polity, III, § 3.

misdivide (mis-di-vid'), *v. t.*; pret and pp *misdivided*, ppr *misdividing*. [*< mis-1 + divide*] To divide wrongly

misdivision (mis-di-vizh'on), *n.* [*< mis-1 + division*] A wrong or faulty division

misdo (mis-dō'), *v.*, pret *misduh*, pp *misdone*, ppr *misdoing*. [*< ME misdon, < AS misdōn (= OFries. misdūa = D misdoen = MLG misdōn = OHG missatun, missiduan, MHG missetun)*], act wrongly, offend, *< mis- + dōn*, do see *mis-1* and *dōl* 1. *trans* 1† To do wrong to; treat badly. *Chaucer*.—2 To do or perform amiss *Frigo, soule shal soule quyte and synne to synne wende, And at that man hath mydo I man, wyl amende*
Piers Plowman (B), xviii, 330

II. intrans To act amiss, err in action or conduct

If I have *misdone*,
As I have wrong'd indeed both you and yours
Greene, James IV, v

Not wilfully *misdoing*, but unaware
Misdo
Milton, P. R., I, 225

misdoer (mis-dō'er), *n.* [*< ME misdoere, < misdo + -er*] One who misdoes or does wrong; one who commits a fault or crime, an evil-doer

[They] compel all men to follow them, strengthening their kingdom with the multitude of all *misdoers*
Wyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc.), p. 115

Were they not contained in duty with a fear of law, which inflicteth sharp punishments to *misdoers*, no man should enjoy anything
Spenser, State of Ireland

misdoing (mis-dō'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *misdo*, *v.*] A wrong done, a fault or crime, an offense

Pandolph, a lawier and Durant, a templer, comming unto King John, exhorted him to reforme his *misdoings*
Hokinshead, King John, an. 1211

misdoom (mis-dōm'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + doom* Cf *misdeem*] To misjudge

Know, there shall Iudgement come,
To doom them right who Others, rash, *misdoom*
Job Triumphant (tr. by Sylvester), II, 287

misdoubt (mis-dout'), *v.* [*< mis-1 + doubt* 1, *v.*] *I trans* 1 To suspect, regard with suspicion [Now colloq.]

That which was costly he feared was not dainty, and, though the invention were delicate, he *misdoubted* the making
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III

We put him in charge of a woman who said she'd take care of him, but I *misdoubted* her
C. F. Woolson, Anne, p. 371

2 To think, have a suspicion or inkling of
We *misdoubted* that they would be slain by the way
Hakluyt's Voyages, I, 70

II. intrans To entertain doubt, have a suspicion

Misdoubting much, and fearful of the event
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, I, 116

I *misdoubt* much if you do not begin to forswear England
The Century, XXVI, 822

misdoubt (mis-dout'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + doubt* 1] 1 Unnecessary or unworthy doubt, irresolution, hesitation

Now, York, or never, steel thy fearful thoughts,
And change *misdoubt* to resolution
Shak., 2 Hen VI, III, 1, 332

2† Suspicion, as of crime or danger
He cannot so precisely weed this land
As his *misdoubts* present occasion
Shak., 2 Hen IV, IV, 1, 206

Use not
So hard a language, your *misdoubt* is causeless
Ford, Broken Heart, v, 1

misdoubtful (mis-dout'ful), *a.* [*< misdoubt + -ful*] Misgiving; mistrusting, suspicious
She ran to east in her *misdoubtful* minde
A thousand fears
Spenser, F. Q., V, vi, 3.

misdraw (mis-drā'), *v.*, pret *misdraw*, pp *misdrawn*, ppr *misdrawing* [*< ME misdrawen, < mis-1 + draw*]. *I. trans.* To draw or draft badly

The practical arguments and the legal disquisitions in America are often like those of trustees carrying out a *misdrawn* will
Bagehot, Eng. Const. (Boston ed.), p. 236

There were also 40 diagrams, . . . all *misdrawn*
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III, 427

II. intrans To fall apart
misdrawing (mis-drā'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *misdraw*, *v.*] Distraction, falling apart

For the realme ne sholde not seme bifall, yif there were a yok of *misdrawynges* in diverse parties
Chaucer, Boethius, III, prose 12.

misdread (mis-dred'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + dread*]. To regard with dread or foreboding
misdread (mis-dred'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + dread*] Dread of evil; foreboding.

The passions of the mind
That have their first conception by *misdread*,
Have after nourishment and life by care
Shak. Pericles, I, 2, 12.

misel (miz, F. pron. mēz), *n.* [*< ME *miser, < OF. miser, a putting, setting, laying out, expense, judgment, tax, etc., F. miser, a putting, setting, dress, etc., < ML. misa (also misa, after OF. misa), a laying out, expense, fem. of miserus (> F. miser), pp. of mittere (> F. mettre), send, put* see *mission*] 1 Outlay, disbursement, expenditure
Hence, in *Eng. law* (a) A gift of cattle produce or money made to a superior as a commutation, or to secure immunity from taxes, fines, and other impositions, thus formerly, in Wales, an honorary gift of the people to a new king or prince of Wales, also, a tribute paid in the county palatine of Chester in England at the change of the owner of the caldrom. The phrase *the misel* was often used to designate the revenue thus accruing to the crown or lord (b) Any payment made to secure a liberty or immunity, tax or tollage

Unnecessary impositions by way of excise, loans, *mises*, weekly and monthly assessments
British Bullman, 1048 (Harl. Misc., VII, 628) (Davies)

2 In common-law procedure, in a writ of right, a traverse by which both parties put the cause directly upon the question as to which had the better right. A traverse upon some collateral point in a writ of right was called an *assise*, as in other actions

A court which may try the *misel* joined upon a writ of right
W. Nelson, Lex Manerlorum (1720), p. 36 (Encyc. Diet.)

I think there can be no doubt that, upon the *misel* joined on the *misel* right, every affirmative matter going to the right and title of the demandant, the want of which might have been pleaded in bar of this action (as contradistinction from matter in abatement), is necessarily put in issue
Lee, J., in 10 Gratt. (Va.), 355

3 Arbitration, or a settlement or agreement reached by arbitration. See phrases below—*Mise of Amiens*, the decision in favor of Henry III of England rendered on January 29d, 1264, by Louis IX of France, to whom the difficulties between Henry and certain of his rebellious barons had been referred for arbitration. *Mise of Lewes*, the compact agreement, or compromise by which, in May, 1264, the difficulties existing between Henry III of England and his rebellious barons were settled

The "*Mise of Lewes*," the capitulation which secured the safety of the king, contained seven articles
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 177

misel², *n.* See *misel*¹
miselaset (mis-ēz'), *n.* [*< ME miselaise, myselaise, miselaise, miselase, < OF. *miselaise, miselaise, F. miselaise, discomfort, < mis- + elaise, elaise, ease* see *mis-2* and *elaise* Cf *malaise, disease*] Discomfort, trouble

And so endured the kynge in grette *myse* for love of Ygerne, and at last he complaynd hym self to twyne that he miȝt be trusted of grette angwysshe
Morte d'Arthur (E. E. T. S.), I, 64

So that he moste for *myse* awei at the ende
Robert of Gloucester, p. 34

miselased (mis-ēz'ed), *a.* [*< ME miselased, < miselase + -ed* 2] Having discomfort or trouble

Thanne is *misel* orde, as seith the philosophre, a vtrtu by which the corage of man is stilled by the myse of hym that is *myseled*
Chaucer, Parson's Tale

miselasy (mis-ēz'i), *a.* [*< ME miselasy, < miselase + -y* 1] Uneasy, uncomfortable

Standyng is me beste, vnoth male I ligge for pure *miselase* sorowe
Testament of Love, I

miselation (mis-ē-dish'on), *n.* [*< mis-1 + elation*] A wrong editing, an erroneous edition
A *misel* edition of the Vulgate, which perverts the sense, by making a wrong stop in the sentence
By Hall, Cases of Conscience, III, 10

miseducation (mis-ēd-ū-kā'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + education*] Wrong, hurtful, or imperfect education
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 81

mise en scène (mēz on san), [*F. mise, a putting, setting, en, in, on, scene, stage* see *misel*¹, *en*¹, *scene*] The entire scenery, properties, and detail of an acted play, hence, the surroundings of any event

mise-money (miz'mun'i), *n.* Money given by way of *mise*

misemploy (mis-em-ploi'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + employ*] To employ wrongly or uselessly; make a bad, ineffective, or purposeless use of as, to *misemploy* one's means or opportunities

He did so much as he could do no more, all which hath been *misemployed* and abused by themselves
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 369

misemployment (mis-em-ploi'ment), *n.* [*< misemploy + -ment*] Ill or useless employment, misapplication, misuse as, the *misemployment* of time or money

This year also he made proclamation to redress the *misemployment* of lands or goods given to charitable uses.
Baker, King James, an. 1622.

misent, *n.* An obsolete form of *mizzen*
misenite (mis'en-īt), *n.* [*< Miseno (see def) + -ite* 2] In *mineral*, a hydrous sulphate of potassium found in white silky fibers in a hot tufa cavern near Miseno, Italy

misenroll, **misenrol** (mis-en-rol'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + enroll*] To enter or enroll by mistake, enroll erroneously

I should thee *misenroule*
Davies, Muses Sacrifice, p. 64 (Davies)

misenter (mis-en'ter), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + enter* 1] To enter erroneously or by mistake as, to *misenter* items in an account

misentreat (mis-en-trēt'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + entreat*] To maltreat, abuse, treat badly
Hal-hell

misentry (mis-en'tri), *n.*, pl. *misentries* (-triz) [*< mis-1 + entry*] An erroneous entry or charge, as in an account

misepiscopist (mis-ē-pis'kō-pist), *n.* [*< (Gr. misos, hate, + episkopos, bishop, + -ist)*] A hater of bishops or of prelacy

Those *misepiscopists* envied and denied that honour to this or any other Bishops
By Gauden, 1 case of the Church, p. 640 (Davies)

miser¹ (mī'zer), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *mizer* (and *misard*), *< ME *miser, miser, < OF. *miser = Sp. misero = Pg. It misero, wretched, avicious, < L. miseri, wretched, unfortunate, unhappy, miserable, sick, ill, bad, worthless, etc., cf Gr. misos, hated. Hence also F. miserable, misery, etc., commiserate, misel, etc.* For the sense 2, cf *miserable, a, 5*] *I. n.* 1† A miserable person, one who is wretched or unhappy

Vouchsafe to stay your steed for humble *miser* sake
Spenser, F. Q., II, I, 8

I wish that it may not prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune to have met with such a *miser* as I am
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II

2 An extremely avaricious person, one who hoards money, a niggard, one who in wealth conducts himself as one afflicted with poverty

Rich honestly dwells like a *miser*, sh. in a poor house
Shak., As you like it, v, 4, 68

'Tis strange the *miser* should his care employ
To gain those riches he can ne'er enjoy
Pope, Moral Essays, IV, 1

Miser's gallon, a very small measure, probably a gill
Her ordinance are gallons, pottles, quarts, pints, and the *miser's* gallon
John Taylor, Works (1630) (Nares)

II. a Characteristic of a miser [Rare]

Still o'er them seems my memory wakes,
And fondly broods with *miser* care!
Burns, To Mary in Heaven

miser¹ (mī'zer), *v. t.* [*< misel*¹ *n.*] To gather or keep like a miser, keep with jealous care, hoard with up

miser², **mizer** (mī'zer), *n.* [Origin uncertain, said to be so called as used to "miser up" or collect the earth through which it bore, *< misel*¹, *v.* Otherwise thought to be connected with *G. misel, a chisel*] An iron cylinder with an opening in the side and a cutting lip, attached to the lower end of a boring-tool, used in the process of sinking wells in water-bearing strata. The bottom is conical, with a valved opening through which the earth can pass upward. In the so called "pot-miser" used in paddy clay there is no valve, but the soil is forced upward by a worm on the outside of the pot, which is conical in form, and over whose edge it falls as the instrument works its way downward

miser² (mī'zer), *v. t.* [Also *mizer*, *< misel*², *n.*] To collect in the interior of the boring-tool called a miser used with up

miserable (miz'ə-rā-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*< (F. misérable, F. miserable = Sp. miserable = Pg. miseravel = It. miserabile, < L. miserabilis, pitiable, < miseri, pity, < miseri, wretched* see *miser*¹)] *I. a.* 1 Unhappy, wretched, hapless

He should fear more the hurt that may be done him by a poor widow or a *miserable* man, than by the greatest gentleman of them all
Lutimer, 14th Sermon bef. Edw. VI, 1549

What's more *miserable* than discontent?
Shak., 2 Hen VI, III, 1, 201

Fallen cherub, to be weak is *miserable*
Doing or suffering
Milton, P. L., I, 157

2 Causing or attended by suffering or unhappiness, distressing, doleful as, a *miserable* lot or condition, *miserable* weather

O gross and *miserable* ignorance
Shak., 2 Hen VI, IV, 2, 178

Being even as taking leave of this *miserable* world God did direct him to the great way or Castragan
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I, 41

3 Manifesting misery, indicative of want or suffering; shocking; pitiable as, a *miserable* hut, to be covered with *miserable* rags; *miserable* looks — 4 Of wretched character or quality, without value or merit, very poor; mean; worthless as, a *miserable* soil, a *miserable* performer or performance, a *miserable* subterfuge

Miserable comforters are ye all Job xvi. 2

It was *miserable* economy indeed, to grudge a reward of a few thousands to one who had made the State richer by millions Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiii

5 Covetous, miserly, niggardly [Obsolete or Scotch]

The liberal hearted man is, by the opinion of the prodigal, *miserable*, and by the judgment of the *miserable*, lavish Hooker

Which the king thankfully receiving, noting his *miserable* nature, and that his gift rather did proceed from hope of gain than good will

Panquet's Jest, etc (1604) (Nares)

Our language, by a peculiar significance of dialect, calls the covetous man the *miserable* man South, Works VIII vi

6† Compassionate, merciful, commiserating [Rare]

My son 's in gaol, and outstap [unless] the king be *miserable*, he's like to totter Heywood, King Edward IV (Plays, 172, reprint, 1874)

—Syn 1 Distressed, forlorn, disconsolate, afflicted, pitiable See affliction

II, n An unfortunate, unhappy creature, a wretch

"Tis a cruel journey to send a few *miserables*

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 36

miserableness (miz'-e-ra-bl-n-s), n 1 The state or quality of being miserable, misery, wretchedness — 2† Miserliness, niggardliness

Miserableness

Hath brought in distress

Skelton, Why Com' ye not to Court?

miserably (miz'-e-ra-bli), adv In a miserable manner, calamitously, pitifully, deplorably, very poorly or meanly, wretchedly

He will *miserably* destroy those wicked men

Mat. xxi. 41

Many men were lifted up [by a tempest in the harbor of Domingo] and carried in the air many howl shots, some being thereby *miserably* bruised

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 310

Where you shall be so *miserably* entertained

Sir P. Sidney

The younger clerks were *miserably* paid

Macaulay, Lord (live)

miseration (miz'-e-ra-shun), n [= F *miseration* = Sp *miseración* = Pg *miseracão* = It *miserazione*, < L *miseratio* (n-), compassion, < *miserari*, pp *miseratus*, pity see *miserable*] Commiseration, pity

God of his *miseration*

Send better reformation

Skelton, Why Com' ye not to Court?

Misereatur (miz'-e-ra-ter), n [So called because beginning with the words "Misereatur vestri omnipotens Deus" ("Almighty God have mercy upon you") L *miseretur*, 3d pers sing pres. subj of *misereri*, pity see *miserere*] In the Roman Catholic and other Latin liturgies, the first part of the public form of absolution, following the Confiteor in the mass. It is also used at prime and complin, and, with the singular pronoun (*tui*), in sacramental absolution

miserect (miz'-e-rect'), v t [*mis-* + *erect*] To erect wrongly, erect with a wrong object

Cause those *miserect* altars to be beaten down to the ground

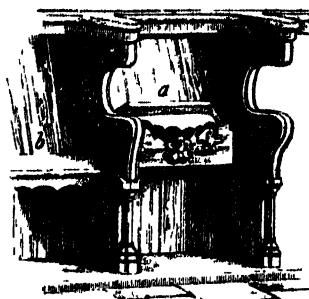
Sp. Hall, Hard Texts, Amos iii. 15

miserere (miz'-e-rē), n [So called because beginning with the words "Misereatur vestri omnipotens Deus" ("Almighty God have mercy upon you") L *miserere*, 2d pers sing impv of *misereri*, pity, < *miseri*, wretched see *miseri*] 1 The 51st Psalm (50th in the Vulgate and Douay versions) so called from its first word. In the liturgies of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches it is used in the communion of the sick, the burial service, and on other like occasions. Hence — (a) The service of which the *miserere* forms a part. (b) A musical setting of this psalm. The most celebrated example is the *Miserere* of Allegri, written about 1635, which forms a part of the Tenebrae service sung in Holy Week at the Sistine Chapel in Rome. In the rendering of this *miserere* so much of art, skill, and striking surroundings combine as to give it a unique effectiveness as a specimen of sacred music. (c) Any sacred musical composition of a penitential character. (d) A lamentation

No more ay mees and *misereres*, Tranio

Flexner, Tamer Tamed, iii. 3.

2 A hinged seat in a church stall, made to turn up, and bearing on its under side a bracket capable of affording some support to one who, in standing, leans against it. The under side of the seat, in medieval and Renaissance examples, is usually



Misericorde, from All Souls College Oxford
a, misericorde turned back showing carving, b, seat let down
ornamentally carved often with grotesques or caricatures
Also called *misericordia*, *misericorde*, *misericord* See stall
We are still sitting here in this *Misericorde*
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 1

Misericorde day, Ash Wednesday See Glossary — **Misericorde week**, the first week in Lent See Glossary
miseri-corde, **miseri-cord** (miz'-e-ri-kórd'), n [*mis-* + *corde*, < OF *miseri-corde*, mercy, pity, also a dagger so called, F *miseri-corde* = Sp Pg It *miseri-cordia*, < L *miseri-cordia*, mercy, < *miserere*, tender-hearted, pitiful, merciful, < *miserere*, pity, + *cor* (cord-) = E heart see *miseri* and *cord*] 1 Merciful disposition, forgiving pity or kindness [Obsolete or archaic]

Now shal ye understonde that the releevynge of avarice is *miseri-corde* and pitee largely taken

Chaucer, Parson's Tale

Misericorde and Justice both disdain them

Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, iii. 50

2 A dagger used by a knight to put a wounded man out of his misery (to give the coup de grace). Against the complete armor of the knight the weapon would have no effect, except in the case of a fallen enemy, the joints of whose armor might be found and penetrated

The long sword with cross-guard and the short dagger or *miseri-corde* were now [1410] in fashion

Encyc. Brit., ii. 556

3 Same as *miserere*, 2

The *miseri-cordes*, or hinged seats, are decorated with very interesting carved subjects, three on each

The Academy, No. 1890, p. 364

miserliness (miz'-er-li-n-s), n The state or quality of being a miser or of miserly disposition or habits, avariciousness, niggardliness, penuriousness

miserly (miz'-er-li), a [*mis-* + *erly*] Like a miser, penurious, sordid, niggardly; parsimonious as, a *miserly* person, or a person of *miserly* habits —Syn. *Parsimonious*, *Niggardly*, etc See *penurious*

miser-roll (miz'-röl), n An official account or record in the exchequer of *miser*-moneys

misery (miz'-e-ri), n, pl *miseries* (-riz) [*mis-* + *erie*, < OF *miserie*, *miserie*, F. *miseri* = Sp Pg It *miseria*, < L *miseria*, wretchedness, < *miseri*, wretched see *miseri*] 1. A state of grievous affliction or unhappiness, mental or physical suffering, wretchedness

His soul was grieved for the *misery* of Israel

Judges x. 16.

2 Any afflictive or depressed condition, want of the means of livelihood, destitution as, the burning of the factory caused much *misery* among the poor

In Naples *misery* laughs and sings, and plays the Pandean pipes, and enjoys itself

T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Peth, p. 133.

3 A seated pain or ache, an acute local ailment as, to have a *misery* in the teeth, or a *misery* in the side or back [Prov Eng and U S]

Mrs. Johns talked about her husband, "and a *misery* and how he felt it a comin' on nigh on

M. N. Murfree, The Atlantic, xli. 577

4. That which makes miserable; a cause or source of affliction; misfortune, calamity: generally in the plural

Weep and howl for your *miseries* that shall come upon you

Jas. v. 1

I will not wish ye half my *miseries*

Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1. 108.

Bent are they less with time than *miseries*

W. Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 4

5 Miserliness; penuriousness. [Obsolete or Scotch]

But Brutus, skorning this *misery* and niggardliness [that of Octavius Caesar], gave unto every band a number of weather to sacrifice, and fifty silver Drachmas to every souldier

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1071.

—Syn. *Affliction*, *Grief*, *Sorrow*, etc See *affliction*.

miset, n. See *miset*

misesteem (mis-es-tēm'), n [*mis-* + *esteem*] Lack of esteem, disrespect.

misestimate (mis-es-ti-mät'), v t, pret and pp *misestimated*, ppr *misestimating* [*mis-* + *estimate*] To estimate erroneously J. S. Mill, Logic, VI. viii. § 2

misexpenset (mis-eks-pens'), n [*mis-* + *expense*] Foolish expenditure

O wretched end of idle vanity, Of *misexpenset* and prodigality

The Beggar's Ape (c. 1607). (Nares)

misexpound (mis-eks-pound'), v t [*mis-* + *expound*] To expound erroneously Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6

misexpression (mis-eks-presh'on), n [*mis-* + *expression*] Wrong or improper expression

Barter

misfait, n [ME, < OF *mesfait*, *mesfaste*, *misdeed*, *misfap*, < *mesfaire*, misdo, do harm, < *mes* + *faire*, do see *mis*-2 and *fait*, *feat*, n] *Misfap*, misfortune

"I have wonder of the," quod I, "that witty art holden, Why thou ne switest man and his make that no *misfait* hem folwe"

Piers Plowman (B), xl. 286

misfaith (mis-fäth'), n [*mis-* + *faith*] Lack of faith or trust, distrust Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien

misfall (mis-fäl'), v t [*mis-* + *fall*] To fall out unluckily

Though the ones on a tyme *misfalle*

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1630

misfare (miz-fär'), v t [*mis-* + *fare*, < AS *misfaran*, go wrong, go astray, fare ill (= OF *misfara*, do wrong, = Icel *misfara*, go amiss, be lost), < *mis* + *fare*, go, fare see *mis*-1 and *fare*] To fare ill, go wrong or do wrong, be unfortunate

This fader and al his folk so *misfaren* hadde, That alle here lyes in a stonde hadde be lore

William of Palerne (F. E. T. S.), l. 1359

Sigh this thyng how it *misfared*

Gower, Conf. Amant, v

misfare (miz-fär'), n [*mis-* + *fare* (= Icel *misfari*), from the verb] Ill fare, misfortune

Jesu' the son of David calde Thou haue mercy!

Alas! I crye he heris me noght, He has no ruth of my *misfare*

York Plays, p. 211

Great comfort in her sad *misfare*

Was Amoret, companion of her care

Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 30

misfaring (mis-fär'ing), n [Verbal n of *misfare*, v] 1 Misfortune — 2 Evil-doing

For all the rest do most-what fare amis, And yet their owne *misfaring* will not see

Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 758

misfashion (mis-fash'on), v t [*mis-* + *fashion*] To fashion or form wrongly Hale-will, On Providence

misfatet, n [*mis-* + *fate*] Ill fate or luck; misfortune

Through their own *mis fate* in hauling none, Or hauling Vertues, not to haue them known

Panaretus (tr. by Sylvester).

misfeasance (mis-fē-zans), n. [Formerly also *misfeasance*, < OF *mesfeasance*, wrong, trespass, < *mesfaisant*, doing wrong see *misfeasant* Cf *malfeasance*] In law (a) A trespass, a wrong done (b) In modern use, more specifically, the misuse of power, misbehavior in office, the wrongful and injurious exercise of lawful authority, as distinguished from *malfeasance* and *nonfeasance*. This word is often carelessly used in the sense of *malfeasance*

misfeasant (mis-fē-zant), n. [*mis-* + *faisant*, ppr of *mesfaire*, *mesferi* (F. *mesfaire*), do harm, < *mes* + *faire*, < L. *facere*, do see *mis*-2 and *fact*, and cf. *damage-feasant*] In law, a trespasser; a misfeasor

misfeasor, **misfeasor** (mis-fē-zor), n. [*mis-* + *feasor*, *mesfeasor*, < *mesfaire*, misdo see *misfeasant*] One who is guilty of misfeasance.

misfeat, *n.* [Also *misfeist*; < OF. *mesfais*, an ill deed, < *mesfaire*, do wrong, see *misfeasant*, *mis-3*, and *feat*¹] Ill deed; wrong. *Hallswell*.

misfeasance, *n.* An obsolete form of *misfeasance*.

misfeasor, *n.* See *misfeasor*.

misfeign (mis-fān'), *v. t.* and *i.* < *mis-1* + *feign*. To feign with an evil design.

For so *misfeigning* her true knight to be
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I III. 40.

misfire (mis-fir'), *n.* < *mis-1* + *fire*. A failure in firing, as of a gun or cannon.

In case of *misfire* through no fault of the shooter, another bird shall be allowed
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 396.

misfit (mis-fit'), *v. t.*, pret. and pp *misfitted*, ppr *misfitting* < *mis-1* + *fit*², *v. i.* 1 To make, as a garment, etc., of a wrong size.—2 To supply with something that does not fit or is not suitable.

misfit (mis-fit'), *n.* < *mis-1* + *fit*², *n.* A wrong or bad fit, something, as a suit of clothes, that fits badly.

misforgive, *v. t.* and *i.* [ME *misforgiven*, *misforgyren*, < *mis-1* + *forgive*] To misgive.

His herte *misforgaf* hym evermo
Chaucer, *Troilus*, IV. 1426.

misform (mis-fōrm'), *v. t.* < *mis-1* + *form*. To make of an ill form; put in a bad shape.

With that *misformed* spright he backed returned againe
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I I. 55.

misformation (mis-fōr-mā-shun'), *n.* < *mis-1* + *formation*. An irregularity of formation, malformation.

misfortunate (mis-fōr-tū-nat'), *a.* < *mis-1* + *fortunate*. 1 Producing misfortune.—2 Unfortunate.

We were the poorest of all, madam, and have been *misfortunate* from the beginning
Miss Burney, *Cecilia*, I. 11.

That *misfortunate* wasting of his strength
Sir H. Taylor, *Philip Van Artevelde*, II, IV. 4.

misfortune (mis-fōr-tūn'), *n.* < *mis-1* + *fortune*. 1 Ill fortune, especially, adverse fortune for which the sufferer is not directly responsible, adversity.

And never dare *misfortune* cross her foot
Shak., *M. of V.*, II. 4. 38.

2 An unfortunate event or circumstance, a mishap or accident, anything that causes harm or disappointment, as, he had the *misfortune* to break his leg, it was his *misfortune*, not his fault.

By *misfortunes* was my life prolonged,
to tell sad stories of my own mishaps
Shak., *C. of E.*, I. 1. 120.

By *misfortune* his design'd alterations did not arrive at Oxford till the Book was almost Printed off
Maunderell, *Alleppe to Jerusalem*, Pref.

For the purposes of the present discussion [upon bankruptcy "caused by misfortune without any misconduct on the debtor's part"], *misfortune* is equivalent to some adverse event not immediately dependent on the actions or will of him who suffers from it, and of no improbable a character that no prudent man would take it into his calculations in reference to the interests either of himself or of others.

Fry, L. J., L. R. 20 Q. B. 816.

3 A lapse from virtue. [Colloq.]

"If you please, ma'am, I had a *misfortune*, ma'am," replied the girl, casting down her eyes. "What, have you not been married?" "No, ma'am, not yet."

Marryat, *Midshipman Easy*, III.

= *Syn. 2.* *Misadventure*, *Mishap*, *Misfortune*, *Disaster*, *Calamity*, *Catastrophe*, *misadventure*, ill, harm, reverse, blow, stroke, trouble. The first six words are arranged in the order of strength, they agree in denoting untoward events, produced by causes presumably independent of the sufferer. *Misadventure* is the lightest word for that which is really disagreeable, a *mishap* may be comparatively a trivial thing, both generally apply to the experience of individuals. *Misfortune* is the most general of these words, a *misfortune* is a really serious matter, it may befall a person, family, or nation. A very serious misfortune affecting large numbers is a *calamity*, the central idea of which is wide-spread and general mischief. A *disaster* is not necessarily wide-spread, it is generally sudden, and its importance is in its effects upon other interests as marring or ruining particular plans, hopes, courses, or conditions of things. A *disaster* may befall an individual, a *calamity* can come to an individual only by affecting his welfare largely, or bringing him into deep distress. A *catastrophe* is strictly a great misfortune bringing things to an end, a final crash, a finishing stroke, as this brought on the *catastrophe*. See *affliction*.

misfortune (mis-fōr-tūn'), *v. t.* < *misfortune*, *n.* To fall out unfortunately or unhappily, fail or miscarry.

The Queen, after marriage, was conceived with child, but it *misfortunated*
Stowe, *Chron.*, Pref.

misfortunated (mis-fōr-tūnd'), *a.* < *misfortune* + *-d*². Attended by misfortune, unfortunate.

Charity hath the judging of so many private grievances in a *misfortunated* wedlock
Milton, *Tetrachordon*. (Latham.)

misforycet, *v. t.* and *i.* See *misforycet*.

misframe (mis-frām'), *v. t.* < *mis-1* + *frame*. To frame wrongly or amiss. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 874.

misgestured (mis-jes'tūrd'), *a.* < *mis-1* + *gesture* + *-ed*². Awkward or ill-behaved.

To be *misgestured* in our prayers
By Hall, *Contemplations*, Foyle of Amalek.

misget (mis-ge't'), *v. t.* [ME *misgeten*, < *mis-1* + *get*¹] To get wrongly or unlawfully, procure by unlawful means.

Of that thei were first *misget*
Gower, *Conf. Amant*, viii.

Leave, faylor, quickly that *misgotten* weft
To him that hath it better justlyde
Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. 1. 18.

misgiet, *v. t.* See *misguy*.

misgive (mis-giv'), *v.* pret. *misgave*, pp. *misgiven*, ppr *misgiving* < *mis-1* + *give*¹. 1 To make, as a garment, etc., of a wrong size.—2 To give or grant amiss.

I knew nothing of any of their liberty *misgiven* or *misused*, till about a fortnight since.
Abp. Laud, Works, V. 264.

2 To give doubt or apprehension to, make apprehensive, cause to hesitate, used of the mind, heart, conscience, etc., with a pronoun for object, or with the object unexpressed.

Surely those unarmed and Pettitoning People needed not have bin so formidable to any but to such whose consciences *misgave* them how ill they had deserved of the People.
Milton, *Elkonostoklas*, IV.

Her mind *misgave* by a she heard
That twas his wedding day
Young Bette (Child's Ballads, IV. 14).

Emmy's mind somehow *misgave* her about her friend Rebecca's wit, spirits, and accomplishments troubled her with a rueful disquiet.
Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, xxv.

II + *intrans.* 1 To give way to doubt, be apprehensive, hesitate.

We shrink at near hand, and fearfully *misgave*
By Hall, *Calling of Moses*.

2 To give way, break down.

Plans *misgave* and prospects lour and look dreary on every side of me
T. Chalmers, *Lect. on Romans*, xlv.

misgiving (mis-giv'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *misgive*, *v.*] A failing of confidence, doubt, distrust.

She boasts a confidence she does not hold
conscious of her crimes, she feels instead
A cold *misgiving*, and a killing dread
Cowper, *Conversation*, I. 770.

misgo (mis-gō'), *v. t.*, pret. *miswent*, pp. *misgone*, ppr *misgoing* < ME *misgoun* (= MD *misgaen*), < *mis-1* + *go*, *v.* 1 To go wrong, go astray.

I wot wel by the cradel I have *misgo*
Here lilt the miller and his wif also
Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, I. 335.

gif any man have in court *misgave*,
To porter wate he schalle be tane,
Ther to a byde the lordes wille
Babeca Book (B. E. T. 9) p. 310.

Lord, how was I *misgoun*? how easly tis to erre!
Marston, *Dutch Courtesan*, II. 1.

2 To miscarry. [Rare.]

Some whole fleets of cargoes had ruinously *misgone*
Carlyle, *Reminiscences*, I. 169.

misgoggle, *v. t.* See *misguggle*.

misgovern (mis-guv'ern), *v. t.* < *mis-1* + *govern*. To govern ill, administer unfaithfully.

misgovernance (mis-guv'ēr-nans), *n.* < ME *misgovernaunce*, < *mis-1* + *governance*. 1 Misbehavior, misconduct.

He [Adam] for *misgovernaunce*
Was drive out of his high prosperitee
To labour, and to helle, and to mechaunce
Chaucer, *Monk's Tale*, I. 22.

2 Misgovernment.

He [the prior] confessed that he had a vision indeed, which was, that the Realm of England should be destroyed through the *Misgovernance* of King Richard.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 148.

misgoverned (mis-guv'ern-d), *p. a.* 1 Ill or badly governed, characterized by bad administration, as of public affairs.—2. Led astray, misguided, ill-behaved.

Rude, *misgovern'd* hands from windows' tops
Threw dust and rubbish on King Richard's head
Shak., *Rich. II.*, v. 2. 5.

misgovernment (mis-guv'ern-ment), *n.* < *mis-1* + *government*. 1 Bad government, management, or administration of public or private affairs.

Men lay the blame of those evils whereof they know not the ground upon public *misgovernment*.
Raleigh, *Essay*.

2 Want of self-restraint, irregularity in conduct, misbehavior.

Eachne betymes the whirlpools of *misgovernment*
Gaelic, *To the Youth of England*.

Thus, pretty lady,
I am sorry for thy much *misgovernment*.
Shak., *Much Ado*, IV. 1. 100.

misgracious (mis-grā'shu:s), *a.* < ME *misgracious*, < *mis-1* + *gracious*. 1 Not gracious or agreeable, disagreeable, uncouth.

His figure [Vukans],
Both in visage and of stature,
Is lothly and *misgracious*
Gower, *Conf. Amant*, v.

misgraff (mis-graf'), *v. t.* < *mis-1* + *graff*². The old and correct form of *misgraff*. See *graff*², *n.*

The course of true love never did run smooth
But either it was different in blood,
Or else *misgraff'd* in respect of years
Shak., *M. N. D.*, I. 1. 137.

misgraft (mis-graft'), *v. t.* < *mis-1* + *graft*². To graft amiss, graft on a wrong or unsuitable stock.

misgreet, *v. t.* < *mis-1* + *greet*¹. To err or offend in greeting or saluting.

And if any one of this brotherhood *misgreet* another, let him make boot [amends] with thirty pence
Quoted in *English Gilds* (I. T. S.) Int., p. xviii.

misgrounded (mis-groun'd-d), *a.* < *mis-1* + *grounded*. Not well grounded, ill-founded.

Donne, *The Cross*.

misgrowth (mis-grōth'), *n.* < *mis-1* + *growth*. An abnormal growth, an excrescence.

Medieval charity and medieval chastity can manifestly *misgrowths* of the ideas of kindness and piety.
M. Arnold, *Last Essays*, Pref.

misgruggle, *misguggle* (mis-grug'l, -gug'l), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *misgruggled*, *misguggled*, ppr. *misgruggling*, *misguggling*. [Also *misguggle*, < *mis-1* + *guggle*, rumple, disorder, origin obscure.] To mangle or disfigure, rumple, handle roughly. [Scotch.]

Donald had been *misgruggled* by one of those doctors about Paris
Scott, *Waverley*, xviii.

misguess (mis-ge's'), *v. t.* or *i.* < *mis-1* + *guess*. To guess wrongly or erroneously.

Some false shrews there be, but *misguess* amongst
Sir F. More, Works, p. 976.

misguggle, *v.* See *misgruggle*.

misguidance (mis-gī'dans), *n.* < *mis-1* + *guide*. Bad or erroneous guidance, harmful direction or advice, evil influence over thought or action.

By causing an error in his judgment, to cause an error in his choice, to the *misguidance* of which must naturally engage him in those courses that directly tend to his destruction.
South, Works, I. xii.

Glorious *misguidance* of the artisans by their advisers
W. R. Greg, *Misc. Essays*, 1st ser., p. 8.

misguide (mis-gīd'), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *misguided*, ppr. *misguiding* < *mis-1* + *guide*. 1 To guide erroneously, give a wrong direction to, lead astray in action or thought.

Now the fair goddess Fortune,
Fall deep in love with thee and her great charms
Misguide thy opposite sword!
Shak., *C. of E.*, I. 5. 23.

The chariot of government would be often and dangerously *misguided* by rash unskillful drivers, did not an invincible hand hold the reins and gently direct the course of it.
By Atterbury, *Sermons*, I. viii.

Vanity is more apt to *misguide* men than false reasoning.
Goldsmith, *Polit. Learning*, viii.

2 To ill-use, maltreat. [Scotch.] = *Syn. 1* To mislead, misdirect.

misguide (mis-gīd'), *n.* < *mis-1* + *guide*. Misguidance, guidance into error, hence, trespass, error, sin.

Nor split nor Angell though they man surmise,
Could make amends to God for man's *misguide*.
Spenser, *Hymn of Heavenly Love*, I. 144.

misguiding (mis-gīd'ing), *n.* Mismanagement.

We have an owr guid caus this dey,
Through *misguiding* to spill
Battle of Lathniss (Child's Ballads, VII. 225).

misgilt (mis-gilt'), *n.* < *mis-1* + *gilt*¹, *n.* (Offense, fault).

For what manner *misgilt* hantow me fortake?
William of Palerne (I. E. T. 4), I. 1541.

misgurn (mis-gurn'), *n.* < F. *misgurn*, origin obscure. A kind of louch, *Misgurnus fossilis* Willoughby.

Misgurnus (mis-gēr'nus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1801), < F. *misgurn*, *misgurn* see *misgurn*.] A genus of *Cobitidae* or loaches, characterized by the numerous barbels, which are 10 or 12 in number. It comprises the *misgurn M. fossilis* of central and eastern Europe, and related Asiatic loaches. The specific name of the *misgurn (fossilis)* refers to its burrowing in the mud. It is not a fossil fish.

misguy, *v. t.* [ME *misguyen*, *misguyen*, < *mis-1* + *guy*¹.] To misguide.

Tho wiste he wel he hadde himself *misguyed*
Chaucer, *Monk's Tale*, I. 543.

misallowed (mis-hal'ôd), *a* [*< mis-1 + hal-
lowed*] Consecrated to evil uses, or by unhal-
lowed means

I do not find David climbing up those *misallowed* hills
By Hall, Contemplations, ill. 29
Had set upon his conqueror's flesh the seal
Of his *misallowed* and anointed steel
A C. Senabur, Iristram of Lyons, 1

mishandle (mis-han-dl), *v t*, pret and pp *mis-
handled*, ppr *mishandling* [*< mis-1 + handle*]
To maltreat

Very few be our many to be so wrongfully *mis-
handled* and punished
Nr T. More, Works, p. 890

mischanter, mischanter (mi-shan'tér), *n* [A
dial corruption of *misadventurer*, *misadventure* see
misadventure The form *mischanter* is prob-
ably due to association with *mischance*] Misfor-
tune, disaster, an unlucky chance [Scotch]

mischap (mis-hap'), *n* [*< ME mishap, < mis-1 + hap*], *n* 1 An unfortunate or evil hap,
mischance, misfortune

Many greet *mischappes*, many hard traualle
Rob of Ruine, p. 176
Secure from worldly chances and *mischaps*
Shak, Tit And, I 1 152

2 A lapse from virtue [Colloq.]

Lady Betty was a friend and correspondent of Swift
In early life she made a *mischap*
Cunningham, Note to Walpole's Letters, I 96

=Syn. 1 *Mischance, Disaster*, etc. See *misfortune*
mischapp (mis-hap'), *v* [*< ME mishappen < mis-1 + hap*], *v* To happen or turn out ill,
go wrong

Gawain was euer penell for his vicle that he hadde left
in Carmelidit, that hym sholdi any thing *mischappe* upon
the way
Morte d'Arthur, E 1 1 8

For eyther I not sleep him at the gapp,
Or he moot sleep me, if that me *mischappe*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I 788

I fear all is not well
Something a *mischapped* that he is come without her
By T. More, Works, p. 151

mischappent (mis-hap'nt), *v* [*< ME mishappen-
en, < mis-1 + happen*], 1 To happen ill

His four full friends were out the wofull night,
Affraid least to themselves the like *mischappen* might
Spenser, F. Q., I 11 20

2 To fare ill

Boote and digneous pride and ille avisement
Mischappes oftentide
Rob of Ruine, p. 180

mischappiness (mis-hap'i-ness), *n* [*< mis-1 +
happiness*] Unhappiness, wretchedness, mis-
ery

What wit have wordes so prest and forcible
That may containe my great *mischappiness*?
W. Galt, Complaint upon Loue

mischappy (mis-hap'i), *a* [*< ME mishappy < mis-1 + happy*] Unhappy

Awful and *mischappy* is the condition of a pious bog
gar
Chaucer, Tale of Melibous

mishear (mis-hér'), *v t* and *i*, pret and pp *mis-
heard*, ppr *mishearing* [*< ME mishearen, < AS mis-
hearan, disobei, < mis- + hearan, hear, obey*
see *mis-1* and *hear*] To mistake in hearing

It is not so, thou hast mispoke *misheard*
Shak, 1 John, III 1 4

misheed (mis-héd'), *n* [*< mis-1 + heed*] Want
of heed or care, heedlessness

Dully heed to die,
In Caron and Fearce, and Mistic,
By *misheed* or by mis hap
Sylvester, tr. of H. Smith's Microcosmo-graphia

misdash (mis-dash'), *n* [A varied redupli-
cation of *dash*] Cf. equiv. (*< misdash*)
(= *Dan misdash*), a varied reduplication of
mischen, mix] A hotchpotch, a medley

A chaos, a confused lump, a formless mass, a *mis-
dash*
Florio, p. 95 (Halliwell)

Their language [*< misdash* of Arabic and Por-
tuguese]
Nr T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 27

Mishmi or Mishmee bitter See *Coptis*

Mishnah (mish-ná), *n* [Also *Mishna*, Heb.
mishnáh, repetition, explanation, *< mishnáh*, re-
pent] 1 In Jewish lit., a collection of halach-
oth or binding precepts and legal decisions
deduced by the ancient rabbis from the Penta-
teuch, and itself forming a second or oral law
See *halachah* These *mishnah* which had been pre-
served for several centuries by tradition among the doc-
tors of the synagogue, were gradually committed to writ-
ing The first who attempted to reduce them to order was
Hillel I (c. 75-50 B. C.), president of the Sanhedrin,
who arranged them in six orders or orders The final
redaction, however, was made by Rabbi J. Judah, surnamed
"the holy," about the end of the second century of our era.
The *Mishnah* is divided into six parts, each of which con-
tains a number of treatises, which are subdivided into
chapters, and these again into paragraphs or *mishnoth*
The first part relates to agriculture, the second regulates
the manner of observing festivals, the third treats of wo-
men and matrimonial cases, the fourth of damages and

losses in trade, etc., the fifth is on "holy things"—that is,
oblations, sacrifices, etc., and the sixth treats of the sev-
eral sorts of purification The *Mishnah* forms the text on
which the Gemara is based See *Gemara* and *Talmud*

The *Mishnah* consists chiefly of Halakah, there is,
comparatively speaking, little Agadah to be found in it.
It is not, however, as many think either a commentary
on the Halakic portions of the Pentateuch, or on the
ordinances of the Sopherim, or on both together. It rather
presupposes the knowledge of and respect for both the
Mosaic and the Sopheric laws, and it only discusses, and
finally decides on, the best mode and manner of executing
them.
Encyc. Brit., XVI 503

2 [*< pl mishnoth* (mish'noth).] A para-
graph of the *Mishnah*

A *mishnah*, if genuine never begins with a passage of
the Pentateuch, and even comparatively seldom brings
direct proof from or gives reference to it
Encyc. Brit., XVI 503

Mishnaic (mish-ná'ik), *a* [*< Mishna(h) + -ic*] Of
or pertaining to the *Mishnah*, traditional

The weighty reference to the *Mishnaic* usage remains,
however, in full force, however conservative be our dis-
cussion on this date of *Chronicles*
Encyc. Brit., VIII 561

Mishnic (mish'nik), *a* [*< Mishna(h) + -ic*] Of
or pertaining to the *Mishnah*

The wife whom Raahel, according to *Mishnic* precept
(Aboth, v. 21), married at the age of eighteen
Encyc. Brit., XX 284

mishnoth, *n* Plural of *mishnah*, 2

misimagination (mis-i-maj-i-ná'shon), *n* [*< mis-1 + imagination*] Wrong imagination or
conception, delusion

Who can without indignation look upon the prodigies
which this *misimagination* produces in that other sex?
By Hall, Righteous Mammon

misimprove (mis-im-próv'), *v t*, pret and pp
misimproved, ppr *misimproving* [*< mis-1 + im-
prove*] To fail to improve or make a good
use of, misapply, neglect opportunities of im-
proving as, to *misimprove* time, talents, ad-
vantages

If a spiritual talent be *misimproved*, it must be taken
away
South, Works, XI xii

misimprovement (mis-im-próv'mént), *n* [*< mis-1 + improve*] Ill use or employment,
failure to improve, misapplication

Thy neglect and *misimprovement* of that season
South, Works, XI xii

misincline (mis-in-klín'), *v t*, pret and pp
misinclined, ppr *misinclining* [*< mis-1 + in-
cline*] To give a wrong or evil inclination or
direction to

Our judgments are perverted, our wills depraved, and
our affections *misinclined*, and set upon vile and unworthy
objects
South, Works, X 1

misinfer (mis-in-fér'), *v*, pret and pp *mis-
inferred*, ppr *misinferring* [*< mis-1 + infer*] I.
trans To infer wrongly
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v 52

II. *intrans* To draw a wrong inference
misinform (mis-in-fórm'), *v* [*< mis-1 + in-
form*] I. *trans* To inform erroneously or
falsely, make a wrong statement to, give wrong
or misleading instruction to

That he might not through any mistake
misinform
Boyle, Works, I 681

I sat, by some fair appearing good surprised,
Sho dictate false, and *misinform* the will
To do what God expressly hath forbid
Milton, P. L., ix 365

II. *intrans* To testify falsely, make false
or misleading statements

You *misinform* against him for concluding with the
Papists
By Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, xxii

misinformant (mis-in-fór'mánt), *n* [*< misin-
form + -ant*] One who misinforms or gives
false information

misinformation (mis-in-fór-má'shon), *n* [*< mis-1 + information*] Wrong information, false
account or intelligence

Let not such [military commanders] be discouraged (who
deserve well) by *misinformation*, and for the satisfying
the humours and ambitions of others
Bacon, Advice to Villiers, § 23

misinformer (mis-in-fór'mér), *n* One who
gives wrong information

Those slanderous tongues of his *misinformers*
By Hall, Account of Himself

misinspire (mis-in-spi'), *v t*, pret and pp *mis-
inspired*, ppr *misinspiring* [*< mis-1 + inspire*] To
inspire falsely

Some god *misinspired*
Or man took from him his own equal mind
Chapman, Odyssey, xiv

misinstruct (mis-in-strukt'), *v t* [*< mis-1 +
instruct*] To instruct amiss

I et us not think that our Saviour did *misinstruct* his dis-
ciples.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v 49

misinstruction (mis-in-struk'shon), *n* [*< mis-1 + instruction*] Wrong instruction.

Correcting by the clearness of their own judgement
the errors of their *misinstruction*.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnue

misintelligence (mis-in-tel'i-jens), *n* [*< F misintelligence, as mis-2 + intelligence*] 1
Wrong or false information

Mr Lort was certainly misinformed I showed one
or two of them [tales] to a person since my recovery, who
may have mentioned them, and occasioned Mr Lort's *mis-
intelligence*
Walpole, Letters, VII 167 (Davies)

2 Misunderstanding, disagreement

He lamented the *misintelligence* he observed to be be-
tween their majesties
Clarendon, Life, II 329

misintend (mis-in-tend'), *v t* [*< mis-1 + in-
tend*] To misdirect, aim ill

When suddenly, with twinkle of her eye,
The Danzell broke his *misintended* dart
Spenser, Sonnets, xvi

misinterpret (mis-in-ter'pret'), *v t* [*< F mis-
interpréter, as mis-2 + interpréter*] To interpret
erroneously, do the work of interpreter incor-
rectly or falsely, understand or explain in a
wrong sense

The experience of your own uprightness *misinterpreted*
will put ye in mind to give it [this discourse] free audi-
ence and generous construction
Milton, Divorce, To Parliament

Such is the final fact I fling you, sir,
To mouth and mumble and to *misinterpret*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I 322

=Syn. See *translate*

misinterpretable (mis-in-ter'pre-tá-bl), *a* [*< misinterpret + -able*] Liable to be misinter-
preted
Donne

misinterpretation (mis-in-ter'pre-tá'shon), *n* [*< F misinterprétation, < misinterpréter, misin-
terpret* see *misinterpret*] Erroneous inter-
pretation, a wrong understanding or explana-
tion

In a manner less liable to *misinterpretation*
D. Stewart, Philok Essays, I 3

misinterpreter (mis-in-ter'pre-tér), *n* One
who interprets erroneously

Whom, as a *misinterpreter* of Christ, I openly protest
against
Milton, Divorce, To Parliament

misintreat (mis-in-tré't'), *v t* Same as *mis-
entreat*

Had a man done never so much harme, If he might
once come into the Temple, it was not lawful for any to
misintreat him
Grafton, Chronicle, vi an 1622

misjoin (mis-join'), *v t* [*< mis-1 + join*] To
join unfitly, improperly, or inappropriately

Luther, more mistaking what he read
Misjoining the sacred body with the bread
Dryden, Hind and Panther, II 142

misjoinder (mis-join'dér), *n* [*< mis-1 + join-
der*] In law, a joining in one suit or action of
causes or of parties that ought not to be so
joined

misjudge (mis-juj'), *v*, pret and pp *misjudged*,
ppr *misjudging* [*< mis-1 + judge*] I. *trans*
To err in judging of, judge erroneously or
wrongfully

Clarendon might *misjudge* the motive of his retirement.
Johnson, Waller

=Syn. To misapprehend, misunderstand, misconceive
II. *intrans* To err in judgment; form erro-
neous opinions or notions

Too long, *misjudging*, have I thought thee wise
Keats, in Pope's Odyssey, iv 28

Have we *misjudged* here
Enfeebled whom we sought to fortify,
Made an archbishop and undone a saint?
Browning, Ring and Book, II 212

misjudgment, misjudgement (mis-juj'mént),
n [*< mis-1 + judgment*] Erroneous judgment,
error in judging or determining

misikal (mis'kal), *n* [Also *misical* and *misical*,
misikal, *misikal*, *misical*, etc., *< Ar misikal*, a
weight (used in weighing) *< misikal*, be heavy,
thick, weight] An Arabian unit of weight, be-
ing 48 (or, according to others, 49) of a derham
(which see) In Constantinople and Smyrna the *misikal*
is 48 grams, or 74 grains Troy

miskeep (mis-kép'), *v t* [*< mis-1 + keep*] To
keep ill or wrongly

Goods are great ills to those that cannot use them
Misers *miskeep*, and Prodigals *mis-spend* them
Sylvester, Memorials of Mortality, st. 75

misken (mis-kén'), *v t*, pret and pp *misken-
ned*, ppr *miskenning* [*< mis-1 + ken*] To be
or appear to be ignorant of, mistake for an-
other, misunderstand [Scotch]

Were I you, Ranald, I would be for *miskenning* Sir Dun
can [and] keeping my own secret
Scott, Legend of Montrose, xiii

And why wilt thou thyself mishen?
Man, take thine old cloak about thee.

Take Thine Old Cloak about Thee

mishen² (mis'ken), *n* A transposed form of *mishen*.

And would you mellow my young pretty mistress
In such a mishen?

Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, III

mishenning (mis-ken'ing), *n* [*< ME. mishen-ninge*] In law, wrong citation
mishin (mis'kin), *n* A small bagpipe

Now would I tune my mishins on the green
Drayton, Eclogues, II

mishindle (mis-kin'dl), *v* *t*, pret and pp *mishindled*, ppr *mishindling* [*< mis-1 + kindle*]
To kindle amiss, inflame to a bad purpose
Such is the mishindled heat of some vehement spirits.
Bp Hall, Mischief of Faction

mishknow (mis-nō'), *v* *t*, pret *mishnew*, pp *mishnour*, ppr *mishnowing* [*< mis-1 + know*]
To know imperfectly, misapprehend
How apt are we, if thou dost never so little vary from
our apprehensions, to *mishknow* thee and to wrong our
selves by our mis opinions! Bp Hall, The Resurrection
But great men are too often unknown, or what is worse,
mishknown
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus (1831), p 10

mishknowledge (mis-nōl'ej), *n* [*< mis-1 + know-*
ledge] Misapprehension, imperfect knowledge
Lost at this time men might presume further upon the
mishknowledge of my meaning to trouble this parliament
than were convenient
H. W. Jones, James I (Nares)

mishlabel (mis-lā'bel), *v* *t*, pret and pp *mish-*
labeled or *mishlabell'd*, ppr *mishlabelling* or *mish-*
labelling [*< mis-1 + label*], *r* To mark with a
wrong label, designation, or address
It might so easily have been *mishlabelled* or mixed up
with other Sassanian fragments.
J. Ferguson, Hist Indian Arch, p 83

mishlay¹ (mis-lā'), *v* *t*, pret and pp *mishlaid*,
ppr *mishlaying* [*< mis-1 + lay*], *v* 1 To lay
in a wrong or unaccustomed place, put in a
place afterward forgotten as, to *mishlay* a let-
ter or one's gloves
Was ever any thing so provoking, to *mishlay* my
jewels?
Goldsmith, She Scaups to Conquer, III
It was *mishlaid* among a multitude of other papers, at
the time when I was solicited to communicate the former
drawing to a gentleman then writing the "History of
Music"
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I 181

2 To place or set down erroneously, give or
assign a wrong location to
The fault is generally *mishlaid* upon nature
Locke
mishlay² (mis-lā') Preterit of *mishlu*

mishlayer (mis-lā'er), *n* One who *mishlays*, *mish-*
places, or loses
The *mishlayer* of a merestone is to blame
Bacon, Juridicate (ed 1887)

mishlet, *v* and *n* An obsolete spelling of *muzzle*
mishlead (mis-lēd'), *v* *t*, pret and pp *mishled*,
ppr *mishleading* [*< ME. mishleden*, *< AS. mis-*
ledan (= *D. misleiden* = *MLG. misliden* = *OHG.*
misleiden, *G. misleiten* = *Sw. misleda*), lead
astray, *< mis-*, wrongly, + *lidan*, lead see *mis-1*
and *lead*]
1 To lead or guide wrongly, lead
astray, especially, to draw into error, cause to
err, delude as, to *mishlead* an inquirer
I trust not servants who *mishlead* or misinform you
Bacon

The antiquity of it, and because it is not so common,
and especially because some of the Ancients and of the Papists
have been *mishled* by these dreams
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 37

Do we not perpetually see men of the greatest talents
and the purest intentions *mishled* by national or factional
prejudices?
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist Greece
2† To misconduct, misbehave used reflex-

ively
The folk of Troie *mishled* on mynaden,
That, with the woe, at night homeward they fledden
Chaucer, Troilus, IV 48

=Syn 1 *Mishlead*, *Delude* *Mishlead* means to lead wrong,
whether with or without design *Delude* always, at least
figuratively, implies intention to deceive, and that means
are used for that purpose We may be *mishled* through
ignorance and in good faith, but we are *deluded* by false
representations. A person may *delude* himself

By education most have been *mishled*
Dryden, Hind and Panther, III 389

Those dreams that on the silent night intrude,
And with false flitting shades our minds *delude*,
Jove never sends us downward from the skies.
Swift, Dreams

mishleader (mis-lē'dér), *n*. One who *mishleads*
or draws (another) into error

That villainous abominable *mishleader* of youth, Falstaff
Shak, I Hen IV, II 4 508

mishleading (mis-lē'ding), *p* *a* Tending to lead
astray; deceptive as, a *mishleading* theory
Mere resemblances or dissemblances may therefore prove
mishleading.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II 373

mishleadingly (mis-lē'ding-lī), *adv*. In a *mish-*
leading manner; deceptively
mishleard (mis-lērd'), *a* [*< ME. mishlered*, pp
of *mishleren*, *< AS. mishlāran*, teach wrongly, *<*
mis-, wrongly, + *lāran*, teach see *mis-1* and
lear], *v* 1 Mistought, ill-tutored, ill-trained
[Scotch]

I will not see a proper lad so *mishleard* as to run the
country with an old knave.
Scott, Monastery, xxvi

2 Wrongly informed, imposed upon
Put up your whistle,
I'm no design'd to try its mettle.
But if I did, I wad be kittle
To be *mishleard*
Burns, Death and Dr Hornbook

mishlearn (mis-lēr'n'), *v* *t* [*< mis-1 + learn*] To
learn wrongly or amiss
mishlearned (mis-lēr'ned), *p* *a* [*< mis-1 +*
learned] Not truly or wisely learned

Such is this which you have here propounded on the
behalf of your friend whom it seems a *mishlearned* ad-
vocate would fain bear up in a course altogether unjusti-
fiable
Bp Hall, Cases of Conscience, Add Case, I

mishlen, *n* An obsolete or dialectal form of
*mishin*²

mishletot, *n* An obsolete form of *mishletot*
mishlicht, *a* [*ME. < AS. mislic* (= *OS. mislic*,
mislic, *mislic*, *mislic*, *mislic*, *mislic*, *mislic*, *mislic*,
mislic = *OFris. mislik* = *OHG. misalich*, *misalich*,
MIHG. misalich, *mislich*, *G. mislich* = *Goth. mis-*
saleniks), various, *< mis-*, Goth *misal-*, etc.,
wrong, different, + *-lic*, *E. -ly* see *mis-1* and
-ly] Various, diverse, different

mishliche, *adv* [*ME. also misliche*, etc., *<*
AS. mislic, *mislic* (= *OS. mislik* = *OHG.*
misalich, *MIHG. misalich*, *misliche*, *G. mislich*),
variously, *< misic*, various see *mislich*] 1
Variously

Fullre scouen 31 re heo *mislich* foren
Layamon, I 6270
Mennic that *misliche* wer mured thein,
By lusten unyofull fygged too deeth
Alexander of Macedone (b. 18), I 1180

2 Wrongly, mistakenly, amiss
Nay, 'tis it for bide
That ich more of that matere so *misliche* thanke!
William of Palerne (b. E T 8), I 711

mishlie (mis-lī'), *v* *t*, pret *mishlay*, pp *mishlaid*,
ppr *mishlying* [*ME. mishlien*, *mishlien*, etc., *<*
mis-1 + lie], *v* To lie awkwardly or uncomfort-

ably
The dede slepe fl on this carpenter,
And eft he routeth [snoreth] for his heed *mishlay*
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I 461

mishlight (mis-lī't'), *v* *t* [*< mis-1 + light*]
To lead astray by or as by a light
No will o the wise *mishlight* thee
Herick, Night-piece, To Julia

mishlike (mis-līk'), *v* *t*, pret and pp *mishliked*,
ppr *mishliking* [*< ME. mishiken*, *< AS. mish-*
ican (= *Ice. mislika* = *OHG. miselichen*), dis-
please, *< mis-*, *< leian*, please see *mis-1* and
like]
1 *trans* 1† To displease, be displeas-

ing to
When I wist of this weik wife go for sothe,
It *mishkede* me moche mist to man me blame
William of Palerne (b. E T 8), I 2039

2 To be averse to, disapprove of, dislike
Some will say that children of nature loue pastime and
mishlike learning
Achan, The Scholemaster, p 44
Grave and wise counsellours in their iudiciall hear-
ings do much *mishlike* all scholasticall rhetoricks
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poetrie, p 116

Mishlike me not for my complexion,
The shadow of livery of the burnish'd sun
Shak, M of V, II 1 1

They [England and America] mistrust and *mishlike* the
centralization of power
Gladstone, Might of Right, p 178

3† To offend, disgust
Bellaria
offentimes coming herself into his bed
chamber, to see that nothing should be amis to *mishlike*
him
Greene, Pandosto, or the Triumph of Time (1588)

II † *intrans* To be displeased or offended,
disapprove followed by *of* or *with*

Desiring you hereafter neuer to *mishlike* with me, for the
taking in hande of any laudable and honest enterprae
Quoted in Booke of Precedence (E E T 8, extra ser),
[Forewords, p III]

I can decipher their qualities, though I utterly *mishlike*
of their practices
Greene, Pandosto, or the Triumph of Time (1588)

They made sport and I laught, they mispronounc'd and
I *mishlik* t and, to make up the attitume, they were out
and I hist
Milton, Apology for Smeectymnus

mishlike (mis-līk'), *n* [*< mislike*, *v*] The state
of not liking; mishliking, aversion

Setting your scornis and your *mishlike* aside
Shak, 3 Hen VI, IV 1 24

O let not my secure simplicitie breed your *mishlike*
Marston, Dutch Courtesan, II 1

mishlike (mis-lī'kn), *v* *t* [*< mis-1 + like*. Cf.
mishlike] To disappoint
Halliwell [Prov
Eng]

mishlikeness (mis-līk'nes), *n* [*< mis-1 + like-*
ness] False likeness, misleading resemblance
So oft by rascally *mishlikeness* wrong'd
Southey, To A Cunninghamham (Dames)

mishliker (mis-lī'ker), *n* One who *mishlikes* or
dislikes

It can always be urged by certain *mishlikers* of his
that these typical phrases are not the important phrases
Harper's Mag LXXVII 700

mishliking (mis-lī'king), *n* [*< ME. mishliking*,
verbal *n* of *mishlike*, *v*] 1 Disapprobation,
indignation

Going forth with the byshop till they came to Windsor,
he centred the castle, to the great *mishliking* of the bysh
opp
Scott, Hen III, an 1284

2 Distaste, aversion

3 As hall, when I am allone,
In grete *mishliking* I leude,
But whanne I tyme agayne,
Than schall your mythe be mende
York Plays, p 237

mishlint, *n* An obsolete form of *mishin*²
mishling, *n* See *mishling*

mishlippen (mis-līp'n), *v* *t* [*< mis-1 + lippen*]

1 To disappoint—2 To deceive, delude
I hadlin think his cen has him *mishlippen*
Tannahill, 10000, p 27

3 To neglect to perform, pay no proper at-
tention to as, to *mishlippen* one's business—4
To suspect, mistrust

I thought it best to slip out quietly though, in case she
should *mishlippen* something of what we are gunn to do
Scott, Black Dwarf, IV 2

[Prov Eng or Scotch in all senses]

mishlive (mis-līv'), *v* *t*, pret and pp *mishlived*,
ppr *mishliving* [*< ME. mishliven*, *< AS. mishlivan*,
lead a bad life, *< mis-*, wrongly, + *libban*, live
see *mis-1* and *live*] To lead a wrong or vicious
life

If he *mishlive* in leudness and lust,
Little boots all the wealth and the trust.
Spenser, Ship Cal, May

mishlived (mis-līvd'), *a* [*ME. mishlived*, *<*
mis-1 + live + *-ed* (cf *mishlive*)] Laving amiss
or viciously
O old, unholsom and *mishlived* man!
Chaucer, Troilus, IV 380

mishliver (mis-līv'er), *n* One who follows evil
courses
As *mishlivers* obstinate
Roy and Harline, Rede me and Be nott Wroth, p 121
(Dames)

mishliving (mis-līv'ing), *n* [*< ME. mishliving*,
verbal *n* of *mishlive*, *v*] Evil course of life
Yet they will repent and for sake their *mishliving*, and
do as they tache hem that ben for the grete loue he hadde
to man and gret tendrinesse
Marlowe, I. T 4, I 2

mishlocation (mis-lo-ka'shon), *n* [*< mis-1 +*
location] Misplacement
Mishlocation of words in the structure of a sentence
L. Bacon, Genesis of the New England Churches, p x

mishlodge (mis-lōj'), *v* *t* [*< mis-1 + lodge*]
To lodge amiss or in the wrong place
Marston

mishlook (mis-lūk'), *n* [*ME. mishlook*, *< mis-1*
+ *look*] A sight of some object hateful or
unlucky to look upon
Guide (told in his book)
Lansample touchend of *mishlook*
Greene, Pandosto, I

mishluck (mis-lūk'), *n* [*< mis-1 + luck*] Ill
luck, misfortune

Poor man! it was his *mishluck* to marry that wicked
wife
Wodroephe, French and English Grammar (1623),
p 301 (Latham)

mishluck (mis-lūk'), *v* *t* [*< mishluck*, *n*] To
meet with ill luck, misarry
[Rare]

If one *mishluck*, there may still be another to make terms
Carlyle, Misc, IV 348

mishly, *a* See *mishly*

mishmake (mis-māk'), *v* *t*, pret and pp *mish-*
made, ppr *mishmaking* [*< mis-1 + make*] To
make wrongly, spoil in the making as, to *mish-*
make a dress

But proude th that they [translations] shal not be read
if they be *mishmade*, til they be good examination
amended
Sir T. More, Works, p 234

mismanage (mis-man'aj), *v* *t*, pret and pp
mismanaged, ppr *mismanaging* [*< mis-1 +*
manage] To manage badly, conduct carelessly
or improperly

The debates of most princes' councils, and the business
of assemblies would be in danger to be *mismanaged*
Lowe Human Understanding, IV xvii 4

mismanage (mis-man'aj), *n* [*< mismanage*, *v*]
Mistake, miscarriage

A *mismanage* of government
Beverly, Virginia, I 90.

mismanagement (mis-man'j-ment), *n* [*< mis-manage + -ment*] Careless or improper management

Such revolutions happen not upon every little *mismanagement* in public affairs

Locke, Of Civil Government, § 225

mismanered (mis-man'erd), *a* [*< mis-1 + mannered*] Unbecomingly *Hallwell* [Prov Eng]

mismaners (mis-man'ers), *n pl* [*< mis-1 + manners*] Bad manners, ill breeding

I hope your honour will excuse my *mismaners* to whisper before you

Vanbrugh, The Relapse, iv 1

mismark (mis-mark'), *v t* [*< mis-1 + mark*] To mark wrongly, err in noting or marking

Thou haste the *mismarked*, trewly be traste, Wherof of this misse thou the amende.

York Plays, p 258

mismatch (mis-mach'), *v t* [*< mis-1 + match*] To match unsuitably, or inaccurately or unfitly

mismatchment (mis-mach'ment), *n* [*< mismatch + -ment*] An unfortunate match, misalliance *Mrs Gore*

misrate (mis-rat'), *v t*, pret and pp *misrated*, ppr *misrating* [*< mis-1 + rate*] To rate or misrate and/or unsuitably

Be not too wise, Seeing that ye are wedded to a man Not all *misrated* with a yawning clown

Tennyson, Geraldine

mismean (mis-men'), *v t* [*< mis-1 + mean*] To mistake the meaning of, misinterpret

Mismean me not

A Ward, Simple Coder, p 66

mismeasure (mis-mu'zh-ur), *v t*, pret and pp *mismeasured*, ppr *mismeasuring* [*< mis-1 + measure*] To measure incorrectly, estimate erroneously

With aim *mismeasured* and impetuous speed

Longfellow, Night Thoughts, v 784

Which profess that right and wrong should be *mismeasured* and confounded on one of the subjects most momentous to human welfare

J S Mull

mismeasurement (mis-mezh'ur-ment), *n* [*< mis-1 + measurement*] Inaccurate or inexact measurement

mismetre, **mismetret**, *v t* [*< ME mismetten, mismetten, < mis-1 + met*] To spoil the meter or measure of (verse) by reading them badly

And for ther is so gite dyversite In English and in writynge of our tonge, So prve I God that non mywrite this, Ne the *mismetre* for default of tonge

Chaucer, Troilus, v 1796

misname (mis-nam'), *v t*, pret and pp *misnamed*, ppr *misnaming* [*< mis-1 + name*] To call by a wrong name, give an unsuitable or injurious name to

Whom you could not move by sophistical arguing, then you thinke to confute by scandalous *misnaming*

Milton, Church Government 16

And that thing made of sound and show Which mortals have *misnamed* a beau

Beattie, Wolf and Shepherds

misnomer (mis-no'mer), *n* [*< ME *mesnomer, < OF mesnomer, mesnomer, F dial mesnomer, misname, < mis- + nomen, nominis, name, < L nominare, name see mis-1 and nominate*] 1 A misnaming, the act of applying a wrong name or designation

Many of the changes by a great *misnomer* called Parliamentary reform went in their certain of feet home to the utter destruction of the constitution of this kingdom

Burke, To a Noble Lord

There never was a greater *misnomer* than to call a sav age a child of Nature

Quoted in J F Clarke's Self Culture p 223

2. In law, an error in name, misstatement in a document of the name of a person. *Misnomers* in proceedings are now frequently amended by the court provided no party has been misled or prejudiced. Hence—3 A mistaken name or designation, a misapplied term

The Anglican Church is constantly declared to be mere ly a convenient *misnomer* for a subordinate function of the Legislature

H N Ozenham Short Studies p 386

misnomer (mis-no'mer), *v t* [*< misnomer, n*] To designate by a mistaken or unsuitable name, misname *Richardson* [Rare]

misnumber (mis-num'ber), *v t* [*< mis-1 + number*] To number or reckon wrongly, miscalculate

Which might well make it suspected that the armies by sea, before spoken of, were *misnumbered*

Raleigh, Hist World, v 18

misnurture (mis-nér'tür), *v t*, pret and pp *misnurtured*, ppr *misnurturing* [*< mis-1 + nurture*] To nurture or train wrongly

He would punish the parents *misnurturing* their children.

By Hall, Eliza Cursing the Children

misobserve (mis-ob-zér'), *v. t. and i.*; pret. and pp *misobserved*, ppr *misobserving*. [*< mis-1 + observe*] To observe incorrectly or imperfectly, err in observing.

If I *misobserve* not, they [children] love to be treated as rational creatures sooner than is imagined

Locke, Education, § 81

misobserver (mis-ob-zér'vér), *n* One who observes inaccurately or imperfectly

misocleret (mis'ô-clér), *a* [*< Gr misiv, hate < μισος, hatred*], + *LGr* κληρος, the clergy see *clerk*] Hating the clergy

King Henry VI, acted herein by some *misocleret* courtiers (otherwise in him a friend enough to churchmen), sent this archbishop [Chicheley], for a new year's gift, a shred pie

in Jeer Fuller, Church Hist, IV iii 11

misogamist (mi-sog'a-mist), *n*. [As *misogamy* + -ist] A hater of marriage

misogamy (mi-sog'a-mi), *n* [= F. *misogamie* = Sp *misogamia* = Pg *It* *misogamia*, < Gr as if *μισος, hate, + γαμος, marriage] Hatred of marriage

It is *misogyny* rather than *misogamy* that he affects

C Lamb To Coleridge

misogrammatist (mis-ô-gram'a-tist), *n* [*< Gr misiv, hate, + γραμματα, letters, learning (see grammar)*, + -ist] One who dislikes or despises learning

Wat Tyler, being a *misogrammatist*, hated every man that could write or read

Fuller, Worthies, II 341 (Dames)

misogyne (mis'ô-jin), *n* [*< Gr misogynis, μισογυνος, a woman-hater see misogyny*] A misogynist *Coleridge*

misogynist (mi-sog'i-nist), *n* [As *misogyny* + -ist] A woman-hater

The hardest task is to persuade the erroneous obstinate *misogynist*, or woman hater, that any discourse acknowledging their worth can go beyond poetry

Whitlock, Manners of the English, p 322

He was unmarried, and a *misogynist* to boot

Mrs H Ward, Robert Elmers, xiv

misogynistical (mi-sog'i-nis'ti-kal), *a* [*< misogynist + -ical*] Woman-hating; misogynous.

This *misogynistical* Rostrocian was brought over to Oxford by Boyle

Dr J Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser, p 46

misogynous (mi-sog'i-nus), *a*. [*< Gr misogynis, hating women, a woman-hater, < μισος, hate, + γυνή, woman*] Hating the female sex, woman-hating

misogyny (mi-sog'i-ni), *n* [= F. *misogynie* = Sp *misoginia* = Pg *misogynia* = It *misoginia*, < Gr μισογυνία, also μισογυνία, hatred of women, < μισος, hating women see *misogynous*] Hatred of women

misologist (mi-sol'ô-jist), *n* [As *misology* + -ist] A hater of reason

So rates warns his friends against losing faith in Inquiry Theories like men, are disappointing, yet we should be neither *misanthropists* nor *misologists*

Encyc Brit, XIX 199

misologue (mis'ô-log), *n* [*< Gr μισολογος, hating argument, see misology*] A misologist.

misology (mi-sol'ô-j), *n* [*< Gr μισολογια, hatred of argument, < μισος, hate, < λόγος, discourse, argument, reason see Logos, -ology*] Hatred of reason

The sombre hierarchs of *misology*, who take away the keys of knowledge

J Morley

That Bruno's scorn sprang from no *misology* his own varied erudition proves

G H Leves, Hist Philos, II 106

misoneism (mis-ô-né'izm), *n* [*< Gr μισιν, hate, + νεος, new, + -ism*] Hatred of innovation

misopinion (mis-ô-pin'yon), *n* [*< mis-1 + opinion*] Erroneous opinion, wrong ideas

But where the heart is forstalled with *misopinion*, ab lative directions are first needfull to unteach error, ere we can learn truth

Bp Hall, Sermon xv, Sept, 1662

misorder (mis-ôr'dér), *n* [*< mis-1 + order, n*] Disorder, want of method; irregularity

See and consider if any *misorder* be amongst our servants or apprentices.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I 343

An art that showeth th'idea of his mind With valuness, frenzy, and *misorder* fraught

Sir J Daines, Dancing

misorder (mis-ôr'dér), *v t* [*< mis-1 + order, n*] 1 To order or manage amiss; put out of order, derange

The company intendeth not to allow or accept ignorance for any lawful or just cause of excuse, in that which shall be *misordered* by negligence

Hakluyt's Voyages, I 262

If the child misbe in *misordering* the sentence, I would not have the master froune

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p 27

2 To misconduct, misbehave used chiefly reflexively

"My lords," said he, "I do confess that I have *misordered myself* very far, in that I have presumptuously and boldly preached"

Latimer, quoted in E. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng, II

The place where they were last found begging or *misordering themselves*

Ribbon Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p 181

misordered (mis-ôr'dér), *p a* Misdirected, irregular, disorderly.

Few of them cum to any great age, by reason of their *misordered* life when they were young

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p 23

Vicious rule and *misordered* customs

Holmes, Hist Scotland

misorderly (mis-ôr'dér-li), *a*. [*< mis-1 + orderly, a*] Irregular; improper

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p 28

misorderly (mis-ôr'dér-li), *adv* [*< mis-1 + orderly, adv*] In an irregular or disorderly way

All persons above the age of fourteen years, being taken begging, vagrant, & wandering *misorderly*, should be apprehended

Stow, Q Elizabeth, an 1572

misordination (mis-ôr-di-ná'shon), *n* [*< mis-1 + ordination*] Irregular or faulty ordination

misotheism (mis'ô-thé-izm), *n* [*< Gr μισος, hate, + θεός, God see theism*] Hatred of God. *De Quincey* [Rare]

misowning (mis-ô'ning), *a* [*< mis-1 + owning*] Derogatory

He abjured all articles belonging to the crafts of necromance, or *misowning* to the faith

Stow, Henry VI, an 1440

mispaint (mis-pánt'), *v t* [*< mis-1 + paint*] To paint falsely or in wrong colors

In the details are several things *misseen*, untrue, which is the worst species of *mispainting*

Carlyle, Sterling, II 5 (Dames)

mispassion (mis-pash'on), *n* [*< mis-1 + passion*] Evil passion or feeling; wicked thought

Not only the outward act of murder is a breach of the law, but the inward *mispassion* of the heart also

By Hall, Hard Texts, Mat v 22

mispay (mis-pá'), *v t* [*< ME mispachen, mispachen, < OF mispaier, mispaye, < mis- + payer, pay see mis-2 and pay*] To dissatisfy, displease

Woe I wrote *mispay* he went fro that cite Vnto Rome *mispayed* to the pope's se

Rob of Brunne, p 323

I can nought of enule finde That I *mispay* have ought behynde, Wherof loue ought be *mispayde*

Gower, Conf Amant, II

mispayret, *n* [ME, var of *despair*, with substituted prefix *mis-*] Despair

Syr, he seyde, the kyng Edgare Dryveth to the gret *mispayre*

MS Cantab FI II 38, f 123 (Hallwell)

mispenet (mis-pens'), *n* See *mispenet*

misperception (mis-pér-sep'shon), *n* [*< mis-1 + perception*] Imperfect or erroneous perception

misperformance (mis-pér-fôr'mans), *n*. [*< mis-1 + performance*] Bad or careless performance

It is an argument against the *misperformance* of duty

H W Beecher, N A Rev, CXL 192

mispersuade (mis-pér-swâd'), *v t* [*< mis-1 + persuade*] To persuade amiss, lead to a wrong conclusion

Poor reduced souls were *misperuaded* to hate and condemn us

Bp Hall, Free Prisoner

mispersuasibleness (mis-pér-swâ'si-bl-nes), *n* The quality of not being persuadable.

Sons of *mispersuasibleness*, that will not be drawn or persuaded by the tendered mercies of God

Abp Leighton, Com on 1 Pet. I 14, 16

mispersuasion (mis-pér-swâ'zhon), *n* A false persuasion, wrong opinion

The end of [our Lord's] speech was to reform their particular *misperuasion* to whom he spake

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii 16

Sins that I acted upon wilful ignorance and voluntary *misperuasion*

Jer Taylor, Holy Living, iv 10

mispickel (mis'pik-el), *n* [= F. *mispickel*, < G *mispickel*, in 16th century also *mispickel*, *mispickel*, *mispickel*, origin obscure.] Same as *arsenopyrite*

misplace (mis-plás'), *v t*, pret and pp *misplaced*, ppr *misplacing*. [*< mis-1 + place, v*] To place wrongly, put in the wrong place, to locate improperly or unsuitably as, to *misplace* a book, *misplaced* confidence

See wealth abused, and dignities *misplaced*.

Cowper, Tirocinium, l 815

Every *misplaced* beauty is rather a defect

Goldsmith, The Bee, No 3

misplacement (mis-plás'ment), *n* [*< misplace + -ment*] The act of misplacing, or putting in the wrong place.

misplay (mis-plī'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + play.*] A wrong play

All balls moved by the *mis-play* must be returned to their former position by the umpire or adversary
Trubine Book of Sports, p. 445

misplead (mis-plēd'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + plead*] To plead amiss or in a wrong manner

mispleading (mis-plēd'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *misplead*, *v.*] In law, an error in pleading

Perhaps the *mispleading* of a word shall forfeit all
Rev T Adams, Works, II 482. (Davies)

mispleaset (mis-plēz'), *v. t.* [*< ME. mispleven* (cf. OF *mesplaire*), *< mis-1 + pleuse*] To displease, or fail in pleasing

Schulde neuere than this erthe for this erthe *myplease*
hevene king *Hymns to Virgin, etc* (E E 1 8), p. 90

mispoint (mis-point'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + point*] To point improperly, punctuate wrongly

mispolicy (mis-pol'i-si), *n.* [*< mis-1 + policy*]. Bad policy, impolicy

mispractice (mis-prak'tis), *n.* [*< mis-1 + practice*] Wrong practice, misdeed, misconduct

mispraise (mis-prāz'), *v. t.* and *v. i.* [*< mis-1 + praise*] To praise falsely or injudiciously

The "biographical infection," the natural frailty to *mispraise* and overpraise, has not failed to show itself
Nineteenth Century, XXIV 341

misprint (mis-print'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + print*] To make an error in printing (something), print wrong

There might have bene some ouersight, either in him self or in the printer, by misse writting or by *misse printyng* those figures of algorisme
Sir T More, Works, p. 772

misprint (mis-print'), *n.* [*< misprint, v.*] A mistake in printing, a typographical error

misprise¹, *n.* and *v.* See *misprize*¹

misprise², *v. t.* See *misprize*²

misprision¹ (mis-prizh'on), *n.* [*< OF. mesprision, mesprison, mistake, error, fault, wrong, misprison, a thing done or taken amiss, < mespris, pp. of mesprendre, mistake see misprize*¹ (*cf. prison*) 1† Mistake, error, misunderstanding

To prevent therefore all future *misprisions* I have compiled this true discourse
Capt John Smith, True Travels, Ded

They throw away their Armes, and were friends, and desired there might be a token given to be knowne by, least we might hurt them by *misprision*

Quoted in *Capt John Smith's Works*, I 100

2. In law (a) Criminal neglect in respect to the crime of another used especially in connection with felonies and treason, to indicate a passive complicity, as by concealment, which falls short of the guilt of a principal or accessory

There is some strange *misprision* in the princes.

Shak, *Much Ado*, IV 1 187

Honour in us had injury, we shall prove

Or if we fall to prove such injury

More than *misprision* of the fact — what then?

Brownings, Ring and Book, II 77

(b) More loosely, any grave offense or misdemeanor having no recognized fixed name, as maladministration in an office of public trust also termed *positive misprision*, as distinguished from *negative misprision*, or mere neglect or concealment

No one of the trade shall set him to work until he shall have made amends before the mayor and aldermen, and before them such *misprision* shall be redressed

English Guilds (E E T 8), p. cxli.

Misprision of felony, concealment of a felony — **Misprision of heresy**, failure to denounce one who has been guilty of heresy

The edit further provided against all *misprision of heresy*, by making those who failed to betray the suspected liable to the same punishment as if suspected or convicted themselves
Molloy, Dutch Republic, I 262

Misprision of treason, knowledge and concealment of treason, without assenting to it

This elaborate accusation contained eight counts of high treason and *misprision of treason*

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 345

misprision² (mis-prizh'on), *n.* [*< misprize*², *misprize*², + *-ion*, after *misprison*¹] An act of undervaluing or disclaiming, scorn, contempt

Such men they were as by the Kingdom were sent to advise him, not sent to be cavill'd at, because Elected, or to be entertained by him with an undervalue and *misprision* of their temper, judgment, or affection

Milton, Eikonoklastes, I

misprize¹ (mis-priz'), *n.* [Also *misprise*, *< OF. mesprise* (F *méprise*), a mistake, *< mesprise*, pp. of *mesprendre* (F *méprendre*), be mistaken, *< mes- + prendre*, *< L. prehendere, prendere*, take see *mis-2* and *prize*¹, *n.*] Mistake, misconception, error; blunder

Which through great disadventure, or *mesprise*,
Her selfe had runne into that hazardise
Spenser, F Q, II xii 19.

misprize¹ (mis-priz'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + prize*], *pret* and *pp. misprized*, *ppr. misprizing*. [Formerly also *misprize*, *< misprize*¹, *n.*] To mistake, misconstrue

You spend your passion on a *misprized* mood
I am not guilty of Lyander's blood
Shak, *M N D*, III 2 74

misprize² (mis-priz'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + prize*], *pret* and *pp. misprized*, *ppr. misprizing*. [Also *misprize*, *< OF. mespriser* (F *mépriser*) = *Sp. mesprizar* = *Pg. mesprizar*, *despise*, *< mis- + prizer*, *prize*, value see *mis-2* and *prize*²] To slight or undervalue, disparage, despise

Misprize me not, I will trample on the heart, on the soul
of him that shall say I will wrong you
B Jonson, Case Is Altered, III 3

Less liked he still that scornful jeer
Misprized the land he loved so dear
Scott, L of L M, v 30

misprize² (mis-priz'), *n.* [*< misprize*², *v.*] Contempt, scorn

Then, if all fayle, we will by force it win,
And oke reward the wretch for his *mesprize*
Spenser, F Q, III ix 0

misproceeding (mis-prō-sē'ding), *n.* [*< mis-1 + proceeding*] Erroneous or irregular proceeding

Which errors and *misproceedings* they doe fortify and intrench
Bacon, Church Controversies

misprofess (mis-prō-fes'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + profess*] I. *trans.* To make a false profession of, make unfounded pretensions to

Keep me back, O Lord, from them who *misprofess* arts
of healing the soul or the body
Donne, Devotions, p. 86

II. *intrans.* To make a false profession

mispronounce (mis-prō-nouns'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + pronounce*] To pronounce erroneously or incorrectly

mispronouncement (mis-prō-nouns'ment), *n.* [*< mispronounce + -ment*] The act of mispronouncing.

mispronunciation (mis-prō-nun-si-ā'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + pronunciation*] 1 The act of pronouncing incorrectly — 2 A wrong or improper pronunciation

misproportion (mis-prō-pōr'shon), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + proportion, r.*] To fail to place in proper proportion, join or compare without due proportion

misprout (mis-prout'), *a.* [*< ME. misprout, < mis-1 + prout*] Unduly or unwarrantably proud or vain, arrogant, haughty

Ne no *misproute* man amonges lordes ben allowed
Piers Plowman (B), xlii 496

Ah! thou *misprout* pretence, darest thou presume to marry a lady's sister?

Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, III 2.

Of thy *misprout* ambitious clan,

Thou, James of Bothwell, wert the man
Scott, L of the L, v 26.

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Scott, L of the L, v 26.

mispunctuate (mis-pungk'tū-ā'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + punctuate*] To punctuate wrongly

misprussuit (mis-per-sūt'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + pursue*] A mistaken or misdirected pursuit

The world, given up to Atheism and Materialism, full of mere sordid selfish *misprussuits*, and *misresults*
Carlyle, Sterling, viii (Davies)

misqualify (mis-kwōl'i-fi), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + qualify*] To qualify or characterize erroneously or imperfectly

What is called religious poetry, which is common
ly a painful something misnamed by the noun and *misquali-*
fied by the adjective
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 296

misqueme, *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + queme*] To displease, offend

But if any man these *misqueme*,
He shall be blighted as a here
The Plowman's Tale, I 605

misquotation (mis-kwō-tā'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + quotation*] 1 The act of quoting wrong — 2 An incorrect quotation

misquote (mis-kwōt'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + quote*] 1 To quote or cite incorrectly

Take hackney'd jokes from Miller, got by rote,
And just enough of learning to *misquote*
Byron, Eng Bards and Scotch Reviewers

2†. To misread, misconstrue, misinterpret.

Look how we can, or sad or merrily
Interpretation will *misquote* our looks
Shak, *I Hen IV*, v 2 13

—*Syn. Garble, etc.* See *multilate*.

misraise (mis-rāz'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + raise*] To raise or excite unwisely or without due cause

Here we were out of danger of this *misraised* fury
By Hall, Free Prisoner, § 5

misrate (mis-rat'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + rate*], *pret* and *pp. misrated*, *ppr. misrating* [*< mis-1 + rate*], *r.*] To rate erroneously, estimate falsely

Assuming false, or *misrating* true, advantages.
Barrow, Works, III xxix

misread (mis-rēd'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + read*], *pret* and *pp. misread*, *ppr. misreading*. [*< mis-1 + read*]. To read wrongly, misconstrue, misinterpret, mistake the sense or significance of

He *misread* the disposition of the great body of citizens.
Freude, Caesar, p. 209

misreading (mis-rēd'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *misread*, *v.*] Erroneous reading or citation, misinterpretation

A similar *misreading* of Halliager contained in a single sentence is the one point from which I dissent in the extremely clear and concise chapter

P Gurney Proc Soc Psych Research, III 163, note.

misreceive (mis-rē-sēv'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + receive*], *pret* and *pp. misreceived*, *ppr. misreceiving* [*< mis-1 + receive*]. To receive ungraciously, take amiss

There is nothing that more dishonoureth governors than to *misreceive* moderate addresses
Waterhouse Apology (1653), p. 240 (Latham)

misrecite (mis-rē-sit'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + recite*] To recite or repeat incorrectly

The alledgers of testimonies do *misrecite* the sense of the author they quote
Boyle, Works, II 477

misreckon (mis-rēk'un), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + reckon*] To reckon or compute erroneously

It is a familiar error in Iowa plus to *misreckon* time
Raleigh, Hist World, II xvii 10

misreckoning (mis-rēk'ning), *n.* An erroneous or false reckoning

misredek, *v. t.* [*< ME. misreden, < AS. misrēdan, advise wrongly, give bad counsel, < mis-, wrongly, + rēdan, advise see read*¹, *red*¹] To advise unwisely or to bad purpose

misrefer (mis-rē-fēr'), *v. t.* and *v. i.* [*< mis-1 + refer*] To refer or report wrongly

Th outward *misrefer*,
Which oft *misapprehend* and *misreferre*
Davies, Mium in Modum, p. 12 (Davies)

misreflect (mis-rē-flekt'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + reflect*] To reflect wrongly, misrepresent as, to *misreflect* an object

misreform (mis-rē-fōrm'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + reform*] To reform amiss or imperfectly, change for the worse
Milton

misregard (mis-rē-gard'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + regard*] Misc construction

When as these times be red
With *misregard* *Spenser, F Q*, IV viii 20

misregulate (mis-rē-gū-lāt'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + regulate*], *pret* and *pp. misregulated*, *ppr. misregulating* [*< mis-1 + regulate*] To regulate wrongly or imperfectly

Dickens

misrehearse (mis-rē-hērs'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + rehearse*], *pret* and *pp. misrehearsed*, *ppr. misrehearsing* [*< mis-1 + rehearse*] To rehearse or quote inaccurately, err in recapitulating or repeating

He would make you ween here that I bothe *misrehearse* and misconstue
Sir T More Works, p. 1009

misrelate (mis-rē-lāt'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + relate*] To relate falsely or inaccurately, give a false account of

To satisfy me that he *misrelated* not the experiment, he gave me the opportunity of trying it
Boyle

misrelation (mis-rē-lā'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + relation*] Erroneous relation or narration

misreligion (mis-rē-lij'on), *n.* [*< mis-1 + religion*] False religion

Branded with the infamy of a Paganish *misreligion*
By Hall, The Ten Lepers

misremember (mis-rē-mem'ber), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + remember*] To mistake in recalling to mind, err by failure of memory

My selfe was ouersene in that place wyth a lytle hast,
in *misremembering* one word of his
Sir T More Works, p. 1159

He is here practising for the mask of which, if I *misremember* not, I wrote as much as you desire to know
Donne, Letters, I

misrender (mis-ren'dér), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + render*] To render or construe inaccurately, translate erroneously

They [the Psalmist] must at least be allowed to contain polished and fashionable expressions in their own language how coarsely soever they have been *misrendered* in ours
Boyle, Works, II 267

misrepeat (mis-rē-pet'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + repeat*] To repeat erroneously

The petition was of many sheets of paper, and contained many false accusations (and some truths *misrepeated*)
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I 122.

misreport (mis-rē-pōrt'), *v.* [*< mis-1 + report*] *I. trans* 1 To report incorrectly

Yf they be such indeed, quod your frende, and that they bee not mistaken or *misreported*.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 249

2† To give a false report of, misrepresent maliciously, backbite, slander

Not to backbite, slander *misreport*, or undervalue any man
Sir Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), I 197

II. intrans To make an incorrect report

'Moor, whose Authority we are now first to follow, wanted not who tax'd him of *mis-reporting* in his Commentaries
Milton, Hist. Eng., I.

misreport (mis-rē-pōrt'), *n.* [*< misreport, v.*] A false or incorrect report

We are not to be guided in the sense we have of that book by the *misreports* of some ancients
N. Grell, Cosmologia Macra, I 1

misreporter (mis-rē-pōr'tēr), *n.* One who misreports or reports falsely

misrepresent (mis-rep-rē-zent'), *v.* [*< mis-1 + represent*] *I. trans* 1 To represent erroneously or falsely, give a false or incorrect account or representation of, whether intentionally or not

In the very act of *misrepresenting* the laws of composition, he shows how well he understands them
Macaulay, John Dryden

2 To fail to represent correctly or in good faith as agent or official representative, act contrary to the wishes or interests of, as of one's principal or constituents, in the transaction of business, legislation, etc.

II. intrans To convey a false impression

Or do my eyes *misrepresent*? Can this be he?
Milton, S. A., I 124

misrepresentation (mis-rep-rē-zen-tā'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + representation*] 1 Erroneous or false representation, an unfair or dishonest account or exposition, a false statement as, to injure one's character by *misrepresentations*

The Scriptures frequently forbid rash judgments, and censoriousness, and a *misrepresentation* of other men's actions, and hard thoughts concerning them
Tortin, Discourses, III

2 Incorrect or unfaithful representation in the capacity of agent or official representative, as of a principal in a matter of business, or of constituents in legislation—3 In map-making, faultiness in a map-projection, estimated with regard to its unequal scale in different parts and to its distortion of angles

misrepresentative (mis-rep-rē-zen-tā-tiv), *a* and *n.* [*< mis-1 + representative*] *I. a* Tending to misrepresent or convey a false impression, misrepresenting

II. n. One who misrepresents, or fails to represent truly [Rare]

Let us hope the lovers of this sort of freedom are *misrepresentatives* of their race
Congregationalist, Aug. 12, 1886.

misrepresenter (mis-rep-rē-zen-tēr), *n.* One who misrepresents

misrepute (mis-rē-pūt'), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *misreputed*, ppl. *misreputing*. [*< mis-1 + repute*] To repute or estimate erroneously, hold in wrong estimation

They shall vindicate the *misreputed* honour of God
Milton, Divorce, II 22.

misresemblance (mis-rē-zem-blans), *n.* [*< mis-1 + resemblance*] An imperfect or mistaken resemblance or description [Rare]

Return we now
To a lighter strain, and from the gallery
Of the Dutch poet's *misresemblances*
Pass into mine
Southey, To A Cunningham (Davies)

misresult (mis-rē-zult'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + result*] An unfavourable or unwelcome result or conclusion
Carlyle. See quotation under *mispar-suit*

misrule (mis-rōl'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + rule, n.*] 1 Bad rule, misgovernment, wrongful exercise of power or authority

As if I to them [my enemies] had quitted all,
At random yielded up to their *misrule*
Milton, P. L., x 628

2 Absence of control or restraint; insubordination, disorder

Kare not with foll oore for to glade,
Ne wikk not wikkly in thyl wilde dedes,
Ihat thi manhod be marte thurgh thi *myreorde*
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. 4) I 6126.

The loud *misrule*
Of Chaos far removed
Milton, P. L., vii 271.

There, in the portal placed, the heaven-born maid
Enormous riot and *misrule* survey'd
Penton, in Pope's Odyssey, I 188.

Abbot of misrule See *abbot*—Lord or king of *misrule* See *lord*
misrule (mis-rōl'), *v. t. or t.*, pret. and pp. *misruled*, ppl. *misruling* [*< ME misreulen, < mis-1 + rule, v.*] To rule badly; govern unwisely or oppressively

Nor has any ruler a right to require that his subjects should be contented with his misgovernment by showing them a neighbouring prince who oppresses and *misrules* far more
Brougham

misruly (mis-rō'li), *a.* [*< mis-1 + ruly, as also in unruly*] Unruly, ungovernable

'urb the range of his *misruly* tongue
By Hall, Satires, VI 178

miss (mis), *v.* [*< ME missen, missen, < AS missan (not *misan), miss (fail to hit), escape the notice of, = OFries. missa, be without, = D missen = MLG LG missen = OHG MHG G missen = Icel. missa = Sw. missa = Dan. missa = Goth. *missjan (not recorded), miss, from an orig. noun or adj. extant as a prefix, AS and E. miss = D. miss = OHG missa-, MHG missen-, G. missen-, miss-, miss- = Icel. miss- = Sw. miss- = Dan. miss- = Goth. missa-, 'wrongly,' 'amiss,' in the adverb, E. miss!, ME. miss = D. miss = Icel. mis, wrongly, amiss, = Goth. misso, interchangeably, and in the derivative, AS. missic, misslic, misslic, missenlic, missendlic, etc., = Goth. missaleis, various, diverse, different (see *misslich*), prob. with orig. pp. suffix -t (E. -d, -ed) from the root of AS. *mithan* (pp. *mithen*), avoid, conceal, be concealed, refrain, = OS. *mithan* = OFries. *mitha* = D. *myden* = MLG *miden* = OHG. *midan*, MHG. *miden*, G. *meiden*, avoid. The different senses 'miss', 'avoid', 'change', 'be various', may all be derived from that of 'deviate' ('f the development of senses associated with *mad*, from 'change', 'alter', to 'mum' in a physical sense, 'distract' in a mental sense. See *mis*, *amiss*, etc.) *I. trans* 1 To fail to reach or attain; come short of, or go aside or deviate from, as what is aimed at, expected, or desired, fail to hit, catch, or grasp as, to *miss* the mark*

Though we could not have his life, yet we *missed* not our desires in his soft departure
Sir T. Browne, To a Friend

I was to see Monsieur Verney at his Apartment at the upper end of the Royal Physick Garden, but, *missing* my visit, went up with a young Gentleman of my Lord Ambassador's Retinue, to see Mr. Bonnis
Later, Journey to Paris, p. 63

The pleasure *miss'd* her, and the scandal hit.
Pope, Moral Essays, II 128

As I never *miss* aim, I had the misadventure to kill the Honourable Master Crofts at the first shot
Scott, Peveril of the Peak, xxxiv

2 To fail or come short of, as from lack of capacity or opportunity, fail to be, find, attain to, or accomplish (what one might or should have been, found, attained to, or accomplished) as, he just *missed* being a poet; you have *missed* your true vocation

The invention all admired, and each how he
To be the inventor *miss'd*
Milton, P. L., vi 490

3 To fail to find, get, or keep, come short of having or receiving, fail to obtain or enjoy as, to *miss* the way or one's footing, to *miss* a meal or an appointment

In that city virtue shall never cease,
And felicity no soul shall *miss*
Robt. of Gloucester, p. 584, App

If she desired above all things to have Argalus, Argalus feared nothing but to *miss* Parnithia.
Sir P. Sidney

Spur to destruction—
You cannot *miss* the way
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, II 2

One must have eyes that see, and ears that hear or one *misses* a good deal
Mrs. J. H. Esling, Idyll of the Woods.

4 To become aware of the loss or absence of, find to be lacking, note or deplore the absence of, feel the want or need of, as, to *miss* one's watch or purse, to *miss* the comforts of home, to *miss* the prattle of a child.

Neither *miss'd* we anything Nothing was *miss'd*
of all that pertained unto him I Sam. xxv 15, 21.

Thee I have *miss'd*, and thought it long, deprived
Thy presence
Milton, P. L., ix 857

The king was no sooner gone than the army *miss'd* him, and was all in the greatest uproar
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II 21

5 To fail to note, perceive, or observe, overlook or disregard, as, to *miss* the best points of a play

The faults of his understanding and temper lie on the surface, and cannot be *miss'd*
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii

6. To escape, succeed in avoiding.

I have purged and vexed my body much since I writ to you, and this day I have *miss'd* my fit, and this is the first time that I could discern any intermission.
Donne, Letters, xxii.

So well my Armour did resist,
So oft by Flight the Blow I mist
Cowley, Anacreontics, iv
And you have *miss'd* the irreverent doom
Of those that wear the Poet's crown
Tennyson, To —

7 To omit; leave out; skip, as a word in reciting or a note in singing.

She would never *miss* one day
A walk so fine, a sight so gay
Prior, Lady's Looking Glass

8† To do without, dispense with, spare

We cannot *miss* him, he does make our fire,
Fetch in our wood
Shak., Tempest, I 2. 811

I will have honest, valiant souls about me,
I cannot *miss* thee
Fletcher, Mad Lover, II 1

9† To lack, be deprived of

For as a man may nat see that *misseth* his eye,
No more can no clerkes bote if hit be of bookes
Piers Plowman (C), xv 44

To *miss* one's tip, to fail in one's scheme or purpose

fail in effecting a desired object [Slang]

Jupe [a circus clown] didn't do what he ought to do
Was short in his leaps and bad in his tumbling
In a general way that's *missing* his tip
Dickens, Hard Times, I 6.

One as had had it very sharp actly runs right at the leaders,
only luckily for him he *misses* his tip and comes over a heap o' stones
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I 4

To *miss* out, to omit, leave out.

In several instances the transcriber by a slip of the pen has *miss'd* out words or parts of words.

English Gids (E. E. T. 8), p. 432, note

To *miss* stays (naut.), to fail in going about from one tack to another See *stay*—To *miss* the cushion. See *cushion*

II. intrans 1 To fail of success or effect, miscarry, fail to hit the mark, as in shooting, playing certain games, etc.

How myte y of thi mercy *miss*,
Sithen to helpe man thou art so hende!
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 208

Men observe when things hit, and not when they *miss*.
Bacon.

Flying bullets now,
To execute his rage, appear too slow
They *miss*, or sweep but common souls away
Waller

2† To fall short, fail in observation or attainment with of or in.

Butt for alle he mygt of his entent
Geueyden (E. E. T. 8), I 1383.

If your scholar do *miss* sometimes in marking rightlike these foresaid sixe things childe not hastelle
Archain, The Scholemaster, p. 81

To that end he [St. Paul] lays down the most powerfull Motive and Consideration for in due season ye shall reap if ye faint not, i e ye shall not *miss* of a reward from God
Stillington, Sermons, II vii

3† To go astray, go wrong, slip, fail

Saye, and not *miss*,
How long agone and whence yt was,
The fayre rounde worlde first came to passe,
As yt now ys
Puttenham, Partheniades, xi.

Emongst the Angels, a whole legione
Of wickid Sprights did fall from happy bliss
What wonder, then, if one of women all did *miss*?
Spenser, F. Q., III ix 2

miss (mis), *n.* [*< ME mis, mys, missae, myssae, from the verb (< f. amiss)*] 1 A failure to find, reach, catch, hit, grasp, obtain, or attain, want of success

And so he made his *mis* to mende
The sawter buke right to the ende
Holy Rood (E. E. T. 8), p. 78.

Ye *miss* of Lord Sandwich redoubt'd the losse to me, and shew'd the folly of hazarding so brave a fleet
 Evelyn, Diary, June 2, 1672

2† Error, fault, misdeed, wrong-doing, sin

When we war put out of that bliss
To won in midelorth for oure *mis*
Holy Rood (E. E. T. 8), p. 66

O rakel hand, to doon so foule a *mys* [var. *amys*].
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, I 174

Thus, although God sent his holy spirit to call mee, and though I heard him, yet I went forward obstinately in my *miss*
Greene, Grouse-Worth of Wit (ed. 1817).

3† Hurt or harm from mistake or accident

Beholde frelete of my manhedo
That makes me oft to do of *mysse*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 106

And though one fall through heedless hast,
Yet is his *miss* not mickle
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July

4 Loss; want; hence, a feeling of loss.

I beseech you to sende me for almost oon of your olde gownes, which will countervale much of the premyces I wote wele, and I shall be yours while I lyve, and at your comandement, I have grete *myst* of it, God knowe.
Panton Letters, II 384

The boy not to be found?

I feel

A sad *miss* of him.

Massinger, *Bartholomew*, II, 1

5 Specifically, in printing, a failure on the part of the person feeding the blank sheets to a press to supply a sheet at the right moment for impression. The *miss* must be corrected by running through several sheets to absorb the ink put on the blanks by the form.

6 In the game of loo, an extra hand dealt out, for which the players in turn have the option of exchanging their own. — A *miss* is as good as a mile, a narrow escape is no worse than a remote one, so one escapes a danger it does not matter much how near it approached.

miss¹ (mis), *adv.* [*ME* *mis*, *mys*, *myse* = *D* *mis* = *icel.* *mis*, *adv.* wrong, *amiss* see *miss²*, *v* [*cf.* *miss*, *n.*, *amiss*] Wrongly, badly, *amiss*

The things ben so *mys* entrechaunged

Chaucer, *Boethius*, iv, prose 5

To correcten that is *mis* I mente

Chaucer, *Prologue to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 446

miss² (mis), *n.* [An abbr. of *mistress*, at first prob. as a title, the form *Mistress*, as written *Mrs.* and pronounced *mis'ez*, being still commonly abbreviated in rustic use in New England and among the Southern negroes, to *Miss*, often printed *Mis'*. *cf.* also def. 3. See *mistress*, *Mrs.*] 1 *Mistress* a reduced form of this title, which, so reduced, came to be regarded, when prefixed to the name of a young woman or girl, as a sort of diminutive, and was especially applied to young girls (corresponding to *master* as applied to young boys), older unmarried girls or women being styled *mistress* even in the lifetime of the mother, later, and in present use, a title prefixed to the name of any unmarried woman or girl. In a restricted use, the title *Miss*, with the surname only, now distinguishes the eldest daughter of a family, the younger daughters having the title *Miss* prefixed to their full name as *Miss Brown*, *Miss Mary Brown*, etc. Some matronly unmarried women, holding independent positions as householders or otherwise, are still styled *Mistress (Mrs.)* as a mark of special respect, at least in some parts of the United States. In speaking or writing of two or more persons of the same name by the title of *Miss*, the plural form is often given to the name as a whole as the *Miss Smiths*, instead of to the title, as the *Misses Smith*.

The four *Miss* Williams

Dickens, *Sketches*, III

Miss Guest held her chin too high, and *Miss* Laura spoke and moved continually with a view to effect

George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, iv, 9

Her says to me "Are you *Mrs.* or *Miss*?" "Neither, *ma'am*," I says, "I am a servant." That young woman respected herself and her calling

N. and Q., 7th ser., VII, 256

2 A young unmarried woman, a girl. In this sense chiefly colloquial, in trade use it has reference to sizes, etc. as, ladies', *misses'*, and children's shoes

Where there are little masters and *misses* in a house, they are great impediments to the diversions of the servants

Sometimes I half wish I were merely

A plain or a penniless *miss*

Locke, *A Nice Correspondent*

3 A mistress (of a household). [Southern U. S., in negro use] — 4 [In this use a direct abbr. of *mistress* in the same sense — a slang use, independent of the above.] A kept mistress

She being taken to be the Parlo of Oxford's *misses* (as at this time they began to call lewd women)

Evelyn, *Diary*, Jan. 9, 1662

Undecent women, inflaming several young noble men and gallants, became their *misses*

Evelyn, *Diary*, Oct. 18, 1666

If after all you think it a disgrace

That Edward's *miss* thus pokes it in your face.

Pope, *Epit. to Row*, c. Jane Shore, l. 46.

missa (mis's), *n.* [*LL.* *missa* see *mass¹*] 1 The mass, a mass — 2. In the *Mozarabic liturgy*, a variable prayer or address, called more fully the *Oratio Missae* (Prayer of the Mass), answering to the Gallican *Præfatio Missae* (Preface of the Mass). It probably derived its name from the fact that the dismissal (*missa*) of the catechumens originally preceded it.

missal (mis'al), *a* and *n.* [*a* = *OF* *missal*, < *ML.* *missalis*, of the mass, < *missa*, the mass see *mass¹*] II. *n.* = *F.* *missal* = *Sp.* *missal* = *It.* *missale* = *It.* *missale*, < *ML.* *missale*, a mass-book, neut. of *missalis*, of the mass see I.] I. Pertaining to the mass, or to the missal or Roman Catholic mass-book

It had been good for our *missal* priests to have dwelled in that country *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI, 1549

The *missal* sacrifice.

Bp. Hall

Missal *litany*. See *litany*, 2

II. *n.* In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the book containing all the liturgical forms necessary for celebrating mass throughout the year. Origin

nally the ordinary, canon, and some other parts of the mass were contained in the sacramentary, which also included the offices for the other sacraments. In addition to this the antiphony, lectionary, and evangelary had to be used. Early in the eighth century the name of *missal* (*missalis* (sc. *liber*), *missale*) came to be applied to the sacramentary, and later to books containing additional parts of the mass. A book like the modern missal, containing all the forms of the mass, was called a *plenary missal* (*missale plenum*). The modern Roman missal (the reformed missal) was issued substantially in its present form under Pius V in 1570, and revised again under Clement VIII and Urban VIII. It is the only Latin missal allowed to be used in the Roman (Catholic) Church, with the exception of the limited local use of the Ambrosian, Mozarabic, and some monastic rites. Roman Catholic priests in England do not follow the Roman and other ancient English uses, but the present Roman rite. The Uniate and other Latinizing communities in Oriental countries are allowed to retain their ancient offices, with alterations more or less considerable. In the Roman missal, after the introductory matter (calendar, general rubrics, etc.) come the introits, collects, epistles, gospels, graduals, offertories, secrets, communions, postcommunions, etc., throughout the year. The ordinary and canon of the mass are placed in the middle of the book, between the proper of Holy Saturday and that of Easter Sunday. After these masses de tempore follow the common of saints, votive and special masses, etc., and masses allowed to be used in special places. The *euchologion* of the Greek Church answers not to the missal, but to the original sacramentary.

The Sacramentary became subdivided into the full mass book or *missal* properly so named

Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, III, II, 19

As tender and reverential as a nun over her *missal*

O. W. Holmes, *Autocrat*, II

missal-book (mis'al-bûk), *n.* The mass-book or missal

They present to him the Cross, and the *Missal Book* to swear upon

Howell, *Letters*, I, v, 42

missay (mis-sā'), *v.* [*cf.* *ME* *missayen*, *missayen*, *missayen*, < *mis*-1 + *say*] I. *trans.* 1. To say or utter wrongly or *amiss*

Least any thing in general might be *missaid* in their public Prayers through ignorance, or want of care, contrary to the faith

Milton, *Antididacticus*, § 2

2. To speak ill of, slander [Obsolete or archaic]

It is saying when that he by lightness or folie *missayeth* of scorneth his neighbors *Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*

Be thou no chydre, ne of wordis boold

To *missay* thy neighbors noughter yong ne oold

Roberts, *Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 42

Far Hefer had I fight a score of times

Than hear thee so *missay* me and revile

Tennyson, *Garth and Lynette*

3. To reproach, rebuke

And *missaid* the Jewes manlike and manhood he to be

Piers Plowman (B), xvi, 127

II. *trans.* To speak *amiss*, speak ill

Now merle awote, yf I *missay*

Chaucer, *Anelida and Arcite*, l. 917

missayer (mis-sā'ēr), *n.* One who *missays*, an evil-speaker

And if that any *missayer*

Despise women,

Blame him, and bidde him holde him stille

Rom. of the Rose, l. 2231

misscript (mis-skript'), *n.* [*cf.* *mis*-1 + *script*] A word wrongly or incorrectly written *F. Hall*, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 175, note

misses (mis-sēs'), *v.*, pret. *missaw*, pp. *missen*, ppr. *missing* [*cf.* *mis*-1 + *see*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To take a wrong view of, see in a false or distorted form

Success may blind him, and then he *misses* the fact and comes to ruin

Carlyle, in *Fraser*

The average man, by conforming himself to the common convention of the crowd, secures himself from being much *missed*

New Princeton Rev., II, 6

II. *trans.* To take a wrong, false, or distorted view; see inaccurately or imperfectly

Herein he fundamentally mistook, *missaw*, and miswent

Carlyle, *Misc.*, IV, 236. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

misseek (mis-sēk'), *v.* pret. and pp. *missought*, ppr. *misseeking*. [*cf.* *mis*-1 + *seek*] To seek or search for in a wrong way or wrong direction

And yet the thing that most is your desire

You do *misseek*

W. Hall, *Of the Meane and Sure Estate*

misseeing, *a* [*cf.* *mis*-1 + *seeing*, *a*] *Mis*-becoming, unbecoming, sorry

For never knight I saw in such *misseeing* plight

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I, ix, 23

misseeing, *n.* [*cf.* *mis*-1 + *seeing*, *n.*] Simulation

With her witchcraft and *misseeing* swote.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I, vii, 50

missel (mis'l), *n.* Same as *mislethrush* *Imp. Dict.*

misseldinet, **misseldent**, *n.* Obsolete variants of *mislethrush*.

mislethrush, *n.* See *mislethrush*

mislethoet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mislethrush*

missel-tree (mis'l-trē), *n.* In British Guiana, a moderate-sized tree, *Bellucia quinquevallis*, of the natural order *Melastomaceae*. It bears a six-celled berry flavored like raspberry seated in a permanent yellow bell-shaped calyx. *Smith*, *Dict. Economic Plants*.

misemblance (mis-emb'lan), *n.* [*cf.* *mis*-1 + *emblance*] False resemblance

missend (mis-send'), *v.* pret. and pp. *missent*, ppr. *missing* [*cf.* *mis*-1 + *send*] To send *amiss* or incorrectly as, to *missend* a letter

missense (mis-sens'), *v.* [*cf.* *mis*-1 + *sense*] To give a wrong sense or meaning to

Missense his lines *Feltham*, *Removes*, p. 107

missentence (mis-sen'tens), *n.* [*cf.* *mis*-1 + *sentence*] A wrong or undeserved sentence

That *missentence* which pronounced by a plain man would appear most gross

Bp. Hooker, *Abp. Williams*, I, 72. (*Davies*)

misserve (mis-sēr'), *v.* pret. and pp. *mis-served*, ppr. *mis-serving* [*cf.* *ME* *misserven*, < *mis*-1 + *serve*] To serve badly

I was *misserved* of my dyner

Lyttell, *Geist of Robin Hood* (Child's Ballads, V, 78)

The good statute whereby a man may have what he thinketh he hath, and not be abused or *misserved* in that he buys

Bacon, *Judicial Charge*

misset (mis-set'), *v.* pret. and pp. *mis-set*, ppr. *mis-setting* [*cf.* *ME* *missetten*, < *mis*-1 + *set*] To set *amiss*, place wrongly

Many a word I overskipped

In my tale, for pure fear

Last my wordys *misset* were

Chaucer, *Death of Blanche*, l. 1210

If, therefore, that boundary of suits (an oath) be taken away, or *mis-set*, where shall be the end?

Bacon, *Judicial Charge*

misset (mis-set'), *p. a.* Out of humor [Scotch]

Our minute a *mis-set* after her ordinar, sh

Scott, *Heart of Mid Lothian*, xviii

misshape (mis-shāp'), *v.* pret. and pp. *misshaped*, ppr. *misshaping* [*cf.* *ME* *misshapen*, < *mis*-1 + *shape*, *v.*] To shape ill, give bad form to, deform

O was it warwolf in the wood

My ain true love, that *misshaped* thee?

Kempson (Child's Ballads, I, 141)

Some figures monstrous and *misshaped* appear

Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 171

misshape (mis-shāp'), *n.* [*cf.* *mis*-1 + *shape*, *n.*] A bad or distorted shape or figure, deformity

The one of them did seem to look askew,

That her *misshape* much hept

Spenser, *F. Q.*, V, xii, 20

misshapen (mis-shāp'p'n), *p. a.* Ill-shaped, deformed, ugly

There are no *misshapen* among such bidders

Than of many other men that on this molder walken

Piers Plowman (C), x, 171

I could rather see the stage filled with agreeable objects than see it crowded with withered or *misshapen* figures.

Goldsmith, *The Beg.*, No. 1

misshapeness (mis-shāp'p'n-ness), *n.* The state of being *misshapen* or deformed

misheathe (mis-sheath'), *v.* pret. and pp. *misheathed*, ppr. *misheathing* [*cf.* *mis*-1 + *sheathe*] To sheathe *amiss* or in a wrong place

This dagger hath mistaken

And is *misheathed* in my daughter's bosom!

Shak., *It*, and *J.*, v, i, 205

[In this passage some editions read "And it *misheathed*"]

missificator (mis'i-fi-kāt'), *v.* [*cf.* *ML.* *missificatus*, pp. of *missificare*, celebrate mass, < *missa*, mass (see *mass¹*), + *L.* *facer*, make] To celebrate mass [Rare]

What can he gather'd hence but that the Priest would still sacrifice? — one gave him, ready, he would *missificate*

Their altars indeed were in a fair forwardness

Milton, *Church Government*, l. 15

missile (mis'il), *a* and *n.* [= *OF* *missile* = *It* *missile*, < *L.* *missilis*, that may be thrown, neut. *missile*, a weapon to be thrown, a javelin, in pl. *missilia*, presents thrown among the people by the emperors, < *mitter*, pp. *missus*, send see *mission*] I. *a* Capable of being thrown, adapted to be hurled by the hand, or discharged from a weapon, as from a sling, bow, or gun, or from a military engine

His *missile* weapon was a lying tongue,

Which he far off like swift lightning flung

P. Fletcher, *Purple Island*

We bend the bow or wing the *missile* dart

Pope

II. *n.* Anything thrown for the purpose of hitting something, specifically, a weapon or projectile designed for throwing or discharging, as a lance, an arrow, a bullet, or a cannon ball

Some were whelm'd with *missiles* of the wall

And some were push'd with lances from the rock

Tennyson, *Princess*, Prologue

missing (mis'ing), *n* [*< ME myssing, verbal n of miss¹, v*] Want, lack

Of myrthe neuermore to haue myssing

York Plays, p. 3.

missing (mis'ing), *p. a.* Not present or not found, absent, gone

If by any means he be *missing*, then shall thy life be for his.

I Ki xx 39

And for a time caught up to God, as once
Moses was in the mount, and *missing* long

Milton, P. R., II, 15

Missing link. See *link*¹

mis-sing, *v. t.* and *i.* [*< mis-1 + sing*] To sing amiss

Richardson

Now, after [Wernock], thou hast split the marke,
Albe that I ne wot I han *mis-sung*

W. Browne, Young Willie and Old Wernock

missingly (mis'ing-ly), *adv.* So as to miss or feel the absence of something

[Rare]

I have *missingly* noted he is of late much retired from court

Shak., W. T., iv, 2, 35

mission (mish'on), *n* [*< F mission, a sending, a mission, OF mission, expense, = Sp mission = Pg missão = It missione = D missie = G Dan Sw mission, a mission, < L missio(n)-, a sending, sending away, despatching, discharging, release, remission, cessation, < mittere, send*

The *E* words derived from the *L* *mittere* are numerous, e. g. *admit*, *omit*, *commit*, *compromit*, *demit*, *emit*, *intermit*, *omit*, *premit*, *premit*, *remit*, *submit*, *transmit*, etc., *miss¹*, *compromise*, *demiss*, *divisus*, *promise*, *promise*, *promise*, *surmise*, *admission*, *commission*, *dismissal*, etc., *commissary*, *emissary*, *promissory*, etc., *miss²*, etc., *miss¹*, *missage*, *messenger*, *missile*, *mission*, *missionary*, *missive*, etc., with numerous secondary derivatives.] 1 A sending of an agent or a messenger, a charge given to go and perform some service, delegation for a specific duty or purpose, as, to be sent on a *mission* to a foreign government, or to the heathen

Whose glorious deeds, but in these fields of late,
Made countless *missions* amongst the gods themselves

Shak., T. and C., III, 8, 189

They never enquired whether the Miracle were wrought or no or whether their Doctrine were true all their Question was about their *Mission*, whether it were ordinary or extraordinary

Stillingfleet, Sermons, II, 1

2 That for which one is sent or commissioned, the power conferred or duty imposed on an envoy or messenger, a delegated business or function, an errand

Hadst thou performed my *mission* which I gave?

Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur

Hence—3 That for which a person or thing is destined or designed, predestined function, determinate purpose or object

How to begin how to accomplish best

His end of being on earth and *mission* high

Milton, P. R., II, 114

The ardour and perseverance with which he [William of Orange] devoted himself to his *mission* have scarcely any parallel in history

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii

Miss Wick's *mission* was to show the world that woman's *mission* was man's *mission*, and that the only genuine *mission* of both man and woman was to be always moving declaratory resolutions about things in general at public meetings

Dickens, Bleak House, xxx

What if it be the *mission* of that age
My death will usher into life, to shake
This torpor of assurance from our creed?

Browning, Ring and Book, II, 221

4 An organized effort for the spread of religion, or for the enlightenment and elevation of some community or region, organized missionary effort, religious propagandism, as, Christian *missions*, the home and foreign *missions* of the Presbyterian Church, domestic *missions*, the city *mission*—5 In the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a series of special religious services organized to quicken the piety of Christians and convert the unpenitent. The person appointed to conduct such a mission is termed a *missioner*—6 A particular field of missionary activity; a missionary post or station, or the body of missionaries established there, a center of organized missionary effort or of religious propagandism, specifically, in the Roman Catholic Church, the district assigned to a missionary priest—7 The office or establishment of a foreign envoy, the charge or post of an ambassador, a foreign legation, as, the *mission* to Persia, the members of the British *mission* at Washington—8 Dismissal, discharge from service

In Caesar's army somewhat the soldiers would have had,
yet only demanded a *mission* or discharge

Bacon, Apophthegms

—Syn. 2. Office, duty, charge, embassy

mission (mish'on), *v. t.* [*< mission, n.*] To send on a mission, commission

Southey. [Rare]

Lamia, regal, drest,
Silently paced about, and, as she went,
Mission'd her viewless servants to enrich
The fretted splendour of each nook and niche

Keats, Lamia, II

missionary (mish'on-ē-ri), *a* and *n* [= *F missionnaire* = *Sp misionario*, *missionero* = *Pg missionario*, *missionar* = *It missionario*, *missionario*, a missionary, < *ML missionarius*, pertaining to a mission, < *L missio(n)-*, a mission, see *mission*] 1 *a* Relating or pertaining to missions, especially Christian missions, proper to one sent on a mission, characteristic of a propagandist, as, a *missionary* society or meeting, *missionary* funds, *missionary* work, *missionary* zeal or energy—2 *Missionary bishop*, a bishop having jurisdiction in a heathen country, or in districts newly settled or not yet erected into dioceses. Missionary bishops of the Church of England are commonly called *colonial bishops*, whether their jurisdictions are in British colonies or not. In most of the British colonies, however, the bishops are diocesan

II, *n*, pl *missionaries* (-riz) 1 One who is sent upon a mission, an envoy or messenger

Through the transparent region of the skies,
Swift as a wish, the *missionary* flies.

Garth, Dispensary, iv

2 Specifically, a person sent by ecclesiastical authority to labor for the propagation of his religious faith in a community where his church has no self-supporting indigenous organization, hence, any propagandist

The Presbyterian *missionary*, who hath been persecuted for his religion

Swift

The aims mustered in the North were as much *missionary* to the mind of the country as they were carriers of materials

Emerson, Soldiers' Monument, Concord

missioner (mish'on-ēr), *n* [*< mission + -er*] Cf *missionary*] 1 One sent on a mission, an envoy

And these the *missioners* our zeal has made

Dryden, Hind and Panther, II, 505

2 A missionary

For the *Missioners* living here [in Tonquin] are purposefully skill'd in mending Clocks, Watches, or some Mathematicall Instruments, of which the country people are ignorant

Dampier, Voyages, II, 1, 96

When the first European *missioner* entered China, the court was informed that he possessed great skill in astronomy

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, clv

Ricci did [at Peking] in 1610 but was succeeded by *missioners* not less able and zealous

Cath. Diet., p. 478

3 One engaged in holding special religious services at a chapel or other place appendant to and supported by a mother church or religious society, specifically, in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a priest or member of a religious order devoted to the holding of missions. See *mission*, *n*, 5

There was an interesting discussion on special mission service, some advocating mission preaching, and preachers being set apart for this work. Every pastor should be a *missioner*, and aim at conversions

Congregationalist, June 11, 1885

mission-rooms (mish'on-rōmz), *n* pl Rooms where missionary work is carried on

He recommends children's services and Eucharists, encouragement of healthy and innocent amusements, the multiplication of *mission rooms* in squalid districts

Quarterly Rev., CXLV, 67

mission-school (mish'on-skōl), *n* 1 An institution for the training of missionaries—2 A school for religious and sometimes secular instruction, either (a) intended to provide for the poorer classes and supported in whole or in part by charity, or (b) conducted by missionary agents in a foreign field

missis, missus (mis'iz, -iz), *n* [A contracted form of *mistress*] 1 Mistress a contracted form in colloquial or provincial use. The word thus contracted is spelled out chiefly in representations of vulgar speech, but as a title it is in universal spoken use. In the form *missus* or rather *misses* (mis'ez), and is almost invariably written *Mrs*. See *mistress*

Mr Harding and Mr Arabin had all quarrelled with *missus* for having received a letter from Mr Slope

Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxxii

2 A wife [Dial and colloq.]

"You old booby," Rebecca said [to her husband], "beeseech is not spelt with an *a* and earliest is." So he altered the *ee* words bowing to the superior knowledge of his little *Missus*

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxv

missish (mis'ish), *a* [*< miss² + -ish*] Like a miss, prim, affected, lackadaisical

You are not going to . . . *missish*, I hope, and pretend to be affronted at an idle report

Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, lvii

missishness (mis'ish-ness), *n* Affectation of the airs of a young miss, primness, silly affectation

I have lost him by my own want of decision—my own *missishness* rather, in liking to have lovers in order to tease them

T. Hook, All in the Wrong, II. (Bosque Diet.)

Mississippi (mis-i-sip'i), *n* [So called from the river or State of that name.] An old game, similar to bagatelle, in which balls are struck by a cue into pockets at one end of a table, and the players score according to the number above that pocket into which a ball is struck

Mississippi (mis-i-sip'i-an), *a* and *n* [*< Mississippi* (see def.) + *-an*] 1 *a* Of or pertaining to the State of Mississippi or the river Mississippi

II, *n*. A native or an inhabitant of Mississippi, one of the Gulf States of the United States

missit (mis-it'), *v. t.* [*ME missitten*, < *mis-1 + sit*] To be unbecoming

Boon nor brekke

Nas ther non seen that *missat*

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 941

missive (mis'iv), *a* and *n* [*< F missif* (fem *missive*, *n*, orig and now only as *adj*, in *lettre missive*, a letter *missive*) = *Fr missiu* = *Sp missivo* = *Pg* *lt missivo*, < *ML missivus*, sent, for sending, fem sing or neut pl *missiva*, a letter sent, < *L mittere*, pp *missus*, send, see *mission*] 1 *a* 1 Sent or proceeding, as from some authoritative or official source

To write your letters *missive* and send out
Your privy seals

B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, III, 1

2† Thrown or hurled, missile

Part hidden veins digg'd up,
Whereof to found their engines and their balls
Of *missive* ruin

Milton, P. L., VI, 519

Letter missive See *letter*³

II, *n* 1. That which is sent, specifically, a written message, a letter, especially, in *Scots law*, a letter interchanged between parties, in which the one party offers to enter into a contract on certain conditions, and the other party accepts the offer, completing the contract—2† A person sent, a messenger

Did pocket up my letters, and with taunts
Did gibe my *missive* out of audience.

Shak., A. and C., II, 2, 72

Whiles I stood rapt in the wonder of it, came *missives* from the king, who all hailed me "Thane of Cawdor"

Shak., Macbeth, I, 5, 7

Miss-Nancy (mis'nan'si), *n* An affectedly prim young person of either sex, an effeminate young man [Colloq.]

The milkmaids and *Miss Nancys* among the young men didn't come [into the 'oil country' of Pennsylvania]

Philadelphia Times, July 2, 1883

Miss-Nancyism (mis'nan'si-izm), *n* [*< Miss-Nancy + -ism*] Affected meekness or primness, fussiness about trifles, effeminacy [Colloq.]

Ineffable silliness, sneering at the demand for honesty in politics as *Miss Nancyism*

Harper's Weekly, March 20, 1886

Missourian (mi-sō'i-ri-an), *a* and *n* [*< Missouri* (see def.) + *-an*] 1 *a* Of or pertaining to the State of Missouri or the river Missouri

II, *n* A native or an inhabitant of Missouri, one of the United States west of the Mississippi and south of Iowa

Missouri compromise. See *compromise*

Missouri currant. See *Ribes*

Missouri hyacinth. See *Hyacinth*, 2

Missouri sucker. See *Cyprinus*

missoy-bark (mis'oi-bark), *n* [Also *massoy-bark*, < *massoy* or *massoy*, a native name (†), + *E bark*²] The bark of a species of cinnamon (*Cinnamomum Burmanni*, var. *Kiamis*, found in New Guinea and the Papuan Islands. It yields an aromatic oil, and is said to be used in Japan in the form of a powder

misspeak (mis-spēk'), *v*, pret *misspoke* (formerly *misspake*), pp *misspoken* (sometimes *misspoke*), ppr. *misspeaking* [*< ME misspeken* < *mis-1 + speak*] 1 *intrans* 1† To speak wrongly or improperly

Now I me repent
If I *misspake*

Chaucer, Troilus, l. 984

It is not so, thou hast *misspoken*, misheard

Shak., K. John, III, 1, 4

2† To speak disrespectfully or disparagingly of

Who but *mis speaks* of Thee, he spets at Heav'n.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas & Weeks, II, The Decay

II, *trans* 1. To speak or pronounce wrongly, utter imperfectly

Then as a mother which delights to heare
Her early childe *mis speak* half uttered words.

Donne, Poems, p. 177

2 To express improperly or imperfectly, speak otherwise than according to one's intention

used reflexively: as, *I misspoke myself* [Colloq.] — 3† To blame or calumniate *Davies*
Mispeak not all for him amiss, there bin that keepen flocks,
 That never chose but once, nor yet beguiled lovewith mocks.
Peole, Arraignment of Paris, III 1

misspeakert (mis-spō'kēr), *n* [*< ME misspeche, misspeche, < mis-1 + spech*] One who speaks falsely or slanderously

He was oon of the beste knyghtes, and wiseste of the worlde, and thur-to the leste *misspeakert*, and noon a vaunter
Merlin (E E T S), III 472

misspeecht (mis-spōch'), *n* [*< ME misspeche, misspeche, < mis-1 + spech*] A wrong speech; evil report, defamation

Than Mellors mekly hire maydenes dede calle,
 And many of hire meyne for drede of *misspeche*,
 And went ful wighty to Willfains inne
William of Palerne (E E T S), I 1523

And otherwise of no *misspeche*
 My conscience for to sue he
Gower, Conf. Amant, II

misspell (mis-spel'), *v. t.* pret and pp *misspelled* (sometimes *misspellt*), ppr *misspelling* [*< mis-1 + spell*] To spell incorrectly

misspelling (mis-spel'ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *misspell*] A false spelling, false orthography
misspend (mis-spend'), *v. t.* pret and pp *misspent*, ppr *misspending* [*< ME misspenden, < mis-1 + spend*] To spend amiss, make a bad or useless expenditure of, waste as, to *misspend* time or money, to *misspend* life

I have *misspendyd* my yonge age
 In synne and wantonohedo also
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 174

We shall *misspend*
 The time of action *B. Jonson, Sejanus, II 2*

misspense (mis-spens'), *n* [Also *misspense*, *misspence*, *< mis-1 + spens (dispende)*] Wrong or useless expenditure, waste, ill employment

If our negligence, your riotous *misspence* had empaired your estate, then Satan had impoverished you
By Hall, Epistles II 10

Their *misspence* of money *Prynne, Histrio Mastix, II 11*

misspent (mis-spent'), *p. a* Ill-spent, badly or uselessly employed as, *misspent* time, a *misspent* life

misstate (mis-stāt'), *v. t.* pret and pp *misstated*, ppr *misstating* [*< mis-1 + state, v*] To state wrongly; make an erroneous representation of as, to *misstate* a question in debate
misstatement (mis-stāt'ment), *n* [*< misstati + -ment*] A wrong statement, an erroneous account or relation as, a *misstatement* of facts in testimony, or of accounts in a report

In justice both to Mr. Garrick and Dr. Johnson I think it necessary to rectify this *misstatement*
Bonwell, Johnson, etat 56

misstay (mis-stā'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + stay*] *Naut.* to miss stays, fail of going about from one tack to another said of a sailing vessel when tacking
mistep (mis-stēp'), *n* [*< mis-1 + step, n*] 1 A wrong or false step

As he was descending a flight of stairs, he made a *misstep*, and fell headlong down five or six stairs *Prescott*

2 A mistake in conduct, an incautious or erroneous act

misstep (mis-stēp'), *v. t.* pret and pp *misstepped*, ppr *misstepping* [*< ME missteppen, < mis-1 + step, v*] 1 To make a false step, stumble

She shall not with hir lifell to
Misteppe, but he seeth it all
Gower, Conf. Amant, v

2 To make a mistake, stray
 The Tree of Life true name, (alas the while)
 Not for th' effect it had, but should have kept,
 If Man from duty never had *misstep*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, Eden

missucceed (mis-suk-sēd'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + succ- (s)*] To succeed badly, fail; turn out ill

By the *missucceeding* of matters
Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln, II 270

missuccess (mis-suk-sēs'), *n* [*< mis-1 + succ- (s)*] Ill success, failure

missuggestion (mis-su-jes'chōn), *n* [*< mis-1 + suggestion*] A wrong or evil suggestion

These cheaters, that would fain win you from us with mere tricks of *missuggestion*
By Hall, To a Worthy knight

missuit (mis-sūt'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + suit, v*] To be unbecoming to; ill become

In a tone
Misuiting a great man most
Mrs. Browning, Napoleon III in Italy, xviii

misummation (mis-su-mā'ahōn), *n* [*< mis-1 + summation*] An incorrect summation or addition

A *misummation* in a fitted account could hardly have surprised him more disagreeably
Scott, Rob Roy, II

missupposal (mis-su-pō'sal), *n* [*< mis-1 + supposal*] An erroneous supposition [Rare]

In this case the act [the shooting of William Rufus] was mis advised, proceeding on the *missupposal* of a preventive circumstance
Bentham, Introduct. to Morals and Legislation, ix 9

missuret, *n* [*< L* as if **missura, < mittere, pp missus, send see mission*] A mission *Davies*

This current parts itself into two rivulets — a commission, a commission the *missure*, 'I send you, the mixture,' as lambs among wolves.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II 110

missus, *n*. See *missis*.
missway (mis-swā'), *r. t.* [*< mis-1 + sway, v*] To misgovern *Davies*

Through *misswaying* it seemed to decline
Dames, Microcosmos, p 60

misswear (mis-swār'), *v. t.* pret *misswore*, pp *missworn*, ppr *misswearing*. [*< mis-1 + swear*] To swear falsely

misswomant, *n* See *miswoman*
missy (mis'i), *a* [*< miss² + -y*] Of or resembling a miss or young lady, characteristic of young misses, sentimental

The common rambling paunchy little *missy* phrase, "ladies have nothing to do with politics"
Mrs. Edgeworth, Helen, xxviii (Davies)

missy (mis'i), *n* A diminutive of *miss²* common in England and in the southern United States

Send your dog in, *missy*, he obeys you like a Christian
R. D. Blackmore, krena, xiv

Be a good child *missy*
Charlotte Brontë, Villetta, I

mist (mist), *n* [*< ME mist, < AS mist, darkness, dimness (of the air), also dimness of sight (not used in the sense of 'fog' or 'vapor'), = MD mist, mist, D mist, darkness, fog, mist, = LG mist = Icel mistr = Sw mist, darkness, mist* On the assumption that the sense 'vapor' is more original, the word has been identified with OS *mist* = D *mist*, *mist* = MG *miste*, LG *mest*, *mest* = OHG *miig* G *mist* = Dan *mist* (in *mistbank*, a hotbed) = Goth *maistat*, dung, connected with AS *mox*, ME *mox*, F *mox*, dung (see *mox²*, *moxen*), Gr *μῆλα*, *μῆλα*, *mist*, Obulg *miss* *migla*, Lith *migla*, *mist*, Skt *mihra*, a cloud, *migla*, cloud, *mih*, rain, *mist*, etc., from a root appearing in the verb, AS *migan* = D *migen* = LG *migen* = MIA *migen* = Icel *miga* = L *mingere* = Gr *μῆγε* = Lith *mezhu*, urinate, orig (as in the above-mentioned derivatives meaning 'cloud,' 'mist,' 'rain,' and in Skt) 'sprinkle,' 'rain,' = Skt *mih*, urinate, sprinkle.] 1 A cloud consisting of an aggregation of a vast number of minute globules of water, and resting upon the ground, fog

I her was such a *mist* that a man coude not see y^e length of a spece before him
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I lviii

Heavy *Mists* obscure the bird ned Air
Conyngre, Death of Queen Mary

2 Precipitation consisting of extremely fine droplets of water, much smaller and more closely aggregated than in rain distinguished from fog in that the droplets are larger and have a perceptible downward motion In a ship's log-book, abbreviated *m.*

The *mist* and rain which the west wind brings up from a boundless ocean
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xii

The rain had thinned into a fine close *mist*
S. Judd, Margaret, I 13

A *mist* is much wetter to the feel than a fog
R. H. Scott

3 Something which dims or darkens and obscures or intercepts physical or intellectual vision like a fog, obscurity

These prophetis spoken so in *myst*,
 What tell mente we noure knewe
Hymns to Virgyn, etc (E E T S), p 41

His passion cast a *mist* before his sense
Dryden

Raising *mists* over the Scripture-sense which thereby they misse and cannot finde
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 18

All *mist* from thence
Milton, I L, III 63

Where there is a giddiness in the head there will always be a *mist* before the eyes
South, Works, III 11

Scotch mist, a particularly heavy and wetting mist like that common in the highlands of western Scotland which is notably continuous, dense, and penetrating slow, humorously, rain = *Syn. 1 Fog, Haze, etc. See rain.*

mist (mist), *v.* [*< ME misten, < AS mistian, grow dim (= D misten, be misty, be foggy), < mist, darkness, dimness see mist¹, n* Hence freq. *mistle²*, *mistle*, now spelled *mistle*] 1. *trans.* To cover or obscure with or as with mist, cloud, obscure

Lend me a looking glass
 If that her breath will *mist* or stain the stone,
 Why then she lives
Shak., Lear, v 3 262

Whose sense, if I have *misted* or *misted* in these many words, I crave pardon
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 14

No soft bloom
 Misted the cheek
Keats, Lamia

II intrans. 1† To be misty or drizzling as, it *mists* [Colloq.]

mist (mist), *n* An obsolete or occasional form of *missed*, pretent and past participle of *miss*

mista'en (mis-tā'n), *pp* A contraction of *mistaken*

This dagger hath *mista'en*
Shak., R and I, v 1 203

mistakable (mis-tā'ku-bl), *a* [*< mistake + -able*] That may be mistaken, liable to be misunderstood

They are set forth in minor and less *mistakable* numbers
Sir P. Brown, Vulg. Lat., vi 1

mistake (mis-tak'), *v. t.* pret *mistook*, pp *mistaken*, ppr *mistaking* [*< MD mistaken, < Icel mistaka, take wrongly, make a slip (= Sw missa-taga, make a mistake), < mis-, wrongly, + taka, take see mis-1 and take*] 1 *trans.* 1† To take wrongly, appropriate erroneously or through misapprehension

I like a fair house built on another man's ground so that I have lost my edifice by *mistaking* the place where I stood
Shak., M. W. of W., II 2 225

Mistake a cloak
 From my lord's back, and pawn it
B. Jonson, New Inn I 1

2 To take or choose erroneously, choose amiss, as between alternatives, regard (something) as other than it is as, to *mistake* one's road or bearings, to *mistake* a fixed star for a planet

You have *mistook*, my lady,
 Polixenes for Leontes
Shak., W. I, II 1 81

Reasoning at every step he travels,
 Man yet *mistakes* his way
Comper, The Doves

Men are apt to *mistake* the strength of their feeling for the strength of their argument
Gladden, Might of Right, p 200

3 To take in a wrong sense, conceive or understand erroneously, misunderstand, misjudge as, to *mistake* one's meaning or intentions

Sir washall a mende to yow for ys and for oure felowes alle these thinges, with oute more sayng, wher of we haue a geyn yow *mistaken*, wher fore we be as the yow of pain don
Merlin (I L 1 S), III 501

Then, good my liege, *mistake* me not so much
 To think my poverty is treacherous
Shak., As you like it, I 1 66

To be mistaken. (a) To be misunderstood, misconceived, or misapprehended, (b) To make a mistake, be in error, be wrong, misapprehend **To mistake away**, to take away wrongly or improperly, purloin See *def. 1*

Mistake them away,
 And ask a fee for coming
Donne, Satires, v

II intrans. 1† To take a wrong part, transgress

Ladies, I preye example taketh
 Ye that agayne youre love *mistake*
Lyons of the Rose, I 1640

2 To err in advice, opinion, or judgment, be under a misapprehension or misconception, be unintentionally in error

If I *mistake* not, thou art Harry Monmouth
Shak., I Hen IV, v 4 59

mistake (mis-tak'), *n* [= Dan Sw *missatag*, from the verb] 1 An error in action, opinion, or judgment, especially, misconception, misapprehension, or misunderstanding, an erroneous view, act, or omission, arising from ignorance, confusion, misplaced confidence, etc., a slip, a fault, an error, a blunder

Infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from all possibility of *mistake*
Tilston

But what is commonly said of Cedar, that the Worm will not touch it, is a *mistake*, for I have seen it of very much worm eaten
Dampier, Voyages, I 20

No *mistake* can be greater than that which looks on the Roman pious as the low multitude of a town
F. A. Freeman, Ancients, p 292

A sentiment in itself unalike and respectable, led him [William III] to commit the greatest *mistake* of his whole life
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiv

2 In law, an erroneous mental conception that influences the will and leads to action *Pomeroy* It is usually considered that if neglect of a legal duty was the cause it deprives the error of the character of mistake. In the legal sense See *accident, 2 (a) - And no mistake*, unquestionably assuredly certainly, with out fail [Colloq.]

I mean to go along all square, and no *mistake*
Trollope

= *Syn. 1 Error, Blunder, etc. See blunder*

mistaken (mis-tā'ku), *p. a* 1 Wrongly taken, misunderstood, misconceived

So, like the watchful traveller
 That by the moon's *mistaken* light did rise,
 Lay down again, and closed his weary eyes
Dryden, Astraea Redux, I 149

2 Erroneously entertained, apprehended, received, or done, marked or characterized by mistake, erroneous, incorrect, blundering. said of acts, statements, notions, etc

The fallacious and *mistaken* reports of sense
South, Sermons, II 11

Lycyrus founded his whole system on a *mistaken* principle
Macaulay, Milford's Hist Greece
Nothing can be more *mistaken* than the comparison made by some of those who have regretted Paganism (Schiller for instance, in "The Gods of Greece"), between the melancholy of Christianity and the melancholy which is the mark of old age
J R Seelye, Nat. Religion, p 145

3 Having made a mistake, laboring under a mistake, in error said of persons

She, *mistaken*, seems to dote on me
Shak, J N, II 2. 36.

I believe him *mistaken*, altogether *mistaken*, in the estimates which he has expressed
D Webster, Speech, May 7, 1834

mistakenly (mis-tā'kn-lī), *adv* By mistake, erroneously

mistaker (mis-tā'kēr), *n* One who mistakes or misunderstands

The well meaning ignorance of some *mistakers*
Ep Hall, Apol, Adv t to the Reader

mistaking (mis-tā'king), *n* [Verbal *n* of *mistake*, *v*] An error, a mistake

I have done thee worthy service,
Told thee no lies, made thee no *mistakings*
Shak, Tempst, I 2. 245

The way to find out the Truth is by others' *mistakings*
Selden, Table Talk, p 112

mistakingly (mis-tā'king-lī), *adv* Erroneously, falsely

mist-bow (mist'bō), *n* A white rainbow observed at times when mist or fog prevails, a fog-bow

mist-colored (mist'kul'ord), *a* Colorless or nearly so as, a *mist-colored* leader made of silk-worm gut (a favorite leader with anglers)

misteach (mis-tēch'), *v t*, pret and pp *misteacht*, ppr *misteaching* [*< ME mistechen, < AS mistecan, mistecch, < mis- + tēcan, teach see mis-1 and teach*] To teach wrongly, instruct erroneously

More shame for those who have *misteacht* them
Milton, On Def of Humb Remonst

mistell, *n* See *mistill*

mistell (mis-tel'), *v t* [= *D mistellen*, as *mis-1 + tell*] To tell or number incorrectly

Their prayers are by the dozen, when, if they *mistell* one, they think all the rest lost
Bretton, Strange News p 5 (Darius)

I hat Bizantian Prince that did *mistell*
A four fold liveness in the only One
Spenser, Triumph of Faith, I 95

mistemper (mis tem'pēr), *v t* [*< mis-1 + temper, v*] To disturb, disorder

This inundation of *mistemper'd* humour
Rests by you only to be qualified
Shak, K John, v 1. 12

mistenti, *v t* [*ME myntenten*, appar *< mis-1 + tenten*, tempt, try see *tempt*] To mistake

Syge haf you tale *myne tenti*,
To say your perle is al awaye,
That is in cofit, so comly elente
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), I 257

mister (mis'tēr), *n* [Also dual *mester*, *mester*, *< ME maister*, *mayster*, etc, whence also *E master*, of which *mister* is merely a variant form, now differentiated in use see *master*¹] **1** Master a word which has lost its real meaning, and become a mere conventional title nearly always written in the abbreviated form *Mr* (a) Prefixed to the name of a gentleman, or now, by extension, to that of any man as a conventional title of address or mention [The abbreviation *Mr* (also *M*) as found in books of the sixteenth century and for some time later, is to be read *Master* (compare *master*¹, *n*, *t*) *Master* is simply a weaker form of *Master*] Has his majesty dubb'd me a knight for you to make me a *Mister*?
Pope, Mayor of Garratt, I
You will come down, *Mister* Bertram, as my guest to Wycombe Hall
Mrs Browning, Lady Geraldine's Courtship, xlii
(b) Prefixed to the official designation of certain officers or dignitaries in formal address as *Mr* President *Mr* Secretary, *Mr* Speaker *Mr* Chairman, *Mr* Clerk
You, *Mr* Dean frequent the great
Pope, Limit of Horace, II vi 114

2 Sir used alone, in address, when the man's name is not known as, *mister*, you've dropped your gloves, have a paper, *mister*? [The disappearance of *master* and *master* and the restricted and obsolescent use of *mr*, as an unaccompanied form of address and the like facts with regard to *mistress*, *Mrs* and *madam*, tend to deprive the English language of polite terms of address to strangers. *Mr* and *madam* or *ma am* as direct forms of address are old fashioned and obsolescent in ordinary speech, and *master* and *lady* in this use are confined almost entirely to the lower classes.]

mister (mis'tēr), *n* [*< ME mister*, *myster*, *myster*, *mistere*, *misteir*, *mester*, *maister*, *meester*, *< OF. mestier*, *mester*, trade, calling, occupation, need, *F. métier* = *Sp. mesier* = *Pg. mester* = *It. mestiere*, trade, calling, occupation, *< L. ministerium*, service, office, ministry, see *ministry* (*< mystery*², *mystery*²) **1** Trade, mechanical occupation, craft

In youthe he lerned hadde a good *mister*,
He was a wel good wrighte, a carpenter
Chaucer, Gen Prolog to C T, I 613

Of hem that ben artificers,
Whiche voun craftes and *misters*,
Whose arte is cleped mechanike
Gower, Conf Amant, vii

2 Condition in life, fortune.
I noot which hath the wofullere *mister*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I 482

3 Manner, kind, sort
But telleth me what *mister* men ye been
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I 852
What *mister* thing is this? let me survey it
Beau and Fl, Little French Lawyer, II 3

4 Need, necessity, anything necessary [Obsolete or Scotch]
Hit may wel be that *mester* were his mantyle to wasche
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), III 342

When he com nygh he knewe well his vncle, and saugh
that he hadde grete *myster* of his cure
Merlin (E E T S), III 476
World's gear was henceforward the least of her care, nor
was it likely to be muckle her *mister*
Scott, Heart of Mid Lothian, xlv

mister (mis'tēr), *v* [*< mister*², *n*] **I. trans**
To occasion loss to

II. intrans **1** To need, require
As for my name, it *mistereth* not to tell.
Spenser, F Q, III vii 51

2 To be in necessitous circumstances — **3**
To be necessary or indispensable
[Obsolete or Scotch in all uses]

misterm (mis-tēr'm), *v t* [*< mis-1 + term, v*] To designate wrongly, miscall, revile

World's exile is death, then banished
Is death *misterm'd*
Shak, R and J, III 3. 21
Not me alone did he revile and dare to the combat, but
glit at Paphia let on o more, and *misterm'd* all our
other Poets and writers about London
Naah, Strange News (1592), sig C 2, 3

mistership, *n* A corruption of *mistress-ship*
Tamora How now, good fellow! wouldst thou speak with
us?
Cloven Yes, forsooth, an your *mistership* be imperial
Shak, Tit. And, IV 4. 40

mystery¹, *n* An obsolete spelling of *mystery*¹

mystery² (mis'tēr-ē), *n* See *mystery*²

mist-flower (mist'flou'ēr), *n* A pretty composite plant, *Eupatorium* (*Conoclinium*) *celestinum*, found in the United States from Pennsylvania and Ohio southward, occasionally cultivated

Its cymose blue heads suggest
those of *Ageratum*, but are smaller and
not so rich

mistful (mist'ful), *a* [*< mist*¹ + *-ful*] Clouded or dimmed with or as if with mist

I must perforce compound
With *mistful* eyes,
or they will issue
too
Shak, Hen V, IV 6. 135

misthake, *n* [*ME mysthake*, *< mist*¹ + *hake*, *n* (cover see *mist*¹ and *hackle*²)] A covering of mist, a cap of clouds

Mist mugged on the mor, malt on the mountez
Vch hille hadde a hatte, a *myst hake* huge
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E E T S), I 2081

misthink (mis-think'), *v*, pret and pp *mistthought*, ppr *misthinking* [*< ME *mysthinken*, *mysthencen*, *< mis-1 + think*¹] **I. intrans** To think erroneously or unfavorably.

When they *misthinke*, they lightly let it passe
Court of Love, I 483.

I hope your grace will not *mist think* of me
Chapman (?), Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany, II 2
Yes, there is the note and all the parts, if I *misthink* not
B Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, IV 1

Thoughts which how found they harbour in thy breast,
Adam, *misthought* of her to thee so dear?
Milton, P L, IX 289

II. trans To think ill of; have an erroneous or unfavorable opinion of

How will the country, for these woful chances,
Misthink the king, and not be satisfied?
Shak, 3 Hen VI, II 5. 108

misthought (mis-thāt'), *n* [*< mis-1 + thought*] Erroneous notion, mistaken opinion.

But I with better reason him aviz'd,
And shew'd him how, through error and *misthought*
Of our like persons, eath to be disguis'd,
Or his exchange or freedom might be wrought.
Spenser, F Q, IV viii. 58

misthrive (mis-thriv'), *v. i*, pret *misthrove*, (sometimes *misthroved*), pp *misthriven*, ppr *misthriving* [*< mis-1 + thrive*] To thrive badly
Worcester

misthrow (mis-thrō'), *v t*, pret *misthrew*, pp *misthrown*, ppr *misthrowing* [*< ME misthrouwen*, *< mis-1 + throw*, *v*] To cast wrongly or amiss

Hast thou thyn eie ought [var *nought*] *misthrowe*?
Gower, Conf Amant, I

mistic (mis'tik), *n* [Found only in the erroneous spelling *mystick*, *< Sp. místico*. see *místico*] Same as *místico*

mistical, *a* An obsolete spelling of *mystical*

mistico (mis'ti-kō), *n* [*< Sp. místico* = *Cat. místic*, *místech*, a vessel (see *def*)], *< Ar. mestah*, lit. a flat or plane, cf *mosattah*, adj, flat, plane, *sath*, a flat roof] A small coasting-vessel, in character between a xebec and a felucca, used in the Mediterranean trade

mistide (mis-tid'), *v t* [*< ME mistiden*, *< AS mistidan*, turn out ill, *< mis- + tidan*, happen see *mis-1* and *tide*] **1**. To betide amiss or ill happen unfortunately — **2** To suffer misfortune

Atte laste he shal *mishappe* and *mistide*
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus

mistigris (mis'ti-gris), *n* [*< F. mistigris*, the knave of clubs, origin obscure] In a variety of the game of poker, an additional card to which the holder can give the value of any card not already in his hand The American Hoyle

mistihed (mis'ti-hed), *n* [*< mysty*¹ + *-head*] Uncertainty, obscurity, mystery

What meneth this? what is this *mystihede*?
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, I 224

mistily (mis'ti-lī), *adv* [*< ME mistyly*, *< misty*¹ + *-ly*²] In a misty manner, dimly, obscurely

Philosophers spoken so *mistily*
In this craft that men can not come thereby
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, I 383

mistime, *v t* [*< ME mystymen*, *< mis-1 + time*¹] To time wrongly, say or do inopportunistly or out of season

Golden words, but *mistimed* above twelve hundred years
Mikman

mistimed (mis-tim'd), *a* Ill-timed, ill-adapted or unsuited to the occasion or circumstances inopportunist, unseasonable

This *mistimed* vaunt
Millions will have been uselessly squandered, and all
because of *mistimed* economy and crass stupidity
Fortnightly Rev, N S, XL 405

mistiness (mis'ti-nēs), *n* A condition of being misty; obscurity as, *mistiness* of weather

mistiness of ideas
For the *mistiness* scattereth and breaketh suddenly
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 91

mistion, *n* Same as *mixture*

Both bodies do, by the new texture resulting from their *mistion*, produce color
Boyle, Colours

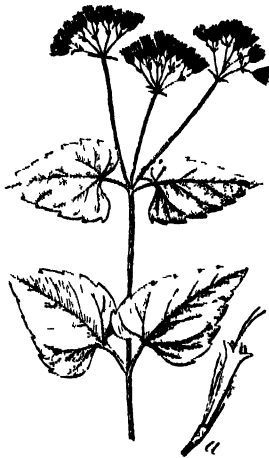
mistitle (mis-ti'tl), *v t*, pret and pp *mistitled*, ppr *mistitling* [*< mis-1 + title, v*] To call by a wrong title or name

Buchanan writes as if Ethelfrid, assisted by Keaulin whom he *mistitles* King of East-Saxons, had before this time a battle with Aidan
Milton, Hist. Eng., I

mistle¹ (mis'l), *n* [Also *mistel*, *< ME mistli*, *mistli*, *< AS mistel*, bird-lime, mistletoe (*L. viscus*) (also in comp *demistel*, 'oak-mistle,' and *misteltūn*, mistletoe), also basil (*L. ocimum*) (also in comp *eorthmistel*, 'earth-mistle,' basil) (= *MD mistel* = *OHG mistil*, *MHG G mistel* = *IceL mistil* = *Sw Dan mistel*, mistletoe), prob, with formative *-el*, *< *mist*, bird-lime, glue, = *OD mest*, *mist*, bird-lime, glue, also *dung*, *D mes*, *dung*. see *mist*¹ Hence, in comp, *mistlethrush*, mistletoe] **1** Bird-lime — **2**. Mistletoe.

If snowe do continue, sheepe hardly that fare
Crave *mistle* and ivie for them for to spare.
Tusser, Husbandry (Latham)

Mistle, which groweth upon apple-trees and crab-trees is a great number of white or yellow berries, viscum
Watsal, Diet. (ed 1608), p 96. (Nerve)



Mist flower (*Eupatorium celestinum*)
a, a flower

mistle², v. i. An obsolete form of *muzzle*¹
mistlethrush (mis'-l-thrush), *n* [Also commonly *musset-thrush*, formerly also *miselthrush*, *musel-trush*, so called because it is fond of the berries of the mistle or mistletoe, < *mistle*¹ + *thrush*¹. Cf. equiv G *misteldrossel* (*drossel* = E *thrush*) and *mistler*.] A species of thrush, the *Turdus viscivorus*, common in most parts of Eu-

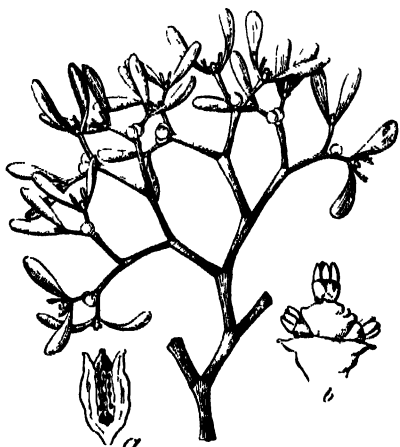
Mistlethrush (*Turdus viscivorus*)

rope, and some parts of western Asia and northern Africa. Like the fieldfare, mavis, redwing, black bird, and ring ouzel, it is an abundant and well known English thrush. It is the largest European bird of its kind, measuring from 11 to 11½ inches in length and about 1½ in extent of wings. The form is stout, and the coloration most like that of the song thrush, *T. musculus*. The upper parts are grayish brown, gray on the head, and of a yellowish tinge on the rump; there is a whitish streak from the bill over the eye, and the under parts are whitish, profusely spotted with black. Also called, locally, *storm-cock*, *three cock*, *holmthrush*, *screechthrush*.

We meet in Aristotle with one kind of thrush called the *misl thrush*, or feeder upon mistletoe.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.* II 6

mistletoe (miz'- or mis'-l-tō), *n* [Formerly also *mussettoe*, *mislettoe*, *miseltoe*, *miscto*, *rar musceloden*, *museldene*, *muscloden*, < ME **misteleton* (?), < AS *mistelettān*, *mistelettān* (= Icel *mistlettunn* = Dan *misteletten*), *mistletoe*, < *mistel*, bird-lime, also *mistletoe*, and *basil*, + *tān*, a twig see *mistle*¹ and *tan*². The second element, having passed out of common use as a separate word, suffered alteration to *-toe*, the radical final *n* being apparently taken as the old plural suffix *-n*.] 1 A European plant, *Viscum album*, of the natural order *Loranthaceae*, growing parasitically on various trees. It is a jointed dichotomous shrub, with sessile, oblong, entire leaves, and small yellowish green flowers, the whole forming a pendent bush, which is covered in



Branch of Mistletoe (*Viscum album*) with fruits
 a, longitudinal section through the male flower b, the female inflorescence

winter with small white berries containing a glutinous substance. The shrub is said to be disseminated by birds, which eat the berries and disperse the undigested seeds in their droppings. It is found on a great variety of trees, especially the apple tree, but seldom on the oak. The mistletoe (compare def 2) was consecrated to religious purposes by the ancient Celtic nations of Europe, and was held in peculiar veneration by the Druids, especially when found growing on the oak. Traces of this old superstition regard for the mistletoe still survive in European countries, as in the custom of kissing under it at Christmas. It was formerly highly esteemed as an antispasmodic, but is not now so used. It seems, however, to have some pharmacodynamic properties.

Like some rare Fruit-Trees over-top with spight
 Of Briers and Bushes.
 Till choakt withall, it dies as they do grow.
 And beneath nought but Moss and Mistletoe
 Sympster, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, 1, the Vocation
 The mistletoe hung in the castle hall,
 The holly branch shone on the old oak wall
 T H Bayly, The Mistletoe Bough

2 A plant of some other species of *Viscum* or of one of the genera *Loranthus*, *Phoradendron*, and *Arceuthobium*, their species almost all having the same parasitic habit. The mistletoe (*Viscum*) mentioned by Latin writers in their account of the Druids is thought by some to have been *Loranthus Europaeus* of southern Europe, said to grow on a species of oak in the south of France. The mistletoe of the eastern United States is *Phoradendron flavescens*, common on various trees, especially the tupelo and red maple. See *gad-bush*.

mistlike (mist'-lik), *adv*. [*mist*¹ + *like*²] In the manner of a mist

Mist-like, unfold me from the search of eyes
 Shak, R and I III 3 73

mistradition (mis-trā-dish'-on), *n* [*mistr*¹ + *tradition*] A wrong or false tradition, misapplied tradition

The huge corruptions of the Church,
 Monsters of mistradition
 Tennyson, Queen Mary, IV 2

mistrain (mis-trān'), *v t* [*mistr*¹ + *train*] To train or educate amiss

With corruptfull brybes is to untruth mis trained
 Spenser, F Q, V xl 4

mistral (mis'-tral), *n* [*F mistral* = Sp *mistral*, < Pr *mistral*, OPr *maestral*, lit 'the master-wind', < *maestre*, master, < L *magister*, master see *maestro*¹] In southern France and vicinity, a cold and dry northwest wind which blows in furious gusts from time to time in much of that region, notably in winter. The mistral derives its peculiar properties from the character of the country over which it blows; it extends from the mouth of the Rhone to the Gulf of Genoa, but is strongest and most frequent over Provence, and especially in the delta of the Rhone. Also written *maestral*.

When the *Mistral* blows, the sky is almost always blue and cloudless and the air very dry: the contrast between the prevailing sunshine and the piercing cold of the wind is very striking. In the Rhone valley every second day is a *Mistral* day; in Marseilles it blows 175 days in the year
 Fischer

It is only truth to say, however, that the *mistral*, an odious, cold, cutting north-east wind, blows here in the winter, and gives Avignon a bad name
 C D Warner, Roundabout Journey, I

mistranscription (mis-trān-skrip'-shon), *n* [*mistr*¹ + *transcription*] A wrong or imperfect transcription, a faulty copy

A mistake arising from the *mistranscription* of the title
 Euseb. Hist. XV 219

mistranslate (mis-trans-lāt'), *v t*, pret and pp *mistranslated*, ppr *mistranslating* [*mistr*¹ + *translate*] To translate erroneously

Eusebius by them *mistranslated*
 Bp Hall, Honour of Married Clergy I § 2

mistranslation (mis-trāns-lā'-shon), *n* [*mistr*¹ + *translation*] An erroneous translation or version

mistransport (mis-trāns-pōrt'), *v t* [*mistr*¹ + *transport*] To mislead by passion or strong feeling

And can ye then with patience think that any ingenious Christian should be so farre *mistransported* as to condemn a good prayer because as it is in his heart, so is it in his book too?
 Bp Hall, An Humble Remonstrance

mistreading (mis-tred'-ing), *n* [*mistr*¹ + *reading*] A wrong treading or going, hence, a false step, an evil course

But thou dost in thy passages of life
 Make me believe that thou art only mark'd
 For the hot vengeance and the rod of heaven
 To punish my *mistreadings*
 Shak, I Hen IV, III 2 11

mistreat (mis-trēt'), *v t* [*mistr*¹ + *treat*, *t*] To treat badly, maltreat, abuse [Rare]

A poor *mistreated* democratic beast.
 Southey, Nondescripts, IV (Davies)

mistreatment (mis-trēt'-ment), *n* [*mistr*¹ + *treatment*] Wrong or unkind treatment, abuse

mistress (mis'-tres), *n* [Formerly also *mistres*, *mistris*, *mistris*, < ME *maistrice*, *maistrice*, < OF *maistrice*, F *maistrice* = It *maistrice*, < ML *magistrissa*, *magistrissa*, *magistris* (for L *magistra*), fem of L *magister*, master, chief see *mister*¹, *master*¹. In familiar use the word has been contracted to *misses* or *missus*, a form regarded as vulgar except when written *Mrs* and used as a title, correlated to *Mr* see *missus*. The term is also abbreviated *Miss*, esp as a title, now of different signification from *Mrs* see *miss*².] 1 A woman who has authority or power of control, as over a house or over other persons, a female head, chief, or director, a wo-

man who is served by or has the ordering of others: the feminine correlative of *master* as, the *mistress* of a family or of a school. It is also extended to things which are spoken of as feminine

The same scoundrels do werke not to the only use of his said *Mistress*, but to his or their owne use
 English Gilds (1 1 1 4), p 380

Virtue once made that contrit *Mistress* once all the world
 Tatham, The Schoolmaster, p 72

That prudent Pallas, Albion's *Mistress*,
 That Great I Iza

Subsector II of Du Bartas's Weeks II, Babylon
 The maids officious round their *mistress* wall
 Pope, Illud III 5 36

At 7 the children are set to work - 20 under a *Mistress* to spin Wool and Flax, to knit Stockings.
 Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II 261

2 A title of address or term of courtesy nearly equivalent to *madam*, formerly applied to any woman or girl, but now chiefly and specifically to married women, written in the abbreviated form *Mrs* (now pronounced *mis'es*), and used before personal names. In English law it is the proper style of the wife of an esquire or gentleman. See *miss*²

His well, *mistress* your choice agrees with mine
 Shak, Pericles, II 5 18

If Mr Bickerstaff marries a child of any of his old companions, I hope mine shall have the preference: there is *Mrs* Mary is now sixteen
 Steele, Tatler

Now *mistress* Gilpin (careful soul)
 Had two stone bottles found
 Cowper, John Gilpin

In 1834 *Memoirs of the Life and Correspondence of Mrs Hannah More* (unmarried) were published
 Chambers, Eng Literature (ed Cartwright), VI 315

Mrs Brownings later poems chiefly concerned public affairs
 Dutt, Nat Lang, VII 81

3 A woman who has mastered any art or branch of study: used also of things

Rest, then, again I,
 I am the *mistress* of my art, and fear not
 Fletcher (and another), Prophets, II 1

The mind of man is in the duties of religion so little *mistress* of strict attention, so unable to fix itself steadily even on God
 Bp Herbert, Sermons, II xix

A letter desires all young wives to make themselves *mistresses* of Wingate's Arithmetic
 Addison, Spectator

4 A woman who is beloved and courted, a woman who has command over a lover's heart, a sweetheart: now used only in poetic language or as an archaism

O *mistress* mine where are you roaming?
 O stay and hear your true love's coming
 Shak, I N, II 1 40

5 A woman who illicitly occupies the place of a wife

Ay go, you cruel man! go to your *mistress*, and leave your poor wife to her miseries
 Colman, Talion's Wife, I
 But soon his wrath being over, he took
 Another *mistress*, or new book
 Byron, Maze ppa, IV

6† In the game of bowls, the small ball at which the players aim, the jack

Zolmane using her own bays to bowl near the *mistress* of her own thoughts
 Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III

There's three rubs gone, I've a clear way to the *mistress*
 Middleton, No Wit Like a Woman's, II 3

mistress (mis'-tres), *v* [*mistr*¹ + *ress*, *n*] 1† *intrans*. To attend as a lover upon a mistress, pay court to women

The illness, which yet thou canst not flit
 By dressing, *mistraining*, and compliment
 G Herbert, Church Porch at 14

II. *trans*. To become mistress of [Rate]
 This one is a first rate gilder, she *mistrained* it entirely in three days
 C Keble, Never too late to Mend, xlii (Davies)

mistressly (mis'-tres-h), *a* [*mistr*¹ + *ress* + *-ly*] Of or pertaining to a mistress, as of a household

Will he take from me the *mistressly* management, which I had not faultily discharged?
 Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I 208 (Davies)

mistress-ship (mis'-tres-ship), *n* [*mistr*¹ + *ress* + *-ship*] 1 Rule or dominion of one who is mistress, authority exercised by a woman

If any of them shall usurp a *mistress-ship* over the rest, or make herself a queen over them
 Bp Hall, Resolutions for Religion, § 11

2† Ladyship: a style of address, preceded by a possessive pronoun as, your *mistress-ship*

mistrial (mis-trī'al), *n* [*mistr*¹ + *trial*] In law (a) A trial the result of which is vitiated by errors, as by disqualification in a juror or in the judge

The law here grants a *mistrial* for inebriety among the jurors: but even no extenuating circumstance in the whole insanity of the accused
 Allen and Newell VIII 270.

(b) More loosely, an inconclusive trial; a trial that fails to issue in a decision, as where the jury cannot agree

If there had been a *mistrial*, the colored jurymen voting to acquit and the white jurymen to convict, etc.

Philadelphia Press, July 1, 1889

mist-rick (mist'rik), *n* [*< mist + rick (v) for rick, vapor*] A dense mist [Australia]

The dawn at "Morrabinda" was a *mist rick* dull and dense, the sunrise was a sullen, sluggish lamp

Contemporary Rev., III 406

mistrust, *n* and *v* An obsolete form of *mistrust*
mistrowt, *n* [*< ME mistrowen, < AS *mistrōwian, mistrowan (= OHG missatrūen, MHG missatrouen, & missatrouen = Icel. mistraða), mistrow, mistrust, < mik-1 + trōwian, trōwian, trow see mik-1 and trow*] *I. intrans* To distrust, doubt

And in thaire hertes thai bigan
To be *mistrōwand* lika man
To God thai grot hed al bidene

Holy Rood (E E T S), p 74

ge no more so *mistrōwand*,
But trowe trewly

York Plays, p 464

But our lady was evyr steadfast in the felt,
And *mystrownd* not of his resurrection

MS. Laud. 416, f 42. (Halliwell)

II. trans To doubt, mistrust

"Yef this be so," quod the Juge "neuer shall I *mystrow* the"

Martin (L E T S), f 21

mistrowt, *n* [*< ME mistrowt, < mistrow, v*] *Mistrust* William of Palerne (E E T S), l 3314

mistrowing, *v* [*< ME mistrowynge, verbal n of mistrow, v*] Distrust, suspicion

For espyall and *mistrowynge*,
Theid that than such thynges
That every man might other know

Gower, Conf. Amant, vi

mistrust (mis-trust'), *n* [*< ME mistrust, mistruste (= MD mistrout = OHG missetrōst), < mik-1 + trust*] Lack of trust or confidence, suspicion

Your *mistrust* cannot make me a traitor
Shak, As you like it, l 3 58

On *mistrust* that the Nations beyond Bodotria would generally risk, and forelay the passages by land, he caused his Fleet, making a great show to bear along the coast

Milton, Hist. Eng., ii

mistrust (mis-trust'), *v t* [*< ME *mistrusten, mistrysten, mistrusten, < mik-1 + trust, v*] 1 To suspect, doubt, regard with suspicion or jealousy

For though a man be false in jealous rage,
I t maken with this water his potage,
And never shal he more his wif *mistruste*

Chaucer, Prolog to Pardoner's Tale l 81

Mistruste not thy friends for none as cusement
Babees Book (L L L S), p 312

I will never *mistrust* my wife again
Shak, M. W. of W., v 5 141

I am ever ready to *mistrust* a promising title
Goldsmith, The Beg., No 4

2 To suspect, apprehend said of a fact or circumstance

This is an accident of hourly proof,
Which I *mistrusted* not

Shak, Much Ado, II 1 189

mistruster (mis-trust'er), *n* One who mistrusts *Milton*

You infidels and *mistrusters* of God
Barnes, Works, p 354

mistrustful (mis-trust'fūl), *a* [*< mistrust, n, + -ful*] Having mistrust, wanting trust or confidence, suspicious, doubting as, a *mistrustful* spirit

In ordinary confidences easy and apert, in conversation simple, in capitulation subtil and *mistrustful*

Pattenham, Aite of Ing. Poets, p 245

I hold it cowardice
To test *mistrustful* where a noble heart
Hath pawn'd an open hand in sign of love

Shak, 3 Hen VI, iv 2 8

mistrustfully (mis-trust'fūl), *adv* In a mistrustful manner, with misgiving, suspicion, or doubt

mistrustfulness (mis-trust'fūl-nēs), *n* The state or quality of being mistrustful, suspicion, doubt

mistrustless (mis-trust'les), *a* [*< mistrust, n, + -less*] Unsuspecting, unsuspecting

The swain, *mistrustless* of his smutted face
While secret laughter titter'd round the place

Goldsmith, Des. VII, l 27

mistrust, *v t* An obsolete variant of *mistrust*
mistryst (mis-trist'), *v t* [*< mik-1 + trust*] (*< mistrust*) To disappoint by failing to keep an engagement, bring into trouble or confusion by disappointing, deceive, use ill [Scotch]

They are sair *mistrysted* yonder in their Parliament House

Scott, Rob Roy, xiv

mist-tree (mist'trē), *n* See *Lisea* and *Rhus*
mistune (mis-tūn'), *v t*, pret and pp *mistuned*, ppr *mistuning* [*< mik-1 + tune, v*] 1 To tune incorrectly

My instrument *mystunyd* shall hurt a trow song

Skelton, A Claricorde

Off from the body, by long ails *mistuned*,
These evils sprung

Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health

2 To sing out of tune

While hymn *mistuned* and muttered prayer
The victim for his fate prepare

Scott, Lord of the Isles, v 28

misturn (mis-tēr'n'), *v* [*< ME. misturnen, mistournen, mistornen, < mik-1 + turn, v*] *I. trans* To turn aside wrongly, pervert

Naturel entent yon ledith yow to thilke verray good, but many manere errors *misturneth* yow therfro

Chaucer, Boethius, III prose 3

II. intrans To go wrong.

And when this litel world *mistourneth*,
The great world all overturneth

Gower, Conf. Amant, Prolog

mistus, mixtus (mis'-, miks'tus), *n* [*< L mistus, mixtus, a mixing, mingling, < miscere, pp mistus, mixtus, mix son mix*] 1 In bot, a cross-breed *Gray* See *cross*, 11

mistutor (mis-tū'tor), *v t* [*< mik-1 + tutor, v*] To instruct amiss

Gay *mistutored* youths, who ne'er the charm
Of Virtue hear nor wait at Wisdom's door

T. Edwards, Sonnets, xxviii, To G. Onslow

misty (mis'ti), *a* [*< ME misty, mysty, < AS mistig, misty, dark (= MD mistigh = MLG mistich, foggy), < mist, darkness see mist*, n] 1 Accompanied or characterized by mist, overspread with mist as, *misty* weather, a *misty* atmosphere, a *misty* day.

For I have weyn of a ful *mysty* moire
Folwen ful oft a merye somers day

Chaucer, Troilus, III 1000

Nights candles are burnt out, and found day
Stands tiptoe on the *misty* mountain tops

Shak, R. and J., III 5 10

2 Dim, obscure, or clouded, as if by mist, hence, confused, not perspicuous as, *misty* sight, a *misty* writer or treatise, a *misty* explanation

Blind were those eyes, saw not how bright did shine
Through fish a *misty* veil those beams divine

Donne, On Mrs. Boulstred

To be *misty* is not to be mystic

Lovell, Study Windows, p 201

misunderstand (mis-un-der-stand'), *v t*, pret and pp *misunderstood*, ppr *misunderstanding* [*< mik-1 + understand*] 1 To understand amiss, attach a false meaning to, take in a wrong sense, misconceive, interpret or explain to one's self erroneously

What 'will some men say, shall a man be ruined eternally for a *misunderstood* place of Scripture?

Hp. Atterbury, Sermons, II vi

This if it be neglected, will make the reader very much mistake and *misunderstand* his meaning

Locke

Rude America with her *misunderstood* yearning for a rightful share of the culture and beauty of the older world

Stedman, Viet. Poets, p 389

2 To fail to understand (a person with reference to his words or actions) as, I *misunderstood* you = *syn.* To misapprehend

misunderstander (mis-un-dér-stan'der), *n* One who misunderstands

But divers and many texts seemed unto the *misunderstanders* to speake against purgatory

Sir T. More, Works, p 324

misunderstanding (mis-un-der-stan'ding), *n* [Verbal n of *misunderstand*, v] 1 Mistake as to the meaning of something, misconception, erroneous interpretation

Sometimes the *misunderstanding* of a word has scattered and destroyed those who have been in possession of victory

South, Sermons, I viii

You see how clearly I have endeavored to explicate this harmless position yet I perceive some tough *misunderstandings* will not be satisfied

Ep. Hall, To the Lord Bishop of Salisbury

2 A disagreement, difference, dissension; quarrel

Servants mistake, and sometimes occasion *misunderstandings* among friends.

Swift

misusage (mis-ū-zā), *n* [*< OF. mesusage (F mésusage), misusage, < mesuser, misuse see misuse, v*] Ill usage, bad treatment, abuse

The fame of their *misusage* so prevented them that the people of that place also, offended thereby, would bring in no wares

Hakluyt's Voyages, II 21

misusance, *n* [*< OF. mesusance, misusage, < mesuser, misuse. see misuse, v, and cf. usance*] Ill treatment, misuse

He had chafed at their *misusance*

Ep. Laetzel, Abp. Williams, l 202. (Davies)

misuse (mis-ūz'), *v t*, pret. and pp *misused*, ppr *misusing* [*< ME. misusen, misuseon, < OF. mesuser, mesuser (F mésuser), < mes- + user, use. see mis-2 and use, v*] 1. To treat or use improperly, apply to an improper purpose, make a false or improper use of

Me thinketh these wordes thou *misusest*

Gower, Conf. Amant, v

Iacchus, that first from out the purple grape
Crush'd the sweet poison of *misused* wine

Milton, Comus, l 47

2 To use or treat badly, abuse or maltreat in act or speech

Hang him, dishonest varlet! we cannot *misuse* him enough

Shak, M. W. of W., iv 2 106

He that did wear this head was one
That pilgrims did *misuse*

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, II

= *Syn.* Abuse, Misuse See abuse

misuse (mis-ūz'), *n* [*< ME. misuse, < OF. mesus, mesus, ill use, < mes- + us, use see mis-2 and use, n*] 1 Improper use, misapplication, employment in a wrong way or to a bad purpose, perversion

How names taken for things mislead the understanding, the attentive reading of philosophical writers would discover, and that in words little suspected of any such *misuse*

Locke

After the *misuse* of the one talent
Ep. Hall, Cont. Veil of Moses

2 Abuse, ill treatment

Upon whose dead corpse there was such *misuse*
By those Welshwomen done as may not be,
Without much shame, retold or spoken of

Shak, 1 Hen IV, I 1 43

= *Syn.* 1 Perversion, profanation, prostitution See abuse, v t.

misusement (mis-ūz'ment), *n* [*< OF. mesusement, < mesuser, misuse see misuse, v, and -ment*] The act of misusing, misuse, abuse

And Darius could not be otherwise persuaded but that shee was slayn because she would not consent to her *misusement*

J. Breda, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol 82

misuser (mis-ū'zer), *n* [*< misuse, v, + -er*] 1 One who misuses, one who uses incorrectly — 2 In law, abuse of any liberty or benefit such as may cause its forfeiture

An office either public or private, may be forfeited by *misuser* or abuse, as if a judge takes a bribe, or a park-keeper kills deer without authority

Blackstone, Com., II x

misvalue (mis-val'ū), *v t*, pret and pp *misvalued*, ppr *misvaluing* [*< mik-1 + value, v*] To value falsely or too little, misesteem, underrate

I am so young, I dread my warke
Wot be *misvalued* both of old and young

W. Browne, Young Wille and Old Wernock

misventure (mis-ven'tūr), *n* [*< mik-1 + venture Cf. misadventure*] An unfortunate venture, a misadventure

All friends were touched with a kind of joy to see, as I said, the color of Jack's money, after so many *misventures* and foiled struggles

Carlyle, in Froude

misventurous (mis-ven'tūr-us), *a* [*< mik-1 + venturous*] Wanting boldness or daring, timorous, fearful

Misventurous Irishwomen giving up their plan of emigration

Carlyle, The Century, XLIV 20

misvouch (mis-vouch'), *v t* [*< mik-1 + vouch*] To vouch or allege falsely

That very text or saying is *misvouched*

Bacon, True Greatness of Britain

miswander (mis-won'der), *v. i* [*< ME. miswandren, < mik-1 + wander*] To wander, stray

The *miswandryng* error mislodeh hem into false goodes

Chaucer, Boethius, III prose 2

misway (mis-wā'), *n* [*< ME. miswate, < mik-1 + way*] A wrong path

Whoso that seekith soth by a deep thought and coveyetheth nat to ben deseyv'd by no *mys wayes*, lat him rollen and treden withine hymself the lybt of his inward syght.

Chaucer, Boethius, III meter 11

misway, *adv* [*< ME. mysuyc, adverbial use of misway, n*] Wrong, wrongly, amiss; astray

Love makith alle to goon *mysuyc*

Rom. of the Rose, l 4766

miswear (mis-wār'), *v. i* [*< mik-1 + wear*] To wear ill, prove bad on wearing See quotation under *miswork*, v t

miswed (mis-wed'), *v t*. [*< mik-1 + wed*] To wed unsuitably *Milton*

misween (mis-wēn'), *v. t.* and *t* [*< mik-1 + ween*] To misjudge; distrust

Full happle man (*misweening* much) was hee,
So rich a spoile within his power to see

Spenser, *Astrophel*, l 100

miswend (mis-wend'), *v* t [*<* ME *miswenden*,
AS *miswenden* (= OHG *missawentjan*, MHG
missawenden), turn wrong, pervert, go wrong, *<*
mis- + wendan, turn, go see *mis-1* and *wend-1*]
To go wrong, wander, stray

And eche in his complaints telleth
How that the world is miswend

Gower, *Conf Amant*, l 100

But things miscounselled must needs miswend
Spenser, *Mother Hub Tale*, l 128

miswint, *v* t [*<* ME *miswinnan*, *<* *mis-1 + win*]
To obtain by fraud or cheating

For thy he eet mete of more cost, mortrewes and potages
Of that that men mynne thei maken hem wel at ease
Piers Plowman (C), xvi 48

miswitt, *v* t [*<* ME *miswiten*, *<* *mis-1 + witt-1*,
To know ill]

miswiver, *v* t and *i* [*<* ME *miswiven*, *<* *mis-1*
+ *wive*] To marry unsuitably

miswoman, *n* [Formerly also *miswoman*, *<*
mis-1 + woman] An evil woman, a temptress
Fly the miswoman, least she thee deceiue
Remedy of Love, l 148

miswonting, *n* [*<* *mis-1 + wonting*] Disuse,
want of practice

These feeble beginnings of luke warme grace
By miswonting perish
Bp Hall, *Divine Meditation*, vii

mis-word (mis-wörd'), *n* [*<* ME *misword* (= MHG *mis-wort*), *<* *mis-1 + word*] 1 A curse
—2 A word uttered amiss

The Tyrants sword
Is not made drunk with bloud for a *Mis word*
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, The Captaines

miswork, *v* [*<* ME *miswerken*, *miswerchen* *<*
mis-1 + work, *v*] 1. *intrans* To work or do ill
Cherische hero & chaste gift that chaunce falles
That sche wold miswerche wrongly any time
William of Palerne (E E T S), l 5148

II trans To do or make badly

Which law (5 Eliz. c. 4), being generally transgressed,
makes the people buy in effect chaff for corn for that
which is *miswrought* will miswear Bacon, *Judicial Charge*

misworship (mis-wér'ship), *n* [*<* *mis-1 + wor-*
ship, *n*] Worship of a wrong object, false
worship

In respect of *misworship*, he was the son of the first Jeri-
boham, who made Israel to sin
Bp Hall, *Joash with Eliha Dying*

Such hideous jungle of *misworship*, misbeliefs, men
made as we are did actually hold by and live at home in
Carlyle

misworship (mis-wér'ship), *v* t, pret and pp
misworshipped or *misworshipping*, ppr *misworshipping*
or *misworshipping* [*<* *mis-1 + worship*, *v*]
To worship wrongly or improperly

There are not wanting nations which have *mis-*
worshipped it [the heaven] for their God
Bp Hall, *Soul's Farewell to Earth*, § 3

misworshiper, *misworshipper* (mis-wér'ship-
er), *n* One who misworships

God is made our idol, and we the *misworshippers* of him
Bp Hall, *Sermon at Whitehall*, 1640

miswrench (mis-wrench'), *v* t [*<* *mis-1 +*
wrench, *v*] To twist or turn out of the right
course

The wardens of the churche key
Through mishandlinge ben *miswrenched*
Gower, *Conf Amant*, v

miswrite (mis-rít'), *v* t, pret *miswrote*, pp
miswritten, ppr *miswriting* [*<* ME *miswriten*,
AS *miswritan*, write wrongly, *<* *mis-*, wrong-
ly, + *writan*, write see *mis-1* and *wite*] To
write incorrectly, make a mistake in writing
'haucer

He [Josephus] did *mis write* some number of the years
Raleigh, *Hist World*, II xxii § 6

But the manuscript is all in one simple, undisguised,
feminine handwriting, and with no interlineation save
only here and there the correction of a *miswritten* word
The Century, XXXVIII 709

miswrought (mis-rát'), *a* [*<* *mis-1 + wrought*]
Badly done Bacon.

mis (mis'), *n* [Also *missy*, *<* F. *missy*, *<* L.
missy, *<* Gr. *μίσς*, an ore supposed to be cop-
peras, perhaps of Egyptian origin] A sul-
phur-yellow mineral occurring in loose aggre-
gations of small crystalline scales. It consists
of hydrous sulphate of iron, and is derived from the de-
composition of pyrite. Also called *yellow copperas* and
cupasite

misyoke (mis-yök'), *v* t and *i*, pret and pp
misyoked, ppr *misyoking* [*<* *mis-1 + yoke*, *v*.]
To yoke or join unsuitably

Perpetually and finally hindered in wedlock by *mis-*
yoking with a diversity of nature as well as of religion
Mason, *Divorce*, II 19

miszealous (mis-zel'us), *a* [*<* *mis-1 + zeal-*
ous] Actuated by false zeal

Go on now, ye *miszealous* spirits
Bp Hall, *Noah's Dove*

mit, *n* See *mitt*

mita (mē'tā), *n* [Sp, a tribute, payment see
*mita*²] Forced labor in mines, farms, and fac-
tories to which the Indians of Peru were for-
merly subjected. One seventh of the male population
were subject to service for a year, for which they were
to be paid, but they could not be taken beyond a specified
distance from their homes.

mitaine, *n* A Middle English form of *mittin*

mitcal (mit'kal), *n* Same as *mischal*

mitche, *n* [*<* ME *micche*, *myche*, *miche* (cf. ML)
MLA *micke*, *<* OF *miche* = Pr. *mica*, *micha* a
small loaf of bread, lit. a crumb, *<* L. *mica*, a
crumb see *mica*¹, *mic*] A loaf of bread

He that hath *myche*es twyne,
Ne value in his demelgne,
Iyeth more at ease, and more is rich,
Than doth he that is chiche
Rom. of the Rose 1 5685

mitch-board (mich'bōrd), *n* Naut., a crutch

for the support of a boom or mast. See *crutch*
3 (d) [Local, Eng.]

Mitchella (mi-chel'ā), *n* [NL (Linnaeus
1753), named after John Mitchell, a botanist of
Virginia] A genus of plants of the natural
order *Rubraea* and the tribe *Anthosperma*,
characterized by having perfect flowers with a
funnel-shaped corolla, which is from three-
to six-lobed, the stamens inserted upon its throat,
and by the hairy style, which has four thread-
shaped lobes. They are creeping herbs, with opposite
round ovate leaves having minute stipules and small
white fragrant dimorphic flowers, which are axillary or
terminal, and grow in pairs. The fruit is a scarlet berry
like double drupe. There are 2 species, an American *M.*
repens, the partridge berry, and a Japanese, which, how-
ever, may be identical with the American. See *partridge*
berry

mite¹ (mit'), *n* [*<* ME *mit*, *myte*, *<* AS *mit*
= MD *myt*, D *myt* = MLG *Li* *mit* = OHG
miza, *mizca*, MHG *miz*, G (after LG) *mit* =
Dan *midt* (cf. F *mit*, Sp *mita*, ML *mita*, *<*
LG), a mite, prob. lit. 'cutter', 'clutter', from
the verb shown in Goth *maitan* = Teut *mita* =
AS **mātan*, cut see *mmet*, *ant*¹] 1 A small
arachnid of the order *Acarida*, any acari-
d. Mites once formed a comprehensive genus *Acarus* or family
Acaridae, but this is now obsolete, but, with the introduction
of many more genera, the establishment of several fam-
ilies, and the elevation of the group to the rank of an order,
a more elaborate nomenclature has been established in
which neither *Acarus* nor *Acaridae* is retained (See *Aca-*
rida). Adult mites are eight-legged like most arachnids,
but some six-legged immature forms at one time consti-
tuted a supposed genus *Leptus* (See *Leptus*, and cut under
harvest tick). The species of mites are very numerous, di-
versified in form, and various in habits. Many are parasitic,
others are terrestrial or aquatic, others live in cheese,
flour, sugar, etc. *Mite* is consequently much used in com-
position. The cheese mite or flour mite is *Tyrophagus* *putrescens*
or *T. longior*. The sugar mite is *Glyciphaga* *granorum*, or
another of the same genus. Such mites compose the fam-
ily *Tyrophagidae* and are among those longer known as
species of *Acarus* or *Acaridae*. Itch mites are *Sarcoptes*,
as *Sarcoptes* *scabiei* (See cut under *itch mite*). Mange
mites are *Demodex*, garden mites or harvest mites
Trombididae spinning mites *Tetranychidae*, beetle mites
or wood mites, *Oribatidae* spider mites, *Gamasidae* water
mites *Hydrachnidae*, snout mites, *Ididae*, gall mites,
Phytidae. Certain mites, the *Ixodidae*, are commonly
distinguished as ticks as *Ixodes* *ricinus* (see cut under *Aca-*
rida), and those of the family *Trombididae* are indifferently
called *harvest mites* *harvest ticks* *harvest bugs* *red bugs*, and
by other names. See the compound and technical names

That cheese of itself breeds mites or maggots, I deny
Ray Works of Creation, II

Say what the na, were finer optics given,
To inspect a mite, not comprehend the heaven?

Pope, *Essay on Man*, I 100

2 Some insect like or likened to a mite, as a
dust-louse (*Phoxus*)

For life is so high a perfection of being that in this to
spect the least fly or mite is a more noble being than a star
South, *Works*, III x

mite² (mit'), *n* [*<* ME *mit*, *myte* (= OF *mit*,
a small coin, = Sp *mita*, a payment, assessment,
tribute), *<* MD *myte*, D *myt*, small coin, a mite,
prob. akin to *mite*¹, from the same root, Goth
maitan, etc., cut see *mit*¹] 1. A small coin
of any kind, of slight value, any very small sum
of money. No coin seems to have been so
called specifically

William wittil with oute any more,
Greteth him as gall as any gon thurt bone,
Of alle thre a-thir that to knigt longed,
So that non migt a mend a mite worth, I wene
William of Palerne (E E T S), I 4543

And though the number of sheep in rose never so fast,
yet the price falleth not one mite, because there be so few
sellers
Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), I

There came a certain poor widow and she threw in [f e
into the treasury] two mites [tr. Gr. *lepton* see *lepton* and
minute], which make a farthing
Mark xii 42

We usually observe the same routine. I put down my
mite first, then my young family enroll their contribu-
tions, and then Mr. Pardiggle brings up the rear
Dickens, *Black House*, viii.

24 An English weight somewhat heavier than
a grain Troy — 34 An old money of account, the
twenty-fourth part of a penny

4 mites is the aliquot part of a penny viz 1, for 6 times
4 is 24 and so many mites merchants assigne to 1 penny
T. Hall, *Arithmetic* (1800), III 1

4 Anything very small, a very little particle
or quantity also applied to persons

'Now ich see, saide I, "that surgerye in phisike
May nat a mite avayle to medden a yene lide
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii 179

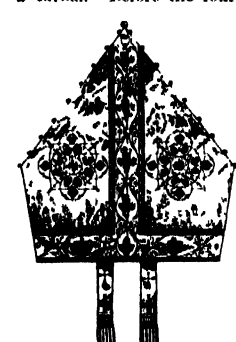
I felt benevolence for her and resolved some way or
other to throw in my mite of courtesy, if not of service
Stearns, *Sentimental Journey*, p 10

The White Sulphur waters she said had not done her a
mite of good
C. D. Warner, *Their Pilgrimage*, p 256

mited (mī'tēd), *a* [*<* *mit*¹ + *ed*²] Damaged
or spoiled by insufficient salting, as cured fish
Perley

Mitella (mi-tel'ā), *n* [NL (Tournefort, 1700),
L. *mitella*, dim. of *mitra*, a turban see *miter*]
A genus of plants of the natural order *Saxifraga-*
cea and the tribe *Saxifragaceae*, characterized by a
one-celled ovary with parietal placentae which
are alternate with the stamens, five petals which
are three-lobed or pinnatifid, and a superior cap-
sule without beaks. They are herbs with long petio-
late heart-shaped lobed or crenate leaves which have
membranaceous stipules attached to the petioles, and an
erect slender scape bearing an elongated raceme of small
greenish flowers, which are often drooping. There are 6
species, indigenous to the temperate parts of North Amer-
ica, one of which is also found in Siberia. *M. diphylla* and
M. nuda are the best known. See *bishop's cap*

miter, *mitre* (mī'tēr), *n* [Early mod E also
myter, *mytre*, *<* ME *mitre*, *myte*, *mytr*, *mythe*,
OF *mitre*, F *mitre* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *mitra* = It
mitra, OIt. *metra*, a mitre, *<* L. *mitra*, *<* Gr.
μῆτρα, a belt, girdle, fillet, head band, turban]
1 A form of head-dress anciently worn by the
inhabitants of Lydia, Phrygia, and other parts
of Asia Minor — 2 A sacerdotal head-dress, as
that worn by the ancient Jewish high priest,
or that worn by a bishop. The Jewish miter was
made of linen, and wrapped in folds about the head like
a turban. Before the fourteenth century the miter in
the Christian church was
low and simple, but now
it consists of a coronet,
surmounted by a lofty and
deply left cap. The privi-
lege of wearing the miter
in the Roman Catholic
Church was a concession
of the popes and was for-
merly exercised by card-
inals and the higher dig-
nities. Bishops and abbots
(if to be mitered) receive the
miter from the consecrat-
ing bishop. Three kinds of
miters are distinguished:
(1) the precious miter, made
of gold or silver plate and
adorned with jewels, (2) the
auriphyrgate miter, and (3)
the simple miter of white
silk or linen. The bishops of
the Church of England wore
miters as late as the coronat-
ion of George III. and some
Anglican bishops occasion-
ally wear them at the present day. See *tiara*, and cut under
auriphyrga



1 precious Miter — French type of
the 14th century

Her golden cup she cast unto the ground,
And crown'd *mitre* rudely threw aside
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I, viii 25

The Cardinal [Wolsey] went to the King, to lend him the
Mitre and Pall, which he used to wear at my great Solemn-
nity
Baker, *Chronicles*, p 279

His *Miter* on his head of cloth of silver, with two long la-
bels hanging downe behind his
neck

Corjay (rudities, I 37 (sig. D)

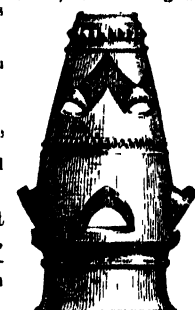
All the old known *mitres* still in
existence have a white ground
Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, II
[100 note

There other trophies deck the
truly brave

Such as on Houghs unsullied
mitre shine
Pope, *I pil to Satires*, II 239

3 A chimney-cap or -pot
of terra-cotta, brick, stone,
or metal, designed to ex-
clude rain and wind from
the flue, while allowing the
smoke, etc., to escape, a
cow, hence, anything hav-
ing a similar use

For like as in a Imbeck th' heat of Fire
Raiseth a Vapour, which still mounting higher
To the still a top, wh'n th' odoriferous sweet
Above the *Miter* can no further get,
It, softly this knitting, falleth drop by drop
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I 3.



Miter of glazed pottery
14th century. From Semur
en Auxois, France

4 In *conch*, a miter-shell — 5. In *carp* (a) A scribe or guide for making saw-cuts to form miter-joints (b) A combined square and miter-edge or pattern. (c) Same as *miter-joint* — 6 A gusset in seamstresses' work, knitting, and the like — **Miter gearing** Same as *beveled gearing* (which see under *gearing*)

miter, mitre (mī'tēr), *v*, pret and pp *mitered*, *mitred*, ppr *mitering*, *mitring* [Early mod E also *myler*, *mylic*, < ME *mitren*, *mytren*, < OF *mitrer*, F *mitrer* = Sp *Pg mitrar* = It *mitrare*, OIt *mitrare*, < ML *mitrare*, < *mitra*, a miter see *miter*, *n*] 1 To bestow a miter upon, raise to a rank to which the dignity of wearing a miter belongs, especially to episcopal rank

Mo c than al thy marchauns other thy mytrede bisshopen
Preser Plouman (C), v 108.

From such apostles, O ye mitred heads,
Preserve the church! Cooper, Task, II 329

2 To ornament with a miter

Your first essay was on your native laws,
Those having form with ease and trampled down,
You fangs you fasten'd on the mitred crown
Dryden, Hind and Panther, I 202

3 In *carp*, to join with a miter-joint, make a miter-joint in See *miter-joint* — 4 In *needle-work*, to change the direction of, as a straight band, border, or the like, by cutting it at an abrupt angle, sacrificing a three-cornered piece, and bringing the cut edges together a term derived from carpenter-work — 5 In *bookbinding*, to join perfectly, as lines intended to meet at right angles — **Cut and mitred string** See *string* — **Mitred abbey or monastery**, an abbey or monastery presided over by a mitred abbot

The abbess received a ring, which however, was not bestowed on any abbot unless his house were a mitred abbey
Lock, Church of our Fathers, II 194

Mitred abbot, back, border, etc See the nouns.

II. intrans In *arch*, to meet in a miter-joint **miter-block** (mī'tēr-blok), *n* In *joinery*, a block arranged for sawing pieces to an angle of 45° E H Knight

miter-board (mī'tēr-bōrd), *n* A miter-box in which a piece is laid while the saw reciprocates between guides which cause it to make the kerf at the prescribed angle E H Knight

miter-box (mī'tēr-boks), *n* In *carp*, a long narrow wooden box consisting of a bottom and two sides in which kerfs at an angle of 45° (or some other angle) are cut for the reception of a saw used in cutting pieces of wood to form miter-joints The piece of wood to be mitred is laid in the box, and the saw, being worked through the guide cuts in the vertical sides, cuts the wood to the necessary angle (See *miter joint*) Another form consists of a bed and a fence, against which the work rests, and an adjustable guide for the saw, so that it admits of cutting at any required angle In painting the name is given to a square channel of wood or iron having diagonal cuts in the sides, in which a saw can move freely in cutting pieces of wood or brass of uniform angles

miter-cut (mī'tēr-kut), *n* In *glass-manuf*, a groove cut in the surface of plate-glass for ornamentation. The cross-section of the groove or cut is very nearly an equilateral triangle

miter-dovetail (mī'tēr-duv'tāl), *n* In *joinery*, a form of concealed dovetail presenting only a single joint-line, and that on the angle E H Knight

miter-drain (mī'tēr-dran), *n* A drain laid within the metaling of roads, to convey the water to the side drains

miter-flower (mī'tēr-flou'ēr), *n* A plant of the genus *Cyclamen*

miter-gage (mī'tēr-gaj), *n* A gage for determining the angle of a miter-joint or bevel-joint for picture-frames, moldings, etc E H Knight

mitering-machine (mī'tēr-ing-ma-shēn'), *n* 1 In *carp* and *joinery*, a machine for sawing or cutting to a true angle of 45° the ends of pieces to be joined, in order that they may be united by a miter-joint, or for cutting the pieces to any desired angle to make a bevel-joint One form of this machine consists of a table with a circular saw and adjustable guides or fences another consists of a bed and guide with two blades at right angles, for making a downward cut fixed at an angle of 45° to the guide, and actuated by a lever The latter form is used for mitring picture frames and small moldings

2 In *printing*, a mechanism of iron and steel, designed to cut the ends of metal rules with exact bevels and secure true joints at any angle This is done in some machines by a saw, in others by a file or chisel

miter-iron (mī'tēr-ī'ēr-n), *n* A fagot for forging, composed of a group of bars of angular section wedged about a cylindrical bar within a hoop

miter-jack (mī'tēr-jak), *n* A simple form of miter-box or templet, consisting merely of a bed

and a fence, against which the work rests. It is used for making miter-joints on small moldings.

miter-joint (mī'tēr-joint), *n* A joint in which the plane of the abutting surfaces bisects the



angle (properly 90°) formed by the abutting pieces Each of the abutting pieces is dressed to an angle of 45°, when they are dressed to an angle greater or less than 45° they are generally termed *bevel-joints* When the angle formed by the junction of

two parts is 45°, and the plane of division bisects this angle, the joint is sometimes called a *half miter joint* Also called *miter*

miter-mushroom (mī'tēr-mush'rōm), *n* A kind of mushroom of the genus *Helvella*, *H. cuppa* so named from the shape of the pileus It grows in woods, and is delicate eating

miter-plane (mī'tēr-plan), *n* In *carp* (a) A plane in which the bit is set at an acute angle with the longitudinal axis of the stock The effect of this arrangement is to give the action of the plane the character of a draw-out. (b) A plane which runs in a race in angular relation to fences or gages, usually adjustable, by which the stuff to be planed is held to the action of the tool

miter-post (mī'tēr-pōst), *n* Same as *meeting-post*

miter-shaped (mī'tēr-shāpt), *a* Having the shape of a miter and especially of a form of head-dress worn by women in the middle of the fifteenth century

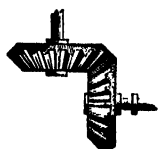
miter-shell (mī'tēr-shel), *n* The turreted shell of a mollusk of the genus *Mitra* or family *Mitrida*, a tiana-shell See cut under *Mitra*

miter-sill (mī'tēr-sil), *n* A raised step against which the foot of a canal-lock gate shuts on the floor of a lock-bay E H Knight

miter-square (mī'tēr-skwār), *n* In *carp*, an immovable bevel for striking upon a piece of stuff an angle of 45°

miter-valve (mī'tēr-valv), *n* A valve of which the lid or plug is the frustum of a cone, the face of the seat being inclined at an angle of 45° to the axis of the valve

miter-wheel (mī'tēr-hwēl), *n* 1 In *mach*, a particular kind of bevel-wheel, the bevel being limited to an angle of 45°, and the teeth of the wheel meshing with the teeth of another of the same bevel and diameter The shafts of the wheels are at right angles with each other, and rotary motion in any plane is by this mechanism, translated, without change of velocity into motion in another plane at right angles with the first. Miter wheels are much used in mill work. See *bevel wheel* and *bevel gear*



Miter wheel.

2 In *glass-cutting*, a wheel used for cutting a groove of triangular section.

miterwort (mī'tēr-wért), *n* A name common to all plants of the genus *Mitella*. — **False miterwort**. See *cockfoot* and *Tarella*

mithe, *v* t [ME *miten*, < AS *mithan* (= OS *mithan* = OFries *for-mitha* = OHG *midan*, MIHG *miden*, G *miden*), avoid, conceal, refrain from, forbear, intré he concealed. see *miss*] To avoid, conceal

His sorwe he conthe ful wel mithe
Havelok, I 948

mith (MITH'ēr), *n* A Scotch form of *motha*

mithic, *a* An obsolete spelling of *mythic*

Mithra, *n* See *Mithras*

Mithradatic (mith-rā-dat'ik), *a* Same as *Mithridatic*, 1

Mithraeum (mith-rē'um), *n* [NL, < L *Mithras*, *Mithras* see *Mithras*] In *Rom. antiq*, a shrine or sanctuary of Mithras usually an underground cell, grotto, or crypt in which the secret mysteries of Mithras were celebrated

In the *Mithraeum* there were there are still, because we have saved the place from destruction and added it to the curiosities of Rome — the remnant of the seven torches which were kept burning before the image of Mithras Tauroctonos.

Mithraic (mith-rā'ik), *a* [< *Mithras* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the ancient Persian and late Roman god Mithras

Two statues of Mithraic torch bearers

C O Müller, Manual of Archaeol (trans.), § 206

The *Mithraic* doctrines appear to have comprised all the prominent features of the Magian or Chaldean system, and we need not be surprised, therefore, that they are represented as embracing magical, occult, and thaumaturgical science

A Wüder, in Knight's Anc Art and Myth (1870), p xix

Mithraicism (mith-rā'isizm), *n* [< *Mithraic* + *-ism*] Same as *Mithraism*.

Mithraicism, with explanations of its alliance with Occidental Christianity.

Pop Sci Mo., Literary Notices, XXXII 560

Mithraism (mith'ra-izm), *n*. [< *Mithras* + *-ism*.] The worship of Mithras

The religion of Mithra played an important part in the thought of the early centuries of the Christian era yet little is known of *Mithraism* at the present time

Pop Sci Mo., XXXIII 288.

Mithraist (mith'ra-ist), *n*. [< *Mithras* + *-ist*] A worshiper of Mithras

This fact suggests a question whether the Christians borrowed from the *Mithraists* or the *Mithraists* from the Christians, or whether the coincidences are casual

Pop Sci Mo., XXXIII 288.

Mithraize (mith'ra-īz), *v* t, pret and pp *Mithraized*, ppr *Mithraizing* [< *Mithras* + *-ize*] To teach, profess, or practise Mithraic doctrines, observe the rites of Mithras.

Mithras, Mithra (mith'ras, mith'ra), *n*. [L *Mithras*, *Mithra*, < Gr *Mithras*, < OFers *Mitra* = Skt *Mitra*, lit 'friend'] 1 A deity of the ancient Persians, the god of light or of the sun, who came at last to be regarded as the ruler of both the material and the spiritual universe, and was worshiped with an elaborate ritual, with accompaniment of ceremonial mysteries In this form his worship was adopted by the Romans under the early empire, and enjoyed great popularity Representations of Mithras are common in Roman art usually showing him as a youth in Oriental dress performing the mystic sacrifice of a bull Sacred caves or grottoes were the regular seats of his worship

They call upon no peculiar name of God, but only *Mythra* in the which word they all agree together in one nature of the divine Majesty, whatsoever it be

Sir T More, Utopia (tr by Robinson), II 11

The sacred grotto of *Mithras*, in the (campus Martius) [Rome], in the plot of ground which is now occupied by the Marignoli palace.

Lanciani, Anc Rome in the Light of Mod Discov, p 166.

2 A genus of South American lycænid butterflies Hubner, 1816 — 3 A genus of spiders Koch, 1835

mithridate (mith'ri-dāt), *n* [Also *methridate*, and improp *methradate*, < OF *methridat*, *methridat*, F *methridate* = Sp *It methridato* = Pg *methridato*, < ML *methridatum* for LL *methridatium*, an antidote, neut of L *Mithridatius*, *Mithradatus*, of Mithridates, < *Mithridates*, < Gr *Mithradatēs*, *Mithradatēs*, Mithridates VI, King of Pontus (died about 63 B C), who fortified himself against poisons by taking antidotes, a name of Pers origin (< *Mithras*) In old *phar*, one of various compositions of many ingredients in the form of electuaries, supposed to serve either as an antidote or as a preservative against poison

I feel me ill give me some *mithridate*,
Some *mithridate* and oil, good sister, fetch me
B Jonson, Every Man in his Humour IV 6

Wine, an it be thy will ' strong lusty wine '
Well fools may talk of *mithridates*, cordials, and elixirs
But from my youth this was my only physic

Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, v 2

This is a course that will alter slander into piety,
..that the viper's flesh may become *mithradate*
Jar Taylor, Works (ed 1855), I 758

Mithridate mustard, a kind of penny-cress. See *peppercorn*

Mithridatic (mith-ri-dat'ik), *a* [= F *mithridaticus* = Pg *mithridaticus*, < L *Mithridaticus*, pertaining to Mithridates, < *Mithridates*, Mithridates see *mithridate*] 1 Of or pertaining to Mithridates, specifically to Mithridates VI of Pontus (died about 63 B C) as the *Mithridatic wars* Also *Mithradatic* — 2t [< c] Pertaining to or of the nature of *mithridate*

mithridatium, *n* [Improp *methridatium* (after *methridate*), < ML *mithridatium* for LL *methridatium*, an antidote see *mithridate*] Same as *mithridate*

But what brave spirit could be content to sit in his shop,

with a flappet of wood before him, selling *Mithridatium* and dragons-water to whited houses [during the plague]? Beau and Fl, Knight of Burning Pestle, I 4.

mitigable (mit'i-ga-bl), *a* [< LL **mitigabilis* (in adv. *mitigabiliter*), < *Mithras*, mitigate see *mitigate*] Capable of being mitigated

The vigour of that ceremonious law was *mitigable*.
Barrow, Works, II xv

mitigant (mit'i-gant), *a* [= F. *mitigant* = Sp *It. mitigante*, < L *mitigan* (t-), ppr. of *mitigare*, mitigate see *mitigate*] Mitigating, lenitive, soothing; alleviating Bailey, 1727

mitigate (mit'i-gāt), *v* t, pret and pp *mitigated*, ppr. *mitigating* [< L *mitigatus*, pp of *mitigare* (> *It mitigare* = Sp *Pg mitigar* = F. *mitiger*), make mild, gentle, soft, or tender, < *mitas*, mild, etc. + *agere*, make: see *agent*] 1 To make milder or more tolerable; reduce in amount or degree, as something objectionable, reprehens-

sible, distressing, harmful, etc., moderate, alleviate; assuage.

And dieted with fasting every day.

The swelling of his wounds to mitigate

Spenser, *F* Q, I, x 26.

To mitigate the scorn he gives his uncle,

He prettily and aptly taunts himself

Shak., *Rich III*, III, 1 133

I esteem it the office of a physician not only to restore health, but to mitigate pain and dolours

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II 196

I may mitigate their doom

Milton, *P* L, x 76

Her benevolent heart sought every means to mitigate the authorized severities of the law

Prescott, *Ford and Isa*, II 16

2 To soften, mollify; make mild and accessible [Rare]

Where the King took displeasure, she would mitigate and appease his mind

Sir T. More, *Int to Utopia*, p lxxxv

Turning to the master of the Temple, [he] began with gentle words to mitigate him

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II 85

The severe little man was mitigated

Dr J. Brown, *Rab*

=Syn 1 Alleviate, Relieve etc See alleviate

mitigatedly (mit'i-gā-ted-lī), *adv* In a mitigated degree

This young man, indeed, was mitigatedly monastic. He had a big brown frock and cowl, but he had also a shirt and a pair of shoes.

H. James, Jr., *Little Tour*, p 125.

mitigation (mit-i-gā'shon), *n* [*<* ME. *mitigacion*, *mitigacion*, *<* OF (and F.) *mitigation* = Sp. *mitigacion* = Pg. *mitigação* = It. *mitigazione*, *<* L. *mitigatio*(-n), soothing, mitigation, *<* *mitigare*, mitigate see mitigate] The act of mitigating, or the state of being mitigated; alleviation, abatement or diminution of anything harsh, painful, severe, afflictive, calamitous, or the like.

But for thi mykel mercy *mitigacioun* I biseche

Piers Plowman (B), v 477

What pleasure he [the sinner] can have in the thoughts of his former excusess, when not one drop can be procured for the mitigation of his flames

Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, I, x.

The simple race

partake man's general lot

With little mitigation

Wordsworth, *Excursion*, v

In mitigation of damages, in law, for the purpose of showing that the damages were less than is claimed

mitigative (mit'i-gā-tiv), *a* and *n* [*<* F. *mitigatif* = Pr. *mitigatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *mitigativo*, *<* L. *mitigativus*, soothing, *<* L. *mitigare*, soothe, mitigate see mitigate] I. *a* Lensitive, tending to alleviate

II. *n* That which mitigates or tends to moderate or alleviate.

Which may the feruence of loue assake

To the lower, as a mitigatiue

Remedy of Love, *Prol*, 1 20.

mitigator (mit'i-gā-tor), *n*. [= Sp. Pg. *mitigador* = It. *mitigatore*, as mitigate + -or] One who or that which mitigates

mitigatory (mit'i-gā-tō-rī), *a* and *n* [= Sp. Pg. *mitigatorio*, *<* L. *mitigatorius*, soothing, *<* *mitigare*, soothe, mitigate see mitigate.] I. *a* Tending or having power to mitigate; alleviating; softening

II. *n* That which has power to mitigate or alleviate

He talks of hard usages, and straining points of law in cases of life, and such mitigatories

Roger North, *Examen*, p 316 (Davies)

miting (mī'ting), *n* [ME. *mytyn*, *mygkyng*, *<* *mitio* + -ing³.] A little one used in endearment or in contempt

No more of this matere thou move the,

Thou momel and mytyng emell

York Plays, p 314

mitis (mī'tis), *n* [NL use of L. *mitis*, mild, gentle] A South American cat same as *chati*

mitis-casting (mī'tis-kās'ting), *n* The name given by P. Ostberg, the inventor of the process, to a method of increasing the fluidity and lowering the fusing-point of iron and steel, by adding a small quantity of aluminium (about half of one per cent) to the charge in the crucible the moment it has been melted. This is said recently to facilitate the casting process, and to add to the strength of the metal. The aluminium is added in the form of an alloy of 6 to 10 per cent. of that metal with iron. This alloy is made by a patented process consisting, as is stated, in adding clay to the iron in the process of smelting. The mitis-castings are said to be rapidly taking the place of malleable iron castings.

mitis-green (mī'tis-grēn), *n*. Same as *Paris green* or *Scheele's green* See green¹

Mitosata (mī-tō-sā'tā), *n*, *pl* [NL, irreg *<* Gr. *mitos*, a thread, + -ata²] In Fabricius's system of classification, the centipeds and millepedes: equivalent to *Myriapoda*. [Not used]

mitotic (mī-tō'tik), *a*. [*<* *mitosis* (see) + -ic] Pertaining to, characterized by, or exhibiting mitosis. Also *mitotic*

mitosis (mī-tō'sis), *n*, *pl* mitoses (-sēz) [NL, *<* Gr. *mitos*, a thread, + -osis] 1 Splitting of the chromatin of a nucleus, or subdivision of any minute granular bodies embedded in living protoplasm. The mitosis occurring in nuclear kinetics is commonly qualified as *karyomitosis*

—2 A figure occurring during mitosis as a result of that process

mitotic (mī-tō'tik), *a* [*<* *mitosis* (-ot-) + -ic] Same as *mitotic*

This scheme of Remaks is now contrasted with another mode of division, the mitotic division ('karyomitosis', 'mitosis' or 'indirect division of Fleming, 'karyokinesis' or 'karyokinetic division of Schleicher')

Mitosis, *Microsc. Sci.*, XXX II 163

mitotically (mī-tō'tī-kal-ī), *adv* By mitosis

It may be doubted whether these cells divide only mitotically

Microsc. Sci., XXX II 190.

Mitra (mī'tra), *n* [NL, so called from the shape of the shell, *<* L. *mitra*, *<* Gr. *mitra*, a miter, turban see miter] 1 The typical genus of *Mitrida*, having a heavy long fusiform shell with well-developed spire and plicate columella, likened to a bishop's miter

There are over 200 species, mostly from the Philippine and related waters but also from other warm seas, as the West Indian. The best known is *M. episcopalis*, ornamented with square spots of red, orange, or salmon color. An arctic species is *M. (Volutimitra) grunlandica*

2 A genus of acalophs

Mitracaea (mī-trā'sē-ā), *n*, *pl* [NL, *<* *Mitra* + -acea] Same as *Mitrida*

mitracean (mī-trā'sē-an), *a* and *n* I. *a* Of or pertaining to the *Mitracaea* or *Mitrida*, mitri-

form

II. *n* A miter-shell, any member of the *Mitracaea*

mitraille (F. pron mō-trā-lyér'), *n* [*<* F. *mitraille*, small bits of grape-shot, with unorig. *r*, *<* OF. *mitaille*, fragments, as coarse filings, *<* *mitre*, a small piece of money, a mite see mite²] Small missiles, especially grape, canister, fragments of iron, and the like, when fired, as upon an enemy at close quarters

mitraille (F. pron mō-trā-lyér'), *n*, *pl*, pret. and pp. *mitraillé*, *ppu* *mitraillant* [*<* F. *mitrailer*, fire mitraille, *<* *mitraille*, mitraille see the noun] To fire mitraille at [Rare]

At the moment when the regiment nearest the enemy was beginning a retreating movement, in order to entice the Prussians on, the latter emerged from a wood between Borny and Colombey, and mitrailled the French

Scoteman

mitrailleuse (F. pron mō-trā-lyér'), *n* [F., masc. noun of agent, *<* *mitrailer*, fire mitraille see mitraille, *r*] An artillery man in charge of a mitrailleuse

mitrailleuse (F. pron mō-trā-lyér'), *n* [F., fem. noun of agent, *<* *mitrailer*, fire mitraille see mitraille, *r*] A machine-gun or combination of gun-barrels and mechanism intended to discharge small missiles in great quantity and with great rapidity, especially, a form of machine-gun introduced in the French army about 1868, and first brought into service in the Franco-German war of 1870-1. See cuts under machine-gun

The Maxim mitrailleuse or machine gun of rifle caliber

Sci. Amer., N. S., LX, 102.

mitral (mī'tral), *a* [*<* F. *mitral* = It. *mitrale*, *<* ML. **mitralis* (neut. *mitral*, a box in which to keep a miter), *<* *mitra*, a miter see miter¹] 1 Of or pertaining to a miter, resembling a miter

Wholly omitted in the mitral crown

Sir T. Browne, *Garden of Cyrus*, II

2 In anat., mitriform, bivalvular specifically applied to that valve in the heart which guards the left auriculoventricular orifice. Also called *bicuspid* — 3 In med., pertaining to the mitral valve as, mitral sounds, mitral insufficiency, mitral disease

mitrate (mī'trät), *a*. [*<* *miter* (mitr-) + -ate¹] In bot., bonnet-shaped, or rounded and folded: said of the pileus of certain fungi

mitre, *n* and *i*. See miter

Mitrephorus (mī-tref'ō-rus), *n* [NL, also *Mitrephorus*, *<* Gr. *mitrophoros*, *mitrophoros*, wearing a turban or miter, *<* *mitra*, turban, miter (see miter), + -phoros, *<* *phero* = E. *bear*¹] 1 In entom., a singular genus of euculios, having the prothorax armed with an anterior horn. The only species is *M. waterhousei* of Brazil. *Schönher*, 1817 — 2 In ornith., a genus of small olivaceous flycatchers of the family *Tyrannidae*, named by S. later in 1859. It includes several species, as *M. tuberosus* inhabiting the southwestern United States, Mexico and tropical America. The name being preoccupied in entomology, it was changed to *Mitrephanes* Coues

3 A genus of worms

Mitridae (mī'trī-de), *n*, *pl* [NL, *<* *Mitra* + -idae] A family of nudiglossate peetmbian-ellate gastropods, typified by the genus *Mitrida* the miter-shells. The family is related to the volutans and olives and is often merged in *Volutida*. The teeth of the odontophore are disposed in three longitudinal rows, and the long turritid shell has a narrow aperture with the columella plaited near the anterior end. About 400 species have been described, chiefly from tropical seas. Those of the Pacific are of large size and striking colors, though the pattern may be concealed in the living state by the horny epidermis. Also called *Mitridae*. See cut under *Mitrida*

mitriform (mī'trī-form), *a* [= F. *mitriforme*, *<* L. *mitra*, a miter, + *forma*, form] 1 In bot., resembling a miter, conical, hollow, open at the base, and either entire there or irregularly cut, applied to certain fruits and to the calyptra of mosses. See calyptra — 2 In conch., shaped like a miter-shell, resembling the *Mitrida*

Mitridae (mī'trī-dē), *n*, *pl* [NL, *<* *Mitra* + -idae] 1 A subfamily of *Mitrida*, nearly equivalent to the family — 2 The *Mitridae* regarded as a subfamily of some other family, as the *Volutida* or the *Muricea*

mitry (mī'trī), *a* [*<* OF. *mitré*, pp. of *mitrer*, miter see miter, *r*] In her, charged with a number of miters, as a bordure, a fesse, or the like

mitt (mit), *n* [Also *mit*, abbr. of *mitten*] 1 Same as *mitten* — 2 A sort of glove without fingers, or with very short fingers. Mitts sometimes cover the hand only and sometimes the forearm to the elbow. A common material is black lace, they are also knitted of silk of various colors. They were especially worn by women early in the nineteenth century, the fashion has recently been revived

3 Something resembling a mitt

The hands and forearms of the women (of Yap, in the Western Carolinas) are tattooed with *mitts*, as in the Marshall Islands.

Top. Sci. Mo., XXX 208

mitten (mīt'n), *n* [Early mod. E. also *mittan*, *<* ME. *mitane*, *mytane*, *mytne*, *myten*, *mytne*, *<* OF. (and F.) *mitain* (ML. *mitana*, *mitanna*), also *mitan*, *miton* (= Sp. *miton*), cf. ML. *mita*, *mittan* derived by some, in the supposed original sense of 'half-glove', from OIt. *mittano*, MHG *mittmo*, middle, midmost (superl. of *mitte*, middle see mid), by others referred to a Celtic source (cf. Gael. *li mitan*, a thick glove, a muff, Gael. *mitag*, *mitog*, a mitten, li. *mitog*, a stump, a hand or glove without fingers) 1 *a* Glove, *n* covering for the hand, with or without fingers

Take the porter the staff to hold,

And thil mittens also

MS. Cantab. B. I. v 48, f. 52 (Halliwell)

Two mytynes, as mite, mudd all of clouten

The fingers which for wret & ful of fen longed

Piers Plowman's *Credo* (F. I. 78), 1 428

2 A covering for the hand differing from a glove in not having a separate cover for each finger, the thumb only being separated, made of leather, dogskin, sealskin, etc., or knitted of thick wool

Mittens of dog skin lined with the fur of the Arctic hare

B. Taylor, *North on Travel*, p 28

3 A mitt

My sister Clotilda was studying

her clear white apron, her crimson mittens and short close black mittens

F. S. Shippard, *Charles Auchester*, II

To get the mitten, to receive only the mitten, instead of the hand, be refused as a lover [Colloq.] — To give one the mitten, to refuse to marry one [Colloq.] — To handle without mittens. Same as to handle without gloves (which see, under glove)

mitten (mīt'n), *v* *t* [*<* *mittan*, *n*] 1 To put mittens on

mixon, *n.* See *mizen*.

mixt (miks't), *p.* Another spelling of *mixed*.

mixtiform (miks'ti-fôr'm), *a* [*< L. mixtus*, mixed, + *forma*, form] Of a mixed form or character [Rare]

That so *mixtiform* National Assembly

Carlyle, French Rev., I vii 9

mixtilineal (miks-ti-lin'ê-al), *a* [*< L. mixtus*, pp of *miscere*, mix, + *linea*, line, + *-al*] Containing or consisting of a mixture of lines, right, curved, etc.

mixtilinear (miks-ti-lin'ê-âr), *a* Same as *mixtilineal*.

mixture (miks'chôn), *n* [Formerly *miston*, *< OF. miston*, *F. mistion* = Sp. *mistura*, *miztura* = Pg. *mistura* = It. *mistura*, *< L. mixtus* (n-), a mixing, mixture, *< miscere*, pp *mixtus*, *mistus*, mix see *mix*¹] 1. Mixture, promiscuous commingling.

Others, perceiving this rule to fall short, have placed it out by the *mixture* of vacuity among bodies, believing it is that which makes one rarer than another

Sir K. Digby, Nature of Bodies

2 Among French artists, a mixture of amber, mastic, and asphaltum used as a medium or mordant for affixing leaf-gold to wood or distemper pictures

mixture (miks'tûr), *n* [*< ME. mixture*, *< OF. mixture*, *mixture*, *F. mixture* = Sp. *mistura*, *miztura* = Pg. *mistura* = It. *mistura*, *< L. mixtura*, *mistura*, a mixing, mixture, *< miscere*, pp *mixtus*, *mistus*, mix see *mix*¹] 1. The act of mixing, or the state of being mixed

The *mixture* of those things by speech which by nature are divided is the mother of all error

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii 3.

2 That which results from mixing, a mixed mass, body, or assemblage, a compound or combination of different ingredients, parts, or principles, specifically, in *phar*, a preparation in which insoluble substances are suspended in watery fluids by means of gum arabic, sugar, the yolk of eggs, or other viscid matter. When the suspended substance is of an oleaginous nature, the mixture is properly called an *emulsion* U. S. Dispensatory

Whanne so wole drawe the toon fro that othir, putte al that *mixture* into a strong watir made of vitriol and of sal petre

Book of Quante Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 9

What if this *mixture* do not work at all?

Shak., R. and J., iv 3 21

Society, in the modern acceptance of a miscellaneous *mixture*, which equalizes men even in their inequality, opened that wider stage which a growing metropolis only could exhibit

I. D. Litch, Amen of Lit., II 351

3 **Admixture**, something mingled or added

The wine of the wrath of God, which is poured out without *mixture* into the cup of his indignation Rev. xiv 10.

His acts were some virtuous some politic, some just some pious, and yet all these not without some *mixture* of Vice

Baker, Chronicle, p. 11

There is no great Wit without some *Mixture* of Madness, so saith the Philosopher

Hovell, Letters, I. v 16.

4 In *chem*, a blending of several ingredients without chemical alteration of the substances, each of which still retains its own nature and properties distinguished from combination, in which the substances unite by chemical attraction, lose their distinct properties, and form a compound differing in its properties from any of the ingredients — 5. In *organ-building*, a flue-stop having two or more pipes to each digital, the pipes being so tuned as to give certain sets of the shriller harmonies of the fundamental tone of the digital, a compound stop. The stop is known as "of two ranks," "of three ranks," etc., according to the number of pipes to a digital. The harmonics chosen for reinforcement vary with the pitch of the fundamental tone, a low tone being provided with higher harmonics than a high one. The points in the compass where changes from one set of harmonics to another take place are called *breaks*. The harmonics usually chosen are those that lie at the intervals of fifths or octaves from the fundamental tone, rarely at those of thirds or sevenths. Mixtures serve two purposes — to enrich the total effect of heavy combinations by reinforcing the brilliant overtones of the harmony, and to emphasize the upper tones of heavy chords by reinforcing their nearer harmonies. They are never properly used except in combination with foundation stops. Mixtures are variously named, as *cornet*, *fur*, *nature*, etc.

6 A cloth of variegated or mottled coloring, usually of sober tints — 7 In *printing*, type-setting that calls for the use of three or more distinct faces or faces and bodies of type [Eng.] — 8. Same as *krasis* — **Brown mixture** See *brown*. — **Deflagrating mixtures** See *deflagrate* — **French mixture** See *French*. — **Griffith's mixture**, a mixture containing iron carbonate, the *mistura ferri composita* of the United States Pharmacopoeia — **Heather mixture** Same as *heather* — **Isomorphous mixture** See *isomorphous* group, under *isomorphous* — **Mechanical**

mixture See *chemical combination*, under *chemical* — **Mixture of colors** See *color* — **Oxford mixture**, woolen cloth of a very dark gray color. Also called *Oxford gray*, *pepper and salt*, and *thunder and lightning* — **Prince's mixture**, a dark kind of snuff scented with attar of roses. — **Rule of mixtures**, Same as *allegation*, 2. — **Syn. 2** *Mixture*, *Mucellany*, *Medley*, *Farrago*, *Hotchpotch*, *Jumble*, variety, diversity. *Mixture* is a general term denoting a compound of two or more ingredients, more often, but not necessarily congruous. *Mucellany* is a collection of things not closely connected, but brought together by rational design. *A medley* has the diversity without the incongruity of *a mucellany*. *C. J. Smith*, Syn. Disc., p. 564. Specifically, *a mucellany* is a collection of independent literary pieces the unity lying only in their general character. *A medley* is a mixture or collection of things distinctly incongruous; the word has the specific sense of a song or tune made up of scraps of other songs or tunes ingeniously and amusingly fitted together. *Farrago* emphasizes the confusion or indiscriminateness of the mixture or collection. It is applied chiefly to printed or spoken discourse. *Hotchpotch* is a still more energetic expression of the confusion of the collection, the idea being drawn from the boiling together of shreds of all sorts of food. *Jumble* implies the idea of a heap turned over and over till everything is hopelessly mixed. The figurative uses correspond essentially to the literal.

Pure from passion's *mixture* rude,

Fever to base earth allied Lowell, Comm. Ode

The world lies no longer a dull *mucellany* and lumber room, but has form and order Emerson, Misc., p. 94

The sun was in the west when we left it allahabad with its strange *medley* of associations and stroked back through the gardens to the camp

Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 202

I've heard, I confess, with no little surprise

English history call d a *farrago* of lies

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II 334

A mash d heap a *hotchpotch* of the slain

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, III 415

The Alhambra is a *jumble* of buildings, with irregular tiled roofs, and absolutely plain, rough uncolored walls on the exterior C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 247

mixture-stop (miks'tûr-stop), *n* See *mixture*, 5

mixtus, *n* See *mixtus*

mixty-maxy (miks'ti-maks'ti), *a* [A var. reduplication of *mixt*] Promiscuously mingled. Also *mixty-maxy* [Scotch]

Yon *mixty-maxy*, queer hotch potch,

The Condition Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives

mizen, *n* See *mizzen*

mizmaze (miz'mâz), *n* [A varied reduplication of *maze*¹] 1. A confused maze, a labyrinth. The clue to lead them through the *mizmaze* of variety of opinions and authors to truth

Locke, Conduct of the Understanding, § 20

Unless he had repeated that verbal *mizmaze* of the convention

The American, VIII 308

2 Confusion, bewilderment

I was all of a *mizmaze* — I was all in bowldermont

Parish's Sussex Glossary (James)

mizzen (miz'n), *n* [Also *mizén*, early mod E *mizen*, *misen*, *misson*, *mysson*, *meiswein*, *mison* *< F. mizaine* = Sp. *mizana* = Pg. *mizena*, *< It. mezzana*, *mizzen-sail*, lit. 'middle' (see *vela*, sail), fem. of *mezzano*, middle, *L. medianus*, middle; see *median*, and *cl. mezzanine*, etc.] *Naut.*, the aftermost fore-and-aft sail in a ship, set abaft the *mizzenmast*, and having its head extended by a gaff, a spanker. See *spanker*

They hoist the *h* sails, both top and top,

The *mizzen* and all was tride a

John Dory (Child's Ballads, VIII 196)

The *mizen* is a large sail of an oblong figure extended upon the *mizen mast*

Falconer, Shipwreck, II, note 6

To bagpipe the mizzen See *bagpipe*

mizzenmast (miz'n-mâst or -mâst), *n* The mast that supports the *mizzen*, the aftermost mast of a three-masted vessel

mizzen-rigging (miz'n-rig'ing), *n* The rigging connected with the *mizzenmast*, the shrouds of the *mizzenmast*

mizzen-sail (miz'n-sâl or -sâl), *n* [Formerly also *misen-sail*, *mison-sayle*, etc., *< mizzen* + *sail*] Same as *mizzen*

There came many small botes with *mysson sayles* to goe for Ohio

Hakluyt's Voyages, II 100

mizzle¹ (miz'l), *v*, pret and pp *mizzled*, ppr *mizzling* [Formerly also *mizle*, *mizel*, *mizle*, *< ME. miselen*, *miselen*, **miselen*, freq. of *misten*, mist see *mizl*¹, *v*] To rain in very fine drops, drizzle

As *mizzling* drops hard flints in time doth pearce

G. Whetstone, A Remembrance of Gascoigne.

Now gynues to *mizzle*, hye we homeward fast

Spenner, Ship Cal., November

Another *mizzling*, drizzling day!

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II 307

mizzle² (miz'l), *n* [*< mizzle*¹, *v*] Fine rain

mizzle³ (miz'l), *v*, pret and pp *mizzled*, ppr *mizzling* [Formerly also *mizzel*, origin obscure.] I. *intrans* 1 To succumb, yield,

hence, sometimes, to become tipsy *Hallward* — 2 To disappear suddenly, decamp, run off [Slang]

Cut your stick, sh come *mizzle* 'n off with you! — go!

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II 199

See here Paul If you keep him on here long he won't stand it — he'll *mizzle* out

C. F. Wootton, Jupiter Lights, xiv

II *trans* To overcome, confuse, entangle mentally

Their bodies being satisfied, and their heads a prettily *mizzled* with wine, they walk abroad for a time, or else confer with their familiars

Stubbs, Anatomie of Abuses (1596), p. 67

mizzled (miz'ld), *a* [A dial var. of *mashed*] Spotted, having different colors [Scotch]

mizzling (miz'ling), *n* [Formerly also *misting*, early mod *L. misting* (*mystelung*), verbal *n* of *mizzle*¹, *v*] A thick mist or fine rain, a mist

My doctrine droppe as doeth y^e rayne, and my speach flow as doeth the dew, and as the *mizzelung* upon the herbes and as the droppe upon the grasse

Idiot of 1551, Dent xxii 2

mizzly (miz'ly), *a* [Formerly also *mizly*, *< mizzle*¹ + *-y*] Misty, drizzly

The thick driving flakes throw a brownish *mizzly* shade over all things

S. Judd, Margaret, I 17

mizzy (miz'z), *n*, pl *mizzies* (-iz) [A var. of *mice*, or of the related *moses*² see *moses*²] A bog or quagmire *Hallward* [Prov. Eng.]

M L An abbreviation of *Middle Latin* or *Medieval Latin*

MM An abbreviation (in French) of *Messieurs* (gentlemen, sirs)

mm An abbreviation of *millimeter*

M M An abbreviation of *Maelzel's metronome*

See *metronome*

Mme A contraction of *Madame*

Mn In *chem*, the symbol for *manganese*

mnemonic (nê-mon'ik), *a* and *n* [= *F. mnemonique* = Sp. *mnemónico* = Pg. *It. mnemonico*, *< NL. mnemonikos*, *< Gr. mnemonikos*, belonging to memory, *< μνημον* (*mnêmon*), mindful, *< μνᾶσθαι*, remember see *mind*¹] 1. A pertaining to memory, especially, assisting or intended to assist the memory as, *mnemonic* words, *mnemonic* lines

II *n* Same as *mnemonic*

MENT. PROCESSES AND A STERILE MNEMONIC

Edick, Lectures on Teaching, p. 24

mnemonical (nê-mon'ik-al), *a* [*< mnemoni* + *-al*] Same as *mnemonic* Boyle, Works, VI 326

mnemonician (nê-mô-nish'ân), *n* [*< mnemoni* + *-ian*] One who is skilled in mnemonics, specifically, a teacher or professor of mnemonics

mnemonics (nê-mon'iks), *n* [*< F. mnemonique* = Sp. Pg. It. *mnemonica*, *< Gr. mnemonikos*, *mnemonikos*, pl. of *mnemonikos* (*mnêmonikos*), *mnemonikos*, neut. of *mnemonikos* (*mnêmonikos*) see *mnemonic*] The art of improving or developing memory, a system of precepts and rules intended to assist or improve the memory. Also *mnemonics*

mnemonist (nê-mô-nist), *n* [*< mnemoni* + *-ist*] One versed in the science of mnemonics, one who practises the art of memory

Various other modifications of the systems of Ptolemy and Almagest were advocated by subsequent *mnemonists*

Knege Bird, XVI 631

Mnemosyne (nê-mos'î-nê), *n* [*L.*, *< Gr. Mnemosyne*, the mother of the Muses, a personification of *μνηστική*, memory, *< μνῆσις*, remembering (see *mnemonic*), + *-σύν*, a suffix of abstract nouns] 1. In *Gr. myth*, the goddess of memory, daughter of Uranus (heaven) and Gaia (earth), and mother, by Zeus, of the Muses — 2 [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of hemipterous insects of the family *Fulgoroidea*, separated from *Flata* by Stål in 1866 for the South American *M. planiceps*

mnemotechnic (nê-mô-tek'nîk), *a* [*< Gr. μνημονική*, memory, + *-τεχνή*, art] Mnemonic

mnemotechnics (nê-mô-tek'nîks), *n* [Pl. of *mnemotechnic* see *-ics*] A system of aids to memory, *mnemonics*

On what principle of *mnemotechnics* the ideas were connected with the knots and colors were totally in the dark

D. G. Bratton, Myths of the New World, I

mnemotechny (nê-mô-tek'nî), *n* [= *F. mnemotechnie*, *< Gr. μνημονική*, memory, + *-τεχνή*, art] Same as *mnemotechnics*

Mniotilta (ni-ô-tîl'tâ), *n* [NL, appar. *< Gr. μνιον*, mion, + *-τίλος*, verbal adj. of *τίλλω*, pull out, pull out, as hair] A genus of American group-pulling warblers of the family *Sylviidae* or *Mniotiltidae*, founded by Vieillot in 1816. There is only

one species *M. varia*, the common black and white creeper of the United States. The bill and feet are black. The entire plumage is streaked and spotted with black and white. This bird abounds in woodland, and has the habits



Black and white creeper (*Mniotilta varia*)

of a creeper rather than of a warbler. The nest, placed on the ground or on a stump or log, is built of moss, bark strips, grass, leaves, hair, etc.; the eggs are 4 or 5 in number and white in color, profusely speckled with reddish.

Mniotiltæ (mī-ō-tīl'tā-ē), *n* *pl* [NL, < *Mniotilta* + *-æ*] A restricted section of the *Sylviolidae*, the creeping warblers proper of the genera *Mniotilta*, *Parula*, and *Protonotaria*. S. F. Baird, 1858

Mniotiltidæ (mī-ō-tīl'tī-dō), *n* *pl* [NL, < *Mniotilta* + *-ida*] An extensive family of oscine passerine birds, named from the genus *Mniotilta*, formerly often called *Sylviolidae*, the American warblers. They have 9 primaries, 12 rectrices, a notched tail, and a moderate bill usually notched and furnished with rictal vibrissae. There are many genera and upward of 100 species, all confined to America. They are small and usually brightly colored birds of the woodland, all insectivorous and in temperate and cold regions migratory. They abound in species and individuals in eastern portions of the United States where they form a very characteristic feature of the primavera. Leading genera in that country are *Dendroica*, *Mniotilta*, *Parula* (or *Compsothlypis*), *Protonotaria*, *Helminthophila*, *Helminthophila*, *Geothlypis*, *Icterus*, *Myiophobus*, and *Setophaga*. The family is usually divided into 3 subfamilies: *Mniotiltinae* (or *Sylviolinae*) *Icterinae* (or *Geothlypinae*), and *Setophaginae*, on the wood warblers, ground warblers, and fly catching warblers respectively. Also called *Dendroicae*.

mo, moe (mō), *a* and *adv* [= *Se moe*, < ME *mo*, *ma*, < AS *mā* (= OFries *mā* = MHG *mā*), more (in number), a reduced comparative form connected with the adj *māra*, more. See *more*.¹ More. The form *mo* is often used by Shakespeare, Spenser, etc., and sometimes are actually by more recent writers, but the *mo* which is common in the vulgar speech of the southern United States is a negro pronunciation of *more* (properly written *mo*).

His Ave Maria he lrid hym alwa,
And other prayes many ma
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17. f. 142. (Halliwell)

There were wont to ben 5 Soudans but now there is no
mo but he of Egypt
Mandeville, Travels, p. 36

I sawe Callopte with Muses moe
Spenser, Shep. Cal. June

The children of Israel are mo and mightier than we
Ex. 1. 9 (Oxf., 1717). (Nares)

Mo In chem, the symbol for molybdenum

mo An abbreviation of *month*

moa (mō'a), *n* [New Zealand] A gigantic extinct bird of the family *Thornithidae*. See *cut* under *Dinornis*

Moabite (mō'a-bit), *n* and *a* [LL *Moabites*, < Gr *Moabitai*, < *Moab*, also *Μωαβίτες* (< LL *Moab*), < Heb *Mo'abb*, *Moab*] *I. n* One of a tribe of people descended from Moab, one of the sons of Lot (Gen. xix. 36, 37), anciently inhabiting the mountainous region lying to the east of the Dead Sea and of the lower part of the river Jordan

II. a Pertaining to Moab or the Moabites

Moabite stone, a slab of black basalt bearing an inscription of thirty-four lines in Hebrew Phœnician characters, the oldest monument of the Semitic alphabet. It was found in 1868 at the ancient Dibon of Moab. Before it could be removed it was broken in many places, through the jealousies of Arab tribes but a squeeze of the inscription had been previously taken, and the chief fragments are now in the Louvre Museum. The stone is the most important surviving relic of Moabite civilization, and is believed to date from about 1000 B.C. The inscription records the victories of King Mesha over the Israelites.

Moabitess (mō'a-bit-tes), *n* [LL *Moabites* + *-ess*] A female Moabite. Ruth. 1. 22

Moabitic (mō'a-bit'ik), *a* [LL *Moabites* + *-ic*] Relating or pertaining to the Moabites, Moabite as, the Moabite prophecies

Moabitish (mō'a-bit-ish), *a* Of or pertaining to the Moabites, Moabite

moan (mōn), *v* [Early mod E *mona*, < ME *monen*, *moonen*, also *menen*, < AS. *mānan*, *moan*,

lament see *mean*.⁴ *I. intrans.* 1. To utter a low dull sound expressive of physical or mental suffering, lament inarticulately or with mournful utterance

Let there bechance him pitiful mischances
To make him moan Shak., Lucrèce, 1. 977

A sound as though one moaned in bitter need
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 155

2 To give forth a saddening or gloomy sound, like one in distress, sound like a low cry of distress

And listens to a heavy sound,
That moans the mossy turret round
Scott, L. of L. M., 1. 12

Though the harbour bar be moaning
Angels, Three Fishers.

3† To murmur, complain, protest

Than they of the towne began to moan, and sayd, this
dede ought nat to be suffred
Berners tr. of Froissart's Chron., 1. cccxviii

II. trans. 1 To lament, deplore, bewail

Much seemed he to moan her hapless chance
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 25

Moan the expense of many a vanish'd sight
Shak., Sonnets, xxx

2† To cause to make lamentation, afflict, distress as, "which infinitely moans me," Beau and Pl

moan (mōn), *n* [Early mod E *monc*, < ME *monc*, *moyn*, from the verb] 1 A low dull sound expressing grief or pain, a sound of lamentation not so deep as a groan, audible expression of sorrow, grief expressed in words or cries

Sullen moans,
Hollow groans,
And cries of tortured ghosts!
Pope, St. Cecilia's Day, 1. 60

Hence—2 A low dull sound resembling that made by a person moaning

Rippling waters made a pleasant moan Byron

3† Lament, lamentation, complaint especially in the phrase *to make one's moan*

At-after dinner I gonne they to daunce,
And synges also, save Dorigene alone,
Which made alway hire complaint and Ave moe
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, 1. 192

They make their moan that they can get no money
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550

Oh, here's my friend! I'll make my moan to him
Beau and Pl., Wit at Several Weapons, III. 1

moan (mō'an), *a* [LL *moa* + *-an*] Moa-like, of or pertaining to a moa

moanful (mōn'fūl), *a* [Formerly also *moniful*, < *moan* + *-ful*] Sorrowful, mournful

At last in moanful march, they went towards the other
shepherds
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, IV

He saw a monofule sort
Of people Warner, Albion's England, 1. 4

moanfully (mōn'fūl-i), *adv* In a moanful manner, with moans or lamentation

This out poets are ever moanfully singing
Barrow, Works, III. viii

Moaria (mō-ā-rī-ā), *n* [NL, < *moa*, *q*, *v*] In zoogeography, a hypothetical South Pacific continent of which only New Zealand and other Oceanian or Polynesian islands remain so called from the supposed former range of the moas. Its assumed existence accounts for many features of the present geographic distribution of animals and plants. The name was proposed by Dr. Mantell

Moarian (mō-ā-rī-an), *a* [LL *Moaria* + *-an*] Of or pertaining to Moaria

moat (mōt), *n* [Early mod E *mote*, < ME *mote*, < OF *mote*, an embankment, *motte*, a little hill, butt, elod, lump, turf, = Pr *mota*, an embankment, = Sp *Pg mota*, a mound, = It *motta*, a mound, a moat, < ML *mota*, a mound, hill, a hill on which a castle is built, a castle, an embankment, a ditch, also turf, prob. of Teut. origin cf G dial (Bav.) *mott*, peat, (Swiss) *mutte*, turf, = D *mot*, dust of turf Cf also Ir *mota*, a hill For the inclusion of the two senses 'embankment' and 'ditch,' cf *dike* and *ditch*] 1† A mound, a hill

I lyken it tyll a cete [city] that war wrought
Of gold, of pryouse stones were,
Upon a mote sett of berylle clere,
With walles, and wardes, and turrettes,
And entre, and yghates, and garrettes,
Hampele, Prick of Conscience, 1. 8896.

2 In fort, a ditch or deep trench dug round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place, and often filled with water

Or as a moat defensive to a house,
Against the envy of less happier lands,
Shak., Rich. II., II. 1. 48.

The Citadell is moted round about with a broad moat of
fine running water
Coryat, Crudities, 1. 124

3† A building; dwelling; abode.

By gonde the broke by slente other slade,
I hoped that mote marked wore.

Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), 1. 14

moat (mōt), *v* t. [Early mod E *mote*, < *moat*, *n*] To surround with a ditch for defense also, to make or serve as a moat for

He paints, he carves, he builds, he fortifies,
Makes citadels of curious fowl and fish,
Some he dry dishes, some moats round with broths
B. Jonson, Staple of News, IV. 1

The first Europeans who settled here were the Portu-
guese. They also built the great Fort but whether they
moted round the Hill, and made an Island of that spot of
ground, I know not. Dampier, Voyages, II. 1. 161

moat, *n*. An obsolete spelling of *mote*¹

moater, *v*. A variant of *mote*²

moated (mō'ted), *a* [LL *moat* + *-ed*] Furnished with a moat

There, at the moated grange resides this dejected Man-
ana. Shak., M. for M., III. 1. 277

A great castle near Valladolid,
Moated and high and by fair woodlands hid
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Theologian's Tale

moat-hen (mōt'hen), *n* Same as *marsh-hen* (*v*)

An earlier name [for the moor hen] was *Moat hen*, which
was appropriate in the days when a moat was the ordi-
nary adjunct of most considerable houses in the country
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 806

mob (mob), *n* [LL *mop*, a woman's cap (D *mop-muts*, a night-cap, < *mop* + *muts*, a cap see *mutch*) Cf *mop*] 1 A mob-cap

Went in our mobs to the dumb man (Duncan Campbell)
according to appointment Addison, Spectator, No. 823

Some pretty young ladies in mobs popped in here and
there Steele, Guardian, No. 65

mob (mob), *v* t., pret and pp *mobbed*, ppr *mobbing* [LL *mop*, a woman's cap] 1 To conceal or cover, as the face, by a cap or hood

Having most of them (hins as smooth as women's, and
their faces mob'd in hoods and long coats like petticoats
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, Pref. to II

I have known her for two months take possession of our
easy chair, mobbed up in flannel night-caps
Goldsmith, To the Printer

2 To dress awkwardly Halliwell. [Prov Eng]

mob (mob), *n* [Abbr. of *mobile*, orig *mobile* *vulgar*, the fickle crowd see *mobile*, *n*] 1 The common mass of people, the multitude, hence, a promiscuous aggregation of people in any rank of life, an incoherent, rude, or disorderly crowd, rabble

I may note that the rabble first changed their title, and
were called the mob in the assemblies of this club (Green
Ribbon Club) Roger North, Examen, p. 574 (Davies.)

A mob of cobblers and a court of kings
Dryden, Cuck and Fox, 1. 328

The mob of gentlemen who wrote with ease.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. 1. 108.

Though he (William IV.) has trotted about both town
and country for sixty-four years, and nobody ever turned
round to look at him, he cannot stir now without a mob,
patrician as well as plebeian, at his heels
Grenville, Memoirs, July 18, 1830

2 A riotous assemblage, a crowd of persons gathered for mischief or attack, a promiscuous multitude of rioters

He shrunk from the dangers that threatened him, and
sacrificed his conscience and his duty to the menaces of a
mob
Ep. Porteus, Works, V. xxi

Fire engines were no longer needed to wet down huge
mobs that threatened to demolish the Carandine Street
brokers' shops or the Cuban cigar stores.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, p. 261

3 A herd, as of horses or cattle, a flock, as of sheep [Australian]

They suggested a romantic turn of mind, whereas she
was only thinking "I wonder whether there will be a mob
of fat cattle ready for the butcher next month"
Mrs. Campbell Praed, The Head Station, p. 1

swell mob See *swell mob* = *syn* *Rabble*, etc. See *poyn-
lacc*

mob (mob), *v* t., pret and pp *mobbed*, ppr *mobbing* [LL *mop*, a woman's cap] 1 To attack in a disorderly crowd, crowd round and annoy; beset tumultuously, whether from curiosity or with hostile intent as, to mob a person in the street

The fair Mrs. Pitt has been mobbed in the park, and with
difficulty rescued by some gentlemen
Walpole, Letters (1749), I. 213.

George Thompson was mobbed from this platform.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 5

2 To scold Halliwell [Prov Eng]

mobbard, *n* [ME *mobbard*, *mohard*, orig. obscure] 1 A clown.

Nay, such mobbardia schall neuere man vs make,
Erste schulde we dye all at onys. York Plays, p. 246

mobliffy (mob'li-fi), *v* t. [LL *mop* + *-fi*] To mob, beset or surround in crowds

Mobliffy out at elections conformable loyal gentlemen
Roger North, Examen, p. 345. (Davies)

mobbish (mob'ish), *a.* [*< mob² + -ish¹*] Of or pertaining to or characteristic of a mob, resembling a mob; tumultuous, vulgar

A small city guard, to prevent mobbish disorders.

Hume, *Essays*, II 11

Mr Fox treated the associations for prosecuting these libels as tending to prevent the improvement of the human mind, and as a mobbish tyranny

Burke, *Condition of the Minority* (1798)

mobblet, *v. t.* See *moble²*.

mobby (mob'i), *n.* [Also *mobby* (and *mober*), supposed to be of negro (W. Ind.) origin.] 1† An obsolete variant of *mob*—2. The liquid or juice expressed from apples or peaches, for distillation in the manufacture of apple- or peach-brandy—3† The liquor made from such juice, a kind of rum. See *mober*.

Their strong drink is Madeira wine, cider, mobby punch, made either of rum from the Caribbee Islands, or brandy distilled from their apples and peaches.

Beverly, *Virginia*, IV 71

mob-cap (mob'kap), *n.* [*< mob¹ + cap¹*] A cap with a bag-shaped or puffy crown and a broad band and frills

A mob-cap I mean a cap, much more common then than now, with side pieces, fastening under the chin

Dickens, *David Copperfield*, xlii

Her milk white linen mob cap fringed round and softened her face

Mrs Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xv

mobe (mō'bē), *n.* [*< mobby*] A fermented liquor made by the negroes of the West Indies from sugar, ginger, and snakeroot

mobile¹ (mō'bil or mob'il), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod E *mobil*, *< ME mobil* (mixed with *mobile*, *mōbil*, *< OF mobile*), *< OF mobile*, *F mobile* = *Sp mobil* = *It mobile*, *< L mobilis*, for **mōbilis*, movable, *< movere*, move see *more*] I. *a.* 1† Changeable, fickle



Mob-cap 18th century

In distraction of *mobile* people. *Testament of Love*, I

2 Capable of being moved from place to place The nynde commandement es Thou sail noghte couayte the hous or outh thyngs *mobile* or in *mobile* of thi nyght boui

Hampole, *Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 11

3† Moving, in motion, not stationary

To treute of any star

Fyxt or els *mobile*

Skelton, *Why Come ye not to Court?* (Latham)

4 Movable, easily moving or movable, capable of facile movement, hence, changing, quickly responding to emotion or impulse

In all these examples, and especially in the Pythian heads, the eye appears rather as if seen through a slit in the skin than as if set within the guard of highly sensitive and *mobile* lids.

C. T. Newton, *Art and Archaeol.*, p. 79

Mademoiselle Virginia raised her *mobile* French eyebrows in sprightly astonishment

W. Collins, *Yellow Mask*

This accounts for the viscosity of all, even of the most *mobile* liquids

A. Daniell, *Prin. of Physics*, p. 220.

II. *n.* 1 That which is movable

There can be no direction, distance, dimension, unless a *mobile* moves in that direction, and a sensation appreciates it. G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind* II iv § 45

2 A moving principle, a mover

Thou first *Mobile*

Which mak st all wheel

In circle round. *Howell, Letters*, I v 11

mobile² (mob'i-lē), *n.* [Short for *L mobile vulgus*, the fickle crowd *mobile*, neut. of *mobilis*, mobile, inconstant, fickle, *vulgus*, the common people see *vulgar*. Hence later *mob²*] The populace, the rabble, the mob

Exciting the *mobile*, headed by Tomaso Anello, commonly called Massaniello

Wood, *Athenae Oxon.*, II 384

Like a bawd in her old velvet petticoat, resigned into the secular hands of the *mobile*

Swartz, *Talk of a Tub*, vi

The word *mobile* [*mobile vulgus*] was first introduced into our language about this time [1680-90], and was soon abbreviated into *mob*

T. Brown, in 1680, uses both the Latin word at length and the abbreviation, and in the Preface to "Cicero's letters," two years afterwards, our author uses *mob* with a kind of apology—"as they call it"

Malone, *Note on Dryden's Don Sebastian*, Pref

Mobilian (mō-bil'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Mobile* (see *def*) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to *Mobile*, the principal city of the State of Alabama.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of *Mobile*

mobilian (mō-bil'i-an-ē), *n.* [*< Mobile* (see *def*) + *-ian* + *-ē*] A fresh-water tortoise, *Pseudemys mobilensis*, of the family *Clemmydæ*, the largest of this family in the United States. The shell is often 14 or 16 inches long. This tortoise inhabits the Gulf States from western Florida to Texas, and is frequently sold in the markets of *Mobile* and other cities

mobilisation, **moblisse**. See *mobilization*, *moblisse*

mobility (mō-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< F mobilité* = *Sp movilidad* = *Pg. mobiltade* = *It mobiltà*, *< L mobilita(-t)s*, mobility, *< mobilis*, mobile see *mobile¹*, *a.*] 1 The property of being mobile or easily movable, susceptibility of motion or movement, readiness to move or change in response to impulse or slight force, hence, changeableness as, *mobility* of features

That extreme *mobility* which belongs only to the fluid state

Herschel, *Outlines of Astronomy*, § 380

Perfect *mobility*, the perfect absence of viscosity, is an ideal attribute not possessed by any actual fluid

Daniell, *Prin. of Physics*, p. 200

2† Movement, motion

Thou mortal Tyme, every man can tell

Art nothyng els but the *mobility*

Of sonne and mone chaungyng in every degre

Sir T. More, *Int. to Utopia* (ed. Dibdin), p. lxi

3 (mob-i'l'i-ti) The populace, the mob a use suggested by *nobility* [Slang]

She shugled you out with her eye as commander in chief of the *mobility*

Dryden, *Don Sebastian*, IV 1

During which the Door is kept by a Couple of Brawny Beadles to keep out the *mobility*

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, III 111

mobilization (mō'bi- or mob'i-l-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< F mobilisation* (= *Sp movilización* = *Pg mobilisação* = *It mobilitazione*), *< mobilis*, mobile see *mobile¹*] *Milit.* the act of mobilizing or putting in readiness for service, the act of putting a body of troops on a war footing as, the *mobilization* of an army or a corps by mustering its members and organizing, equipping, and supplying it for active operations. Also spelled *mobilisation*

The full strength is made up at the moment of war by what is called *mobilization*—that is, the drawing to the units (such as battalions or batteries, or regiments of cavalry) reserve men sufficient to complete them

Portugally Rev., N 8 XLIII 1

mobilize (mō'bi-liz or mob'i-liz), *v.* *r.* pret and *pp.* *mobilized*, *ppr mobilizing* [*< F mobiliser* (= *Pg mobilizar*), liberate, make movable or ready, *< mobilis*, movable see *mobile¹*] I. *trans.* To put in motion or in readiness for motion. Specifically (a) *Milit.* to prepare (an army or army corps, etc.) for active service. See *mobilization*

In rude society the army is the *mobilized* community, and the community is the army at rest

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 616

(b) In naval affairs, more rarely, to make corresponding preparation of a fleet or squadron for active service on a war footing

While the great *mobilized* fleet was at Spithead

Elect. Rev. (Eng.) XXV 281

II. *intrans.* *Milit.* to prepare for motion or action, make ready for active operations, or for taking the field

The Germans were *mobilizing* like clock work the French were trying to *mobilize*, and finding that the attempt produced chaos

Arch. Forbes, *Souvenirs of some Continents*, p. 50

Also spelled *moblisse*

mob-law (mob'la), *n.* The rule of the mob or the disorderly classes, violent usurpation of authority by the rabble, lynch-law

mobile¹ (mō'bil), *a.* and *n.* [MI¹, also *mōbil*, *mēbil*, *mībil*, *< OF mobile*, *mēbile*, movable, pl *mobiles*, *mēbiles*, movable property, furniture, etc. *< L mobilis*, moving, movable see *mobile¹*] I. *a.* Movable, having motion

All the signes, be they moist or drie, or *mobile* or fix

Chaucer, *Astrolabe*, I § 21

II. *n.* Movable goods, personal property

Of my *mobile* thou dispoise,

Right as the smoth best is for to done

Chaucer, *Troilus*, v 300

Mobiles and *vinmobiles* and al that thou mygte fynde, Brenne it, be re it nougt awy be it neuere so riche

Piers Plowman (B), III 267

Ryght so men reuereneth more the ryche for hus muche *mobile*

Piers Plowman (C), xv 182

mobile², **mobblet** (mob'i), *r. t.* [Freq. of *mob¹*] To wrap up (the head) in or as in a hood, mob

But who O who had seen the *mobbed* queen

Run barefoot up and down *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, II 2 524

Their heads and faces are *mobbed* in fine linen, that no more is seen of them than their eyes

Sandys, *Travels*

mob-master (mob'mas'tēr), *n.* A demagogue

Davies

A sort of military disposition of *mob masters*

Roger North, *Examen*, p. 571

mobocracy (mob ok'rā-si), *n.*, pl *mobocrat*es (-sīz) [Irreg. *< E mob² + -ocracy* as in *democracy*, *aristocracy*, etc.] 1 Government by the mob or populace, ochlocracy, governing

power exercised or controlled by the disorderly classes. Compare *ochlocracy*

It is a good name that a Dr Stevens has given to our present situation (for one cannot call it a Government), a *Mobocracy*

W. H. Walpole, To Mann, III 246 (1757) (Davies)

A *mobocracy*, however, is always snarped by the worst men

F. Anstey, *Works*, II 111

2 The mob, the populace, the common crowd, the uneducated or lawless class in a community

The American demagogue is the courtier of American *mobocracy*

The Century, XXXI 54

mobocrat (mob'ō-krat), *n.* [Irreg. *< mob² + -ocrat* as in *democrat*, *aristocrat*, etc.] One of the mobocracy or turbulent mob, a leader of the mob, a demagogue

The illotid notion, possibly entertained by a brainless *mobocrat* here and there that if you only perfect your voting apparatus you are absolutely certain of good government.

F. Bayne

These *mobocrats* intended to be Cromwells.

W. Phillips, *Speeches*, p. 332

mobocratic (mob-ō-krat'ik), *a.* [*< mobocrat + -ic*] Of or relating to *mobocracy*

mobman (mob'man), *n.* pl *mobmen* (-men) [*< mob's*, poss. of *mob²*, + *man*] A member of the swell-mob, a dresy thut or swindler who affects the airs of a gentleman generally, *swell-mobman* [Slang]

She once went to a concert, and got acquainted with a *mobman*, who accompanied her home

Mayhew

mob-story (mob'stō'ri), *n.* A vulgar story or tale

moccador, **mockador** (mōk'a-dō), *n.* [Also *mochado*, *mochador*, *mochadon*, *< OF moceador*, also *mocayart*, *mocado* (Cotgrave), *< Olt. moceador*, *mocador*, *mocado* (Florio), perhaps so called as used for handkerchiefs see *mocador*, *muckendo*] 1 A stuff in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is mentioned as being made of wool and of silk, and apparently of a mixture of either with flax, and was a substitute for the more expensive velvet. It was probably a material similar to velvet, and of many grades of fineness and beauty

Who would not think it a ridiculous thing to see a Lady in her milk house with a velvet gown, and a bridle in her cassock of *moccador*?

Pattenham, *Art of Eng. Poets*, p. 238

2 Sham, mockery

Neither of them would sit nor put their hats on what *moccado* is this to such a poor soul as I!

Richardson, *Pamela*, II 37 (Davies)

moccador, *n.* [Also *mochador*, *mochadour*, *muckador*, etc., and hence *muckender*, *q. v.*, *< ME mochadour* = *F mouchoir*, a handkerchief, = *It moceador*, *mocador*, a snuffer, *< ML*, as if **mucatorum*, *< mucare*, wipe the nose, *< mucus*, *mucos*, *mucos* see *mucus*] A handkerchief

For even and nose the necktie a *mochador*

Or sundary *Lydgate*, *Advice to an Old Gentleman*, xi

moccasin (mōk'a-sin or -sn), *n.* [Also *mocason*, *mocassin*, *< Algonkin maw-cassun*, *makkasun*, *makkasun*, *makkasin*, a shoe (see *def*)]

A shoe or cover for the foot, made of deer-skin or other soft leather without a stiff sole, and usually ornamented on the upper side the shoe customarily worn by the American Indians



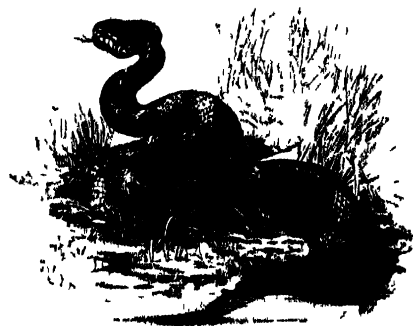
Moccasin

All the footsteps had the prints of *moccassins*

J. F. Cooper, *Last of Mohicans*, xii

Moccasin embroidery Same as *grass embroidery*

moccasin (mōk'a-sin or -sn), *n.* [Also *mocason*, *mocassin* (?), appar. short for *mocassin-snake*, which is then *< moccasin¹ + snake*, but the reference to *moccasin¹* is not explained] A venomous serpent of the United States (a) *Ancistrodon* (or *Toxicophis* or *Trinomocophalus*) *piscivorus*, a somewhat aquatic snake of the southern United States, resembling the copperhead, *Ancistrodon contortrix*, specifically called *water moccasin*, sometimes *water viper*. See cut on following page (b) The same or a very similar snake found on dry land, the so-called *high land moccasin*. A *atrofuscus*, known in the southern United States as the *cottonmouth* and much dreaded. *Moccassins* are rather small snakes, commonly about two feet long, dark olive brown above and yellowish brown below, with blackish bars and blotches. They are much darker in color than the copperhead, lacking the bright bronzy tints of the latter and there is a whitish or light streak along the lip. They also have the scales in 25 instead of 23 rows and no dorsal plate. The top of the head is mostly covered with scales like those of the back, instead of large regular plates as in innocuous serpents. It is flat and broad, and shows the pit between the eyes and nose as in all the *Crotalidae* or pit vipers

Water moccasin (*Amelotodon piscivorus*)

moccasin (mōk'ā-sin or -sūd), *n* [*< mocassin¹ + -ed²*] Wearing or covered with moccasins

Our moccasin feet made no noise
T. Roosevelt, *Hunting Trips*, p. 83

moccasin-flower (mōk'ā-sin-flōw'ē), *n* See *Cypripedium*, *Indian-shoe*, and *lady's-slipper*

moccasin-plant (mōk'ā-sin-plant), *n* Same as *moccasin-flower*

moccasin-snake (mōk'ā-sin-snāk), *n* [See *moccasin²*] Same as *moccasin²*

moccenigo, *n* [Also *moccinigo*, *< It moccinigo*, *moccenigo*, *moccinigo*, so called from *Mocenigo*, a patrician family of Venice] A small coin formerly current in Venice, worth about 18 United States cents

You shall not give me six crowns nor half a ducat, no, nor a moccenigo
B. Jonson, *Volpone*, II 1

Mal. Lend me the trifling ducats
Cor. Not a moccenigo, Shutey, *Gentlemen of Venice*, I 1

mocha (mō'ki), *n* [*< Mocha* (see *def*)] 1 A choice quality of coffee, properly that produced in Yemon in Arabia, Mocha being its port. The mocha of general commerce, however, is obtained from other sources. The kernels are smaller than in other varieties—2 One of certain geometrid moths, notably of the genus *Ephyra*, having somewhat the color of burnt coffee as, the dingy *mocha*, *E. orbicularia*, the birch *mocha*, *E. pendularia*—3 A cat of a black color intermixed with brown, so called from the Mocha stone. *Hallwell* [Prov Eng]

Mocha pebble. Same as *Mocha stone* (which see, under *stone*)

Mocha senna. Same as *India senna* (which see, under *senna*)

Mocha stone. See *stone*

mochet, *a* and *adv*. A Middle English form of *muck*

moches (mōsh), *n* [F] A package of spun silk, a French word used in English for the unbroken parcels of silk received from the continent of Europe

mochelt, *a* and *n*. A Middle English form of *mickle*

mochras, **mochurrus** (mō'kras, mō'kur-us), *n* [Hind *mochras*] An astingent gummy exudation from a kind of cotton-tree, *Bombax Malabaricum* (*B. heptaphyllum*, L.), in India used medicinally by the natives

mock¹ (mōk), *v* [*< ME mocken*, *< OF moquer*, *moquer*, *f* *moquer* = *Pr mochai* = *It mochari*, *moek*, *cf* *MD mochen*, *mumble*, = *MLG* *G mucken*, *mumble*, *grumble*, = *Sw mucka* = *Dan mukke*, *mumble*, *cf* *W moio*, *Gael maq*, *mock*, *deride*, *L macus*, *a* *buffoon*, *Gr μωκος*, *mockery*, *mock*, *mimic*, *ridicule*. The relations of these forms are undetermined, the word is supposed to be ult imitative.] *I. trans* 1 To treat derisively or contemptuously, make sport of by mimicry, ridicule, or sarcasm, deride

They utterly despise and mock sooth sayings, and divinations of things to come by the flight and voices of birds, and all other divination of vain superstition
Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr by Robinson), II 11

Miljah mocked them, and said, Cry aloud 1 Ki xviii 27

She mocks all her woovers out of suit.
Shak., *Much Ado*, II 1 804

2. To simulate, imitate, or mimic, produce a semblance of

To see the life as lively mock d as ever
Still sleep mock d death Shak., *W. T.*, v 3 20

I would mock thy chaunt anew,
But I cannot mimic it
Tennyson, *Second Song to the Owl*

3. To deceive by simulation or pretense; disappoint with false expectation, fool

Thou hast mocked me and told me lies. Judges xvi. 10.

Mind is a light which the gods mock us with,
To lead those false who trust it
M. Arnold, *Empedocles on Etna*.

4† To set at naught, defy
I would mock the lion when he roars for prey,
To win thee, lady Shak., *M. of V.*, II 1 30

=Syn 1 *Ridicule*, *etc* (see *taunt*), jeer at, gibe at, take off, make game of 2 *Mimic*, *Apr*, *etc*. See *imitate*—3 To delude

II. *intrans* To use ridicule or derision, gibe or jeer, flout often with at

Vae not to scorn and mock as an Ape
Booke of Precedence (L. E. T. S., extra ser.), I 110

The adversaries saw her, and did mock at her subbaths
Lam. I 7

For gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite
The man that mocks at it, and sets it light
Shak., *Rich. II.*, I 3 293

mock¹ (mōk), *n* and *a* [*< mock¹, v*] *I. n*

1 Derisive or contemptuous action or speech, also, a bringing into contempt or ridicule

And other whiles with bitter mockes and mowes
He would him scorn Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI vii 49

Afflict me with thy mockes, pity me not
Shak., *As you Like it*, III 5 43

And have a grudge at me, Mistress Abigail,
How you depress the spirit any more
With your rebukes and mockes
Beau and Fl., *Scornful Lady*, IV 1

2 That which one derides or mocks

A Puritan gentleman is her mock and nothing else
A. E. Barr, *Friend Olivia*, I

3 Mimicry, imitation [Rare]

Now reach a strain, my lute,
Above her [the nightingale's] mock, or be for ever mute
Crashaw, *Musick's Duet*

4 A trifle [Prov Eng]—5 Mock turtle

I once had some cheap mock in an eating house, and it tasted like stewed tripe with a little glue.
Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I 218

To make a mock of, to make a subject of mockery deride or bring into contempt

They crucify again unto themselves the Son of God, and make a mock of him
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v, App 1

To make mock (or mockes) at, to make light of, make sport of

Was this the face which I had so often despised
made mockes at, made merry with Lamb, *Old Actors*

II. *a* 1 Feigned, counterfeit, spurious as, mock heroism, mock modesty, a mock battle

I fear me, some be rather mock gospellers than faithful ploughmen
Latimer, *Sermon of the Plough*

Who with mock patience die complaints endure,
Which real pain and that alone can cure
Crabbe, *Works*, I 13

2 Having close resemblance, as if imitative—Mock brawn, gold, etc. See the nouns—Mock lead, mock ore, popular names of blende—Mock moon. See *paracelsus*—Mock pennyroyal, plane, privet. See the nouns—Mock sun. See *parhelion*—Mock turtle, a dish consisting of calf's head stewed or baked, and so dressed with sauces and condiments as to resemble turtle

mock² (mōk), *n* [Origin obscure] 1 A roof or stump *Hallwell* [Prov Eng]—2 A tuft of sedge *Hallwell* [Prov Eng]

mockable (mōk'ā-bl), *a* [*< mock¹ + -able*] Capable of being mocked, exposed to derision [Rare]

Those that are good manners at the court are as ridiculous in the country as the behaviour of the country is most mockable at the court
Shak., *As you Like it*, III 2 49

mockadot, mockadoet, *n* See *moccado*

mockadourt, *n* A variant of *muckend*

mockager (mōk'āj), *n* [*< mock¹ + -age*] Mockery

Thus speaketh the prophete by an ironye—that is, in derision or mockage
Bible of 1551, 2 Chron. xviii, note

I wonder at the young men of our days
That they can doat on pleasure, or what 'tis
They give that title to, unless in mockage
Middleton, *More Dissemblers Besides Women*, I 2

mock-apple (mōk'ap'pl), *n* The wild balsam-apple. See *Echinocystis* and *balsam-apple*

mockard†, *n* [ME *mokarde*, *< OF. moquart*, *moquart*, *a* *mock*, *deceiver*, *< moquer*, *mock*, see *mock¹*, *v*] A mocker, deceiver

Avarice, ryeche and hardie,
Ys a thefe, a mockard [read *mokarde*]
MS. Harl 1701, I 41 (*Hallwell*)

mockaw†, *n* An obsolete form of *macaw*

mock-beggart (mōk'beg'ār), *n*. [*< mock¹, v*, + *obj beqar*] An uncharitable or inhospitable person as, *mock-beggar's hall*.

A gentleman without meanees is like a faire house with out furniture or any inhabitant, save onely an idle house keeper whose rearing was chargeable to the owner, and painfull to the buidler, and all ill bestowed, to make a mock beggar that hath no good morrowe for his next neighbour
Rich. Cabot, *Furnished with Variety of Excellent* [Description (1616)]. (*Nares*)

mock-bird (mōk'bērd), *n* A mocking-bird.

The mock bird is ever surest to please when it is most itself.
Goldsmith, *Animated Nature*, III. v. 2

mock² (mōk'ē), *n* 1. One who or that which mocks, as by mimicry, derision, or deceit.

Wine is a mock², strong drink is raging Prov. xx. 1.

But, beloved, remember ye the words which were spoken before of the apostles of our Lord Jesus Christ, how that they told you there should be mockers in the last time Jude 17, 18.

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Genservants (E. E. T. S.), I 2380

To set before their eyes the injury that they had unjustly done the holy place, and the cruel handling of the city, whereof they made a mockery 2 Mac viii 17

Is not this meet mockery, to thank God for what he can do, but will not? Milton, *Likonioklastes*, xxi

They were delivered up to be the spoil and mockery of nations
Frederick, *Ford and Isa.*, II 14

3 Counterfeit appearance, false show, sham.

Hence, horrible shadow!
Unreal mockery, hence!
Shak., *Macbeth*, III 4 107

And hear about the mockery of woe
To midnight dances
Pope, *Elegy to the Mem. of an unfortunate Lady*, I 67

The mockery of what is called military glory
Sunner, *Speech at Cambridge*, Aug. 27, 1840

4 Vain effort, fruitless labor, that which disappoints or frustrates

It is, as the air, invulnerable
And our vain blows malicious mockery
Shak., *Hamlet*, I 1 146

=Syn 2 Mimicry, jeering, gibes

mocket† (mōk'et), *n* [*< I mocketer*] A napkin (*Cotgrave*) (*Hallwell*)

mocket² (mōk'et), *n* Same as *moquette*

mocketer (mōk'et-ēr), *n* Same as *moccador*

mock-God† (mōk'gōd), *n* [*< mock¹, v*, + *obj God*] One who mocks at God or divine things, a blasphemer

You monsters, scorners and mock Gods
S. Ward, *Sermons*, p. 100 (*Davies*)

mock-guest† (mōk'gest), *n* [*< mock¹, v*, + *obj guest*] One who seems to offer hospitality, but only in empty show, like the Barmecide in the Arabian Nights. *Davies*

Those mock guests are guilty in tempting others to tempt them
Fuller, *Holy State*, I 1 7

mock-heroic (mōk'hē-rō'ik), *a* Counterfeiting or burlesquing the heroic style, character, or bearing as, *mock-heroic poem*, *a mock-heroic swagger*

mocking-bird (mōk'ing-bērd), *n* An oscine passerine bird of the subfamily *Mimna* and restricted genus *Mimus*, a mock-bird or mocker. The best known species is *M. polyglottus*, which abounds in the southerly parts of the United States. It is the most famous songster of America, and is much prized as a cage

bird. Its proper song is of remarkable compass and variety, and besides this the bird has a wonderful range, being able to imitate almost any voice or even mere noises. This vocalization is confined to the male. The bird is about 10 inches long and 14 in extent of wings. It is sandy gray above, soiled-white below, the bill and feet are black, and the wing and tail feathers in part pure white. The extent of this white on the wings and tail distinguishes the sexes.

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Shak., *Macbeth*, III 4 107

And hear about the mockery of woe
To midnight dances
Pope, *Elegy to the Mem. of an unfortunate Lady*, I 67

The mockery of what is called military glory
Sunner, *Speech at Cambridge*, Aug. 27, 1840

4 Vain effort, fruitless labor, that which disappoints or frustrates

It is, as the air, invulnerable
And our vain blows malicious mockery
Shak., *Hamlet*, I 1 146

=Syn 2 Mimicry, jeering, gibes

mocket† (mōk'et), *n* [*< I mocketer*] A napkin (*Cotgrave*) (*Hallwell*)

mocket² (mōk'et), *n* Same as *moquette*

mocketer (mōk'et-ēr), *n* Same as *moccador*

mock-God† (mōk'gōd), *n* [*< mock¹, v*, + *obj God*] One who mocks at God or divine things, a blasphemer

You monsters, scorners and mock Gods

being greatest in the male. The nest is placed in trees and bushes, and is bulky and inartistic, built of twigs, grass, leaves, etc. The eggs are bluish green, heavily freckled with various brownish shades, they are 4 to 6 in number, measuring on an average 1 inch by 0.75 inch. See *Mimodes*.

mockingly (mōk'ing-lī), *adv* In a mocking or jeering manner; with ridicule, derision, or contempt, so as to disappoint, deceive, or cheat.

"Let's meet," quoth Fecho, *mockingly* Warner, *Albion's England*, ix 45

mocking-stock (mōk'ing-stok), *n* A laughing-stock; a butt.

None of us [but] shall be a *mocking stock* to our enemies J. Breda, tr of Quintus Curtius, vi

Not profanes nor wickedness, but Religion it self is a byword, a *mockingstock*, & a matter of reproach Perkins, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation p 6.

mocking-wren (mōk'ing-ren), *n* An American wren of the genus *Thyothorus*, such as the Carolina wren (*T. ludovicianus*) or Bewick's wren (*T. bewicki*).

mockish (mōk'ish), *a* [*< mock* + *-ish*] Mock, sham.

After this *mocklike* election, then was he crowned Sir T. More, Works, p 67

mock-orange (mōk'or'anj), *n* 1 Any plant of the genus *Philadelphus*, but especially *P. coronarius*. Its fragrance in blossom resembles that of orange-flowers. See *syringa* — 2 See *wild orange*, under *orange*.

mock-shadow (mōk'shad'ō), *n* Twilight Hal-lwell [Prov Eng.]

mock-thrush (mōk'thrush), *n* A bird of the subfamily *Mimnina*, especially, one of the genus *Harporhynchus*, as the thrasher, *H. rufus*.

mock-turtle (mōk'tér'tl), *a* Imitating turtle (soup) only in the phrase *mock-turtle soup* (an imitation of turtle soup made with calf's head).

mock-velvet (mōk'vel'vet), *n* A fabric made in imitation of velvet, especially, such a fabric in common use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, supposed to be the same as *moerado*.

He wears his apparel much after the fashion his means will not suffer him to come too high, they afford him *mock velvet* or *satins* Sir T. More, Works, Characters, M 6 b (Nares)

mocmain (mōk'mān), *n* [Appar of E Ind or Chin origin, perhaps *< Chin muh* (= Jap *mukū*), tree, + *mu* (= Jap *men*), cotton.] A white shining fiber of great lightness and elasticity, produced by the silk-cotton plant *Bombax Malabaricum* — **Mocmain truss**, a truss stuffed with this fiber.

moco (mō'kō), *n* [Braz.] A Brazilian rodent of the family *Caridae*, the rock-cavy, *Cavia rupestris*.

mocuddum (mō-kud'um), *n* [Also *mokuddum*, *mokuddum*, prop *mukaddum*, *< Hind muqad-dam*, a chief, leader, (= *adj*, preceding, *< Ar qawada*, lead.) In India, a head man specifically — (a) The head man of a village, responsible for the collection of the revenue. (b) The head man of a gang of laborers or body of peons. Yule and Burnell

modi, *n* A Middle English form of *mood*.

mod, *n* An abbreviation (a) of *modern*, (b) in music, of *moderato*.

modal (mō'dal), *a* and *n* [= *F Sp Pg modal* = *It. modale*, *< ML modalis*, pertaining to a mode, *< L modus*, mode. See *mode*.] 1. *a* 1 Pertaining to or affected by a mode, relating to the mode or manner, and not to the substance.

When we speak of faculties of the soul we assert not with the schools their real distinction from it, but only a modal diversity Glanville, *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, iii

Specifically — 2 Of or pertaining to a grammatical mode.

Other verb-phrases, of a modal meaning, are made with the auxiliary verbs may, can, must and ought Whitney, *Essentials of Eng Grammar*, ¶ 201

All those adjectives which have a modal secondary force are future. Amer Jour Philol, x 40

Modal abstraction, the fixing of the attention upon one particular mode of the object of imagination, to the neglect of the others opposed to *partial abstraction*, by which, for example, we may think of the head of an animal without thinking of the rest of the body — **Modal categorical**. See *categorical* — **Modal composition**, the composition of an one with one of those modes which are in their own nature distinguished from the ens. — **Modal distinction**, a distinction by which one and the same thing is distinguished from itself by its possession of diverse modes, as the distinction of Philip drunk from Philip sober, a formalistic phrase — **Modal enunciation**. See *enunciation* — **Modal identity**, either the absence of modal distinction, or the identity of a mode of things which may be really distinct — **Modal proposition**, a proposition in which the predicate is affirmed of the subject under some qualification, but the term is almost always confined to propositions in which some fact is said to be possible, contingent, necessary, or impossible — **Modal syllogism**, a syllogism one of whose premises is a modal proposition.

II. *n* A modal proposition.

Their characteristic property as *modals* belongs to form rather than to matter, and Aristotle ought not to be considered as unphilosophical for introducing them into the Organon Grote, Aristotle, iv

Conjunct modal. See *conjunct*. — **Disjunct modal**. See *disjunct*.

modalism (mō'dal-izm), *n*. [*< modal* + *-ism*] In *theol*, the doctrine, adopted by Sabellius in the third century, that the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit are different manifestations of one and the same person.

The orthodox doctrine of the Trinity stands between tritheism and *modalism* now leaning to the one, now to the other when either the tripersonality or the unity is emphasized P. Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p 68

modalist (mō'dal-ist), *n* [*< modal* + *-ist*] In *theol*, one who holds or professes *modalism*.

modalistic (mō-da-lis'tik), *a* [*< modalist* + *-ic*] In *theol*, of or pertaining to *modalism*.

The presbyter Hippolytus was successful in convincing the leaders of that church that the *Modalistic* doctrine, taken in its strictness, was contrary to Scripture Harnack, *Encyc Brit*, XXI 127

modality (mō-dal'i-ti), *n*, pl *modalities* (-tiz) [= *F modalité* = *Pg modalidade* = *It modalità* = *ML modalitas* (-s), *< modalis*, mode. See *modal*.] 1 The fact of being a mode — 2 A determination of an accident, a mode.

These excellencies are of more real and eternal worth than the angelical manner of moving so in an instant, and those other forms and *modalities* of their knowledge and volition J. Taylor, Works (ed 1835), II 194

3 Mode in the logical sense, that wherein problematical, assertoric, and apodictic judgments are distinguished.

Lastly under the head of *Modality*, we have seen that all phenomena, as objects, are in themselves contingent, or only hypothetically necessary, i e necessary on the presupposition of the existence of something else P. Carré, *Philos of Kant*, p 564

Just as the adjectives which contain the modal force of possibility can lose this *modality*, so also certain adjectives can assume the same, although the *modality* was not originally in them Amer Jour Philol, x 44

4 In *enclau*, the quality of being limited as to time or place of performance, or, more loosely, of being suspended by a condition said of a promise — 5 Same as *modalism*.

To object that the faith in the Holy Trinity obliges us to ascribe a difficulty as the Pontifical *modality* is very trifling, since that is only matter of belief indefinite. We are not required to explain the manner of the mystery. Feely, To Rev Father Patrick

Adverbial modality. See *adverbial*. Categories of modality. See *category*.

modally (mō'dal-i), *adv* In a modal manner, in a manner of relation expressing or indicating a mode or form, as regards mode or manner.

moder, *n* Same as *mautier*.

mode (mōd), *n* [Also, in grammar, logic, and music, *mod*, also, as mere *L modus*, in ME *mode* (def 8), *< OF *mod*, *meuf*, later *mode*, *F mode*, manner, way, mode, style, fashion, = Sp *modo*, manner, mode, also Sp *modo* = *It modo*, *f*, fashion, *< F*] (*< L modo* = *G mode* = Sw *mod* = Dan *mode*, style, fashion, *< F*, (*< Sw Dan modus*, in grammar, *< L*, *< L modus*, measure, due measure, rhythm, melody, etc, manner, way, mode, mode in grammar, etc, akin to *E meter*). The term *mode*, as used, along with *mode*, in grammar, music, and logic, is prob due in part to some confusion with *mood*, as if 'an attitude of mind'. 1 A manner of acting or doing, way of performing or effecting anything, method, way.

A table richly spread in regal mode Milton, P R., II 340

What *modes* of sight between each wide extreme! Pope, Essay on Man, I 211

King in the noble *modes* of life, With sweeter manners purer laws. Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvl

2 Customary manner, prevailing style, fashion.

It was grown a *Mode* to be vicious, and they had rather be damned than be out of the fashion. Stillington, Sermons, I xli

To White Hall, and in the garden spoke to my Lord Sandwich who is in his gold buttoned suit, as the *mode* is, and looks nobly Pepys, Diary, II 8

If after this we look on the people of *mode* in the country, we find in them the manners of the last age Addison, Country Manners.

3. In *gram*, the designation, by the form of the verb, of the manner of our conception of an event or fact, whether as certain, contingent, possible, desirable, or the like. The *modes* of the English verb are the *indicative*, *subjunctive*, and *imperative*, and other verbal phrases are usually called by the name of *modes*, as *potential*, *conditional*, and so on. See these terms. Also commonly, but less properly, *mod*.

4 The natural disposition or the manner of existence or action of anything, a form as,

heat is a *mode* of motion, reflection is a *mode* of consciousness.

There is something in things which neither is the thing itself, nor another thing, nor yet nothing, but a certain medium betwixt them both. And this used to be called a *mode*; for example, A degree of quality is not quality, nor yet is it wholly nothing, but a *mode*.

Burgesius, tr by a Gentleman

A *mode* is the manner of existence of a thing. Take, for example, a piece of wax. The wax may be round or square or of any other definite figure. It may also be solid or fluid. Its existence in any of these *modes* is not essential. It may change from one to another without any substantial alteration. As the *mode* cannot exist without a substance, we can accord to it only a secondary or precarious existence in relation to the substance to which we accord the privilege of existing by itself per se exists. But though the substance be not restricted to any particular *mode* of existence, we must not suppose that it can exist or at least be conceived by us to exist in none. All *modes* are therefore variable states, and though some *mode* is necessary for the existence of a thing, any individual *mode* is accidental. Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph, viii

I am assured that those *modes* of consciousness which I call perceptions and imaginations, in as far only as they are *modes* of consciousness exist in me. Descartes, Meditations (tr by Veitch), III

Where the substantiality of God as the 'highest monad', is insisted on, the finite monads become mere *modes* of his existence. P. Carré, *Philos of Kant*, p 82

That *mode* or process of the Moral Faculty which we call Conscience. H. Sadleir, Methods of Ethics, p 341

5 A combination of ideas. See the quotations.

Modes I call such complex ideas which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as dependents on or affections of substances. Locke, Human Understanding, II xii 14

There are some [*modes*] which are only variations or different combinations of the same simple ideas, as a dozen, or score, which are nothing but the ideas of so many distinct units added together, and these I call simple *modes*, as being contained within the bounds of one simple idea. Locke, Human Understanding, II xii 5

Combinations of simple ideas of different kinds I have called 'mixed *modes*'. Locke, Human Understanding, II xii 5

6 In *logic* (a) A modification or determination of a proposition with reference to possibility and necessity. (b) A variety of syllogism. See *mood* 2, the more usual but less proper form.

Tindall would be fayne wit in what figure it is made he shal finde in the first figure and in the third mode. Sir T. More, Works, p 504

(c) The significate of a part of speech. (d) An accidental determination — 7 In *music*.

(a) A species or form of scale, a method of dividing the interval of the octave for melodic purposes, an arrangement of tones within an octave at certain fixed intervals from each other. Three great systems of *mode* were to be distinguished — the ancient Greek, the Gregorian, medieval, or ecclesiastical, and the modern. These three were successively derived from each other, but with noteworthy changes of both principle and nomenclature. (i) In the Greek system each *mode* consisted of two tetrachords (two whole steps and one half step in each) plus one whole step (the diatonic tone). The nature and the name of the *mode* varied according to the tetrachord used as a basis and according to the position of the diatonic tone, or, in other words, according to the relative order of the whole steps and half steps. When the diatonic tone lay between the two component tetrachords, the *mode* was named simply from the tetrachord used — the *mode* containing Dorian tetrachords was called *Dorian* or *Doric*, etc., but when it lay below or above both of them the prefixes *hypo* and *hyper* respectively were added as *hypodorian*, *hypolydian*, etc. Below is a table of the nine original *modes* reckoned upward, the whole steps being indicated by —, the half steps by v, the constituent tetrachords by —, and the diatonic tone by +.

I Dorian,	— v — — + — — — + — — —
II Phrygian,	— — — — + — — — + — — —
III Lydian,	— — — — + — — — + — — —
IV Hypodorian or Eolian,	— — — — + — — — + — — —
V Hypophrygian Ionian or Iastian,	— — — — + — — — + — — —
VI Hypolydian,	— — — — + — — — + — — —
VII Hyperdorian or Mixolydian,	— — — — + — — — + — — —
VIII Hyperphrygian, or Locrian,	— — — — + — — — + — — —
IX Hyperlydian,	— — — — + — — — + — — —

These *modes* were embodied in scales of about two octaves, sometimes called *transpositional scales*, which were more or less susceptible of transposition. By the later theorists fifteen such scales were recognized, each derived from one of the foregoing *modes* and beginning at a different pitch, each a half step higher than the preceding. These scales, though not always differing from each other in *mode*, but only in relative pitch, were also called *modes*, and were named like the *modes* themselves. Assuming the lowest

tone of the lowest scale to be A, the series of later scales or "modes" would be

Hypodorian, embodying mode IV above, A
Hypolydian, Hypolydian, or lower Hypophrygian (mode V), B₂
Hypophrygian (mode V), B₁
Hypocorian, or lower Hypolydian (mode VI), C
Hypolydian (mode VI), C₂
Dorian (mode I), D
Ionian, Ionian, or lower Phrygian (mode II), E₁
Phrygian (mode II), E
Æolian, or lower Lydian (mode III), F
Lydian (mode III), F₂
Hyperdorian, or Mixolydian (mode VII), G
Hyperionian, Hyperionian, or higher Mixolydian (mode VII), G₂
Hyperphrygian, or Hypermixolydian (mode VIII), A
Hyperionian, or lower Hyperlydian (mode IX), B₁
Hyperlydian (mode IX), B₂

The fact that the term *mode* has been applied from very early times both to the ideal or true forms, or true modes, and to the practical scales or tonalities based upon them has led to great confusion. Furthermore, the extant data of the subject are fragmentary and obscure, so that authorities differ widely. (The summary here given is taken chiefly from Alfred Richter.) The aesthetic and moral value of the different modes was much discussed by the Greeks and medievalists were written in one or other of the modes according to the sentiment intended to be expressed. (2) The Gregorian, medieval, or ecclesiastical system was originally intended partly to follow the ancient system. Several of the old modes were retained, but subsequently received curiously transposed names. The system was initiated by Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, in the latter part of the fourth century, perfected by Gregory the Great about 600 and still further extended between the eleventh and sixteenth centuries. It exercised a deep influence upon the beginnings of modern music, and is still in use in the Roman Catholic Church. The ecclesiastical modes differ from each other both in the relative position of their "finals" or key notes and in the order of their whole steps and half steps. They are *authentic* when the final is the lowest tone of the ambitus or compass, and *plagal* when it is the fourth tone from the bottom. Four authentic modes were established by Ambrose, the four corresponding plagal modes were added by Gregory, and six others were subsequently appended, making fourteen in all. In each mode certain tones are regarded as specially important—the final, on which every melody must end, and which is nearly equivalent to the modern key note; the dominant, or principal reciting note; and the mediant and participant, on which phrases (other than the first and last) may begin and end. These are generically called *modulations*. All the modes are susceptible of transposition. Assuming the final of the first mode to be A, the full series is as follows (finals are marked F, dominants D, and mediant M)

I Dorian (authentic)	F	M	D
(plagal)	a-b-c-d	e-f-g-a	b-c-d-e
II Hypodorian	F	M	D
(plagal)	a-b-c-d	e-f-g-a	b-c-d-e
III Phrygian (authentic)	F	M	D
IV Hypophrygian	F	M	D
(plagal)	a-b-c-d	e-f-g-a	b-c-d-e
V Lydian (authentic)	F	M	D
VI Hypolydian	F	M	D
(plagal)	a-b-c-d	e-f-g-a	b-c-d-e
VII Mixolydian (authentic)	F	M	D
VIII Hypomixolydian	F	M	D
(plagal)	a-b-c-d	e-f-g-a	b-c-d-e
IX Æolian (authentic)	F	M	D
X Hypocorian (plagal)	a-b-c-d	e-f-g-a	b-c-d-e
XI *Loerian (authentic)	F	M	D
XII *Hypocorian (plagal)	a-b-c-d	e-f-g-a	b-c-d-e
XIII Ionian (authentic)	F	M	D
XIV Hypolydian (plagal)	a-b-c-d	e-f-g-a	b-c-d-e

*Not used, on account of the tritone between B and F

(3) In the modern system only two of the historic modes are retained—the major, equivalent to the Greek Lydian and the medieval Ionian, and the minor (in its full form) equivalent to the Greek and medieval Æolian. These modes differ from each other in the order of their whole steps and half steps, as follows

Major	*-*-*-*	*-*-*-*	*-*-*-*	*-*-*-*
Minor (full or descending)	*-*-*-*	*-*-*-*	*-*-*-*	*-*-*-*
(instrumental)	*-*-*-*	*-*-*-*	*-*-*-*	*-*-*-*
(ascending)	*-*-*-*	*-*-*-*	*-*-*-*	*-*-*-*

See *major minor* and *scale*. (b) In medieval music, a term by which the relative time-value or rhythmic relation of notes was indicated. Two kinds of modes were recognized, the *great* fixing the relation between the notes called "long" and "long," and the *less*, fixing that between those called "long" and "breve," and each of these kinds might also be *perfect* making the longer note equal to three of the shorter, or *imperfect* making it equal to two of the shorter.

St. Measure, melody, harmony

Musical analysis of our hours that syneth now lyhtere modes or probacions, now beyer.

Chaucer, Boethius, II. prose 1

9 In *lace-making* (a) An unusual decorative stitch or fashion, characteristic of the pattern of any special sort of lace, especially, a small piece of such decorative work inserted in the pattern of lace. Hence, because such decorative insertions are more open than the rest of the pattern, *mode* is used as equivalent to *jour*.

The use of meshed grounds extended (1650-1750), and grounds composed entirely of varieties of modes were made.

Encyc. Brit., XIV 185.

(b) The filling of openwork meshes or the like between the solid parts of the pattern—10 A garment for women's wear, apparently a mantle with a hood, worn in England in the eighteenth century.

Certain wardrobes of the third story were ransacked and their contents, in the shape of brocaded and hooped petticoats, satin saccos, black modes, lace lappets, etc., were brought down in armfuls by the Abigail.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xviii

Accidental mode See *substantival mode*—**Adverbial mode**, that sort of modification of a proposition that may be effected by the addition of such adverbs as *possibly* and *necessarily*—**All the mode**, all the fashion, very fashionable.

Thou laid out 10s upon pendants and painted leather gloves, very pretty and all the mode. Peppys, Diary, I 404

Formal mode See *formal*—**Immediate mode**, a mode which is attributed immediately to its subject, **mediate mode**, one which is attributed to its subject by the intervention of another mode—**Intrinsic mode**, in *logic* See *intrinsic*—**Material mode** See *material*—**Metaphysical mode of expression** See *metaphysical*—**Mixed mode** (a) In music See *maneria* (b) In the philosophy of Locke See *def 5*—**Nominal mode**, that sort of modification of the meaning of a proposition which may be effected by such phrases as "it is possible that," or "it is necessary that."—**Substantival mode**, a mode that affects a substance in so far as it is substance (as, for example, *xistence*) c) **accidental mode**, a mode which only modifies an accident = *Syn. 1 Method, Way*, etc. (see *manner*), process

mode (mod'), *n* [*< mode*¹, *n*] To conform to the mode or fashion with an indefinite *it* [Rare]

He could not *mode* it, or comport either with French cleanliness or Italian pride.

Fuller, Worthies, Warwick, III 274

mode², *n* A Middle English form of *mood*¹
mode-book (mod'buk), *n* A fashion-book

Her head dress cannot be described, it was like nothing in the *mode book* or out of it.

Mrs Henry Wood, East Lynne, vii

model (mod'el), *n* and *a* [Formerly also *modell* (= *D model* = *G Sw modell* = *Dan modelt*), *< OF modelle*, *F model* = *Sp Pg modelo* = *It modello*, a model, mold, *< L *modellus*, dim of *modulus*, measure, standard, dim of *modus*, measure see *mod*¹, and cf *modulus*, *modulus*, *mould*⁴, *mold*⁴] **I n 1** A standard for imitation or comparison, anything that serves or may serve as a pattern or type, that with which something else is made to agree in form or character, or which is regarded as a fitting exemplar

It is natural for men to think that government the best under which they drew their first breath, and to propose it as a *model* and standard for all others.

Bp Atterbury, Sermons, I vii

[These works] are put into the hands of our youth and cited up as *models* for imitation.

Goldsmith, The Bee

I regarded her as a *model*, and yet it was a part of her perfection that she had none of the stiffness of a pattern.

II James, Jr, Louisa Pallant, II

2 Specifically—(a) A detailed pattern of a thing to be made, a representation, generally in miniature, of the parts, proportions, and other details to be copied in a complete production

Hollandes state, the which I will present
In cartes, in mappes, and eke in *models* made
Gascongne, Voyage into Holland (1572)

A dozen angry *models* jetted steam

A petty railway ran Tennyson, Princess Pro

A little *model* the Master wrought

Which should be to the larger plan

What the child is to the man

Longfellow, Building of the Ship

(b) In the *fine arts* (1) A living person who serves a painter or sculptor as the type of a figure he is painting or modeling, or poses for that purpose during the execution of the work; also, one who poses before a class to serve as an object to be drawn or painted (2) In sculpture, also, an image in clay or plaster intended to be reproduced in stone or metal (3) A canon, such as the sculptural canons of Polykleitos and Lysippos, or the fancied rigid canons for the human form in ancient Egypt. See *doxyphorus* and *Lysippos*—3. A plan or mode of formation or constitution, type shown or manifested, typical form, style, or method as, to build a house on the *model* of a Greek temple, to form one's style on the *model* of Addison

It [a proposition] hath much the *model* and frame of our oath of allegiance, but with some modification.

Donne, Letters, cxvii

The church remains according to the old *model*, though it has been ruined and repaired.

Pococke, Description of the East, II 1 133

The cathedral at Salzburg is built on the *model* of saint Peter's at Rome.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. II 213

The ship was of a *model* such as I had never seen, and the rigging had a musty odor.

G W Curtis, Prue and I, p 147

4. A mechanical imitation or copy of an object, generally on a miniature scale, designed to show its formation as, a *model* of Jerusalem or of Cologne cathedral; a *model* of the human body. Hence—5 An exact reproduction, a facsimile. [Rare]

I had my father's signet in my purse,
Which was the *model* of that Danish seal.

Shak., Hamlet, v 2 50

6. An abbreviated or brief form. See *model*, 1

This gave occasion to the deputy governor to write that treatise about arbitrary government, which he first tendered to the deputies in a *model*, and finding it approved by some, and silence in others, he drew it up more at large.

Wentworth, Hist New England, II 228

The New Model See *New Model*

II. a. 1 Serving as a model.—2. Worthy to serve as a model or exemplar; exemplary as, a *model* husband.

There is a *model* lodging house in Westminster, the private property of Lord Kinnaird.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I 345

Model doll, a large figure, more or less resembling the human form, sometimes of life size, dressed in any fashion which it may be desired to exemplify, and serving as a model of dress. Such model dolls were formerly much used.

model (mod'el), *v*, pret and pp *modeled* or *modelled*, ppr *modeling* or *modelling* [Formerly also *modell*, *< F modeler* = *Sp Pg modelar* = *It modellare*, model, from the noun. see *model*, *n*] **I. trans 1** To form or plan according to a model, make conformable to a pattern or type, construct or arrange in a set manner

By what example can they show that the form of Church Discipline must be minted and *modelled* out to secular pretences?

Milton, Reformation in Eng., II

Those, mighty Jove, mean time, thy glorious Care,
Who *model* Nations

Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus

The camp seemed like a community *modelled* on the principle of Plato's republic.

Quoted in Prescott's Ford and Lea, I 14

[Nothing] justifies even a suspicion that vertebrae are *modelled* after an ideal pattern.

H Spencer, Prin of Biol., § 210

2 To mold or shape on or as on a model; give form to by any means as, to *model* a hat on a block; to *model* a ship, specifically, in *drawing* or *painting*, to give an appearance of natural relief to

Every face, however full

Padded round with flesh and fat,

Is but *modelled* on a skull

Tennyson, Vision of Sin, IV

3. To make a model of, execute a copy or representation of, imitate in form as, to *model* a figure in wax

When they come to *model* heaven

And calculate the stars.

Milton, P L, viii 79

Many a ship that sailed the main

Was *modelled* over and o'er again

Longfellow, Building of the Ship

II. intrans 1. To make a model or models, especially, in the *fine arts*, to form a work of some plastic material as, to *model* in wax—2 To take the form of a model; assume a typical or natural appearance, or, in a drawing or painting, an appearance of natural relief

The face now begins to *model* and look round

F Fowler, Charcoal Drawing, p 44

modeler, modeller (mod'el-er), *n*. One who models, especially, one who forms models or figures in clay, wax, or plaster.

modelless (mod'les), *a* [*< model*¹ + *-less*.] Measureless

Using such mercilease cruelty to his foraine enemies, and such *modelless* rigour to his native citizens.

Greene, Carde of Fancie (1587)

modeling, modelling (mod'el-ing), *n*. [Verbal *n* of *model*, *v*] The act or occupation of forming models, or of bringing objects or figures to a desired form, specifically, in the *fine arts*, the act of a sculptor in shaping his model for any piece of carving, or the art of shaping models; also, the bringing of surfaces of the carving itself into proper relief and modulated relation, in *painting*, etc., the rendering of the appearance of relief and of natural solidity and curvature.

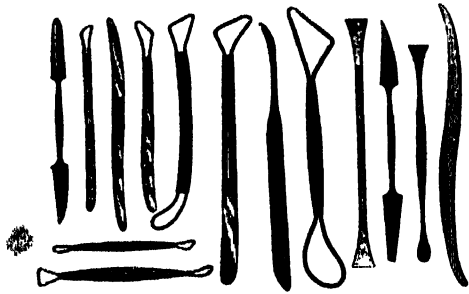
A new school of taxidermists, with new methods, whose aim is to combine knowledge of anatomy and *modelling* with taxidermic technique, are now coming to the front, and the next generation will discard all processes of "stuffing" in favour of *modelling*.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII 90.

The present work is very happily grouped, and painted with unusual care, though even here the modelling in the numerous portraits—ostensibly those of the Charterhouse pensioners—is painstaking rather than really firm or expressive of the structure beneath.

The Academy, May 25, 1889, p. 365.

Modeling-tools, in *sculpt*, the tools, made of wood, bone, or metal, used by sculptors in forming their models.



Modeling tools

of clay or plaster. The chief forms now in use are given in the accompanying illustration.

modeling-board (mod'el-ing-bōrd), *n*. A board used in loam-molding to give shape to the mold. *E. H. Knight*

modeling-clay (mod'el-ing-klā), *n*. Fine plastic clay, specially prepared for artists' use in modeling by kneading with glycerin, or by other methods.

modeling-loft (mod'el-ing-lōft), *n*. Same as mold-loft.

modeling-plane (mod'el-ing-plān), *n*. In *carp*, a short plane used for planing on rounded surfaces. It is from 1 to 5 inches long, and from 1/4 inch to 2 inches wide. *E. H. Knight*

modeling-stand (mod'el-ing-stand), *n*. In *sculpt*, a small wooden table with a round movable top, at a convenient height, used for supporting a mass of clay while the sculptor is at work upon it. The stand, which is usually mounted on three legs, has a flat piece of wood set horizontally between the legs, about half way down, on which modeling tools, etc., may be laid.

modelize (mod'el-iz), *v*. [*< model + -ize*] To frame according to a model, give shape to, mold. *B. Jonson*

Which some devout bunglers will undertake to manage and modelize.

Bp Gauden, *Tears of the Church*, p. 420. (*Daven*)

modeller, modelling. See *modeler*, *modeling*.

model-wood (mod'el-wūd), *n*. The hard light-colored wood of the rubaceous tree *Adina* (*Naualea cordifolia*) [India].

Modenese (mō-de-nēz' or -nēz'), *a* and *n*. [*< It. Modenese, < Modena, Modena*] *I* a. Of or belonging to Modena.

II, *n* *any* or *pl*. A native or an inhabitant of the city or province or former duchy of Modena in northern Italy, people of Modena.

moder¹, *n*. A Middle English form of *mother¹*.

moder², *v*, *t*. [*< OF moderar, F. moderer = Sp. Pg. moderar = It. moderare, < L. moderare, regulate; see moderate*] To moderate, regulate, especially the temper or disposition, calm, quiet.

Gladly the two dukes of Berrey and Borgoune wolde have *modered* that volage, but they might nat be hurde.

Berners, tr of Froissart's Chron., II clxxxvii.

These tynges somewhat *modered* dyuers men's hartes, so that they were newe at the poynte to haue broken their voyage.

Berners, tr of Froissart's Chron., III clxxxvii.

moderab¹, *a*. [*< L. moderabilis, moderate, < moderare, moderate; see moderate, v.*] Temperate; moderate. *Cockeram*

Moderado (mod-e-rā'dō), *n*. [*< Sp. moderato, moderate*] In *mod. Spanish hist*, a member of a political party of conservative tendencies.

moderancet, *n*. [*ME, < OF moderance = It. moderanza, < ML moderantia, moderation, < L. moderant(-is), ppr. of moderare, moderate; see moderate, v.*] Moderation. *Caxton*

moderantism (mod'e-ran-tizm), *n*. [*< F. modérantisme, < modérant, ppr. of modérer, regulate; see moderate*] The practice or profession of moderation, especially in political opinion or measures. A term used in France during and since the first revolution with reference to the class of persons called *moderates* in a political sense.

In Paris Robespierre determined to increase the *moderation* of the Terror, no one should accuse him of *moderation*.

Encyc Brit, XX, 604.

moderate (mod'e-rät), *r*, pret and pp *moderated*, ppr *moderating*. [*< L. moderatus, pp of moderare (> ult E moder²), regulate, restrain*, 240

moderate, *< moder-, mōdes-, a stem appearing also in modestus, moderate, discreet, modest, < modus, measure; see mode¹ and modest*] *I* trans 1 To reduce the amount or intensity of, lessen, reduce, restrain, specifically, to reduce from a large amount or great degree to a medium quantity or intensity as, to moderate the heat of a room, to moderate one's anger, ardor, or passions.

I had rather
Your art could force him to return that ardour
To me I bear to him, or give me power
To moderate my passions.

Fletcher (and another), *Prophets*, II 1
fear, If it have not the light of true understanding concerning God wherewith to be moderated, bredeth likewise superstition. *Hooker*, *Eccles Polity*, v 8

We saw sand cast upon the earth to moderate the fertility. *Sandys*, *Travels*, p 98

Though Love moderated be the best of Affections, yet the Extremity of it is the worst of Passions. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p 114

2 To decide as a moderator, judge. [Rare.]

It passeth mine ability to moderate the question. *R. Carew*, *Survey of Cornwall*

If any of them grudge this book a room, and suspect it of new or dangerous doctrine, you who know us all can best moderate. *Donne*, *Letters*, lvi

Syn, 1 To mitigate, abate, appease, pacify, quiet, as usage, soothe, soften.

II, *intrans* 1 To become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense as, the storm begins to moderate.

Mine herte for thee is disconsolate,
My paines also nothing mo moderate.
Lamentation of Mary Magdalen, 1 516

When his profit moderated,
The fury of his heart abated.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, III ii 461

2 To preside as a moderator, as at a meeting.—To moderate in a call, in Presbyterian churches to preside at a congregational meeting at which a call is addressed to a minister—a duty performed by a minister of the presbytery to which the congregation belongs.

moderate (mod'e-rät), *a* and *n*. [*< L. moderatus (> It. moderato = Sp. Pg. moderado = F. modéré, r.*] *I*, *a* 1 Restrained, temperate, keeping within somewhat restricted limits in action or opinion, avoiding extremes or excess, thinking or acting soberly or temperately as, to be moderate in all things, a moderate drinker.

They were moderate Divines, indeed, neither hot nor cold. *Milton*, *Reformation in Eng*, 1

The moderate sort of men thus qualified,
Inclined the balance to the better side.
Dryden, *Abs and Achit*, 1 75

2 Thinking, speaking, or acting with habitual slowness, very deliberate. [Colloq.]—3 Of things, limited in extent, amount, or degree, not extreme, excessive, or remarkable, restricted, medium as, moderate wealth or poverty, a moderate quantity, moderate opinions or ability, moderate weather or exercise.

There is not so much left to furnish out
A moderate table. *Shak*, *T of A*, III 4 117

His [James II.] pretensions were moderate when compared with those which he put forth a few months later. *Macaulay*, *Hist Eng*, vi

The play had a moderate success, being acted but seven times. *A. Dobson*, *Selections from Steele*, Int, p. xx

Syn 1 Moderate, Temperate, reasonable, judicious, mild. When used absolutely, moderate nearly always refers to a person's temper or opinions, whereas temperate similarly used generally refers to a person's habits in respect to bodily indulgence. A moderate man is one who is not extreme in his views or violent in his sentiments; a temperate man, one who is not addicted to over-indulgence either in eating or in drinking.

II, *n*. One who is moderate in opinion or action, one who is opposed to extreme views or courses, especially in politics or religion. (a) One of a political party in Spain, same as *Moderado*. (b) In French hist, in the revolutionary period, one of various parties or factions falling short of the violence of the Jacobins, as the Girondins, Dantonists, etc. (c) [esp.] In Scottish eccl. hist, one of a party in the national church, originating early in the eighteenth century, which, while less strict in doctrine, discipline, and practice than the rival evangelical party, insisted particularly on the maintenance of lay patronage, and opposed the claims of parishioners to have a voice in the choice of their ministers. It was the struggle against Moderatism that led to the Disruption of 1843 and the formation of the Free Church of Scotland.

moderately (mod'e-rät-h), *adv*. In a moderate manner, or to a moderate degree, amount, or extent, not excessively as, water moderately warm.

Therefore love moderately, long love doth so. *Shak*, *R and J*, II 6 14

moderateness (mod'e-rät-nēs), *n*. The state or character of being moderate, temperateness,

a middle state between extremes: as, the moderateness of the heat. Used commonly of things, as moderation is of persons.

moderation (mod'e-rā-shon), *n*. [*< OF moderacion, F. moderation = Sp. moderacion = Pg. moderação = It. moderazione, < L. moderatio(n)-, moderating, < moderare, pp. moderatus, moderate; see moderate, r.*] 1 The act of moderating or restraining, the process of tempering, lessening, or mitigating.

And what is all virtue but a moderation of excesses? *South*, *Sermons*, VI 1

2 The state or quality of being moderate or keeping a due mean between opposite extremes, freedom from excess, temperance, due restraint.

'Moderation is a good mean, though men desire a great deal. Mankind is a merry name' was a proverb, and is quoted by Skelton in his 'Magnificence', 1 385.

Richard the Rich, *Notes*, p. 293

Let your moderation be known unto all men. *Phil* iv 5

Pand. Be moderate, be moderate.
Cres. Why tell you me of moderation? *Shak*, *I and C*, iv 4 2

The winds, that never moderation knew,
Afraid to blow too much, too faintly blew.
Dryden, *Astrea Redux*, 1 242

3 Habitual slowness of thought, speech, or action, great deliberation. [Colloq.]—4 The act of presiding over, regulating, or directing as a moderator.—5 *pl*. In the University of Oxford, England, the first public examination for degrees.

The introduction of English literature as a special subject, either in Moderations or in the Final Schools.

Quarterly Rev, CXXVII 267

I believe that a man who has taken a good class in Moderations would, so far as mental training is concerned, do wisely in taking up a fresh subject, especially Modern History. *Stubbs*, *Medieval and Modern Hist*, p. 46

Syn 2 Forbearance, equanimity, sobriety, self-restraint, mildness, composure, calmness.

moderatism (mod'e-rā-tizm), *n*. [*< moderate, a, + -ism*] 1 The state or character of being moderate, in any sense. Specifically—2 [*cap*] The attitude and practice of the Moderates in the Church of Scotland. See *moderate*, *n* (c).

The following year (1785) Wesley ordained ministers for Scotland. Thence his societies went quite outside of the established Presbyterianism of the day, with its lukewarm moderatism. *Encyc Brit*, XVI 187

An idealising and illusive fervour which arose in an antagonism to the moderatism or somnolence in religious matters, which had long been prevalent.

Edinburgh Rev, CLXIV 4

moderatist (mod'e-rā-tist), *n*. [*< moderate, a, + -ist*] One who is characterized by or professes moderatism, a moderate.

moderato (mod'e-rā'tō), *adv*. [It. *see moderate, a*] In *music*, at a moderate pace or tempo, when combined with other terms, moderately as, allegro moderato, moderately fast. Abbreviated *mod*.

moderator (mod'e-rā-tor), *n*. [= *F. modérateur = Sp. Pg. moderador = It. moderatore, < L. moderator, one who regulates or governs, < moderare, regulate; see moderate, r.*] 1 One who or that which moderates, restrains, or represses.

As by the former figure we vie to enforce our sense, so by another we temper our sense with words of such moderation as in appearance it abate th't it but not in deede and is by the figure I lipote, which therefore I call the Moderator. *Pittman*, *Art of Eng Poet*, p. 151

Angling was, after tedious study, a child of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions and products of contentedness. *J. Walton*, *Complete Angler*

2 In *microscopy*, a device used to diminish the intensity or vary the character of the light which illuminates the object. It consists commonly of a screen of opal glass, ground glass, or glass of a pale-blue or neutral tint.—3 A umpire, a judge.

So is appointed moderator in this our controversy. *Greene*, *Planetomachia*

The magistrates declared to them (when they refused to forbear speech unbecomingly, though the moderators desired them) that if they would not forbear, it would prove a civil disturbance. *Wentworth*, *Hist New England*, I 285

4 The person who presides at a meeting or disputation, now used chiefly in churches of the Presbyterian and Congregational order (as, the moderator of a presbytery or of the General Assembly), and in town-meetings in the United States.—5 In the universities of Cambridge and Oxford, one of the public officers appointed to superintend the examinations for honors and degrees so called because they formerly had to moderate or preside in the exercises of

undergraduates for the degree of bachelor of arts — 6 A moderator-lamp

moderator-lamp (mod'e-ra-tor-lamp), *n* A form of lamp in which the oil is forced through a tube up toward the wick by a piston pressing on its surface, to which a downward impulse is communicated by means of a spiral spring situated between it and the top of the barrel or body of the lamp. The passage of the oil up the tube is so regulated or moderated by an ingenious internal arrangement of the tube that its flow is uniform, hence the name

moderatorship (mod'e-rä-tor-ship), *n* [*< moderator + -ship*] The office of moderator

moderatrix (mod'e-rä-tres), *n* [*< F moderatrix = It moderatrix, < L moderatrix, fem of moderator* see *moderator*] Same as *moderator* Fuller, Ch Hist, II 11 90

moderatrix (mod'e-rä-triks), *n* [*< L moderatrix, fem of moderator* see *moderator* (*< moderatrix*)] 1 A woman who moderates or governs used sometimes figuratively

Wisdom (from above)

Is th only Moderatrix, spring and guide,

Organ and honour of all gifts beside

Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Magnificence

2† A female umpire or judge.

Ill sit as moderatrix, if they press you

With over hard conditions

Manning, City Madam, II 2

The debate was closed, and referred to Mrs Shirley as

moderatrix

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI 387 (Davies)

modern (mod'ern), *a* and *n*. [= D G Sw *modern* = Dan *modern*, < F *modern* = Sp Pg *moderno*, < L *modernus*, of the present time, modern, < *moder*, *moder*-, a stem appearing also in *moderate*, regulate, *modestus*, discreet (see *moderate*, *modest*), < *modus*, measure (with ref to *L modus*, just now, only, but, prop abl of *modus*, lit 'by measure') see *modi* (*< L. hodiernus*, of to-day, < *hodie*, to-day see *hodiern*)] 1. *a* 1 Pertaining to the present era, or to a period extending from a not very remote past to the passing time, late or recent, absolutely or relatively, not ancient or remote in time. With reference to history, *modern* is opposed to either *ancient* or *medieval* — modern history comprising the history of the world since the fall of the Roman empire, or since the close of the middle ages (see *middle ages*, under *age*), but the word is often used in a much more limited sense, according to the subject or occasion as, *modern* fashions, tastes, inventions, science, etc., generally referring to the comparatively brief period of from one to three or four generations. See *modern languages*, below. Abbreviated *mod*

Some of the ancient, and like wise divers of the *modern* writers, have laboured in natural magic Bacon

(Bartholomew de la Vega appears to have been one of those dubious politicians who, to make use of a *modern* phrase, are always 'on the fence')

Freemont, Ford and Isa, II 10 note

Man is, after all according to the boldest speculations of the geologist, among the most *modern* of living creatures

Encyc Brit, II 342

Montaigne is really the first *modern* writer — the first who assimilated his Greek and Latin, and showed that an author might be original and charming, even classical, if he did not try too hard

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser, p 130

2 Not antiquated or obsolete, in harmony with the ideas and habits of the present as, *modern* fashions, *modern* views of life — 3† Common, trite, general, familiar, trivial

Full of wise saws and *modern* instances

Shak As you like it II 7 150

Betray themselves to every *modern* censure, worse than drunkards

Shak As you like it, IV 1

Alas! that were no *modern* consequence

H Jonson, Lostaster, v 3

4 In her See *ancient*, 5 — **Modern civil law** See *civil law*, under *civil* **Modern English** See *English*, 2 — **Modern epoch**, in *geol*, sometimes (though rarely) used as the equivalent of *recent*, and by this is generally meant the latest division of the Quaternary or, as sometimes called, the "Human period" — **Modern formal logic**, the logic of De Morgan and of Boole and their followers — **Modern geometry**, Greek, Hebrew, history See the nouns — **Modern impression**, in *engraving* an impression taken from an old plate which has been worked over and put into condition for reprinting — **Modern languages**, properly all languages now living but usually limited to certain living languages as opposed to ancient Latin and Greek, especially in a restricted sense to those civilized languages of the present time which have special literary and historical importance, namely, French, German, Italian, and Spanish with English, in the first rank (two or more of these being usually included in the province of a 'professor of modern languages') and Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Icelandic, etc., in the second. The phrase being chiefly scholastic or academical, those great modern languages less studied by English students, as Russian, New Greek, Turkish, Arabic, Hindustani, etc., are usually ignored in this classification — **Modern Latin** See *Latin* = *Syn*. 1 *Recent*, *Late* etc. See *new*

II. *n* 1 One who has lived or lives in modern times, or who lives at the present day, in distinction from one of the ancients, or from one who lived in time past

There are *moderns* who, with a slight variation, adopt the opinion of Plato

Boyle, On Colours

Some in ancient Books delight,

Others prefer what *Moderns* write

Prior, Alma, I

It would be impertinent in a *modern* to pretend to say Betterton did not possess all those graces and qualities which formed the complete actor

Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p 12

2 One who adopts new views and opinions **modern** (mod'er-nér), *n* One who adopts modern styles of thought, expression, manners, etc.

Report (which our *moderns* clepe floundring Fame) puts me in memory of a notable jest I heard long agoe

Nashe, Pierce Penilesse (1592).

modernisation, modernise, etc See *modernization, etc*

modernism (mod'er-nizm), *n* [= Sp. Pg *modernismo*, as *modern* + *-ismo*] 1 A deviation from ancient manner or practice, something recently made or introduced, especially, a modern phrase, idiom, or mode of expression

Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable cartloadings and quaint *modernisms*

Swift

2 Modern cast or character, a modern method of thinking, or the habit of regarding matters from a modern point of view [Rare]

The intense *modernism* of Mr Froude's mind

Saturday Rev

modernist (mod'ér-nist), *n* [= F *moderniste* = Sp Pg *modernista*, as *modern* + *-ist*] 1 A modern

Something is amiss which even his brother *modern* sets themselves, like ungrates, do whisper so loud

Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

2 One who admires or prefers that which is modern, especially, an advocate of modern learning, or of the study of modern languages, in preference to the ancient

The *modernist* of to day demands the abolition of Greek as a required study in a liberal course

E J James, Pop Sci Mo, XXIV 291

modernity (mō-dér'm-ti), *n* [= F. *modernité* = It *modernità*, as *modern* + *-ity*] 1 The quality or state of being modern, modernism in time or spirit [Rare]

Now that the poems (of Betterton's) have been so much examined nobody (that has an ear) can get over the *modernity* of the modulations

Walpole, Letters, IV 297 (1782) (Davies)

He is a pupil of Boulanger and Lefebvre, and thoroughly French in the *modernity* and quality of his vision

Harpers Mag, LXXIX 510

2 Something that is modern

But here is a *modernity* which beats all antiquities for curiosity

Walpole, Letters, I 813 (1755). (Davies)

modernization (mod'ér-ni-zā'shon), *n* [*< modernize + -ation*] The act of modernizing, or the state of being modernized. Also spelled *modernisation*

modernize (mod'ér-nīz), *v t*, pret and pp *modernized*, ppr *modernizing* [*< F moderniser* = Sp *modernizar* = Pg *modernizar*, as *modern* + *-ize*] To give a modern character or appearance to, adapt to modern persons, times, or uses, cause to conform to modern ideas or style as, to *modernize* the language of an old writer. Also spelled *modernise*

From the stiff and antiquated phraseology which he adopted, I have thought it necessary to *modernize* it a little

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I 200

modernizer (mod'ér-ni-zér), *n*. One who modernizes or renders modern. Also spelled *moderniser*

No unsuccessful *modernizer* of the Latin satirists

Wakefield, Memoirs, p 75

modernly† (mod'ern-lī), *adv*. [*< modern + -ly* 2] In modern times

Thir [the Romans] Leader, as some *modernly* write, was Gallo of Ravenna

Milton, Hist Lang, III

modernness (mod'ern-nēs), *n* The quality or character of being modern, conformity to modern ideas or ways, recentness.

The *modernness* of all good books seems to give me an existence as wide as man

Emerson, Nominalist and Realist

The more we know of ancient literature the more we are struck with its *modernness*

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser, p 178

modest (mod'est), *a* [*< F modeste* = Sp Pg *modesto*, < L *modestus*, moderate, keeping measure, discreet, modest, < *moder*-, a stem appearing as *moder* in *moderate*, moderate, < *modus*, measure see *moder*, moderate.] 1. Retiring

ing in disposition or demeanor; restrained by a sense of propriety, humility, or diffidence; not ostentatious, bold, or forward; unobtrusive.

And we see him as he moved, wise

How modest, kindly, all accomplish'd, wise

Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

2. Acting with decorum or delicacy, restrained by chaste or scrupulous feelings; pure in thought and conduct

And, that augmented all her other prayse, She modest was in all her deeds and words.

Spenser, F. Q, IV II 35

Mistress Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife.

Shak, M. W. of W, IV 2 180

Thou woman, which wert born to teach men virtue, Fair, sweet, and modest maid, forgive my thoughts!

Beau and Fl, Woman Hater, v 5

3 Manifesting or seeming to manifest humility, propriety, or decorum; not gaudy, showy, or meretricious.

That women adorn themselves in modest apparel

1 Tim II 9

In peace there's nothing so becomes a man As modest stillness and humility

Shak, Hen V, III 1 4

The yellow violet's modest bell Peeps from the last year's leaves below

Bryant, The Yellow Violet

4 Moderate, not excessive or extreme, not extravagant as, a modest computation, a modest fortune

Modest wisdom plucks me

From over credulous haste

Shak, Macbeth, IV 3 119

I have in the relation of my wrongs Been modest, and no word my tongue deliver'd To express my insupportable injuries But gave my heart a wound

Beau and Fl, Thierry and Theodoret, II 1

5 Unpretentious

There is, it is true a modest hotel for the use of those who make a short visit

Nineteenth Century, XXIV 487

= *Syn*. 1 Unassuming, unpretending, coy, shy See *bashfulness*. — 2, Decent, chaste, virtuous.

modestless† (mod'est-less), *a* [Irreg < *modest* + *-less*] Without modesty

Alas! how faithless and how *modestless* Are you, that, in your Ephemerids, Mark th' year, the month, and day, which euermore

Gainst years, months, dayes shall dam vp Saturnes dore!

Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, I 1

modestly (mod'est-lī), *adv* In a modest manner, with due reserve, propriety, or decorum, unobtrusively, delicately, moderately, as, to speak modestly of one's achievements, to behave, dress, or live modestly

modesty (mod'or-ti), *n* [*< ME modestie*, < (OF and F) *modestie* = Sp Pg *modestia*, < L *modestia*, moderation, < *modestus*, modest see *modest*] 1 The quality of being modest, moderation, freedom from exaggeration or excess

Modestie which words not being known in the English tongue ne of all them which we understand, I thinke, except they had not good counours, they improperly nam'd this vertue dyscrecion

Ser I Mph, The Governour, I 25

2 Retiring disposition or demeanor, disinclination to presumption, ostentation, or self-assertion, unobtrusiveness, reserve proceeding from absence of over-confidence or self-esteem

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action, with this special observance, that you o'erstep not the *modesty* of nature

Shak, Hamlet, III 2 21

There is a kind of confession in your looks which your *modesties* have not craft enough to colour

Shak, Hamlet, II 2 289

The people carried themselves with much silence and *modesty*

Wentworth, Hist New England, I 91

Modesty is a kind of shame or bashfulness proceeding from the sense a man has of his own defects compared with the perfections of him whom he comes before

South, Sermons, II 15

Next to Sir Andrew in the club room sits Captain Remy, a gentleman of great courage, good understanding, but invincible *modesty*. He is one of those that deserve very well, but are very awkward at putting their talents within the observation of such as should take notice of them

Steele, Spectator, No 2

3 Decorous feeling or behavior, purity or delicacy of thought or manner, reserve proceeding from pure or chaste character.

Talk not to a lady in a way that *modesty* will not permit her to answer

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe

The sister of St Gregory of Nyssa was afflicted with a cancer in her breast, but could not bear that a surgeon should see it, and was rewarded for her *modesty* by a miraculous cure

Locky, Europ Morals, II 338

= *Syn*. 2 *Diffidence*, *Shyness*, etc. See *bashfulness*

modesty† (mod'es-ti), *v t* [*< modesty, n*] To lose from modesty with away [Rare.]

Twice already have you, my dear, if not oftener, *modesty* away such opportunities as you ought not to have slipped.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV 83. (Davies)

modesty-bit (mod'es-ti-bit), *n* Same as *modesty-piece*.

Smile if you will, young ladies! your great-grandmothers wore large hoops, peaked stomachers, and *modesty-bits*. *Southey, The Doctor, lvi. (Davies)*

modesty-piece (mod'es-ti-pēs), *n* See the quotation

A narrow lace . . . which runs along the upper part of the stays before, being a part of the tucker, is called the *modesty-piece*. *Adams, Guardian, No 118*

modicity (mō-dis'i-ti), *n*. [*F. modicité* = *Pg. modicidade*, < *ML. modicita(-s)*, moderateness, < *L. modicus*, moderate, < *modus*, measure see *modicum*, *moder*] Moderateness, meanness, littleness. *Cotgrave*

modicum (mod'i-kum), *n* [*L. modicum*, neut. of *modicus*, moderate, small, lit. keeping within due measure, < *modus*, measure see *moder*] 1 A small or moderate quantity; a scanty or meager allowance, a limited amount or degree

Though nature weigh our talents, and dispense To every man his *modicum* of sense *Conquer, Conversation, l. 2*

2 Any small thing, a diminutive person

Mars Where are you, you *modicum*, you dwarf?

Mars Here, giantess, here *Masenger, Duke of Milan, li*

3† Something eaten to provoke thirst

There was no boots to bid rum: for drams to drive down this undigested *modicum*. *Arms, Nest of Ninnies (1608). (Nares)*

Lay open all thy secrets and the mystical hieroglyphick of nashers at th coales, *modicums*, and shoving horns. *Dekker, Gull's Hornbook (1609)*

modifiability (mod'i-fi-a-bil'i-ti), *n* [*L. modifiable* + *-ity* see *-ility*] Capability or susceptibility of being modified or varied, as in character, type, form, or function

Living matter once originated, there is no necessity for another origination, since the hypothesis postulates the unlimited, though perhaps not indefinite, *modifiability* of such matter. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 41*

Other causes than those which are usual become conceivable, other effects can be imagined, and hence there comes an increasing *modifiability* of opinion. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 186*

modifiable (mod'i-fi-a-bl), *a* [*F. modifiable*, < *L.* as if **modificabilis*, < *modificare*, modify see *modify*] Capable of being modified or varied, capable of being changed in character, type, form, or function

It appears to me more difficult to conceive a distinct visible image in the uniform unvariable essence of God than in variously *modifiable* matter. *Locke, Examination of Malebranche*

At the same time we clearly recognize the limits which separate what is *modifiable* from what is unmodifiable. *G. H. Lewes, Probe of Life and Mind, II 26*

modifiableness (mod'i-fi-a-bl-nes), *n* Modifiability

Hutton, who contended for the *modifiableness* of species. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII 117*

modificable (mod'i-fi-ka-bl), *a* [*L.* as if **modificabilis*, modifiable see *modifiable*] Same as *modifiable*. *Bailey*

modificator (mod'i-fi-kā-tor), *n* [*L. modificator*, pp. of *modificare*, moderate see *modify*] 1 To qualify, modify

He (Christ) shall reign for ever and ever, not only to the *modified* eternity of his mediatorship but also to the complete eternity of the duration of his humanity. *Sp. Pearson, The Creed, vi*

modification (mod'i-fi-kā-shon), *n* [*F. modification* = *Sp. modificacion* = *Pg. modificação* = *It. modificazione*, < *L. modificatio(n-)*, a measuring, < *modificare*, limit, control, modify see *modify*.] 1 Determination by a mode or quality, qualification

The use hereof [of sense] being only to minister to the *modification* of life in the vital principle, wherein the essence of sense doth consist. *N. Gren, Cosmologia Sacra, II 3*

2 The act or process of modifying or altering in character, form, or function; the act or process of producing variation.

Unity of type, maintained under extreme dissimilarities of form and mode of life, is explicable as resulting from descent with *modification*, but is otherwise inexplicable. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 186*

3 Alteration or change often specifically in the sense of abatement or reduction.

The chief . . . of all signs is Humane voice, and the several *modifications* thereof by the Organs of Speech, viz. the Letters of the Alphabet, formed by the several Notions of the Mouth. *Holder, Elem. of Speech, p. 6*

For those progressive *modifications* upon *modifications* which organic evolution implies, we find a sufficient cause in the *modifications* after *modifications* which every environment over the Earth's surface has been undergoing, throughout all geologic and pre-geologic times. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 186*

4 The result of variation or alteration; that which marks or shows variation of character, form, or function; mode, form, or condition reached through process of change, or through being modified

If it [the soul] be neither matter nor any *modification* of matter. *Clark, To Mr. Dodswell*

The word *modification* is properly the bringing a thing into a certain mode of existence, but it is very commonly employed for the mode of existence itself. *Str. W. Hamilton, Metaph., viii*

Every act of will for the control of the mental train, or for the apprehension of an object of sense, through concentrated attention, is defined by some particular mental state or *modification* upon which it is directed. *G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 637*

5 In *Scots law*, the determining of the amount of the stipend of the minister of a parish. This is fixed by a decision of the Court of Teinds, called a *decree of modification*. — 6. In *music*, same as *temperament*. — **Latent mental modification**, an unconscious activity of mind. *Hamilton*. — **Mental modification**, a state of the mind = *Syn* Change, alteration, variation, qualification

modificative (mod'i-h-kā-tiv), *n* [= *F. modificatif* = *Sp. Ig. It. modificativo*, as *modificativo* + *-ivo*] That which modifies or serves to modify or qualify

We may observe that the Spirit of Truth itself, where numbers and measures are concerned, in times, places, and persons, use the aforesaid *modificatives* [almost and "very nigh"]. *Fuller, Worthies, I xxi*

modifier (mod'i-fi-kā-tor), *n* [*L. modificator* + *-or*] A modifier

Nitrogen is an agent distinctly sedative and antiscalar sulphuretted hydrogen, a *modifier* of the skin and of mucous membranes. *Science, XIV 315*

modificatory (mod'i-fi-kā-tō-ri), *a* [*L. modificatus* + *-ory*] Tending to modify or produce change in form or condition, modifying

A certain *modificatory* syllable. *Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 131*

modifier (mod'i-fi-er), *n* One who or that which modifies

modify (mod'i-fi), *v* *t*, *pret* and *pp. modified*, *ppr. modifying* [*ME. modifien*, < *F. modifier* = *Sp. Ig. Pg. It. modificar* = *It. modificare*, < *L. modificare*, limit, control, regulate, deponent, *modificare*, measure off, set bounds to, moderate, < *modus*, measure, + *facere*, make see *moder* and *-fy*] 1 To qualify, especially, to moderate or reduce in extent or degree

Of his grace He *modifies* his first severe decree. *Dryden*

Morton, at once archbishop and chancellor, allowed his judgment on a fraudulent executor to be *modified* by the reflection that he would be "damned in hell." *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 817*

2 To change the properties, form, or function of, give a new form to, alter slightly or not very much, vary, as, to *modify* the terms of a contract, a prefix *modifies* the sense of a word, light is *modified* by its transmission through certain media. In crystallography one crystalline form is said to *modify* another when the two occur together in the same crystal, the modified form predominating, thus, the cube may be *modified* by the tetrahedron. A highly modified crystal is one showing a large number of different crystalline forms

The sixteenth statute doth me grete greivance, But ye must that release or *modifye*. *Court of Love, l. 1014*

The middle part of the broad beam of white light which fell upon the paper did, without any confine of shadow to *modify* it, become coloured all over with one uniform color. *Newton, Opticks*

Modify implies the continued existence of the subject matter to be *modified*, but with some change or qualification in form or quality without touching the mode of creation. It implies no power to create or bring into existence, but only the power to change or vary in some particular already created or existing thing. *Slate v. Lawrence, 12 Oreg. 207*

Thus I can understand how a flower and a bee might slowly become either simultaneously or one after the other *modified* and adapted to each other in the most perfect manner by the continued preservation of all the individuals which presented slight deviations of structure mutually favorable to each other. *Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 98*

Modified logic See *pure logic*, under *logic*

modii, *n* Plural of *modus*

modilicht, *adv* A Middle English form of *modily*

modillon (mō-dil'yon), *n* [*OF. modillon*, *modiflon*, *F. modillon* = *Sp. modillon* = *Pg. modilhão*, < *It. modiflione*,



Romanesque Modillon Church of Celle (1010), France

a modillon, < *L. modulus*, a model: see *model*, *modul*, *modulus*] In arch, a block carved into the form of an enriched bracket, used normally under the corona in the cornice of the Corinthian and Composite, and occasionally of the Roman Ionic, orders, and in Renaissance and modern designs based upon these, and also in appropriate forms in the various medieval styles, a corbel, a bracket. Compare *mutuli*. Also spelled *modillon*. Angular modillon, a modillon at the return of a cornice, in the diagonal vertical plane passing through the angle or mitre of the cornice

Modiola (mō-dī'ō-lā), *n* [*NL.*, < *L. modiolus*, a bucket on a water-wheel, nave of a wheel, etc. see *modiolus*] In



Horse mussel, Modiola (atrophax)

conch, a common and well-known genus of mussels, of the family *Mytilidae*, much resembling *Mytilus*, but not having the umbones terminal, the horse-mussels *M. modiola* and *M. plicatula* are abundant on European and American beaches. There are numerous others, some of great size, all resembling the common mussel. Also *Modiolus*

modiolar (mō-dī'ō-lar), *a* [= *F. modiolar*, as *modiolus* + *-ar*] Same as *modioliform*

modioli, *n* Plural of *modiolus*, 1

modioliform (mō-dī'ō-lī-for-m), *a* [*L. modiolus*, a bucket on a water-wheel, a nave (see *modiolus* and *NL. Modiola*), + *forma*, form] 1 Shaped like the nave of a wheel, barrel-shaped — 2 In conch, resembling a mussel of the genus *Modiola*, mytiliform or mytiloid — 3 Resembling a modiolus, columbelliform or columellar

modiolus (mō-dī'ō-lus), *n* [*NL.*, < *L. modiolus*, a bucket on a water-wheel, nave of a wheel, a trepan (*ML. dim. of modus*, a measure (of grain), a peck, also the socket of a wheel) < *modius*, measure see *moder*] 1 Pl. *modioli* (-li) In anat, the columella cochlear or central pillar around which the cochlear lamina winds in a spiral like a staircase — 2 [cap.] In conch, same as *Modiola*. *Fam. Mytilidae*, 1799 — Central canal of the modiolus. See *canal*

modish (mō'dish), *a* [*L. modus* + *-ish*] According to the mode or customary manner or style, fashionable, stylish (often used with a suggestion of contempt) [Obsol. & scent]

This not *modish* to know Relations in Town. *Congreve, Way of the World, III 15*

A nurse in a *modish* Paris cap. *Good Miss Kilmansiegg*

This [two young ladies in white evening dresses] as a *modish* portrait, has much merit: the drawing of the faces being admirable, and much delicate and unobtrusive skill being lavished on the rendering of the stiffs and ornaments. *The Academy, May 26, 1889*

modishly (mō'dish-lī), *adv* In a modish or fashionable manner

modishness (mō'dish-nes), *n* The quality of being modish, stylishness, fashionable

modist (mō'dist), *n* [*L. modus* + *-ist*] A follower of the mode or fashion

modiste (mō-dōst'), *n* [*F.* (= *Sp. Pg. It. modista*), a milliner, < *moder*, mode, fashion see *moder*] A woman who deals in articles of fashion, particularly in women's apparel, a milliner or dressmaker

They [the English] may make good colonists, sailors, and mechanics, but they do not make good singers, dancers, actors, artists, or *modistes*. *Smiles' Character, p. 269*

modius (mō-dī-us), *n*, pl. *modii* (-i) [*L. modius* (> *in pōdus*), a dry measure (see *def* 1), a vessel of this capacity, < *modus*, measure see *moder*] 1 A Roman dry measure, one third of the amphora, containing about 84 liters or 570 cubic inches, and thus equal to nearly 2 English gallons — 2 In classical art, a head-dress of high cylindrical form approaching that of *modius*, the measure of capacity (see *def* 1) worn typically by certain divinities. See *cut* on following page

modiwart, *n* Same as *modulwart*

Modot (mō'dō), *n* [Appar. name name 'C. Mahu] The prince of darkness, the fiend

The prince of darkness is a gentle man. *Modot* he called, and Mahu. *Shak., Lear, III 4 149*

Modoc whistle See *whistle*

modo et forma (mō'dō et for'mā) [*L. modo*, abl. of *modus*, manner, et, and, *forma*, abl. of *forma*, form see *moder* and *form*] In manner and form a phrase used in old Latin law-pleadings

modoqua (mō'dō-kwa), *n* Same as *madoqua*

modulant (mō'dū-lant), *n* [*L. modulari* (-t-), pp. of *modulari*, modulate see *modulate*]



Modius—Head of Statuette of Kor or Erosipne found at Gnidus

That which modulates or varies See *modulate*, *v* 1, 2

In modern English verse alliteration only plays the subordinate part of a *modulant* not to be unduly decided where not overdone

F. Wadham *Eng. Versification*, p. 119

modular (mod'ū-lar), *a* [= *F* *modulair*, as *module* + *-ar*'] Pertaining to modulation, pertaining to or regulated by a module or a modulus. — **Modular equation** See *equation*. — **Modular focus**, a focus of a conicoid or quadric surface. "The distance of any point on the quadric from such a focus is in a constant ratio to its distance from the corresponding directrix, the latter distance being measured parallel to either of the planes of circular section (*Salmson*). — **Modular function**, a higher periodic function connected with a group of periods

$$\left(\begin{matrix} a, & b \\ c, & d \end{matrix} \right),$$

where $ad - bc = 1$. **Modular method of generation of quadrics** method based on the fundamental property of the modular form. **Modular numbers**, in Lindén's transformation numbers approximating to the value of the new modulus. They are the successive approximations in the process of finding the arithmetico-geometrical mean of the old complementary modulus and unity. — **Modular ratio**, the modulus of a system of logarithms. See *logarithm*. — **Modular transformation of an elliptic integral**, a transformation of the elliptic integral into another with a different modulus

modulate (mod'ū-lāt), *v* pret and pp *modulated*, ppr *modulating* [*< L* *modulatus*, pp of *modulari*, measure, regulate, modulate, *< mod-* + *ulus*, measure see *modulus* (*< L* *modul*, *v*)] **trans** 1 To modify, adjust, adapt, regulate

With the gift of song (art) would have been the greatest of epic poets since Homer. Without it, to *modulate* and humanize and bring parts into their proper relation he is the most unpoetical of humorists, the most shining avatar of whom the world has ever seen
Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 148

2 To vary or inflect the sound or utterance of, especially so as to give expressiveness to what is uttered, vary or adapt in tone

In all vocal music it [the tongue] helpeth the wind pipe to *modulate* the sounds.

N. Greve *Cosmologia Sacra*, I v 16

He listened to the voice of nature and *modulated* his own unto it
Stern, *Tristram Shandy* v 4

Calistocle thus it is said, when he harangued the Roman people, *modulated* his tone by an oratorical flute or pitch pipe
Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 213

We are conscious of a murmuring humble voice. It is a beggar who is *modulating* a prayer for alms and bowing assiduously
Harper's Mag., LXXIX 680

3 To vary the pitch of, inflect, melodize

The master's hand in *modulated* air,
Hides the loud organ breathe
Somerville, *The Chase*, III

He [Glück] is to play on a set of drinking glasses, which he *modulates* with water
W. Alpole, *Lectures*, II 14

4 In *music*, to change from one key (tonality) to another, by utilizing one or more of the tones common to both

II *intrans* 1 In *music*, to pass from one key (tonality) into another, or from the major into the minor mode, or vice versa See *modulation*, 3 (b) Hence—2 To vary, oscillate, or fluctuate [*Rare*]

It is written from no well defined standpoint but *modulates* from illustrations of the Rochester experimenters to the telepathic drawings of the English society for psychic research and thence to the localisation diagrams of Perrier with no clear method
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I 516

modulation (mod'ū-lā'shon), *n*. [*< F. modulation* = Sp *modulación* = Pg *modulação* = It *modulazione*, *< L. modulatio* (*n*), *< modulari*, regulate, modulate see *modulate*] 1 The act of modulating (a) The act of modifying, adjusting, or adapting

The emperours delighted in dauncing, perceyving therein to be a perfecte measure which maye be called *modulation*
Sir T. Pnyot, *The Governour*, I 20

When we fix ourselves upon the meditation and *modulation* of the mercy of God, even his judgments cannot put us out of tune, but we shall sing and be cheerful even in them
Donne, *Sermons*, II

(b) The act of inflecting the voice or any instrument in a musical manner

The rings of the wind pipe are fitted for the *modulation* of the voice
N. Greve *Cosmologia Sacra*, I v 10

(c) The modification of the voice or of utterance to express various shades of meaning or emotion

The poets of Elizabeth had attained an art of *modulation* which was afterwards neglected and forgotten
Johnson, *Waller*

2 A state or condition reached by a process of modulating, modifying, or varying

That delicate *modulation* of surface treatment which gives high value to the best Florentine metal work
C. C. Perkins, *Italian Sculpture*, p. 124

3 (a) In *Gregorian music*, one of the tones in a mode with which every phrase of a melody in that mode must begin and end. The regular modulations of each mode include the final, the dominant, the mediant, and the participant, each of which has its own peculiar functions (See these words, and also *mode*) 10 to these are added two other tones in each mode, called *conceded modulations*, which are of minor importance (b) In *mod music*, the act, process, or result of changing, in the course of a piece, from one key (tonality) to another, so that a new tone becomes the key note and the relative significance of all the tones common to both tonalities is altered. When a tone foreign to the original tonality of a piece is used a modulatory effect is nearly always produced. If this effect is carried out into a cadence in the new key, the modulation is called *final*, otherwise it is *passing* or *transient*. All modulations, however, require a return to the original key before the end of the piece. The tone by which the transition is introduced or effected is called the *note of modulation*, this tone in the simpler forms of modulation is usually the fourth or the seventh tone of the new key. The simplicity of a modulation depends upon the closeness of relationship between the keys involved. The simplest modulations are into the keys either of the dominant or of the subdominant, and are effected by sharpening the fourth tone or flattening the seventh tone respectively of the original key. Modulations into the relative minor or into the minor keys of the supertonic or of the mediant are effected by sharpening the fifth, the first, or the second tone of the original key respectively. Numerous other more intricate modulations are possible, especially in instrumental music. A modulation is *abrupt*, *direct* or *extraneous* when it leads into a key not closely related with the original one. It is *deceptive* when it utilizes a series of chords in an unusual and startling way. It is *modale* when produced by the introduction of a tone foreign to the original tonality, and *harmonic* when produced by the use of a chord common to both tonalities first in its relation to one and then in that to the other. It is *enharmonic* when it is effected on an instrument of fixed intonation like the pianoforte, by calling a key (digital) first by one name and then by another as when B₂ in the key of B₂ is called D₂ in the key of B₂. Modulation is one of the most important resources of modern music. It introduces endless variety of both melodic and harmonic effect with great possibilities in the way of sequences and imitations. It increases the unity of a composition and the importance of the original tonality by introducing a temporary disturbance of original tonal relations, with a subsequent complete and emphatic resumption of them. It affords means for the expression of very complex emotional conditions particularly those of unrest, contrast, etc. In the style of Wagner it has often been pushed to the limit of toleration, so as almost to destroy that sense of fixed tonality which is the basis of musical certitude. The most remarkable harmonic convenience for modulation, at least in instrumental music, is a chord of four tones consisting of three minor thirds successively supposed, which is called the *chord of the diminished seventh*. This chord may be regarded as based upon any one of its four tones, which is then the seventh tone of either a major or a minor scale. Its harmonic nature is therefore peculiarly ambiguous and unstable. (c) A musical composition exemplifying modulation—4 Sound modulated, mod-

ulated

Innumerable songsters in the freshening shade
Of new spring leaves, their *modulations* mix
McClintock, *Thomson*, *Spring*, I 609

5 In *arch*, the proportion of the different parts of an order according to a module. = *Syn* 1 (b) *Accent*, etc. See *inflection*

modulator (mod'ū-lā-tor), *n* [= *F* *modulateur* = Sp *modulador* = It *modulatore*, *< L. modulari*, a regulator, director, *< modulari*, regulate see *modulate*] 1 One who or that which modulates

What a variety of uses hath nature laid upon that one member, the tongue, the grand instrument of taste, the faithful judge the centinel, the watchman of all our nourishment, the artful *modulator* of our voice!
Derham, *Physico Theology*, v 5

2 A state or condition reached by a process of modulating, modifying, or varying

That delicate *modulation* of surface treatment which gives high value to the best Florentine metal work
C. C. Perkins, *Italian Sculpture*, p. 124

3 (a) In *Gregorian music*, one of the tones in a mode with which every phrase of a melody in that mode must begin and end. The regular modulations of each mode include the final, the dominant, the mediant, and the participant, each of which has its own peculiar functions (See these words, and also *mode*) 10 to these are added two other tones in each mode, called *conceded modulations*, which are of minor importance (b) In *mod music*, the act, process, or result of changing, in the course of a piece, from one key (tonality) to another, so that a new tone becomes the key note and the relative significance of all the tones common to both tonalities is altered. When a tone foreign to the original tonality of a piece is used a modulatory effect is nearly always produced. If this effect is carried out into a cadence in the new key, the modulation is called *final*, otherwise it is *passing* or *transient*. All modulations, however, require a return to the original key before the end of the piece. The tone by which the transition is introduced or effected is called the *note of modulation*, this tone in the simpler forms of modulation is usually the fourth or the seventh tone of the new key. The simplicity of a modulation depends upon the closeness of relationship between the keys involved. The simplest modulations are into the keys either of the dominant or of the subdominant, and are effected by sharpening the fourth tone or flattening the seventh tone respectively of the original key. Modulations into the relative minor or into the minor keys of the supertonic or of the mediant are effected by sharpening the fifth, the first, or the second tone of the original key respectively. Numerous other more intricate modulations are possible, especially in instrumental music. A modulation is *abrupt*, *direct* or *extraneous* when it leads into a key not closely related with the original one. It is *deceptive* when it utilizes a series of chords in an unusual and startling way. It is *modale* when produced by the introduction of a tone foreign to the original tonality, and *harmonic* when produced by the use of a chord common to both tonalities first in its relation to one and then in that to the other. It is *enharmonic* when it is effected on an instrument of fixed intonation like the pianoforte, by calling a key (digital) first by one name and then by another as when B₂ in the key of B₂ is called D₂ in the key of B₂. Modulation is one of the most important resources of modern music. It introduces endless variety of both melodic and harmonic effect with great possibilities in the way of sequences and imitations. It increases the unity of a composition and the importance of the original tonality by introducing a temporary disturbance of original tonal relations, with a subsequent complete and emphatic resumption of them. It affords means for the expression of very complex emotional conditions particularly those of unrest, contrast, etc. In the style of Wagner it has often been pushed to the limit of toleration, so as almost to destroy that sense of fixed tonality which is the basis of musical certitude. The most remarkable harmonic convenience for modulation, at least in instrumental music, is a chord of four tones consisting of three minor thirds successively supposed, which is called the *chord of the diminished seventh*. This chord may be regarded as based upon any one of its four tones, which is then the seventh tone of either a major or a minor scale. Its harmonic nature is therefore peculiarly ambiguous and unstable. (c) A musical composition exemplifying modulation—4 Sound modulated, mod-

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modulus (mod'ū-lus), *n* [*< L. modulus*, a measure, dim of *modus*, measure see *modul*, *mod*'] 1 In *math*, a real positive number that serves as measure or parameter of a function or effect. Represented by *M* or *μ*—2 In *physics*, the measure of an effect under conditions whose measure is unity. Thus, a physical modulus is not a number, but a physical quantity—3 [*cap*] In *conch*, a genus of gastropods, referred to the *Littorinidae* or periwinkles, or made type of the family *Modiolidae*. The shell is depressed and trochiform, with a deeply cut columellar tooth and many-whorled operculum—4 **Absolute modulus of gravitation**, the acceleration due to the gravitation of a body toward a mass of one gram at a distance of one centimeter. It amounts to 648 × 10⁻¹⁰ centimeters per second—5 **Angle of the modulus**, in *math*, the angle of which the modulus is the sine—6 **Complementary modulus**, in *math*, the cosine of the angle of the modulus—7 **Gravity-modulus** in *physics* a modulus of elasticity in which the weight of a unit mass is taken as the unit of force—8 **Length of modulus**, in *physics* a modulus of elasticity expressed as a length by taking the weight of the unit volume of the material referred to as the unit of force—9 **Modulus of a congruence**, in *math*, that measure or divisor which gives

While with the Duke, th' Lateral did denise,
And to his inward sight did *modulus*
His 'labernacle's admirable Form
Sylvester, *ti* of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Law

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modulus (mod'ū-lus), *n* [*< L. modulus*, a measure, dim of *modus*, measure see *modul*, *mod*'] 1 In *math*, a real positive number that serves as measure or parameter of a function or effect. Represented by *M* or *μ*—2 In *physics*, the measure of an effect under conditions whose measure is unity. Thus, a physical modulus is not a number, but a physical quantity—3 [*cap*] In *conch*, a genus of gastropods, referred to the *Littorinidae* or periwinkles, or made type of the family *Modiolidae*. The shell is depressed and trochiform, with a deeply cut columellar tooth and many-whorled operculum—4 **Absolute modulus of gravitation**, the acceleration due to the gravitation of a body toward a mass of one gram at a distance of one centimeter. It amounts to 648 × 10⁻¹⁰ centimeters per second—5 **Angle of the modulus**, in *math*, the angle of which the modulus is the sine—6 **Complementary modulus**, in *math*, the cosine of the angle of the modulus—7 **Gravity-modulus** in *physics* a modulus of elasticity in which the weight of a unit mass is taken as the unit of force—8 **Length of modulus**, in *physics* a modulus of elasticity expressed as a length by taking the weight of the unit volume of the material referred to as the unit of force—9 **Modulus of a congruence**, in *math*, that measure or divisor which gives

While with the Duke, th' Lateral did denise,
And to his inward sight did *modulus*
His 'labernacle's admirable Form
Sylvester, *ti* of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Law

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2 A chart of the musical scale, indicating the relations of its essential tones to each other and of the whole scale to its related scales. The form of modulator generally used in the tonic sol fa system of teaching music is shown in the accompanying chart

modulatory (mod'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a* [*< modulate* + *-ory*] Of or pertaining to modulation

Modulations are really governed by the same laws which apply to any succession of harmonies whatsoever, and the possibilities of *modulatory* device are in the end chiefly dependant upon intelligible order in the progression of the parts
Grove's Dict. Music, II 345

module (mod'ū-l), *n* [*< F* *module* = Sp *modulo* = Pg *it modulo*, a measure, module, *< L. modulus*, a small measure, a measure, mode, meter, dim of *modus*, measure see *mod*'] Cf *modulus*, *mod*, *mod*'] 1 A little measure, hence, a small quantity—2 In *arch*, a standard of measure often taken, particularly in antiquity and the middle ages, to regulate the proportions of an order or the disposition of an entire building. In the classical styles the diameter or semidiameter of the column at the base of the shaft is usually selected as the module and this is subdivided into parts or minutes, the diameter generally into sixty or the semidiameter into thirty. Some architects employ no fixed number of divisions of the module but divide it into as many parts as they deem advisable for the work in hand

3 A model or representation, a mold, a pattern

Among so many *Modules* admirable,
Th' admitted beauties of the King of Creatures,
Com, com, and see the Woman's raptur' features,
Sylvester, *ti* of Du Bartas's Weeks, I 6

4 In *numis*, the size of a coin or medal, measured by the diameter [*Rare*]

modulet (mod'ū-l), *t* [*< F* *modulet* = Sp *Pg* *modular* = It *modulare*, *modulare*, modulate, *< L. modulari*, regulate, modulate see *modulate*] 1 To model, shape

O, would I could my father's cunning use,
And souls into well *moduled* clay infuse
Sandys, *Ovid* (1688), p. 10 (*Latham*)

2 To modulate

That Charmer of the Night,
That *modulet* her tunes so admirably rare
As man to set in parts at first had learn'd of her
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xiii 70

modulet (mod'ū-l-et), *n* [*< module* + *-et*] A small model, a microcosm

But soft my Muse what wilt thou repeat
The Little Worlds admired *Modulet*?
Sylvester, *ti* of Du Bartas's Weeks, I 7

Modiolidae (mō-dū-lī-lā-dē), *n* pl [*NL*, *< Modulus* + *-idae*] A family of tumidoglossate rostriferous gastropods represented by the genus *Modulus*. The animal has a radula like that of the *Cerithiidae*, but has no siphon, and the shell is holostomatous and trochiform, but with a columellar tooth. The species are inhabitants of tropical seas, and one, *Modulus tectum*, is abundant in the West Indies

modulizer (mod'ū-lī-z), *t* [*< module* + *-ize*] To module

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And to his inward sight did *modulus*
His 'labernacle's admirable Form
Sylvester, *ti* of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Law

modulus (mod'ū-lus), *n* [*< L. modulus*, a measure, dim of *modus*, measure see *modul*, *mod*'] 1 In *math*, a real positive number that serves as measure or parameter of a function or effect. Represented by *M* or *μ*—2 In *physics*, the measure of an effect under conditions whose measure is unity. Thus, a physical modulus is not a number, but a physical quantity—3 [*cap*] In *conch*, a genus of gastropods, referred to the *Littorinidae* or periwinkles, or made type of the family *Modiolidae*. The shell is depressed and trochiform, with a deeply cut columellar tooth and many-whorled operculum—4 **Absolute modulus of gravitation**, the acceleration due to the gravitation of a body toward a mass of one gram at a distance of one centimeter. It amounts to 648 × 10⁻¹⁰ centimeters per second—5 **Angle of the modulus**, in *math*, the angle of which the modulus is the sine—6 **Complementary modulus**, in *math*, the cosine of the angle of the modulus—7 **Gravity-modulus** in *physics* a modulus of elasticity in which the weight of a unit mass is taken as the unit of force—8 **Length of modulus**, in *physics* a modulus of elasticity expressed as a length by taking the weight of the unit volume of the material referred to as the unit of force—9 **Modulus of a congruence**, in *math*, that measure or divisor which gives

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equal remainders when the two congruent numbers are divided by it, this constituting the congruence. Thus, 23 is congruent to 2, the modulus being 7, and this is written by Gauss and others $23 \equiv 2 \pmod{7}$. — **Modulus of a linear transformation**, in *math*, the square of the determinant of the matrix of transformation — that is, if the transformation takes place according to the equations

$$\begin{aligned}x &= a\xi + b\eta + c, \\y &= d\xi + e\eta + f, \\z &= g\xi + h\eta + i\end{aligned}$$

then the modulus of transformation is

$$\begin{vmatrix}a & b & c \\d & e & f \\g & h & i\end{vmatrix}^2$$

Modulus of a machine, the ratio of the load to the power in equilibrium. — **Modulus of a matrix**, in *math*, the determinant of the matrix, this having the same constituents arranged in the same way. — **Modulus of an elliptic integral, differential, or function**, in *math*, that positive number less than unity the square of which multiplies the square of the sine of the amplitude or variable angle in the delta or square root which enters into the expression of such a quantity. — **Modulus of an imaginary**, in *math*, that real positive number which multiplied by a root of unity gives the imaginary. — **Modulus of a system of logarithms**, in *math*. See *logarithm*. — **Modulus of elasticity**, in *physics*, in its general sense, the quantity of elasticity or the ratio of a stress to the strain that occasions it, but applied by older and less careful writers to Young's modulus (named after its inventor, Dr Thomas Young, a celebrated English physicist (1773-1829), which is the pressure or tension on the end of a bar per unit of section divided by the compression or elongation per unit of length so produced. See *elasticity*. — **Modulus of gravitation**, in *astron*, the square root of the component acceleration due to gravitation of any body toward the sun at a distance equal to the mean distance of the earth. See *absolute modulus* above. — **Modulus of propulsion**. See the quotation.

As 100 cubic inches of cylinder capacity are needed to move an engine with 20 tons adhesive weight one inch, if we divide 10 by 20 we will get the cylinder capacity needed for each ton. That is, $100 \div 20 = 5$ cubic in. cylinder capacity per ton (of 2,000 lbs.) of adhesive weight is needed to move any locomotive one inch. This quantity we have named the *modulus of propulsion*.

Forney, Locomotive, p. 415

Quadratic modulus, in *math*, the square of the determinant. — **Young's modulus**. See *modulus of elasticity*, above.

modus (mō'dus), *n* [*L. modus*, manner, mode; see *model*]. 1 Manner, mode, same as *model*.

We are not to hope that the *modus* of it should fall, or be comprehended, under human enquiry.

Bacon, Physical Fables viii, Expl.

The same evangelicall power did institute that calling for the *modus* of whose election it took such particular order.

Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), II 164

2 In *Rom* and *civil law*, and *early Eng law*, the manner or qualifying terms of a gift or disposition of property. The introduction of writing as the instrument of gift or transfer enabled donors to vary the customary legal consequences by expressing an intent as to the manner or mode in which the act should have effect, and that part of the instrument which thus qualified what otherwise would have been the ordinary legal effect was termed the *modus*, and the same term was used to designate the legal qualification thus imposed. Hence, more specifically: (a) The clause in a will or other gift (and the legal obligation created thereby) by which the donor charged an obligation upon the legatee or donee, not as a condition the breach of which would create a forfeiture, but as a personal obligation, which the legatee would assume by accepting the gift. (b) Also, in *early Eng law*, the clause in a conveyance enlarging or restricting the estate which otherwise would be granted by it, as for instance by giving to the donee and his heirs, or his heirs and assigns, or by giving to the donee and only a specified class of heirs. Hence the old common law maxim *modus est conventio vincens legem* and *modus legem dat donationem*, meaning specific qualification and express agreement override the law, or give the law to the transfer. (c) In *eccles law*, the exemption, or partial exemption, from the payment of tithes, termed *modus decimandi* and *modus non decimandi* respectively.

One terrible circumstance of this bill is turning the tithe of flax and hemp into what the lawyers call a *modus*, or a certain sum in lieu of a tenth part of the product. *Scott*

A tithe of turf and a tithe of furze had been lately introduced and certain *moduses*, or compositions, which had elsewhere been substituted for other tithes, were in this province [Munster] unknown.

Lecky, Eng in 18th Cent., xvi

Modus operandi, a plan or mode of working. — **Modus ponens**, in *logic*, inference from a hypothetical proposition and the truth of the antecedent to the truth of the consequent as, If I am bad, I deserve punishment, I am bad, hence I deserve punishment. — **Modus tollens**, in *logic*, the inference from a hypothetical proposition and the falsity of the consequent to the falsity of the antecedent as, If I were to jump out of the window, I should break my neck, now I won't break my neck, hence I shan't jump out of the window. — **Modus vivendi**, a manner or way of living, a temporary arrangement pending a settlement of matters in debate, as between two nations.

modwall (mod'wāl), *n* [Also *mudwall*, *mud-wall*, origin obscure] The bee-eater, *Merops apiaster* [Local, British].

mody (mō'di), *a* [*L. modus* + *-y*] Fashionable; modish.

Mr Longman, you make me too rich and too *mody*.

Richardson, Pamela, I 123 (Davies)

mody, *a* An obsolete form of *moody*.

moel, *a*, and *adv* See *mo*

moel, *n* and *r*. An obsolete form of *moel*

moebiet, *a* and *n*. Same as *moble*

moellon (mō'el-lon), *n* [*F*, < *OF moillon*, *moillon*, broken stone, rubble, cf *moillon*, *moillon*, middle, center, < *moellu*, marrow, pith, = *Sp mocollo* = *Pg medulla* = *It midollo*, < *L medulla*, marrow, pith, crumple, < *medius*, middle. Cf *OF moit*, *moit*, the soft part of stone, < *L media*, fem of *medius*, middle; see *medium*. Cf *moety*] Rubble-stone, sometimes used in architecture, set in mortar, for such uses as filling between the facing-walls of a structure or in the spandrels of a bridge.

moerologist (mō-ol'ō-jist), *n* [*moerology* + *-ist*] A professional mourner [Rare]

moerology (mō-ol'ō-jī), *n* [*G moira*, part, lot, fate, + *-ology*, < *logos*, speak; see *-ology*] The practice or art of professional mourning.

Moesogoth (mō'sō-goth), *n* [*L. Moesia*, *Moesia*, a people of Thrace, *L. Masia*, *Gr *Moesia*, *Misia* (*Misia* *ἡ ἐν τῇ Ἰστανίᾳ*), Mysia in Europe, in distinction from Mysia in Asia Minor), then country (see *def*). + *Goth*, *Gr Goth*, *Goths* see *Goth*]

One of those Goths who settled in Moesia, a Roman province north of the Balkans, south of the Danube, and east of Illyricum, and there, under the protection of the Roman emperors, devoted themselves to agricultural pursuits.

The Moesogoths were converted to Christianity in the 4th century by Bishop Iullas in the fourth century. See *Goth*.

Moesogothic (mō'sō-goth'ik), *a* and *n* [*L. Moesogothicus*, < *Moisogothi*, the Moesogoths; see *Moesogoth*] 1 *a* Of or pertaining to the Moesogoths or their language.

2 *n* The language of the Moesogoths. See *Gothic*, *n*

mofet, *r* An obsolete form of *mote*

mofette (mō-fet'), *n* [= *Sp mofeta*, < *It* (dual) *mofetta*, < *L mofitus*, a noxious exhalation; see *mofitus*] An insupportable gas escaping from the earth, a gas-spring. It is sometimes (although rarely) applied by writers in English to carbonic acid gas escaping from the rocks in regions of nearly extinct volcanism, and by extension, to the openings from which this gas escapes. The mofettes are analogous to the sulfoni or "blow holes," but taken a still further advance of the region toward complete extinction of the volcanic forces.

moffle (mof'fl), *r*, *v*, pret and pp *moffled*, ppr *moffling* [Freq of *muff* (3) Cf *muffle*] To do anything clumsily or ineffectually, both *Hal-lucell* [Prov Eng]

mofussil (mō-fus'il), *n* [Hind *mufassal*, the country as distinguished from the town, lit separate, < *Ar fasala*, separate, *fasala*, cut, cut out, deal] In India, the country stations and districts as distinguished from the residences, or, in a district, the rural localities as distinguished from a station or official residency, the country as distinguished from towns.

A whiff of freshness and fragrance from the *mofussil* will be as the mangoes and the doliars.

J W Palmer, The New and the Old p. 308

mog, *v* See *mug*

mog, *v* See *mug*

mogging (mog'ing), *r*, *v*, pret and pp *mogged*, ppr *mogging* [Origin obscure] To move away.

Hallwell [Prov Eng]

Mogadore gum. Same as *Barbary gum* (which see, under *gum*).

Mogdad coffee. See *coffee*

moggan (mog'an), *n* [*Gael* and *Ir mogan*] A footless stocking [Scotch]

mogilalia (mog-i-lā'li-a), *n* [*NL*, < *Gr μογίλα-λία*, hardly speaking, < *μογος*, hardly, + *λαλεις*, talk, prattle] In *pathol*, stammering speech.

Mograbian (mō-grā'bi-an), *a* and *n* [*L. Ar* and *Turk Moqrab*, *Mograb* (see *Mograb*), + *-ian*] Same as *Mograb*.

Mograb (mō-grā-bin), *a* and *n* [Also *Maghrabin*, *Mughrabin*, *Mohgrabin* (3), *Maugrabin*, < *Ar. Turk Moqrabi*, < *Moqrab*, *Mograb* (see *def*). Cf *Mograbian*] 1. A. Relating to *Mograb*, a region in northern Africa, regarded as nearly equivalent to the coast-region of Morocco and Algeria.

2. *n* An inhabitant of *Mograb*.

My proper name is only known to my brethren. The men beyond our tents call me Hayraddin *Maugrabin* — that is, Hayraddin the African Moor.

Scott, Quentin Durward, xvi

Mogul (mō-gul'), *n* and *a* [= *F Sp Pg Mogol* = *Ar Moghul* = *Pers Moqhol*, *Mughal* = *Turk Mughul*, < *Hind Mughal*, < *Mongolian Mongol*, *Mongol* see *Mongol*] 1. *n* 1 A Mongol or Mongolian, specifically, in *hist*, one of the followers of Baber, conqueror of Hindustan in the sixteenth century. — 2. *a* A name for the best qual-

ity of playing-cards. — **Mogul engine**. See *engine*. — **The Great Mogul**. (a) The common designation among Europeans of the sovereign of the so-called Mogul empire, or empire of Delhi at one time including most of Hindustan, established by Baber about 1526 and brought under British control in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; the last nominal emperor being deposed in 1857. Also called simply the *Mogul*. (b) Any great personage.

King post pulpit. The *Mogul* was the good Mahomed in what a descendant of the House of Jesse would be to a nation of Jews. W H Russell, Diary in India, II 62.

Hence — (b) Any great personage.

II. *a* Of or relating to the Moguls, or the Mongol empire in India, as, the *Mogul language*, the *Mogul dynasty*. — **Mogul architecture**, the style of Mohammedan architecture evolved and carried out by the Mogul emperors in India from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. The period was one of lavish expenditure in building, and numerous royal tombs, and palaces testify to its artistic originality, to its excellent use of both arched and column construction,

and of the dome, characteristically of bulbous form, and to the delicacy and good taste of its decorations in carving and in inlaying with precious stones. The arches are usually pointed, and as a rule resemble in outline the so-called Tudor arch. Minarets and especially small pavilions covered with domical roofs, either surrounding a large dome or placed in great numbers at the angles or along the parapets of the copings of palaces, are other characteristic features.

Moguntine (mō-gun'tin), *a* [*L. Moquantia*, also *Mogontiacum*, *Maqontiacum*, *Maqontiacus*, the ancient name of the city now called in *G. Mainz*, sometimes *Montz*, in *F. Mayence*] Of or pertaining to Mainz, a city at the junction of the Rhine and the Main.

moha (mō'hā), *n* The grass *Setaria Italica*, or Italian millet.

mohair (mō'hāi), *n* and *a* [Formerly also *moakari*, < *OF moahair*, *moahair*, *mohere*, *F. moire* (> *E. moir*, *G. mohr*, *moir* = *It. mona* = *Sp. moir*, *moir*, *moir* = *Pg. moir* = *It. moir*), *mohair*, < *It. moehardo*, *hain* (cloth), prob. < *Ar. mukhayyar*, a fabric of goat's hair, a kind of camel] 1. *n* 1 The hair of the Angora goat, a native of Asia Minor. — 2. *a* A kind of fine camel made of such hair, sometimes watered (see *moir*), also, an imitation of the real mohair made of wool and cotton, much used for women's dress.

Cloth of Wool, Kurds, *Moakari*, *Chamlets* and all sorts of Silks. *Haklunt's Voyages*, II 273.

She, when she sees her friend in deep despair, observes how much a chintz exceeds mohair!

Pope Moral Essays, II 170

Mohair glacé, a French dress-goods made of cotton and goat's hair.

II. *a* Made of mohair, as, a *mohair cloak*.

Mohair braid, worsted braid used for binding garments.

Mohair luster, a black dress goods of cotton and mohair. It has some resemblance to alpaca.

mohair-shell (mō'hār-shel), *n* In *conch*, a certain species of *Voluta*, of a closely and finely reticulated texture, having a resemblance to mohair.

Mohamedant, *a* and *n* An obsolete form of *Mohammedan*.

Mohammedan (mō-ham't-dan), *a* and *n* [Also *Mohammadan*, *Mohammadan* (also *Mahomedan*, *Mahometan*, *q v*) (= *D. Mohammedan* = *G. Mohammedan* = *Sw. Mohammedan*, *Muhamidan* = *Dan. Muhammedan*) = *Hind Muhammadī*], < *Mohammed*, < *Ar. Muhammad*, a man's name, lit 'praised', < *hamada*, praise. From the *Ar. Muhammad* are also ult. *E. Mahound*, *Mahoun*, *maumet*, *mammot*, etc.] 1. *a* Pertaining to Mohammed, or Mahomet (about A. D. 570 to 632), the founder of the Muslim religion, and after his flight from Mecca (622) the creator of the realm which grew into the Saracenic empire, pertaining to the religious and social system founded by Mohammed. **Mohammedan calendar**, *era*, etc. See the nouns.

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Hence — (b) Any great personage.

II. *a* Of or relating to the Moguls, or the Mongol empire in India, as, the *Mogul language*, the *Mogul dynasty*. — **Mogul architecture**, the style of Mohammedan architecture evolved and carried out by the Mogul emperors in India from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. The period was one of lavish expenditure in building, and numerous royal tombs, and palaces testify to its artistic originality, to its excellent use of both arched and column construction,

and of the dome, characteristically of bulbous form, and to the delicacy and good taste of its decorations in carving and in inlaying with precious stones. The arches are usually pointed, and as a rule resemble in outline the so-called Tudor arch. Minarets and especially small pavilions covered with domical roofs, either surrounding a large dome or placed in great numbers at the angles or along the parapets of the copings of palaces, are other characteristic features.

Moguntine (mō-gun'tin), *a* [*L. Moquantia*, also *Mogontiacum*, *Maqontiacum*, *Maqontiacus*, the ancient name of the city now called in *G. Mainz*, sometimes *Montz*, in *F. Mayence*] Of or pertaining to Mainz, a city at the junction of the Rhine and the Main.

moha (mō'hā), *n* The grass *Setaria Italica*, or Italian millet.

mohair (mō'hāi), *n* and *a* [Formerly also *moakari*, < *OF moahair*, *moahair*, *mohere*, *F. moire* (> *E. moir*, *G. mohr*, *moir* = *It. mona* = *Sp. moir*, *moir*, *moir* = *Pg. moir* = *It. moir*), *mohair*, < *It. moehardo*, *hain* (cloth), prob. < *Ar. mukhayyar*, a fabric of goat's hair, a kind of camel] 1. *n* 1 The hair of the Angora goat, a native of Asia Minor. — 2. *a* A kind of fine camel made of such hair, sometimes watered (see *moir*), also, an imitation of the real mohair made of wool and cotton, much used for women's dress.

Cloth of Wool, Kurds, *Moakari*, *Chamlets* and all sorts of Silks. *Haklunt's Voyages*, II 273.

She, when she sees her friend in deep despair, observes how much a chintz exceeds mohair!

Pope Moral Essays, II 170

Mohair glacé, a French dress-goods made of cotton and goat's hair.

II. *a* Made of mohair, as, a *mohair cloak*.

Mohair braid, worsted braid used for binding garments.

Mohair luster, a black dress goods of cotton and mohair. It has some resemblance to alpaca.

mohair-shell (mō'hār-shel), *n* In *conch*, a certain species of *Voluta*, of a closely and finely reticulated texture, having a resemblance to mohair.

Mohamedant, *a* and *n* An obsolete form of *Mohammedan*.

Mohammedan (mō-ham't-dan), *a* and *n* [Also *Mohammadan*, *Mohammadan* (also *Mahomedan*, *Mahometan*, *q v*) (= *D. Mohammedan* = *G. Mohammedan* = *Sw. Mohammedan*, *Muhamidan* = *Dan. Muhammedan*) = *Hind Muhammadī*], < *Mohammed*, < *Ar. Muhammad*, a man's name, lit 'praised', < *hamada*, praise. From the *Ar. Muhammad* are also ult. *E. Mahound*, *Mahoun*, *maumet*, *mammot*, etc.] 1. *a* Pertaining to Mohammed, or Mahomet (about A. D. 570 to 632), the founder of the Muslim religion, and after his flight from Mecca (622) the creator of the realm which grew into the Saracenic empire, pertaining to the religious and social system founded by Mohammed. **Mohammedan calendar**, *era*, etc. See the nouns.

ity of playing-cards. — **Mogul engine**. See *engine*. — **The Great Mogul**. (a) The common designation among Europeans of the sovereign of the so-called Mogul empire, or empire of Delhi at one time including most of Hindustan, established by Baber about 1526 and brought under British control in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; the last nominal emperor being deposed in 1857. Also called simply the *Mogul*. (b) Any

II. *n* A follower of Mohammed, the founder of the Moslem religion, one who professes Mohammedanism, a Moslem or Mussulman

Mohammedanism (mō-ham'e-dan-izm), *n*. [*< Mohammedan + -ism*] 1 The Mohammedan religion and polity, the religious and ethical system taught in the Koran, Islamism — 2. Belief in or adherence to the teachings of Mohammed

Mohammedanize (mō-ham'e-dan-iz), *v t*, pret and pp *Mohammedanized*, ppr *Mohammedanizing* [*< Mohammedan + -ize*] To make conformable to the principles or rites of Mohammed, make Mohammedan, convert to Islam Also spelled *Mohammedanise*

Mohammedism (mō-ham'e-dizm), *n* [*< Mohammed + -ism*] Same as *Mohammedanism*

Mohammedize (mō-ham'e-diz), *v t*, pret and pp *Mohammedized*, ppr *Mohammedizing* Same as *Mohammedanize*

moharra, mojarra (mō-har'ā), *n* [*Pg*] 1 An embiotocoid fish, *Hypsurus caryi*, having a very short anal fin so called from its resemblance to the *Gerrida*, which are known by the same name [Local, Monterey, California] — 2 Any fish of the family *Gerrida*

Moharram (mō-har'am), *n* Same as *Muharram*

Mohawk (mō'hāk), *n* [Formerly also *Mohock*, *Mohuck*, Amer Ind] 1 One of a tribe of American Indians of the Huron-Iroquois family, situated along the Mohawk river It was the easternmost of the Five Nations See *Iroquois* — 2 A ruffian, specifically [*cap* or *l c*], one of those who infested the streets of London about the beginning of the eighteenth century so called from the Indian tribe of that name

[Give him] a youngster [Port and potent Back From a Milkop he starts up *Mohack*

Prior Alina, III

Did I tell you of a race of rakes called the *Mohocks* that play the devil about this town every night, slit people's noses and beat them, etc?

Sirg's Journal to Stella, March 8, 1711

The *Mohock* club, a name borrowed it seems from a sort of cannibals in India, who subsist by plundering and devouring all the nations about them

Stock, Spectator, No 824

Who has not trembled at the *Mohock's* name?

Gay, Trivia, III 328

Mohegan (mō-hē'gan), *a* and *n* Same as *Mohican*

Mohican (mō-hē'kan), *a* and *n* [Also *Mohican* from the native name] 1 *a* Of or relating to the Mohicans or Mohegans

II. *n* One of a tribe of American Indians of the Algonkin stock

Moho (mō'hō), *n* [*NL*, *< Hawaiian moho*, the bird here defined] 1 A genus of meliphagine birds peculiar to the Sandwich Islands, named by Lesson in 1831 The bill is arcuate longer than the head, with naked operculum nostrils the tarsal are hooded and the plumage is blackish with yellow pectoral tufts and some white tail feathers There are 2 species, *M. nobilis* and *M. aenealis*, formerly called *pelio tufted bee eater* Also *Mohoa* (Reichenbach, 1850) and *Aruloceros* (Cabanis, 1847)

Yellow tufted Moho (*Moho nobilis*)

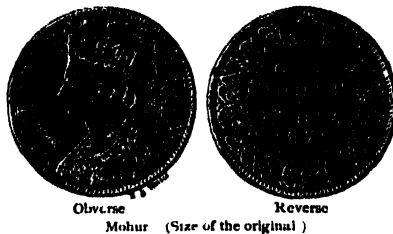
Mohocki, *n* An obsolete form of *Mohawk*

mohoe (mō-hō'), *n* [Also *moho*, *mohaut*] Same as *mohoi*, 1

mohr (mōi), *n* [*Al* cf *mohr*, a colt] An African antelope or gazel, *Gazella mohr* The horns are annulated with ten or twelve complete rings It is much sought after by the Arabs on account of producing the bezoar stones so highly valued in Eastern medicine, commonly called in Morocco *mohr's eggs* A related species, *Gazella aemmermanni* is known as *Somme ruy's mohr* Also *mohor* and *mohorr*

mohsite (mō'sit), *n* [Named after Friedrich Mohs, a German mineralogist (1773-1839)] Native titanite iron, or ilmenite

mohur (mō'hēr), *n*. [Also *mohar*, *< Hind. muhar, muhr, mohr*, *< Pers muhar, muhr, mohr*, a seal, a gold coin] A modern gold coin of India under the British dominion, equivalent



Obverse Reverse
Mohur (Size of the original)

to 15 rupees, or about \$7, also, a gold coin of the native princes of India from the sixteenth century onward

mohwa-tree, *n* See *mahwa-tree*

molder (mōi'doi), *v* [Also *mother*, cf *muddle*] 1 *trans* 1 To confuse, perplex, distract, bewilder

I've been strangely *molder'd* ere sin 'bout this same news oth' French king I conno believe tis true

Wit of a Woman (1706). (Nares)

You'll happen be a bit *moldered* with it [a child] while it's so little

George Eliot, Silas Marner, xiv

2. To spend in labor

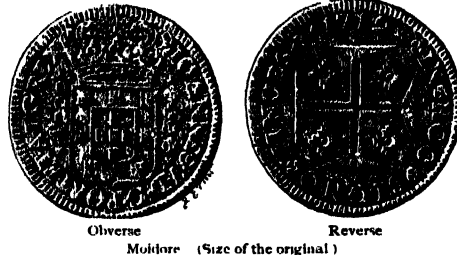
She lived only to scrape and hoard *moldering* away her loveless life in the futile energies and morbid aims of a miser's wretched pleasure

Cornhill May

[Obsolete or prov Eng in both uses]

II. *intrans* To labor hard, toil [Prov Eng]

moldore (mōi'doi), *n* [Also *moldore*, *< Pg moeda d'ouro*, lit money of coin of gold *moeda*, *< L moneta*, money, *de*, *< L de*, of, *omo*, *< L aurum*, gold see *money*, *de*, and *aurum*, or 3]



Obverse Reverse
Moldore (Size of the original)

A gold coin (also called *lisbonine*) formerly current in Portugal It was equivalent in value to about \$6 50

He says his expenses in the relief of our prisoners have been upwards of fifty *moldores*

Jefferson, Correspondence, I 231

molety (mōi'e-ti), *n*, pl *moieties* (-tiz) [Formerly also *montu*, *< F moistie* = Sp *mitad* = Pg *metade* = It *metà*, a half, *< L medietas* (t-), a half, the middle, a middle course, *< medius*, middle see *medietas* and *medium*.] 1 A half part or share, one of two equal parts as, a *moiety* of an estate, of goods, or of profits

The charge there would be so great by cruaries and expenses that the *moiety* of the profits would be wholly consumed

Hakluyt's Voyages, I 267

2 A portion, a share

Moethinks my *moiety*, north from Burton here,

In quantity equals not one of yours

Shak, I Hen IV, III 1 96

Anti-moiety law, a United States statute of 1874, which repealed all United States moiety acts — **Moiety act**, a statute giving one half of fines, penalties, and forfeitures to informers or private prosecutors — **Moiety system**, a system at one time adopted by the United States government for finding out the names and indebtedness of delinquent taxpayers, by which the informer or person making the discovery and aiding in the collection received as compensation a certain proportion of the amount collected

moil (mōi), *v* [Early mod E also *moile*, *moyle*, *< ME moilen*, *moillen*, *moilen*, *moisten*, *< OF moiller*, *moiler*, *moillier*, *mullier*, *F moiller* = Pr *molhar* = Sp *moilear*, *moyar* = Pg *molhar* = It *mollare*, wet, moisten, *< L* as if **mollari*, for *mollire*, soften, *< mollis*, soft see *moll* 2 Connection with *L moliri*, toil (see *molimen*), or with *W macl*, toil, or with obs *E moil* 2, a mule, need not be assumed] 1 *trans* 1† To wet, moisten — 2 To soil, dirty, daub

When the day was therefore come, and that he saw that it rained still worse then it did before, hee pitied the centinels so too *moiled* and wette

Hakluyt's Voyages, III 354 (Richardson.)

All they which were left were *moiled* with dirt and mire by reason of the deepness of the rotten way

Kneller, Hist. Turks.

At first happy news came, in gay letters *moiled* With my kisses

Mrs Browning, Mother and Poet, st. 7

3 To fatigue by labor; weary. **II.** *intrans*. 1 To soil one's self; wallow in dirt

A simple soule much like my selfe dyd once a serpent find Which (almost dead with cold) lay *moiling* in the myre.

Gauecigne, Constance of a Louer

2 To drudge, labor, toil

I never heard a more pertinent Anagram than was made of his Name, William Noy, I *moil* [moil] in Law

Hovell, Letters, I vi 17

They saw him daily *moiling* and delving in the common path, like a beetle.

Longfellow, Kavanagh, I

moil (mōi), *n* [*< moil*, *r*] 1 Defilement

The *moil* of death upon them

Browning

2 Labor, drudgery

Made to tread the mills of toil.

Up and down in ceaseless *moil*

Whittier, Barefoot Boy

moil (mōi), *n* [Early mod. E also *moyle*, *< ME *moile*, *< OF *moile*, *mule*, a mule see *mule*] A mule

And at the sayd Noualassa we toke *moyles* to stey us vp the mountayne

Sir R Gwyfyrde, Pylgrymage, p 80

Endure this, and be turn'd into his *moil*

To bear his sumptures

Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, III 1

moil (mōi), *n* [*< OF *moile*, *mule*, *F mule* = Sp *mula* (also dim. *mulilla*) = It *mula*, a shipper, *< L mulleus* (se *calceus*), a red leather shoe, *< mulus* (*> OF. moil*), a red mullet see *mullet*] 1 A kind of high shoe

Thou wear st (to weare thy wit and thrift together)

Moiles of velvet to save thy shoes of leather

J Heywood, Works and Epigr (Nares)

moil (mōi), *n* [Origin obscure] In glass-making, the metallic oxid adhering to the glass which is broken from the end of the blowpipe

moil (mōi), *n* [Origin obscure] A tool occasionally used by miners in certain districts instead of a pick when accurate cutting is to be done

The *moil* (also called a *set*) is usually made of drill steel, about two and a half feet long, and pointed at the end like a gad The gad, however, is short, and intended to be struck with the hammer, the *moil* is held and worked in the hand, like a short crowbar

moilet, *n* [*< F moelle*, marrow, = Sp *moello* = Pg *medulla* = It *midolla*, *< L medulla*, marrow see *medulla*] A dish of marrow and grated bread

moiler (mōi'ler), *n* A toiler, a drudge

moilleret, *n* See *moiller*

moily (mōi'li), *n* Same as *muley* [Prov Eng]

moineau (mōi'nō), *n* [*< F moineau*, a bastion (see *def*), a ravelin, a piece of ordnance (Cotgrave), appar a fig use of *moineau*, a sparrow, *< OF moinel*, *moineil*, contr of *moissonel*, dim of *moisson*, a sparrow, *< L* as if **musco(n)*, *< musca*, a fly see *Musca*] In fort, a small flat bastion raised in front of an intended fortification, to defend it from attacks by means of small-arms

moire (mwor), *n* [*< F moire*, watered silk see *mohair*] 1 A clouded or watered appearance on metals or textile fabrics — 2. A kind of watered silk, also, watered mohair See *watered*

My wife and I went to Pater Noster Rowe, and there we bought some genuine watered *Moire*, for a morning waste coat.

Pepys, Diary, Nov 21, 1660

Moire antique, silk watered in the antique style so as to resemble the materials worn in olden times.

moiré (mwō-rā'), *n* [*F.*] Same as *moire*, 1 — **Moiré antique** See *moire antique*, under *moire* — **Moiré métallique**, tin plate, or iron plate which has been first coated with tin, so treated by acids as to give it a clouded, variegated, or variously crystallized surface The effect is enhanced by heating the plate irregularly with a blowpipe immediately before applying the acids, or by first heating the plate, and then sprinkling it with water to cool it irregularly, and immediately applying the acids The surface to be treated is first cleaned by washing with alkaline water, then dried, then dipped in dilute nitric or hydrochloric acid then washed in pure water, and afterward in lime-water, to neutralize any remaining traces of acid, and dried Lastly, the surface is usually covered with a tinted transparent lacquer Plates of clean iron dipped in melted zinc, in the so-called galvanizing process, often acquire a beautiful crystalline surface, resembling in general effect the *moiré métallique*.

moiré (mwō-rā'), *v t*, pret. and pp *moiré* ppr *moiré* [*< moiré*, *n*] To give a variety of shades to, by the *moiré métallique* process of tin-coating

The solution [salt, or sal ammoniac] may be applied to the surfaces to be *moiré* with the aid of a sponge

W H Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p 521

moirent, *n* See *moreen*

moirologist (mōi-rol'ō-jist), *n*. Same as *maerologist* [Rare.]

The metrologist will sing of the loneliness of the living,
of the horrors of death, of the black earth, and the cold
dreariness of frozen Hades. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXIII, 218.

moise (moiz), *n.* [*Cf.* OF. *moise*, *meisse*, *mase*,
a barrel. see *mease*.] 1 A kind of pancake.
Hallwell—2. *Chder Hallwell* [Prov Eng
in both senses.]

moison, *n.* [*ME*, also *moysoun*, < OF. *moisson*,
F. *moisson*, harvest, reaping-time, < L. *mes-*
sis (n-), a reaping, < *metere*, pp. *messus*, reap (>
messis, harvest)] Harvest, growth
Some ther ben of other moysoun,
That drowe nygh to her sesoun
Tom. of the Rose, l 1077

moist (moist), *a.* and *n.* [*Cf.* *ME*. *moist*, *moyst*,
< OF. *moiste*, F. *moite*, damp, moist, < L. *mus-*
tus, new, fresh, < *mustum*, new wine, *mustus*,
new, fresh see *must*.] 1. *a* 1 New, fresh
[Obsolete or prov Eng.]

Hire hosen weren of fyn scarlet reed,
Ful streyte y teyd, and shooes ful moyste and newe
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* l. 1, 457

2 Damp, slightly wet, suffused with wetness in
a moderate degree as, moist air, a moist hand
In places drie and hoot we must assigne
Hem moildes moist, and ther as it is colde
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. 8), p. 81

The hills to their [the clouds'] supply
Vapour, and exhalation, dusk and moist,
Rent up amain
Milton, *P. L.*, xi, 741

Moist chamber, a chamber which enables objects un-
der microscopic examination to remain moist, and be
studied without intervention of thin glass. *Micrographia*
Int.—**Moist color**. See *color*.—**Moist gangrene**. See
gangrene. 1—**Moist gum**. Name as *destrine*—*Syn.* 2.
Damp, *Dank*, *Moist*, *Humid*. Damp is generally applied
where the slight wetness has come from without, and
also where it is undesirable or unpleasant as, a damp
cellar, damp sheets a damp evening. *Dank* strongly sug-
gests a disagreeable, chilling, or unwholesome moist-
ness. *Moist* may be a general word, but it is rarely used
where the wetness is merely external or where it is un-
pleasant as, a moist sponge, a moist hand moist leather.
"If we said the ground was moist, we should probably
mean in a favorable condition for vegetation, if we said it
was damp, we should probably mean that we ought to be
careful about walking upon it." (*C. J. Smith*, *Synonyms*
Discriminated, p. 288.) *Humid* is a literary or scientific
term for moist, but would be applicable only to that which
is so penetrated with moisture that the moisture seems a
part of it as, humid ground, but not a humid sponge or
hand

Combing out her long black hair
Damp from the river *Tennyson*, *Princess*, iv
My lips were wet, my throat was cold,
My garments all were dank
Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner*

Give me your hand, this hand is moist, my lady
Shak, *Othello*, iii, 4, 36
Growths of jasmine turn'd
Their humid arms festooning tree to tree.
Tennyson, *Fair Women*

II. n. Wetness, wet, moisture
So, too much Moist which (vneconcoct within)
The Liver spreads betwixt the flesh and skin,
Puffs up the Patient, stops the pipes and pores
Of Excrements
Sylvestre, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 2.

moist (moist), *v. t.* [*Cf.* *ME*. *moisten*, *moysten*, <
moist, *a*.] To make moist; moisten [Obso-
lete or archaic]

Philosophers som tyme wenten upon theise Hilles, and
helden to here Nose a Spounge moisted with Watre, for
to have Eyr
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 17
Write till your ink be dry and with your tears
Moist it again, and frame some feeling line.
Shak, l. 1, G of V, iii, 2, 70.

moisten (mois'n), *v. t.* [*Cf.* *moist* + *-en*.] 1. *in-*
trans To become moist

Nor let her true hand falter, nor blue eye
Moisten, till she had lighted on his wound
Tennyson, *Geraint*.

II. trans 1 To make moist or damp, wet
superficially or in a moderate degree

So that it [the river] as well matures as moistens with
the fat and pregnant slime which it leaveth behind it.
Sandys, *Travels*, p. 76

The wood is moistened before it is placed upon the
burning coals. *E. W. Lane*, *Modern Egyptians*, I, 258.

2† To soften, make tender.

It moistened not his executioner's heart with any pity
Fuller

moistener (mois'nér), *n.* One who or that which
moistens

moist-eyed (moist'id), *a.* Having the eyes
watery or wet, especially with tears

moistful (moist'ful), *a.* [*Cf.* *moist* + *-ful*] 1
Abounding in moisture, moist

Her moistful temples bound with wreaths of quivering
reeds
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xviii, 28.

moistify (mois'ti-fi), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *mois-*
tified, ppr. *moistifying* [*Cf.* *moist* + *-ify*] To
make moist; wet [Humorous]

Scotland, my auld, respected Mither'
Tho' whyles ye moistify your leather
Burns, *Prayer to the Scotch Representatives*, Postscript

moistless (moist'les), *a.* [*Cf.* *moist*, *n.*, + *-less*.]
Without moisture; dry *Warner*, *Albion's Eng-*
land, viii, 29

moistness (moist'nes), *n.* [*Cf.* *ME*. *moystnesse*,
< *moist* + *-ness*] The state of being moist,
dampness, a small degree of wetness

moistry, *n.* [*Cf.* *moist* + *-ry*] Moisture
Generally fruitful though little moisty be need the reon
Fuller, *Worthies*, Somerset, II, 278

moisture (mois'tür), *n.* [*Cf.* *ME*. *moysture*, *mois-*
ture, < OF. *moistur*, *moistour*, F. *moiteur*, moist-
ness, < *moiste*, moist see *moist*.] 1 Diffused
and sensible wetness, fluid diffused or exud-
ing, damp

O, that infected moisture of his eye!
Shak, *Lover's Complaint*, l. 23

Lignum Aloes are like Olive trees, but somewhat greater
the innermost part of the wood is best, with blacke and
brownie veins, and yeelding an Oyle moisture, it is sold
in weight against Silver and Gold
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 507

2. Liquid [Rare]
If some pcurious source by chance appeared
Scanty of waters when you scoop'd it dry,
And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,
Did he not dash th' untasted moisture from him?
Addison, *Cato*, III, 5

Atmospheric moisture, the aqueous vapor of the atmo-
sphere and the aqueous particles suspended in the form
of fog and cloud or precipitated as rain, hail, snow, etc.
The proportion of aqueous vapor in the air is variable. It
may amount to one twentieth part or more of the whole
atmosphere. See *hygrometer*, *hygrometry*

moisture (mois'tür), *v. t.* [*Cf.* *moisture*, *n.*] To
moisten, wet

Who deuideth the abundance of the waters into fluors,
or who maketh a waye for y^e stormy weather that it wa-
tereth and moistureth the drye and barren ground?
Table of 1561, Job xxxviii, 28

moistureless (mois'tür-less), *a.* [*Cf.* *moisture* +
-less] Without moisture
moisty (mois'ti), *a.* [*Cf.* *ME*. *moisty*, < *moist* +
-y] 1 New, fresh

For were it win, or old or moistly also
That he hath dranke, he spekech in his nose
Chaucer, *Prolog.* to *Manciple's Tale*, l. 60

2 Wet, moist
The miste which the moyste hilles did cast forth took
not away clerly the use of the prospect
I. Beside tr. of *Quintus Curtius*, fol. 87

moither, *v.* See *moilder*

mojarra, *n.* See *moharra*

mokador, *n.* See *moccador*, *muckender*

moke, *v.* An obsolete form of *muck*
moke (mök), *n.* [Possibly connected with
mesh, in one of its variant forms *mask*, AS
max (**maxe*) see *mesh*.] The mesh of a net
hence applied to any wickerwork *Hallwell*
[Prov Eng.]

moke (mök), *n.* [*Cf.* *Irish* *mök*, dozing, *möka*,
doze] 1 A donkey

A girl in our society accepts the best part which offers
itself, just as Miss Chumney, when entreated by two
young gentlemen of the order of contermongers, inclines
to the one who bids from market on a moker, rather than
to the gentleman who sells his greens from a hand bas-
ket.
Thackeray, *Newcomers*, xxx

Hence—2 A stupid fellow, a dolt—3 *That*,
a variety performer who plays on several instru-
ments—4 A negro [Slang in all senses]
moke, *a.* A Middle English form of *muck*
Bayley, 1731

mokelt, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of
muckle

mokerer, *n.* Same as *muckier*

mokihana (mō-ki-han'a), *n.* [Hawaiian] A
tree of the Sandwich Islands, *Melocope* (*Polea*)
anisata, all parts of which, especially the cap-
sules, emit when bruised a strong, spicy, anisato
odor. The wood is used in making ornaments

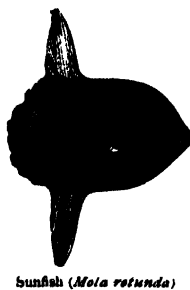
mokret, *v.* An obsolete form of *muck*

moky, *a.* An obsolete variant of *mucky*, *muggy*

mola, *n.* A Middle English form of *mull*

mola (mō'la), *n.*, pl. *mola* (-lā) [NL, < L.
mola, a millstone see *molar*.] 1 In *entom*,
the grinding surface of a molar or broad basal
tooth of the mandible—

2 [cap.] In *ichth*, the
typical genus of plecto-
gath fishes of the fam-
ily called either *Molida*
or *Orthogoriscidae*, having
as type the sunfish or
head-fish, named *Ortho-*
gorus mola by Bloch and
Schneider, or *M. rotunda*
of Cuvier and recent au-
thors. It is a large clumsy
fish of extraordinary shape,
which varies much with age,
inhabiting most tropical and



Sunfish (*Mola rotunda*)

temperate seas and attaining a weight of 700 or 800 pounds,
the skin is thick and granular, and the vertical fins are
confluent behind. Also called *Cephalus*

molan, **molanet**, *n.* [*ME*, also *molane*, *mulan*,
moleque, appar. of OF. origin] A bit for a
horse

His molaynes & alle the metall amaynayed was theenne.
Sir Gauvain and the Green Knight (E. E. T. 8), l. 100.

molar (mo'lar), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *molaire* =
Sp. Pg. *molar* = It. *molar*, < L. *molaris*, be-
longing to a mill, as a noun (see *lepis*) a mill-
stone, also (sc. *dens*, tooth) a grinding-tooth, <
mola, a millstone, in pl. *mola*, a mill, < *mole*,
grind see *mull*.] 1 *a* 1 Grinding, triturating, or crushing, as distin-
guished from cutting, piercing, or tearing, as a
tooth—2 Of or pertaining to a molar or mo-
lar as, molar glands—3 In *entom*, of or per-
taining to a mola as, a molar space or area—
Molar glands. See *saliv*

II. n. 1 In *anat*, a grinding tooth or grind-
er, a back tooth, especially, a molar tooth which
is not preceded by a milk-molar or milk-tooth
distinguished from *pre-molar*, *canine*, and *an-*
terior. In man there are three true molars on each side
of each jaw. The two next to these are called *pre-molars*
or *false molars*. The posterior molar is the *wisdom tooth*
See *dental formula* (under *dental*) and *tooth*, and *cut* under
mandibul

2 In *ichth*, a tooth which has a rounded or
convex surface, as in spiny-fish, or a flat
surface, as in the *Myllobutida*—3 In *entom*,
one of the thick internal processes with a grind-
ing surface found on the mandibles of many in-
sects, near the base. **False molar**, a molar which
has been preceded by a milk molar, a pre-molar

molar (mō'lar), *a.* [*Cf.* L. *mola*, a great mass
(see *mole*), + *-ar*.] Pertaining to a mass or
to a body as a whole, acting on or by means
of large masses of matter, acting in the aggre-
gate and not in detail, massive ordinarily
used in contrast to *molecular*—**Molar force**. See
force

molar (mō'lar), *a.* [*Cf.* *mole* + *-ar*.] *Cf.* *mo-*
lar, of same ult. formation] Relating to or
having the characters of a uterine mole as,
molar pregnancy. See *mole*

molariform (mō-lar'i-form), *a.* [*Cf.* L. *molaris*,
a molar, + *forma*, form.] Having the shape
of a molar tooth, resembling a molar tooth

Molariform teeth in a continuous series
Fringe, *Bird*, XV, 430

molarimeter (mō-lar-im'e-tēr), *n.* [*Cf.* L. *molaris*,
a millstone, + Gr. *metron*, a measure] A ther-
mometer for determining the temperature of
meal as it issues from the mill-spout. Its pecu-
liarity is a sort of jacket or chute which conducts
the outflowing meal to and around the bulb

molar (mo'lar), *a.* [*Cf.* L. *molaris* see *mo-*
lar.] Fitted for grinding or bruising food
specifically applied to projections on the inner
side of the mandibles of certain insects

Molasse (mō-lās'), *n.* [F., < *mollasse*, flabby, <
mol, soft, < L. *mollis*, soft.] In *geol*, a name
given in Switzerland to an important geological
formation belonging in part to the Mio-
cene and in part to a position intermediate be-
tween the Eocene and the Miocene. The formation
is in places over 6,000 feet thick, and chiefly of lacustrine
origin. The fossil vegetation of the Molasse is of great
interest, being subtropical in character, containing palms
of an American type, and also the coniferous genus *Se-
quoia*, now limited to California. It is the upper mem-
ber of the Molasse which contains these plant remains,
and this part of the series is made up of red sandstones,
marls, and conglomerate (mag. flint). The lower division
of the Molasse is a sandstone containing marine and
brackish water shells

molasses (mo-las'ez), *n.* [Formerly also, and
prop. *molasses*, = F. *molasse* = It. *malazzo* (also,
after F., *molassa*), < Sp. *malaza* = Pg. *malaga*,
molasses, < L. *mellaceus*, honey-like, < *mell* (mell-),
honey see *mell*.] The uncrystallized syrup
produced in the manufacture of sugar. It prop-
erly differs from treacle in that it comes from sugar in the
process of making, while treacle is obtained in the process
of refining, but the two words are often used synonymously.
— **Maple molasses**. See *maple*

molanet, *n.* See *molan*

mold, **mould** (mōld), *n.* [*Cf.* *ME*. *mold*, *molde*,
moolde, < AS. *molde*, dust, soil, ground, earth,
the earth, = OIrish *moldu* = OIrish *molta*, *molt*,
MHG. *molt*, *multe*, G. dual *molt*, dust, earth, =
Icel. *mold* = Sw. *mull* = Dan. *muld*, mold, =
Goth. *mullar*, dust, with formative -d (orig. -d²),
from the verb represented by Goth. *malan* =
AS. *malan*, etc., grind see *mull*.] *Cf.* *mull*,
dust, *malin*, soft stone, sand, etc., from the
same source. The proper spelling is *mold*, like
gold (which is exactly parallel phonetically),
but *mould* has long been in use, and is still com-
monly preferred in Great Britain] 1. Fine

soft earth, or earth easily pulverized, such as constitutes soil, crumbling or friable soil

In that the acorns or the plants may
Be sette a little asunder, gummies three
Of acorns under moulds is sette alway

Palladius, Husbandrie (E T S), p. 67

The black earth everywhere obvious on the surface of the ground, we call mould *Woodward*

2 The earth, the ground [Obsolete or provincial, in Scotch usually in the plural, moulds, mools]

Ther Horn were under moule,
Other the whar he wolde

King Horn (E T S), l. 817

There is moe mysshape peple amonge thise beggeres
Thanc of alle maner men that on this moule walketh

Piers Plowman (B), vii. 96

Affrighted then they did behold
His body turning into mould,
And though he had a month been dead,
This handkerchief was about his head

The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, 1. 222)

Their bones are mingled with the mould,
Their dust is on the wind

Bryant, The Greek Boy

3 The matter of which anything is formed, material

No mates for you,
Unless you were of gentler mould

Shak, T. of the S, l. 1. 60

Nature formed me of her softest mould,
And sunk me even below my own weak sex

Addison, *Cato*, l. 6

In or under the moulds, in the earth, buried [Prov Eng and Scotch]

Late, late I the night the bairnless grut,
Their mother, who under the moulds heard that

Old ballad

The truth that came out by the minister's wife,
After Sir John and her ain gudman were baith in the moulds

Scott, Redgauntlet, letter M

mold¹, mould¹ (möld), *v t* [*< mold¹, n*] To cover with mold

Guinea grass requires to be moulded, when the stalks and roots throw out new stalks and grass shoots

T. Roughly Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p. 309

mold², mould² (möld), *v* [First in early mod E *mould*, *moult*, a later form, with excrecent *d*, of ME *moulen*, *mowlen*, *mollen*, earlier *muelen*, *mueln*, grow musty, mold, *< feel mygla* (= Sw *mygla*), grow muggy or musty, mold (*cf mygla* = Sw *moqel*, mold, moldiness), *< mugga*, soft drizzling mist, mugginess see *mug¹*, *muggy* The form *mould* instead of *mould* arose partly out of confusion with the pp *moulded*, also spelled *moulded*, *moulded*, and used as an adj (whence the later adj *mouldy*, *moldy*), and partly out of confusion of the noun *mould²* (for **mout*) with *mould¹*, *mould¹*, friable earth, dust, etc (with which the word has generally been identified), and also with *mould³*, *mould³*, for *mole¹*, a spot, and, as to form, with *mould⁴*, *mould⁴* a model (the *d* in *mould³*, *mould³*, and *mould⁴*, *mould⁴* being also excrecent)] *L. intrans* To grow musty, become moldy, contract mold

Other leten thinges mowden other [or] rusten

Aueren Rinde, p. 944

Let us not mowden [var *mowden*] thus in illnesse

Chaucer, *Prologue to Man of Law's Tale*, l. 32

There be some houses where baked meats will mould more than in others *Bacon*

II *trans* To cause to contract mold as, damp moulds cheese

mold^{2t}, mould^{2t}, *p a* [*< ME mould, moulded, mowled, mowlted, mowled, mowled*, pp of *moulen*, grow musty see *mould²*, *v* This form, prop *moulded*, is put here as involved in *mould²*, *r* and *u*] [Grown musty, molded, moldy

This white top writeth min olde yeres,
Min herte is also mowled as min heres

Chaucer, *Roeve's Tale*, l. 3867

And with his bloode shall washe undefouled
The gyfte of man with rust of synne & mowled

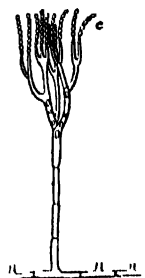
Lydgate (*Hallwell*)

Thy drynes sowen this mouldy mete,
Where with the folk myghte wel fare

MS Cantab B. 1. 18, f. 16

(*Hallwell*)

mold², mould² (möld), *n* [*< ME mould², r* and *p a*] A minute fungus or other vegetable growth of a low type, especially one of such vegetable organisms as appear on articles of food when left neglected, decaying matter, bodies which lie long in warm and damp air, animal and vegetable tissues, etc., in a somewhat looser sense, mustiness or incipient decay Most of the common molds belong to the go



Mold (*Penicillium glaucum*) magnified 100 times the mycelium, c the conidia

nus *Mucor* *M. Mucedo* forms small downy tufts of grayish-white color on bread, decaying fruit, etc. *M. Syzygites* occurs on decaying mushrooms. *Phycomyces nitens*, a related form, grows on oily or greasy substances. The common blue mold on decaying bread, cheese, etc., is *Penicillium glaucum*. See *Mucor*, *Mucorina*, *Penicillium*.

All moulds are inceptions of putrefaction, as the moulds of pies and flesh, which moulds afterwards turn into worms *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 339

Black mold, a general name for certain hyphomycetous fungi having dark colored or carbonized mycelium, belonging chiefly to the family *Dermateaceae*

mold³, mould³ (möld), *n* [*< ME mold, moold, molve*, with unorig medial *d*, for **mole*, *< (OF) melle, moule, mole, mosele, mofle*, F *moult* = Sp *Pg moult*, a mold, measure, *< L modulus*, a measure, model see *modulus*, model] 1. A form or model pattern of a particular shape, used in determining the shape of something in a molten, plastic, or otherwise yielding state

Upon the little breast like christall bright,
She mote perceive a little purple mold,
That like a rose her aliken leaves did faire unfold

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. xlii. 7

mold⁴, mould⁴ (möld), *v t* [*< mold³, n*] To stain, as with rust

mold⁴, mould⁴ (möld), *n* [*< ME mold, moold, molve*, with unorig medial *d*, for **mole*, *< (OF) melle, moule, mole, mosele, mofle*, F *moult* = Sp *Pg moult*, a mold, measure, *< L modulus*, a measure, model see *modulus*, model] 1. A form or model pattern of a particular shape, used in determining the shape of something in a molten, plastic, or otherwise yielding state

The mould of a man's fortune is in his own hands *Bacon*, *Essays*, *Fortune*

New honours come upon him,

I like our strange garments, cleave not to their mould
But with the aid of use

Shak, *Macbeth*, l. 1. 145

Made in his image! Sweet and gracious souls,
Dear to my heart by nature's fondest names,
Is not your memory still the precious mould
That lends its form to Him who hears my prayer?

O. W. Holmes, *Love*

2 Form, shape, cast, character

My sonne if thou of such a molde
Art made, now tell me please thy shrift

Gower, *Conf. Amant*, iv

From his churches, both under others abroad and at home
In their own country all cast according to that mould
which Calvin had made *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, Pref., ii

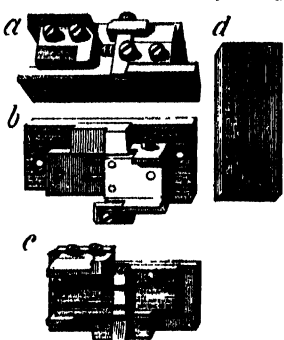
The expectancy and rose of the fair state,
The glass of fashion, and the mould of form

Shak, *Hamlet*, ill. 1. 161

Men of mould

Well embodied, well ensouled *Emerson*, *Monadnoc.*

3 Specifically, in founding, the form into which a fused metal is run to obtain a cast. Molds for metals and alloys having a low melting point, as lead, type metal, Britannia metal, etc., are made of iron or plaster of Paris, and may be used many times. Molds for the less fusible metals and alloys as iron, brass, bell metal, etc., are made in sand or loam and are divided into three classes: (a) *Open molds*, in which the pattern is impressed in the sand and withdrawn, and the molten metal is then poured in and finds its level; (b) *Close molds*, or molds in two parts called the *drag* and the *cope* (or *cope*), forming together a two part flask, one part being placed over the other, and each being impressed with one half of the matrix or pattern. See *flask*, 2. (c) *Loam molds*, or molds built up with a core of brickwork or other material, and covered with foundry loam. As in the case of open molds, with close molds a pattern usually of wood, is used, being impressed one half at a time in the two parts of the flask or molding box, which, when put together so as to correspond, form the mold. Loam molds are used especially in making large hollow castings and do not require a pattern. The so molds are of every shape and size, from molds for kettles and water pipes to those for engine cylinders and great cannon. Fine molds for making castings of insects, flowers and other delicate objects are formed by suspending the object in a box by means of wires and covering it with plaster of Paris. When set the mold is heated until the object is burned, and the ash is then blown out, leaving the original shape in the mold. Another method is to fashion the figure in wax, bed it in plaster or clay, and then melt out the wax (*see perdu*). In making plaster casts of parts of the human body, or of sculptors' models, the original mold requires to be cut to remove it from the object and the parts are afterward fitted together. Gelatin, paper mache, and sulphur are also used for making certain kinds of molds. The type mold of type-founders is of steel in two pieces, making right and left halves, on the top of which, when conjoined the matrix is attached. Every body of type has its special mold, which can be used for that body only, but the mold is made adjustable for the varying widths of type.



Details of Type mold

a the two halves of the mold united but without the type in situ, showing the face of the type H as formed in the mold, b one half of the mold c the other half of the mold, showing the body of the letter H in position, d the matrix relatively enlarged showing the face of the letter H

4. In terra-cotta work, the plaster forms used in making terra-cotta architectural ornaments. They are usually in a number of parts, and when the clay is set sufficiently the mold is carefully taken apart. Similar molds are used also for glass, pottery, and waxwork

5 In stucco-work, a templet or former for shaping cornices, centerpieces, etc. — 6 In paper-manufacture, a frame with a bottom of wire netting which is filled with paper-pulp that in draining away leaves a film of pulp which is formed into a sheet of paper — 7 In ship-building, the pattern used in working out the frames of a vessel — 8. A former or matrix used in various household operations, as an incised stamp of wood for shaping and ornamenting parts of butter, or a form of metal, earthenware, etc., for giving shape to jellies, blanc-mange, icces, etc. — 9 In cookery, a dish shaped in a mold, as a mold of jelly

We had preserved plums to the mould of rice *Dickens*

10 In anat., same as *fontanelle*, 2 — 11 Among gold-beaters, a number of pieces of vellum or a like substance, laid over one another, between which the leaves of gold are laid for the final beating — *Elastic mold*. See *elastic* — *Gold-beaters' mold*. See *gold beater*

mold⁴, mould⁴ (möld), *v t* [*< OF moller, moler, F mouler* = Sp *Pg mollar*, *< L modulari*, measure, from the noun see *mold⁴, n*] 1 To form into a particular shape, shape, model, fashion, cast in or as in a mold, specifically, to form articles of clay upon a whirling table or potter's wheel, or in molds which open and close like those employed in metal-casting

Though he have been or seemed somewhat harsh here tofore yet now you shall find he is now moulded

Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 229

If these two things be supposed, that a man set before him honest and good ends, and again, that he be resolute, constant, and true unto them, it will follow that he shall mould himself into all virtue at once

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 800

Did I request thee, Maker, from my clay

To mould me man? *Milton*, *P. L.*, x. 744

2 In ship-building, to give the required depth and outline to, as ships' timbers — *Diamond-molded glass*. See *glass* — *Molded breadth*, the greatest breadth of a ship, measured to the outside of the frame timbers — *Molded charcoal*. See *charcoal* — *Molded glass*, glass which is blown in a mold. The mold fits around the melted glass held on the end of the pontil, and is adapted for easy and rapid adjustment — *Molded wood*, wood embossed in designs by having the pattern stamped deeply on the end grain of the wood, this end being then planed down to the bottom of the impression and soaked in water, when the compressed parts swell up into high relief. Medallions and other decorative objects were produced in this way in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries

mold^{5t}, *n* An obsolete form of *mold²* *Levens* moldability, mouldability (möld-da-bil'-i-ti), *n* [*< moldable* see *-ility*] Capability of being molded

moldable, mouldable (möld-da-bl), *a* [*< mold⁴ + -able*] Capable of being molded or formed

The differences of impressible and not impressible, figurable and not figurable, mouldable and not mouldable *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 846

moldalet, *n* [*ME*, also *molda-ale*, a funeral feast, *< molve*, earth (with ref to burial), + *ale*, a drinking, a feast see *mold¹* and *ale* Cf *moldmat* Hence *moulded ale* see *moulded*] A funeral feast *Prompt Parry*, p. 341

Moldavian (möld-dä'-vi-an), *a* and *n* [*< Moldavia* (see def) + *-an*] 1 *a* Of or relating to Moldavia, a former principality of eastern Europe, now forming part of the kingdom of Rumania — *Moldavian balm*, a blue flowered labiate herb, *Dracopis Moldavica*, cultivated in flower-gardens and of some culinary use — *Moldavian cloak*, a long outer garment worn by women about 1850, having a cape in front covering the arms and serving on each side as a kind of sleeve

II. *n* A native or an inhabitant of Moldavia mold-board (möld'börd), *n* 1 The curved board or metal-plate in a plow, which turns over the furrow — 2. In founding, the board on which the pattern for a mold is laid, a follow-board mold-box (möld'boks), *n* A box used in casting steel under pressure for the manufacture of guns, etc. As devised by Sir Joseph Whitworth this is a cylindrical box in which melted crucible steel or Siemens Martin process steel is subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 6,000 pounds per square inch. Two closely fitting hoops of steel of ample strength are fitted on the interior with cast iron lags having vertical channels on the faces fitted to the hoops, and numerous channels leading from the vertical channels to the interior of the mold box. The interior surfaces of the lags are lined with refractory sand. A central core of cast iron faced with refractory sand, and provided with horizontal and vertical channels like the lags is erected in the box, leaving an annular space into which the metal is run. By means of a hydraulic press an annular piston or plunger is driven down upon the upper surface of the molten metal. The

gases which would otherwise be retained in the metal are thus forced out, escaping through the channels in the lags and the core.

mold-candle (môld'kan'dl), *n* A candle formed in a mold, as distinguished from a *dipped candle* or *dip*. See *dip*, *n*, 2.

mold-cistern (môld'sis'térn), *n*. In *sugar-making* (a) The vat which receives the drippings from the sugar-loaves. (b) A tank in which the molds are washed after use. *E H Knight*

molder¹, moulder¹ (môl'dér), *v* [A freq form of *mold¹, mould¹*] *I*, *intrans* 1 To turn to mold or dust by natural decay, waste away by a gradual separation of the component particles, especially without the presence of water, crumble.

The ninth [means to induce and accelerate putrefaction] is by the interchange of heat and cold, or wet and dry, as we see in the *mouldering* of earth in frosts and sunne

Bacon, Nat Hist, § 337

To Dust must all that Heav'n of Beauty come!

And must *Pastora moulder* in the Tomb!

Congreve, Death of Queen Mary

The brass and marble remain, yet the inscriptions are effaced by time, and the imagery *moulders* away

Locke, Human Understanding, II x 5

2 To be diminished; waste away gradually

If he had sat still the enemy's army would have *mouldered* to nothing

Clarendon, Great Rebellion

II, *trans* To turn to dust, crumble, waste

These rocks [falling from mountain tops] when their foundations have been *mouldered* with age

Addison, Remarks on Italy

molder¹, moulder¹ (môl'dér), *n* [*< molder¹, i*] Mold, clay

Not that we are privy to the eternal counsel of God but for that by sense of our airy bodiliness we have a more refined faculty of foreseeing than men possibly can have that are chained to such heavy earthly *moulder*

Nashe, Pierce Penniless, p 85 (Hallucell)

molder², moulder² (môl'dér), *n* [*< MF. *moldere, molder, moulder, a former (kneader), < mold¹ + -er*] One who molds or forms into shape, specifically, one who is employed in making castings in a foundry

Unthinking, overbearing people, who set up for reformers, and new *moulders* of the constitution

By Berkeley, Discourse to Magistrates

More distinct style than even blank verse, and quite as plainly takes the stamp of its *molder*

The Century, XXIX 508

Molders' clamp, flask, etc. See *clamp, etc*

moldery (môl'dér-ē), *a* [*< molder¹ + -y*] *Of the nature of or like mold. *Landon*

mold-facing (môld'fā'sing), *n* In *iron- and brass-founding* (a) A thin coating of finely pulverized material dusted upon the inside faces of molds, to insure smooth outside surfaces on the castings. For iron, powdered charcoal and mill dust, and sometimes plumbago, are used. For brass, pease meal, powdered soapstone, rosinstone, graphite, and chalk are variously employed. (b) A wash of plumbago and water laid on the faces of a mold by gentle manipulation with a soft brush, and allowed to dry before the cast is made.

moldiness, mouldiness (môl'di-nēs), *n* [*< moldy¹ + -ness* Cf *moldiness*] The state of being moldy, moldy growth, minute fungi. See *mold²*

His few Greek books a rotten chest contain'd

Whose covers much of *mouldiness* complain'd

Dryden, tr of Juvenal's Satires, III

molding¹, moulding¹ (môl'ding), *n* [Verbal *n* of *mold¹, mould¹*, *v*] 1 The act of covering with mold, mold used to cover the roots of plants

When the sprouts [of sugar cane] are six or eight inches high it will be necessary to put a gang in to give them a plentiful *molding*, in order to cover their roots and feed their stems

T Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p 135

molding², moulding² (môl'ding), *n* [Verbal *n* of *mold², mould²*, *v*] 1 The process of snapping any plastic substance into a given form, as wax into artistic figures, or clay into bricks

For there was never man without our *molding*,

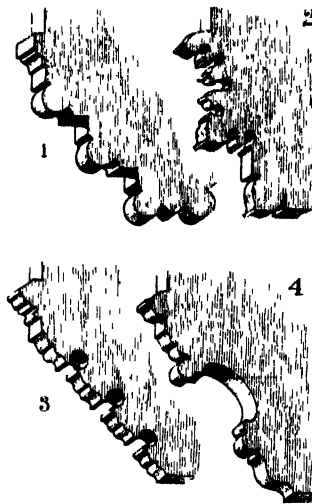
Without our stamp upon him, and our justice,

Left any thing three ages after him

Good, and his own. Fletcher, Tamer Tamed, III 3

2 Anything cast in a mold, or anything formed as if by a mold — 3 In *arch*, a member of construction or decoration so treated as to introduce varieties of outline or contour in edges or surfaces, whether on projections or in cavities, such as on cornices, string-courses, bases, door- or window-jambes, lintels, etc. In classical architecture moldings are divided into three classes: the *right lined*, as the fillet, torus, listel, regula, the *curved* as the astragal or bead, the torus, the cavetto, the quarter round, ovolo, and echinus, and the *compound*, as the ogee, talon, or cyma reversa, the cyma recta or doucine, and the scotia or trochilus, all of which are known by many synonymous

names. In Roman architecture all curved moldings are formed of portions of circles, while in Greek architecture they are for the most part formed of some conic section, of which the curve, in good work, is always of extreme refinement. All these moldings are frequently on



Sections of Medieval Moldings.
1. Norman style. 2. Early English style. 3. Decorated style.
4. Perpendicular style.

riched by carving. In the architecture of the middle ages there is very great diversity in the form and arrangement of the moldings. In the Norman style they consist almost entirely of rounds and hollows, variously combined with splays and fillets, a striking peculiarity of this style being the recurrence of moldings broken into zigzag lines. In the succeeding English style, the early Pointed, the moldings are much lighter and more boldly cut. In the Decorated style of the fourteenth century there is still greater diversity and this period is further characterized by the introduction of the *roll molding*, and another termed the *reverse molding*. In the Perpendicular style large and often shallow hollows prevail, and the moldings are in general of flatter profile and less effective than those of earlier periods. The moldings of medieval architecture are very commonly sculptured with surface ornament beautiful in design and elaborate in workmanship. See cuts under *dog tooth*, *double cone*, *egg*, *walrused*, *heel-molding*, *lozenge*, *fret*, *3*. **Beit-molding**, a molding passing entirely around the interior of a passenger car, directly above the windows. **Car Builder's Duet** — **Dovetail-molding**. See *dovetail*. **Embossed molding**. See *embossed*. **Nail-headed molding**. See *nail-headed*. **Nebuly molding**, in *arch*, a molding in Romanesque architecture the edge of which



Nebuly Molding. — Southwell Minster, England

forms an undulating or wavy line. Introduced in corbel tables and archivolts — **Baking molding**, a molding inclined from the horizontal or vertical, as that which often follows the line of a staircase, the rail of an ascending balustrade, etc.

molding-bed (môl'dug-bed), *n* A machine for working rectangular moldings in marble. A traveling frame carries revolving grinders, and is adjustable vertically by a screw to the height required by the thickness of the marble. The grinders are solid cylinders of cast iron and are counterparts of the required moldings.

molding-board (môl'dug-bôrd), *n* Same as *mold-board*.

molding-box (môl'ding-boks), *n* In *foundry-work*, a molding-flask.

molding-crane (môl'ding-krân), *n* A crane adapted for use in a foundry in handling molds and flasks, a foundry-crane.

molding-cutter (môl'ding-kut'tér), *n*. A tool working on the principle of the plane-iron or cutter of a hand-plane, the edge of which is formed by a bevel on one side of the tool. The edges of molding cutters are formed to correspond with the outline of the cross sections of the moldings to be cut, each cutter being adapted to only one pattern of molding. Thus, to cut a molding of semicircular cross-section, the edge of the cutter must be a semicircle of the exact size of the molding. Such moldings were formerly cut by hand-planing but this is now almost entirely superseded by power planing machines with rotary cutters.

molding-file (môl'ding-fil), *n* A file with a concave face used for finishing molded surfaces.

molding-flask (môl'ding-flask), *n*. 1 Same as *flask*, 2 — 2 In *dentistry*, a jointed receptacle in three parts, in which the vulcanite model and plaster mold are secured in making dentures ready for the muffle. *E H Knight*

molding-frame (môl'ding-frâm), *n* In *foundry-work*, the template by which an object is shaped in loam-molding. *E H Knight*

molding-hole (môl'ding-hôl), *n* In *foundry*, an excavation in the foundry-floor in which castings of large size are made.

molding-loam (môl'ding-lôm), *n* A mixture of clay and sand employed by foundries in constructing molds for loam-molding.

molding-machine (môl'ding-ma-shên'), *n* 1 In *wood-working*, one of a class of high-speed power-machines for planing, recessing, shaping molding, profiling, and punching wood. Such machines occupy in wood working much the same position as the milling machine in metal work, as both operate by means of revolving cutters. In molding machines all the work is performed by revolving cutter heads having variously shaped knives. These cutters are used singly as in some panel machines, and project through the table on which the work is laid or they are arranged in gangs and series so that the wood in passing through the machine is exposed successively to all the cutters. By this gang system of cutters it is possible to cut moldings and edgings of the most complicated pattern. The form of the machine has the cutters between the cutter arbor bearings, and is known as a *machining machine* or *wood planing machine* or an *inside molding machine*. In another form the cutters project up through the table and are arranged to work upon the inside edges of moldings. This type is known as the *edge molding machine*. Some times called *curving machine*, *curvity planer*, or *relief planing machine*.

2 A machine for making molding from an artificial composition. The material is forced from a hopper by a compressor, is carried by an apron beneath a die wheel, and after being shaped by this it is delivered on a table.

3 In *sheet-metal working*, a rolling-machine with shaped rollers of which one is the counterpart of the other, for molding sheet metal into shape for cornices, balusters, etc. — 4 In *foundry* (a) A machine for making loam-molds in flasks from small patterns carried by the machine. (b) A gear-molding machine — **Gear-molding machine**, an apparatus for molding large gear wheels from a pattern of a small section of the gear, as of two teeth and the incidental space. **Stone-molding machine**, a machine for working stone moldings. It resembles one form of stone saw, but differs from it in having the frame which carries the revolving grinder adjustable, by means of a screw, beneath the thickness of the slab. The grinder is kept constantly supplied with moist sand — **Surface-molding machine**, a form of molding machine with double edged cutters and a rapid reverse motion. It is used to cut scrolls and plain or molded designs on the surface of solid wood, to rout such work as ends of posts and stairs to form grooves for inlaid work to make tracings for carving, etc.

molding-mill (môl'ding-mil), *n* A sawmill or shaping-mill for timber.

molding-plane (môl'ding-plân), *n* In *joinery*, a plane used in forming moldings, a *match-plane*. Such planes have various patterns of convex and concave soles for making the different parts of moldings, as hollows and rounds.

molding-plow (môl'ding-plou), *n* A plow with two mold-boards to throw the soil to both sides at once, a *ridging-plow*. It is used in forming ridges, in hilling potatoes, etc.

molding-sand (môl'ding-sand), *n* A mixture of sand and loam of which molds for use in a foundry are made.

molding-saw (môl'ding-sâ), *n* A circular saw or combination of circular saws for cutting out blocks approximating to the shapes of ornamental moldings. The molding is finished by cutters formed to the exact curve.

molding-table (môl'ding-tu'bl), *n* A table on which a potter molds his ware. It has a trough in which the workman moistens his hands, and a block and stock board on which he places the tile mold. There are also four pegs driven into the table at the corners of the block and stock board to sustain the mold and regulate the thickness of the tile.

mold-loft (môld'loft), *n* A large room in a ship-building yard in which the several parts of a ship are drawn out in their proper dimensions from the construction drawings. Also called *molding-loft*.

[The various problems [of laying off] are solved upon the floor of a building, known as the *Mold Loft*, where the drawings furnished by the designer are transferred in chalk lines in full size, and then by the aid of geometry, and in the manner discussed in the following pages, the draughtsman determines and draws in the shapes of the various components of the frame. Molds are made to the lines, and with these molds and other data furnished by the draughtsman the workmen are enabled to trim the timbers, or bend the angle irons, and place such marks upon them as shall leave nothing but the putting together and fastening them in their places in order to construct the frame of the ship.

Thurloe, Naval Architecture, § 1

moldmeat¹, *n* [Of *mouldmeat*, *< mold¹ + meat¹* Cf *moldale*] A funeral feast.

moldness¹, mouldness¹, *n* [ME *mouldness*, *< mold², a*, + *-ness*] Moldiness. *Cath Ang*, p. 244.

mold-stone (môld'stôn), *n.* The jamb-stone of a door or window

mold-turner (môld'tér'nér), *n.* A maker of metal frames or shapes *Simmonds*

moldwarp, mouldwarp (môld'wârp), *n.* [Also *molewarp*, cf. dual *molewart*, *moodewart*, *moude-wart*, etc., < ME *moldwarp*, *moldwerp*, *moldewarp*, *molewarp*, *molewarp*, *molewarp* (= MD *molewarp*, *molewarp*, *moleworm*, D *molewarp* = MLG *moleworm*, Ld *molewarp*, *moleworm* = OHG *moltwarp*, *moltwarp*, *moltwarp*, *moltwarp*, MHG *moltwarp*, *moltwarp*, *moltwarp*, *moltwarp*, *murtwarp*, G *moltwarp* = Ice *moldwarp* = Sw *moldwarp* = Dan *moldwarp*), < AS *mold*, the earth, dust, + *weorpan*, throw see *mold* and *warp* Cf. *mole* 2] The mole, *Talpa europæa*. See *mole* 2 [Now only prov Eng]

For *moldewarps* catten is to kepe,
To ligge in walle to touche with her cle
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E E T S), p. 109

In this, as Glendour persuaded them, they thought they should accomplish a prophecy, as the King Henry were the *Moldwarp* caused of God's own Mouth

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 161

moldy¹, **mouldy**¹ (môl'di), *a.* [*< mold* 2 + -y¹, taking the place of the *p. a. mold* 2, *mould* 2, and of the ME *mowly*, < *moulen*, mold see *mold* 2, *mould* 2] Overgrown or filled with mold, mildewed, musty, fusty, decaying, stale

As the kynge sate at mete, all the brede waxe anon
mowly and hoor, y^e no man myght ete of it.
Golden Legend fol. 65

Ulysses and old Nestor, whose wit was *mouldy* ere your
grandfathers had nails on their toes
Shak I and C, II 1 115

There was not
So coy a beauty in the town but would,
For half a *mouldy* blawt, sell herself
To a poor bishoppion
Mumfry, *Maid of Honour*, IV 1

moldy², **mouldy**² (môl'di), *n.* pl. *moldies*, *mouldies* (-di) [See *moldwarp*, *mole* 2] A molecatcher [Prov Eng]

moldy-hill, mouldy-hill (môl'di-hil), *n.* [Also dual *moldie-hill*, < *moldy* 2, *mouldy* 2, + *hill* 1.] A mole-hill. [Prov Eng]

He has pitch d his sword in a *moldie hill*,
And he has loap'd twenty lang feet and three
Greene and Bewick (Child's Ballads, III 84)

moldy-rat, mouldy-rat (môl'di-rat), *n.* A mole [Prov Eng]

mole¹ (môl), *n.* [Also dual (Se) *mail* (in this form mixed with *mail* 1, ult. < L *macula*, a spot), also by some confusion *maul*, *moul*, < ME *mole*, *mool*, < AS *māl*, *māl*, a spot, = OHG MHG *mēl*, OHG also *mēla*, *mēla*, MHG *mēle* = Goth *māl*, a spot, perhaps orig. **mahal* = L *macula*, a spot, whence *macula*, *macule*, *macle*, *mackle*, *maul* 1] A diff word from AS *māl* = MD *macl*, D *macl* = OHG *MILG* *macl*, G *macl*, a mark, a point of time, time, = Goth *māl*, a point of time see *mācl* 2] Hence, by corruption, *mold* 2, *mould* 2] 1 A spot, a stain, as on a garment

"Bi Criste 'quod Conscience the, "thi best cote, Haukyn,
Hath many *moldes* and spotted, it moke ben wyshe"
Piers Plowman (B), xlii 31

One yron *mole* defat oth the whole peece of lawne.
Ligh, *Euphuus*, Anat of Wit, p. 39

Specifically—2 A small permanent abnormal spot on the surface of the human body, usually of a dark color and slightly elevated, and often hairy, a pigmentary nevus, also, a vascular nevus See *nevus*

On her left breast
A *mole* cinque spotted, like the crimson drops
I the bottom of a cowslip
Shak, *Cymbeline*, II 2 33

Upon lying together all parish ulars, and examining the
several *mole*s and marks by which the mother used to de-
scribe the child when he was first missing, the boy proved
to be the son of the merchant *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 130

mole¹ (mol), *t* [*< ME molen*, < *mole* 1, *n.*] To spot or stain

He had a cote of Crystendome as holykirke blueeth,
As it was *mold* d in many places with many sondri plottes.
Of Pruyt here a plotte, and there a plotte of vnboxome
spiche
Piers Plowman (B), xlii 276

mole² (môl), *n.* [Early mod E also *mool*, *moule*, *moule*, *mold*, < ME *mol*, *mold*, *molle* (= D *mol* = MLG *mol*, *moul*), appar an abbr of orig *molewarp*, prop *moldwarp* Such abbreviation so early as in the ME. period is not satisfactorily explained] 1 An insectivorous mammal of the family *Talpidae* (which see for technical characters) There are at least 7 genera of moles of which *Talpa* *Mogera* *Parascaptor*, and *Scaptochirus* are confined to the Old World, and *Condylura*, *Scalopus*, and *Scapanus* to America The several species are much alike in general appearance and habits, all living under ground, where they burrow with wonder-
ful facility, and construct galleries often of great extent and complexity They are stout thick set animals, usually 6 or 8 inches long, with very small or rudimentary eyes and ears, sharp snout, no visible neck, strong and highly fossorial fore feet, and short tail They feed chiefly upon earthworms The best-known is the common mole of Europe, *Talpa europæa* The Japanese mole is *Mogera wogura* All the American moles differ decidedly from those of Europe and Asia they are called *shrew moles*, and the commonest is *Scalopus aquaticus*, of wide distribution in the United States The American moles of the genus *Scapanus* are nearest those of the Old World There are two of these, the hairy tailed or Brewer's (*S. americanus* or *breweri*) and *S. townsendi*, the latter is confined to western portions of the continent The star nosed mole of North America is *Condylura cristata* See cuts under *Talpa*, *Scalopus*, and *Condylura*

The *mole*, and other such as diggeth lowe,
Anole hem not, in harde lande yf thal growe
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E E T S), p. 108

When in the darkness over me
The four handed *mole* shall scrape,
Tennyson, To — (Poems omitted after 1833)

2 A kind of plow or other implement drawn or driven through the subsoil in making drains, a mole-plow — **Cape mole** (a) The chrysochloris or gold ch mole of South Africa, *Chrysochloris aureus* (b) The rodent bathyergue or mole rat of South Africa, *Bathyergus maritimus* — **Golden mole** Same as *Cape mole* (a) — **Oregon mole**, a large mole, *Scapanus townsendi*, inhabiting the Pacific States

mole² (mol), *v*, pret and pp *mole*d, ppr *mol*ing [*< mole* 2, *n.*] I. *trans* 1 To clear of mole-hills [Prov Eng] — 2 To burrow or form holes in, as a mole as, to *mole* the earth

II *intrans* To destroy moles [Prov Eng]

mole³ (môl), *n.* [*< F mole* (> Russ *mole*) = Sp *mole*, *muelle* = Pg *mole* = It. *mole*, *molo* (> G *molo*), < L *molas*, a great mass, a massive structure, esp of stone, a pier, dam, mole, pile, hence a burden, difficulty, effort, labor Hence ult *amole*sh, *de mole*sh, *inmole*ment, *mole*cule, *mole*st, etc.] 1 A mound or massive work, formed largely of stone, enclosing a harbor or anchorage, to protect it from the violence of the waves

The foundations of Nero's port are still to be seen It was altogether artificial and composed of huge *molas* running round it, in a kind of circular figure, except where the ships were to enter

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (ed Bohn), I 456

Bid the broad arch the dangerous flood contain,
The *mole* projected break the roaring main
Pope, *Moral Essays*, IV 200

2 A form of ancient Roman mausoleum, consisting of a round tower on a square base, insulated, encompassed with columns, and covered with a dome [Rare]

mole⁴ (môl), *n.* [*< F mole* = Sp Pg. It *mola*, < L *mola* (= Gr *μύλη*), a false pitrine formation, a particular use of *mola*, a millstone see *mill* 1] A somewhat shapeless, compact fleshy mass occurring in the uterus, either due to the retention and continued life of the whole or a part of the fetal envelopes after the death of the fetus (a *maternal* or *true mole*), or being some other body liable to be mistaken for this, as the membrane in membranous dysmenorrhea, or perhaps a polypus (a *false mole*) — **Cystic, hydatid, or vesicular mole**, a true mole composed largely of myxomatous growths originating in the chorionic villi

mole⁵ (môl), *n.* [*< L mola* (= Gr *μύλη*), spelt coarsely ground and mixed with salt (*mola salsa*), cf *mola*, a millstone see *mill* 1] Coarse meal mixed with salt, in ancient times used in sacrifices

She with the *mole* all in her handes devout
Stood neare the altar *Surrey*, *Anecd*, IV

Crumble the sacred *mole* of salt and corn,
Next in the fire the bags with brimstone burn
Dryden, tr of Virgil's *Pastorals*, VII

mole⁶, *v* 1 [A ME var of *mole* 3] To speak

This valiant biene
Moles to hir mildly with fulle meke wordes.
Morte Arthure (E E T S), I 3067

mole-bat (môl'bat), *n.* See *mole-bat*

mole-bout, *n.* Same as *mole-bat*.

Bota, a fish that grunteth, called a *Mole bout*
Florio (1598).

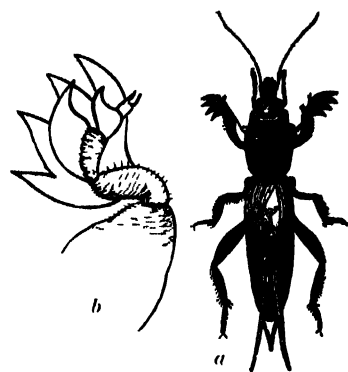
mole-but (môl'but), *n.* The short sunfish, a typical species of *Molida*, technically called *Mola mola*, *M. rotunda*, or *Orthogoriscus mola* Also

mole-bat See cut at *Mola*

mole-cast (môl'kast), *n.* A mole-hill

mole-catcher (môl'kach'er), *n.* One whose business is to catch moles

mole-cricket (môl'krik'et), *n.* A fossorial orthopteron insect of the genus *Gryllotalpa* so called from its habit of burrowing in the ground like a mole by means of its large and peculiarly shaped fore legs There are upward of 20 species, found in various parts of the world, that common in Europe is *G. vulgaris*, about 1½ inches long, and of a brown color It constructs extensive subterranean galleries, cutting through the roots of the plants encountered, and thus



Mole cricket (*Gryllotalpa borealis*)
a adult somewhat enlarged b anterior tarsus or fore foot, greatly enlarged

doing much damage in gardens. Also called *fen-cricket*, *fan-cricket*, and sometimes *earth crab*

molecular (mô-lek'ü-lär), *a.* [= F *moléculaire* = Sp Pg *molecular*, < NL **molecularis*, < *molecula*, a molecule see *molecule*] 1 Relating to molecules, consisting of molecules as, *molecular* structure

The general principle of *molecular* science finds numerous examples both in inorganic chemistry and in biology *G T Ladd*, *Physiol Psychology*, p. 549

2 Acting in or by means of the molecules or ultimate physical elements of a substance Compare *molar* 2

Our thoughts are the expression of *molecular* changes in that matter of which is the source of our other vital phenomena. *Huxley*, *Physical Basis of Life*

The *molecular* movements within animals of the simplest class are the digestion of food and the elaboration of the materials of reproduction

E D Cope, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 231

Atomic or molecular heats of bodies. See *atomic* — **Molecular attraction**, that species of attraction which operates upon the molecules or particles of a body, as distinguished from the attraction of gravitation Cohesion and chemical affinity are instances of molecular attraction

Molecular force See *force* — **Molecular weights**

See *weight*

molecular (mô-lek'ü-lär-i-ti), *n.* [*< molecul* + -ar] The condition or character of be-

molecular (mô-lek'ü-lär-i-um), *n.* [NL *see *molecular*] An apparatus invented by Berthier for illustrating a number of electrical phenomena on the theory of molecular vibration

molecularly (mô-lek'ü-lär-i), *adv* As regards molecules

The expansion and contraction of the protoplasm give motion to the prearranged and molecularly unyielding lovers of the animal engine *Pop Sci Mo*, XIII 567

molecule (môl'e-kül), *n.* [*< F molécule* = Sp *molécula* = Pg *molecula* = It *molecula*, *molecola*, < NL *molecula*, a molecule, dim of L *molas*, a mass see *mole* 1] 1 The smallest mass of any substance which is capable of existing in a separate form—that is, the smallest part into which the substance can be divided without destroying its chemical character (identity) All the physical changes of a body, as the dissolving of sugar in water, the melting of lead, the change of water into steam, the magnetization of steel, and so on, are phenomena which take place without the loss of identity of the substance itself, and which concern the relations of the molecules among themselves Hence the molecule is taken as the physical unit. A homogeneous body is regarded as made up of similar molecules, whose relations determine its physical qualities, and particularly its physical state as a gas, liquid, or solid A gas, according to the kinetic theory of gases is composed of molecules darting about in paths which are very nearly rectilinear through the greater part of their lengths Liquids are supposed to be composed of molecules which wander about, but have not nearly rectilinear paths, while solids are believed to be composed of molecules bound together by cohesion and moving in quasi orbital paths A molecule of any substance is conceived as made up of one or more atoms, whose relations to each other are considered in chemistry (See *atom*.) The exact nature of the molecules is still largely a matter of hypothesis, but as regards their size Sir William Thomson has reached a quasi definite conclusion as follows "If a drop of water were magnified to the size of the earth, the molecules or granules would each occupy spaces greater than those filled by small shot and smaller than those occupied by cricket balls"

A molecule may consist of several distinct portions of matter held together by chemical bonds So long as the different portions do not part company, but travel together in the excursions made by the molecule, our theory calls the whole connected mass a single molecule. *Clerk Maxwell*, *Heat*, p. 286

The *molecule* of any substance is, by some chemists, defined as being the smallest portion of that substance to which can be attributed all the chemical properties of the substance, by others, as the smallest portion which, so long as the substance is chemically unchanged, keeps together without complete separation of its parts

Shoys Brit, XVI 611

We have, I believe, what we may almost call a new chemistry, some day to be revealed to us by means of photographic records of the behaviour of molecules.

J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 109

Hence—2. A very small particle or bit of something; a particle, an atom [Colloq.]—3. In *ornith*, the tread or cicatrice of a fecundated ovum [Rare]—**Constituent molecule**, a molecule which is united with others unlike itself, as some of the ingredients of a heterogeneous body—**Integrant molecule**. See *integrant*.—**Organic molecules**, bodies capable of neither generation nor corruption, which were supposed by Buffon to account for the properties of living matter.—**Syn.** 1. Atom, etc. See *particle*.

mole-eyed (mōl'ēd), *a.* 1. Having very small eyes, like a mole's; having imperfect sight, purblind.

But this *mole-eyed*, dragon tailed abomination [a crocodile] was utterly loathsome.

G. W. Carter, Nile Notes of a Howdah, p. 75

Hence—2. Figuratively, short-sighted, taking a narrow view of things: as, *mole-eyed* parsimony.

mole-heaps, *n.* Same as *mole-hill*. *Minshew*

mole-hill (mōl'hil), *n.* A little hill, hillock, mound, or ridge of earth thrown up by moles in burrowing underground. When moles are working near the surface in search of food, the hills become tortuous ridges which may be traced sometimes for many yards with little or no interruption.

A devil of pride

Ranges in airy thoughts to catch a star,

While ye *mole hills*. *Ford, Fancies*, l. 3

The glass through which an envious eye doth gaze

'An easily make a *mole hill* mountain seem

P. Fletcher, Upon his Brother's Book, 'Christ's Victory

To make a mountain of (or out of) a mole-hill, to magnify an insignificant matter.

mole-hole (mōl'hōl), *n.* The burrow of a mole.

molendinaceous (mō-len-di-nā'shi-us), *a.* [*L.*

molendinum, a mill-house (< *L.* *molendus*, ge-

undive of molere, grind see *mill*), + *-aceous*]

Like a windmill, resembling the sails of a wind-

mill applied to fruits or seeds which have

many wings [Rare]

molendinarius (mō-len-di-nā'ri-us), *a.* [*L.*

molendinarius see *molendinarius*] Same as

molendinaceous.

molendinarius (mō-len-di-nā'ri), *a.* [*L.*

molendinarius, < *molendinum*, a mill; see

molendinaceous] Relating to a mill; as

a miller. [In the quotation the word is inten-

tionally pedantic]

Dismount, then, O lovely Molinara, unless thou wouldst

rather that I should transport thee on horseback to the

house of thy molendinarius father. *Scott, Monastery*, xlix

mole-plant (mōl'plant), *n.* Same as *mole-tree*.

mole-plow (mōl'plow), *n.* A plow having a

pointed iron shoe secured to the end of a stan-

dard, used in making a deep drain for water.

mole-rat (mōl'rat), *n.* 1. A myomorphic rodent

quadruped of the family *Spalacidae* (which

see for technical characters) so called from

its resemblance to a mole in appearance and

habits. The mole rats are stout bodied rodents, with

short, strong limbs (of which the fore ones are fossorial),

short or rudimentary tail, and minute or rudimentary eyes



Mole rat (*Spalax typhlus*)

and ears. They live underground and burrow very extensively. All belong to the Old World. The best-known species is *Spalax typhlus* of Europe and Asia. Others are Indian and African, of the genera *Heterocephalus* and *Rhinomyia*. The bathyergues are mole-rats of the subfamily *Bathyerginae*, inhabiting Africa, as the strand mole rat, *Bathyergus maritimus*, and species of the genera *Hehodipus* and *Georchus*.

2. A fossorial murine rodent of the family *Muridae* and subfamily *Syphninae*. It resembles the preceding superficially and in habits to some extent. These mole rats are confined to the palaearctic region where they are represented by the genera *Syphnus* and *Ellobius*. The soker, *S. apulcus*, is the best-known.

3. The Australian duck-mole or duck-billed platypus, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*.

mole-shrew (mōl'shrō), *n.* 1. An American short-tailed shrew, of the family *Soricidae* and genus *Blarina*, somewhat resembling a small mole. *B. brevicauda* is the largest and best-known spe-

cies, common in the United States and Canada. See cut under *Blarina*.

2. Any American mole, a shrew-mole. All the American *Talpidae* (genera *Scalops*, *Scapanus*, and *Condylura*) differ from the Old World moles and somewhat approach shrews in character. The name is also applied to *Neurotrichus gibbes*, which is of a different family (*Soricidae*).

moleskin (mōl'skin), *n.* and *a.* 1. The skin of a mole—2. A kind of fustian, double-twilled and extra strong, and cropped before dyeing. Compare *beaver-teen*, 2.

II. *a.* Made of or resembling moleskin as a moleskin vest, a moleskin purse.

mole-spade (mōl'spād), *n.* A spade or spud used in prodding for moles, or in setting traps for them.

Poor Menaphon neither asked his swaynes for his sheep, nor took his *mole spade* on his neck to see his pastures.

Greene, Menaphon, p. 11

molest (mō-lest'), *v.* 1. [*ME.* *molesten*, < (*OF.* *molest*), *F.* *molester* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *molestar* = *It.* *molestare*, < *L.* *molestare*, trouble, annoy, molest, < *molestus*, troublesome, < *mōles*, a burden, difficulty, labor, trouble see *mole* 3.] To trouble, disturb, harass, vex, meddle with injuriously.

But how this can doth *Troilus molest*,

That may none eithly manner tongue saye

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 880

My Father was afterwards most unjustly and spitefully molested by y^e felling judge Richardson, for relieving the execution of a woman.

Peelym, Diary, Nov. 3, 1838

The mooping Owl does to the Moon complain

Of such as, wand'ring near her secret bower,

Molest her ancient, solitary reign. *Gray, Elegy*

= *Syn.* Annoy, Plague, etc. (see *tease*), incommode, dis-

commode, inconvenience.

molest (mō-lest'), *n.* [*ME.* *molest*, *v.* Cf. *molestia*]

Trouble.

Thus clogg'd with love, with passions, and with grief

I saw the country life had least molest

Greene, Song of a Country Swain, In the Mourning

Garment.

molestation (mōl-es- or mō-les-tā'shōn), *n.* [=

F. *molestation*, < *ML.* **molestatio* (*n.*), < *L.* *molestari*, trouble see *molest*, *v.* 1.] The act of

molesting—2. The state of being molested,

annoyance, vexatious interference.

The knight and his companion, having reached the castle, now passed the bridge, and entered the gate without molestation.

Macle, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xiv, note 8

3. In *Scots law*, the troubling or harassing of

one in the possession of his lands. An action of

molestation lies chiefly in questions of common or of

converted marches or land boundaries. = *Syn.* 1. See *tease*.

molester (mō-les'tēr), *n.* One who molests,

disturbs, or annoys.

Surely to every good and peaceable man it must in na-

ture needs be a hateful thing to be the displeaser and mo-

lester of thousands. *Milton, Church Government*, ii, Pref.

molestful (mō-les't'ful), *a.* [*ME.* *molest* + *-ful*]

Troublesome, annoying; harassing.

But that [pride] which breaketh out to the disturbance

and vexation of others is hated as *molestful* and mischie-

vous. *Burrow, Works*, I. xxii

molestiet, *n.* [*ME.* < *OF.* *molestie* = *Sp.* *lg.* *It.*

molestia, < *L.* *molestia* troublesome, trou-

ble, < *molestus*, troublesome see *molest*, *n.*]

Trouble, distress.

In this manner he ne getoth hym nat suffaunce that

power forleth and that *molestie* [var. *molestie*] prikketh

Chaucer, Boethius, iii. prouv. 9

molestious (mō-les'chus), *a.* [*ME.* < *OF.* *molestie* +

-ous] Troublesome, annoying.

molet, *n.* A Middle English form of *mullet*.

mole-track (mōl'trak), *n.* The track or course

of a mole under ground.

mole-tree (mōl'trē), *n.* A biennial plant, capr-

spurge (*Euphorbia lathyris*), considered effica-

cious in clearing land of moles. Its seeds have

been used as a cathartic. Also *mole-plant*.

molette (mō-let'), *n.* [*OF.* see *mullet* 2.] In

her, same as *mullet* 2.

molewarp, *n.* See *moilewarp*.

molewarp, *a.* See *molewarp*.

moleynet, *n.* A Middle English form of *mullin*.

moli (mō'lī), *n.* [Native name.] A small tree,

Dracena Schizantha, growing in elevated re-

gions in the Somali country, Africa. It yields a

sort of dragon's blood, said not to be exported, yet remem-

bling, if not identical with that known as *dragons*

blood, attributed to *Dracena Umbel* of the island of Socotra.

A resin of acidulous flavor obtained from the *moli* tree

(*Dracena Schizantha*). *See Amer.*, N. 8, LV. 344

Molidæ (mōl'id-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* < *Mola* + *-idæ*]

A family of gymnodont plectognath fishes, of

the superfamily *Molodidae*, the sunfishes, head-

fishes, mole-buts, or moloids. They have a com-

pressed oblong body longer than high, and a posterior mar-

ginal or caudal fin between the dorsal and anal, supported

by corresponding interapical bones (in the adult at least 4 or 5 above and 8 or 9 below) and connected with the posterior surface of the neural and hemal spines of the last complete (typically 16th) vertebra. The family contains several fishes of remarkable appearance, whose body ends behind so abruptly that it seems as if cut off. The best-known, *Mola rotunda*, attains great size, sometimes weighing 700 or 800 pounds. It is best known by the name of *sunfish*. Other species belonging to two different genera, are smaller. The family is also named *Orthogoriscidae*, and is synonymous with the subfamily *Cephalinae*. See cut under *Mola*, 2.

Molièresque (mō-lī-ā-sk'), *a.* [*CF.* *Molière* (see *def.*) + *-esque*] Pertaining to or resembling Molière (Jean Baptiste Poquelin, called Molière, 1622-73), the greatest comic writer of France, or his plays.

Chaplin and Turcaret are unquestionably *Molièresque* though they are perhaps more original in their following of Molière than any other plays that can be named.

Francis Brit, XIV. 473

molimen (mō-lī'men), *n.* [*L.* *molimen*, great effort, < *moliri*, toil < *moleo*, a burden, difficulty see *mole* 3.] Great effort or endeavor, specifically, in *physiol.*, extraordinary effort made in the performance of any function as, the menstrual *molimen*.

moliminous (mō-līm'i-nus), *a.* [*L.* *molimen* (*-mim*), great effort, + *-ous*] 1. Made with great effort or endeavor—2. Of grave import, momentous.

Prophecies of so vast and *moliminous* concernment to the world. *Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 281

moliminously (mō-līm'i-nus-lī), *adv.* In a moliminous or laborious and unwieldy manner. See the quotation under *unbecomingly*. [Rare]

Molina (mō-lī'nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* < *Mola* + *-ina* 2]

Günther's third group of *Gymnodontes* same as the family *Molidæ*.

moline (mō'līn), *n.* and *a.* [*L.* *L.* *molinus*, pertaining to a mill,

molina, a mill, < *L.* *mola*, mill-

stone, mill see *mill* 1.] *I.* *n.*

The crossed iron sunk in the

center of the upper millstone,

for receiving the spindle fixed in

the lower stone, a mill-rod.

II. *a.* In *her*, resembling a moline—*Cross*

moline. See *cross*.

Molinia (mō-lī'nī-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Schrank, 1789),

named after J. Molina, a writer upon Chilean

plants and animals.] A genus of grasses of

the tribe *Poaceae* and the subtribe *Enagrostae*,

characterized by an elongated narrow panicle,

small spikelets with from two to four flowers,

and awnless glumes, the empty ones being

slightly smaller than the flowering ones. There

is but a single species, *M. caerulea*, found throughout

Europe and variously named *blue* or *purple* *mole grass*,

purple *mole grass*, and *Indian grass*. It is a rather coarse

stiff perennial, often three feet high, having narrow flat

leaves which are chiefly radical and form large tufts.

It is common in woods, on moors and in wet heathy

places, but is of little agricultural value.

Molinism (mō-lī-nizm), *n.* [*CF.* *Molina* (see *def.*)

+ *-ism*] The doctrine, propounded in 1588 by

Luis Molina, a celebrated Spanish Jesuit, that

the efficacy of divine grace depends simply on

the will which accepts it—that grace is a

free gift to all, but that the consent of the will

is requisite in order that grace may be effica-

cious.

Molinist (mō-lī-nist), *n.* [*CF.* *Molina* (see *Molin-*

ism) + *-ist*] One who holds the opinions of

Molina in respect to grace, free will, and pre-

destination. See *Molinism*.

Molinist (mō-lī-nist), *n.* [*CF.* *Molinos* (see *def.*)

+ *-ist*] A quietist, or follower of Miguel de

Molinos (1627-96), who taught the direct rela-

tionship between the soul and God.

moliture (mōl'i-tur), *n.* [*ML.* *molitura*, a

grinding, < *L.* *molere*, grind see *mill* 1.] Cf. *mul-*

tura] A fee paid in kind for the use of a mill,

multure. *Darwin*.

This [the Bishop of Rome's] claim of universal power

and authority doth bring more *moliture* to their mill.

Abb. Bramhall, Works, II. 159

Moll (mol), *n.* [Also *Mall*, *Mal* (also dim. *Mol-*

ly, *Mollu*), a reduced form of *Mary*. It occurs

with dim. *-kin* in *malikin*, *maulkin*. 1. A fami-

liar form of the feminine name *Mary*—2. [*I.* c.]

A female companion not bound by ties of mar-

riage, but often a life-mate. A word in common

use among navvies, costermongers, and the like.

[Eng.]—**Moll Thompson's brand**, *M. T.* (see empty)

applied to an empty jug, decanter, bottle, or other ves-

sel for liquor. [Colloq. and jocular.]

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medan title of honor or compliment given to various religious dignitaries, as heads of orders, and others exercising functions relating to the sacred law, as well as to students of that law. It is not conferred by formal authority, but is an expression of public respect, like *master* — 2 A superior judge of the Moslem sacred law.

The nomination [of the mufti of Constantinople] must fall on one of the *mollas*, who form the upper stratum of the hierarchy of ulama. *Encyc Brit*, XLII 661

mollot, *n* A Middle English form of *mull*

mollecome, *n* Same as *mallemuck*

Molles (mol'ez), *n* pl [NL, pl of *L. mollis*, soft. Cf *mollusk*] In Lamarck's classification (1801-12), an order of *Vermes*, containing the tapeworms and flukes

molloton (mol'e-ton), *n* [F., < *mollot*, dim of *mon*, *mol*, soft, < *L. mollis*, soft] Swanskin, a kind of woolen blanketing used by printers as an elastic impression-surface *Simmonds*

mollowellet, *n* [ME, origin obscure Cf *milwell*] The sea-calf *Nominate MS (Haliwell)*

moll-hern (mol'hern), *n* The common European heron, *Ardea cinerea*. [Local, Eng]

Mollia (mol'i-ä), *n* pl [NL, neut pl of *L. mollis*, soft see *moll*] In Lamarck's classification (1801-12), an order of his class *Radiaria*, containing the aculeophora

mollidity (mo-his'i-ti), *n* [Frug < *L. mollitus*, softness (see *mollitus*), + *-ity*] Softness, mollities

mollie (mol'i), *n* [Abn of *mallemaroking* Cf *molly*] A meeting of ship-captains held on board one of several whaling-ships when re-bound in company See the quotation [Naut slang]

Whenever the whaling fleet is stopped for a number of days in the ice it is the practice for the captains to assemble on board one of the other of the ships to discuss the prospects of the season's catch. These interviews are called *Mollies*, and are announced by a bucket hoisted as a signal at the fore royal masthead. Generally speaking, a *Mollie* means making a night of it. *Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely*, p 183

mollinet (mol'i-ent), *a* [= Sp *moliente*, < *L. mollis* (t-s), ppr of *molliri*, soften, < *mollis*, soft see *moll*] Softening, emollient, soothing *Bailey*, 1727

mollitiously (mol'i-ent-ly), *adv* With softening or soothing effect

mollifiable (mol'i-fi-ä-bil), *a* [= Sp *mollificable* = Pg *mollificavel*, *us mollify* + *-able*] Capable of being mollified, softened, or soothed *Ash*

mollification (mol'i-fi-kä'shon), *n* [Cf *mollification* = Pt *mollificacio* = Sp *mollificacion* = Pg *mollificacão* = It *mollificazione*, < ML *mollificatio* (n-), < LL *mollificare*, soften, < *mollis*, making soft, < *L. mollis*, soft, + *faceri*, make see *-fy*] 1 The act of mollifying or softening

For induration, or *mollification* it is to be inquired what will make metals harder and harder, and what will make them softer and softer.

Bacon, Physiological Remains

2 Pacification, an appeasing, something that will soothe

Some *mollification* for your giant, sweet lady. *Shak*, I, N, 15 218

mollifier (mol'i-fi-er), *n* One who or that which mollifies *Bacon*

mollify (mol'i-fi), *v*, pret and pp *mollified*, ppr *mollifying* [Cf F *mollifier* = Pr *mollificar* = Sp *mollificar* = Pg *mollificar* = It *mollificare*, < LL *mollificare*, soften, < *mollis*, making soft, < *L. mollis*, soft, + *faceri*, make see *-fy*] 1 *trans* 1 To soften, make soft or tender

When they have killed a great beast, they cut out all the veins and sinews and likewise all the sweet which done, they dice them in water to *mollify* them. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p 218

They have not been closed neither bound up, neither *mollified* with ointment. *Ira*, I 6

2 To soothe, mitigate, appease, pacify, calm or quiet

All things tending to the preservation of his life and health, or to the *mollifying* of his cares, he [a king religious and zealous in God's cause] procureth. *Raleigh, Hist World*, V 11 8

Chiron *mollify'd* his cruel mind
With art, and taught his wailike hands to wind
The silver strings of his melodious lyre. *Dryden*, II of *Orvid's Art of Love*, I

3 To make less harsh; quality, tone down, moderate, abate

Since the sin and *mollify* damnation with a phrase. *Dryden*

They would sooner prevail with the houses to *mollify* their demands. *Clarendon, Great Rebellion*

4. To induce or incline by making tender

If it wrought no further good in him, it was that he, in despite of himself, withdrew himself from harkening to that which might *mollify* his hardened heart.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie

I shall deliver words will *mollify*

The hearts of beasts to spare thy innocence

Beau and Fl, Philaster, v 2

=Syn. 2 and 3 To mitigate, ease, moderate — 2 To soothe, quiet

II *intrans* To become soft or tender [Rare]

Philanax, feeling his heart more and more *mollifying* unto her, renewed the image of his dead master in his fancy. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, IV

molligut (mol'i-gut), *n* The angler or goosefish, *Lophius piscatorius* [Connecticut, U. S.]

molline (mol'in), *n* [Cf *L. mollis*, soft, + *-ine*] 2

A base for ointments used in the treatment of skin-diseases. It is essentially a soft soap mixed with excess of fat and glycerin. It is made of caustic potash lye having a specific gravity 1.45, glycerin, and coconut oil in the proportions 100 parts of oil, 40 parts of lye, and 30 parts of glycerin. The saponification of the oil is carefully performed without heat. The glycerin is afterward thoroughly incorporated by carefully heating and mixing, and the result is a yellowish white substance of soft consistency containing 17 per cent of uncombined oil, which is easily removed from the skin by either warm or cold water.

It is necessary to say that no lard is ever used, a substitute being found in a saponaceous preparation which is known under the name of *molline*.

Lancet, No 9428, p 608

Mollinedia (mol-i-nē'di-ä), *n* [NL (Rinz and Pavon, 1794) named after F. Mollinedo, a Spanish chemist and naturalist] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the natural order *Monimaceae* and the tribe *Monimieae*, characterized by sessile or stalked drupes on a disk-shaped receptacle, from which the perianth falls off like a lid, by subsessile anthers with the cells united into one at the apex, and by an indefinite number of stamens. They are trees or shrubs, with opposite leaves and insignificant green flowers, which are usually dioecious and grow in axillary or subterminal clusters. There are 30 species, natives of Australia and the warmer parts of America. Several species are highly aromatic, like the nutmeg. See *ink berry*.

mollinet (mol'i-net), *n* [Cf OF *molinet*, F *mollinet* (= Sp *molineto*)] A small mill, dim of *moulin* = Sp *molino* = Pg *moinho* = It *molino*, a mill see *moll* Cf *moulinet*] A mill of small size. *Barley*, 1731

mollipilose (mol-i-pi'los), *a* [Cf *L. mollis*, soft, + *pilus*, a hair see *pilose*] Having soft or fine pelage or plumage, as a quadruped or bird, being fleecy, fluffy, or downy, as hair or feathers

molliposity (mol-i-pi-los'i-ti), *n* [Cf *mollipilose* + *-ity*] Fleeciness or fluffiness of the pelage or plumage of quadrupeds or birds

mollities (mo-lis'i-ty), *n* [L, softness, < *mollis*, soft] 1 *in med*, softness, softening — **Mollities cerebri**, softening of the brain — **Mollities ossium**, softening of the bones — **osteomalacia**

mollitious (mo-lis'i-us), *a* [Cf *L. mollis*, softness see *mollities*] Luxurious

Here, *mollitious* slooves gilt.

Superb as Hyazant domes that devil built.

Browning, Borello, III

mollitude (mol'i-tüd), *n* [Cf *L. mollitudo*, softness, < *mollis*, soft] Softness, effeminacy *Campbell*

Mollugness (mol-ü-jin'ë-ë), *n* pl. [NL (Fenzl, 1840), < *Mollugo* (Mollugin-) + *-ea*] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Ficoidae*, characterized by a deeply five-parted calyx, and by having from three to five petals, or sometimes none, and hypogynous or partly perigynous stamens. It includes 14 genera. *Mollugo* being the type and about 78 species, the majority of which grow in Africa, but a few genera, as *Mollugo* and *Glinus*, are very widely distributed.

Mollugo (mo-lü'gö), *n*. [NL (Linnaeus, 1737), < *L. mollugo*, a plant also called lappago, < *mollis*, soft] A genus of plants of the natural order *Ficoidae* and the tribe *Mollugineae*, characterized by a capsular fruit, a three- to five-celled ovary containing many ovules, and stipulate leaves which often appear to be whorled. They are erect or diffuse herbs usually having forked branches, linear-ovate or spatulate leaves, and inconspicuous greenish flowers in axillary umbel-like cymes. About 18 species have been enumerated, which are common in the warmer parts of the globe. *M. verticillata* is common throughout the United States. See *carpet weed*, and *Indian chickweed* (under *chickweed*).

mollusc, *n* See *mollusk*.

Mollusca (mo-lus'ka), *n*. pl [NL, pl of *molluscum*, a soft-bodied animal, a mollusk see *mollusk*] One of the leading divisions of invertebrate animals; an extensive series of invertebrates whose bodies are soft, without any jointed legs, and commonly covered with a hard

shell in one, two, or more pieces, and whose principal parts are neither segmented into a series of longitudinal rings, as in insects, crustaceans, and worms, nor radiately arranged as in echinoderms; the mollusks, as the univalve or bivalve shell-fish of ordinary language. Mollusks have no trace of a notochord or urochord, which distinguishes them from certain organisms, as ascidians formerly classed with them. They are primitively bilaterally symmetrical, or have a right and left "side" along a main axis. This form is best expressed in the chitons, and is evident in bivalves, slugs, etc., but its expression is often obscured by a twisting to which the body is subjected in various univalves as those whose shells are spiral (See *Impleura*, *Antaepleura*). There is always a well defined alimentary canal, with definite walls. A nervous system is well developed as a set of ganglia with connecting commissures, one characteristic feature of which is the formation of a nervous ring or collar around the gullet, and another is the torsion of the visceral commissures in those forms whose bodies are twisted as above said (See *Euthyneura*, *Streptoneura*). Most mollusks have a distinct head, which, however, is not apparent in bivalves, leading to a division of headless mollusks (*Acephala* or *Lepocephala*). A characteristic organ of *Glossophora* or mollusks with heads is the odontophore, buccal mass, or lingual ribbon, whose radula serves as a rasping-organ in a mouth otherwise soft and toothless. Various modifications of the radular teeth give rise to several descriptive terms (See *stenoglossate*, *rachyglossate*, *rhynchoglossate*, *terraglossate*). There is always a heart, with a ventricle and at least one auricle, and dorsal in position. Its relative situation with respect to the gills differs in certain groups of mollusks (See *opisthobranchiate*, *prosobranchiate*). The circulation is double. The respiratory system is branchial, and in some cases, as of snails and slugs, modified for breathing air into a kind of lung (See *Pulmonata*, *Gastropoda*). The primitive typical gills are paired organs called *ctenidia*, but these undergo many modifications, and their function of respiration may be assumed vicariously by other parts of the body not homologous with them. These modifications give rise to the names of many subordinate groups of mollusks, especially of gastropods, besides that of the great series *Lamellibranchiata*. The renal organs of mollusks are technically called *nephridia*, or organs of *Bojanus* (See cut under *Lamellibranchiata*). The sexual organs are developed, either in the same individuals or in different individuals of opposite sexes. The characteristic organ of locomotion is the foot or *podium*, a development of the under surface of the body, which may be a broad flat sole (see cut under *Gastropoda*), upon which the mollusk creeps, or otherwise shaped. It is often wanting, as in the oyster, or may give rise to a thready byssus by which the animal is rooted, as in the mussel. Forms of the podium give names to most of the leading groups of mollusks, as *Cephalopoda*, *Pteropoda*, *Scaphopoda*, *Heteropoda*, *Gastropoda*, and *Pelecypoda*. A large part of the soft integument of mollusks forms what is called the *mantle* or *velum*, from which the shell, when present, is developed (see *metapropallate*, *metapallate*), and the impression of the edge of the mantle on the inside of the shell is the *pallial line*. Some mollusks are entirely naked or have only a rudimentary and concealed shell, as land slugs and sea slugs, and also most of the living cephalopods. The body of cephalopods is strengthened by an internal skeleton, the calamary or cuttlebone, though no mollusk has an articulated internal skeleton. But the great majority of mollusks have a hard shell (whence the old names *Testacea*, *Ostracodermata*), of a horny or chitinous or more rarely of a calcareous substance. Those whose shell is single are called *univalves*, those in which it forms a hinged pair of shells are *bivalves*, but the former may have an additional shelly piece, losing the aperture, the *operculum*, and the two main valves of the latter may be supplemented by accessory valves (see cut under *accessory*). Bivalves are the natural group of headless or lamellibranch mollusks, but *univalves* include several orders, though the word is chiefly used of the numerous and conspicuous gastropods. A few mollusks are technically *metabivalves*, such as the chitons, hence called *Polyplacophora*, having several segments of the shell in lengthwise series (See cut under *chiton*). Cirripeds used to be considered multivalve mollusks. The shell is usually covered outside with a rough skin or *epidermis*, inside it may be beautifully lustrous, as with mother-of-pearl. Most mollusks live either in salt, brackish or fresh water, and mollusks are mostly found in damp places. Most are locomotory, either by creeping or by swimming, some swim by flapping their shells, others by moving various appendages, many adhere to or even burrow deeply in rocks, a few are parasitic. Some are carnivorous, others herbivorous, most are oviparous, a few ovoviviparous. Many are important as food, and the shells of many are put to useful or ornamental purposes. Certain bivalves furnish pearls. The *Mollusca* have been variously rated, limited, and classified, at one time the bodies of the animals were differently named from their shells (See *Limax*). (1) The name was originally proposed by Jouson in 1650 for naked cephalopods and for *Aplysia*, and adopted by Linnaeus in 1758 as his second order of *Vermes*, including similar naked forms and some heterogeneous elements. Linnaeus made the *Testacea* or shelled mollusks his third order of *Vermes*, and those two groups were combined as a class by Poir in 1791. (2) About 1800 Cuvier made *Mollusca* the second of his four branches of the animal kingdom, with seven classes, *Cephalopoda*, *Gastropoda*, *Pteropoda*, *Acephala*, *Brachiopoda*, *Nuda* and *Cyrrhopoda* (the *Nuda* being ascidians, and the *Cyrrhopoda* being crustaceans). (3) In Lamarck's system, 1819, *Mollusca*, as a class, were exclusive of the bivalves (called by him *Conchifera*), and were divided into five orders *Pteropoda*, *Gastropoda*, *Trachelispoda*, *Cephalopoda* and *Heteropoda*. (4) In 1839 Swainson extended *Mollusca* to all invertebrates except the articulate. (5) The cirripeds having been recognized as crustaceans by Thompson in 1830, and the same naturalist having at the same time investigated the polyzoans, the relation of the latter to the brachiopods led H. Milne Edwards in 1844 to associate the two Cuvierian groups *Brachiopoda* and *Nuda* with the *Polyzoa* in a division called *Molluscoides* (the vertebrate affinities of the *Nuda* or ascidians not being recognized till much later, in 1860). (6) These dissociations from *Mollusca* in a former

sense have left the group now generally recognized and as above defined. It is regarded as a phylum whose main divisions are classes. These main groups are, in one series of headless mollusks, *Acephala* or *Lepidophala*, the single class variously called *Conchifera*, *Lemellibranchiata*, *Elatobranchia*, *Pelecypoda*, *Cornuopoda*, and by other names of bivalves, and, in another series, *Cephalophora*, *Odontophora* or *Glossophora* the four classes *Gastropoda*, *Scaphopoda*, *Pteropoda*, and *Cephalopoda*. But from among the gastropods are to be taken the chitons (together with *Neomenia* and *Chetodermis*), unless *Gastropoda* is used in a very broad sense, and some authors also dissociate the heteropods as a class. See further under the above technical names.

molluscan (mo-lus'kan), *a.* and *n.* [*L. molluscus*, soft (NL *molluscum*, a mollusk), + *-an*] *I. a* Soft-bodied; pertaining to the *Mollusca* in any sense, or having their characters, molluscoid, malacozoic. *us*, a *molluscan* type

II. n. A mollusk, a shell-fish; any member of the *Mollusca*, *Molluscoidea*, or *Malacozoa*

molluscoid (mo-lus'koid), *a.* and *n.* [*NL molluscum*, mollusk, + *Gr* εἶδος, form] *I. a* 1 Like a mollusk; molluscan or molluscous — 2 Specifically, as much like a mollusk as a brachiopod or a moss-animal is; pertaining to the *Mollusca*, *Malacozoa*, or having their characters

II. n. An animal of the group *Molluscoidea* in any sense

Molluscoidea (mol-us-ko'i'de), *n.* *pl* [NL see *molluscoid*] Same as *Molluscoidea*

molluscoid (mol-us-ko'i'de), *a.* [*L. molluscoid* + *-al*] Same as *molluscoid*

molluscoidan (mol-us-ko'i'de-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *molluscoid*

Molluscoidea (mol-us-ko'i'de-a), *n.* *pl* [NL, *L. Mollusca* + *-oidea*] A subkingdom or branch of the animal kingdom related to the *Mollusca* a proper, constituted by Henri Milne-Edwards in 1844 for certain animals which had before been included in *Mollusca* (a) At first embracing the classes of brachiopods, polyzoans or bryozoans, and tunicates or ascidians (b) Restricted to the tunicates and polyzoans (c) Restricted to the brachiopods and polyzoans (d) Further restricted to the brachiopods alone

molluscoidean (mol-us-ko'i'de-an), *a.* and *n.* *I. a* Same as *molluscoid*, 2

II. n. Same as *molluscoid*

Molluscoidea (mol-us-ko'i'de), *n.* *pl* [NL, *L. Mollusca* + *-oidea*] The original form of the word *Molluscoidea* or *Molluscoidea* H. Milne-Edwards, 1844

molluscous (mo-lus'kus), *a.* [*L. molluscus* + *-ous*] Same as *molluscan* as, *molluscous* softness or flabbiness

A *molluscous* man, too suddenly ejected from his long accustomed groove, where, like a toad imbedded in the rock, he had made his niche exactly fitting to his own shape, presents a wretched picture of helplessness and shiftiness. *Saturday Rev*

molluscum (mo-lus'kum), *n.* [NL, neut of *L. molluscus*, soft see *mollusk*] In *pathol*, a term applied to certain soft cutaneous tumors of slow growth without constitutional symptoms — **Molluscum adenosum**. Same as *molluscum epitheliale* — **Molluscum albinosum**. Same as *molluscum fibrosum* — **Molluscum bodies**, peculiar round or oval bodies, sharply defined and of a fatty appearance, seen under the microscope among the contents of the tubercles of molluscum epitheliale — **Molluscum contagiosum**. Same as *molluscum epitheliale* — **Molluscum epitheliale**, an epidemic growth in the form of papules and tubercles from the size of a pinhead to that of a pea, or rarely larger, pallid and waxy in appearance, and containing molluscous bodies. It has been said on questionable evidence to be contagious — **Molluscum fibrosum**, an affection of the skin consisting of sessile, painless, soft or sometimes firm fibromata, from the size of a pea to that of an egg or larger — **Molluscum non-contagiosum** or **pendulum**. Same as *molluscum fibrosum* — **Molluscum sebaceum** or **sessile**. Same as *molluscum epitheliale* — **Molluscum simplex**. Same as *molluscum fibrosum*

mollusk, mollusk (mol'usk), *n.* [*F. mollusque* = *Sp. molusco* = *Pg. I. mollusco*, *L. molluscum*, a mollusk (cf *L. molluscum*, a fungus which grows on the maple-tree, *mollusca*, a nut with a thin shell), neut of *L. molluscus*, soft, *L. mollus*, soft see *moll?*] A soft-bodied animal, usually with an external shell, a member of the *Mollusca* in any sense. See *Mollusca* — **Articulated mollusks**, a former name of De Blainville's *Valentozoa*, comprising the cirripeds and the chitons, unnaturally associated. See *Nemalopoda*, *Polyplozophora* — **Hemal mollusks**, those mollusks (and supposed molluscoidea) whose intestine has a hemal flexure, as the heteropods, many gastropods, etc. — **Neural mollusks**, those mollusks and molluscoidea whose intestine has a neural flexure. They are the cephalopods, pteropods, pulmonates, and lamellibranchs, together with brachiopods and polyzoans.

molluskigerous (mol-us-ki'e-rus), *a.* [*Prop. molluscigerous*, *L. molluscum*, a mollusk, + *L. gerere*, carry see *-ger*, *-gerous*] Having or bearing mollusks specifically applied by Huxley to the elongated tubular sacs occasionally found attached by one end to an intestinal vessel of an echinoderm, *Synapta digitata*, and con-

taining the ova or embryos of the molluscan parasite *Entoconcha mirabilis*

moll-washer (mol'wash'er), *n.* The washer or wagtail, a bird. Also called *molly wash-dish*, etc. [*Local, Eng*]

moll-wire (mol'wir), *n.* A pickpocket who robs women only [*Thieves' slang*]

Molly (mol'i), *n.* [*Dim. of Moll*, or var of the orig *Mary* see *Moll*] 1 A familiar form of the feminine name *Mary* — 2. [*I. c*, *pl. mollies* (-iz)] The wagtail, a bird as, the yellow molly (the yellow wagtail); the molly wash-dish (the pied wagtail) [*Local, Eng*]

molly (mol'i), *n.* *pl. mollies* (-iz) [*Abbr. of mollymuck, malle-muck*] The malle-muck or fulmar, *Fulmarus glacialis*. See *fulmar*

molly (mol'i), *n.* *pl. mollies* (-iz) [*Hind. moli*] In India, a gardener or one of the caste of gardeners. Also *mallee*.

Our garden is nearly washed away and our molly or gardener, does not present us with our morning bouquet. *W. H. Russell, Diary in India*, II, 121

mollycoddle (mol'i-kod-l), *n.* [*Also mollycoddle* *L. Molly*, *Moll*, + *coddle*] 1 One who lacks resolution, energy, or hardihood, an effeminate man used in derision or contempt

He [Fiddling] couldn't do otherwise than laugh at the puny cockney bookseller, pointing out endless volumes of sentimental twaddle, and hold him up to scorn as a mollycoddle and a milkop.

Thackeray, *English Humorists*, Hogarth, Smollett, and Fiddling

molly cottontail See *cottontail*

Molly Maguire (mol'i ma-gwir'), [*A name assumed (from Molly, a familiar form of the feminine name Mary, and Maguire, a common Irish surname) by the members of the organization (def 1), in allusion to the woman's dress they wore as a disguise. There is no evidence that the name referred orig. to a particular person named Molly Maguire*] 1 A member of a lawless secret association in Ireland, organized with the object of defeating and terrorizing agents and process-servers, and others engaged in the business of evicting tenants

These *Molly Maguires* were generally stout active young men, dressed up in women's clothes, with faces blacked or otherwise disguised. In this state they used audaciously to surprise the unfortunate grippers, keepers, or process servers, and either duck them in bog holes or beat them in the most unmerciful manner so that the *Molly Maguires* became the terror of all our officials. *W. S. Trevel, Realities of Irish Life* vi

Hence — 2 A member of a secret organization in the mining regions of Pennsylvania, notorious for the commission of various crimes, including murderous attacks upon the owners, officers, or agents of mines, until their suppression by the execution of several of their leaders, about 1877

mollymawk (mol'i-mak), *n.* A variant of *malle-muck*

molly-puff (mol'i-puf), *n.* A gambling decoy

Thou molly puff! wilt it not justice to kick thy guts out! *Shirley The Wedding*, iv, 3

Moloch (mō'lok), *n.* [*Also sometimes Moloch*, *L. L. Moloch*, *G. Moloch*, *Heb. mōlakh* (usually with the article) (also *Milkōm*, *Malkām*, *Gr. Μελχὼν*, *E. Melcom*), cf *mōlakh* (= *Ar. melik*, king, *L. mōlakh*, reign, part *mōlakh*, reigning)] 1 The chief god of the Phœnicians, frequently mentioned in Scripture as the god of the Ammonites, whose worship consisted chiefly of human sacrifices, ordeals by fire, mutilation, etc. also identified with the god of the Carthaginians called by classical writers *Amon* or *Saturn*. Hence the word has now become a designation of any baneful influence to which every thing is sacrificed. And they built the high places of Baal, to cause their sons and their daughters to pass through the fire unto Moloch, which I commanded them not. *Jer xxxii 35*

First *Moloch*, horrid king, beam'd with blood
Of human sacrifice, and parents' tears
Milton, P. I, 1, 392

It was a very *Moloch* of a baby on whose insatiable altar the whole existence of this particular young brother was offered up a daily sacrifice. *Dickens, The Hated Man*, II

2 [NL] The typical genus of *Molochinae*. There is but one species, *M. horridus* of Australia, one of the most repulsive, though in reality one of the most harmless, of reptiles, the horns on the head and the numerous spines on the body giving it a formidable aspect

3 [*I. c*] A lizard of this genus as, the spiny mōlakh

Molochinae (mol-ō-ki'nē), *n. pl.* [NL, *L. Moloch* + *-inae*] A subfamily of agamoid lizards having a depressed body, a very small mouth, and the upper teeth directed horizontally inward. The body is beset with large spines, especially on the head giving an ugly and formidable appearance to an entirely harmless creature

molochine (mol'ō-kin), *a.* and *n.* *I. a* Of or pertaining to the *Molochinae*

II. n. A moloch

Molochize (mō'lok-iz), *t. t.*, pret and pp. *Molochized*, ppt *Molochizing* [*L. Moloch* + *-ize*] To sacrifice or immolate as to Moloch. [Rare]

I think that they would *Molochize* them [their babies] too, to have the heavens clear. *Tennyson, Harold*, I, 1

moloid (mol'oid), *a.* and *n.* *I. a* Of or pertaining to the *Moloidae*

II. n. A member of the family *Molida*

Moloidae (mō-loi'de-a), *n. pl.* [NL, *L. Mola* + *-oidea*] In Gill's ichthyological system, a superfamily of gymnodont plectognath fishes, founded upon the single family *Molida*. The moloids are without pelvic or ribs they have the body truncated behind the caudal region aborted, and the jaws without median sutures. See *Molida*

Molokan (mol-ō-kan'), *n.* *pl. Molokans* (-ē) [*Russ. molokan*, *L. moloko*, milk see *milk*] A member of a Russian sect living chiefly in southeastern Russia. They condemn image worship, fasting, and episcopacy and accept the Bible as the only rule of faith and conduct. They hold their religious services in private houses and have a simple church organization. Their name is derived from the reputed practice of drinking milk on fast days — a departure from the custom of the Orthodox Church. Also written *Molokan*

The *Molokans* are Russian sectarians closely resembling Scotch Presbyterians. *D. W. Wallace, Russia* p. 157

molompi (mō-lom'pi), *n.* [Native name] The African rosewood. See *roswood*

molopes (mō-lō'pēz), *n. pl.* [NL, *L. G. molops* (μολωψ), the mark of a stripe, a weal] In *pathol*, same as *ribes*

molosse (mō-lōs'), *n.* [*F. molosse* = *Sp. moloso*, *L. molossus*, a foot so called see *molossus*] Same as *molossus*, 1

molossi, *n.* Plural of *molossus*, 1

Molossian (mō-lōs'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Molossia*, *G. Mozaia*, the country of the Molossi, *L. Mozaia*, Molossian, *pl. Molossians*, *L. Molossi*, the Molossians] *I. a.* Relating or belonging to the Molossians, or Molossi, a tribe of ancient Epirus, in northern Greece

II. n. 1 One of the Molossian tribe — 2

[*I. c*] One of the *Molossidae*

molossic (mō-lōs'ik), *a.* [*L. Molossus* + *-ic*] In *pros*, being or pertaining to a molossus

Molossidae (mō-lōs'i-de), *n. pl.* [NL, *L. Molossus* + *-idae*] The *Molossinae* regarded as a family composed of the genera *Molossus*, *Nyctinomus*, and *Chromelys*, the bulldog bats, or mastiff bats

Molossinae (mō-lōs'i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL, *L. Molossus* + *-inae*] A subfamily of bats of the family *Emballonuridae*, the molossoid or bulldog bats so called from the physiognomy, a peculiar expression being conferred by the thick pendulous chops, like a bulldog's. They have large feet, with the first toe, or first and also the fifth, much larger than the rest, the feet free from the wing membrane, which fold under the forearm, a tractile intermembrane sheathing and sliding along the tail and a single pair of large upper incisors. In all the genera, excepting *Myotis*, the long tail is produced far beyond the intermembrane. Leading genera are *Molossus*, *Chromelys*, and *Myotis*

molossine (mō-lōs'in), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Molossus* + *-inae*] *I. a.* Pertaining to the *Molossinae*, or having their characters, molossoid

II. n. A bulldog bat, a molossoid

molossoid (mō-lōs'oid), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Molossus* + *-oid*] *I. a.* Molossine, in a wide sense, pertaining to or resembling the *Molossinae*

II. n. A member of the *Molossinae*, a molossoid bat

Molossus (mō-lōs'us), *n.* [In def 1, *L. molossus*, a metrical foot (< *Gr. molossos*, a metrical foot of three long syllables, *L. Molossus*, a Molossian hound, < *Gr. Molossus*, Molossian see *Molossian*)] 1 [*I. c*, *pl. molossi* (-i)] In *classical pros*, a foot of three long syllables — 2 In *mammal*, the typical and leading genus of *Molossinae*. There are numerous species, inhabiting tropical and subtropical America as *M. glaucus*, *M. obscurus*, etc. These bulldog bats have the tail long and exerted, thick pendulous lips prominent nostrils, large rounded ears, the incisors one above and one or two below on each side, and the premolars two below and one or two above on each side

3 In *conch*, a genus of mollusks. *Montfort*, 1408

Molothrus (mol'ō-thrus), *n.* [NL (Swainson, 1831), said by the name to come from *G. μολοθριος* qui non vocatur alius aedes intrat] an unblinded guest appear an error for *Molothrus* (as given by J. (Abanias), < *G. μολοθριος*, a greedy fellow] A genus of American oscine passerine birds of the family *Icteridae* and subfamily *Aquila*, parasite in habit, the cow-

birds, cowpen-birds, or cow-buntings. There are several species, of North and South America, all of which lay their eggs in other birds' nests, so far as is known like the Old World cuckoo. *M. ater* or *pecorus* abounds in most parts of the United States. *M. aeneus*, a large hand some species, inhabiting Texas and Mexico, is the bronzed or red eyed cow bird. The genus is also called *Hypobletia*. See cut under *cow bird*.

molrooken (mol'ruk-en), *n.* [Origin obscure.]

The great crested grebe, *Podiceps cristatus* (Swainson) [Lough Neagh, Ireland.]

molsh, *a.* See *mulsh*.

molt¹, *n.* An obsolete preterit of *molt*¹ (*haueor molt*¹, *moult*¹ (molt), *r.* [With unorig. *l*, < ME *mouten*, *mouten* = D *muten* = MLG LG *muten* = OHG *mūzen*, MHG *mūzen*, change, G *mausen*, change the feathers or skin, molt, < L *mutari*, change see *mutate*² and *new*³, doublets of *molt*²]. *I. trans.* To shed or cast, as feathers, hair, or skin, slough off: often used figuratively.

So shall my anticipation prevent your discovery, and your secrecy to the king and queen *moult* no feather. *Shak*, Hamlet, II 2. 306

Mute the skylark and forlorn,
When she *moult* the firstling plumes. *Coleridge*

We all *moult* our names in the natural course of life. *Southey*, The Doctor, lxxx (Davies)

II. intrans. 1 To cast or shed feathers, hair, skin, or the like, undergo or accomplish a molt, exuviate, mew. See the noun.

Long as the bird may live, and often as it may *moult*, the original style of markings never gives way to any other. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., IX 1

2 To be about to be cast off or shed, as plumage.

Our hero gave him such a sudden fist in the mouth as dashed in two of his teeth that then happened to be *moulting*. *Brooke*, Pool of Quailty, l. 104 (Davies)

molt², *moult*¹ (molt), *n.* [*< molt*², *moult*¹, *r.* 1] The act or process of shedding or casting any tegumentary, cuticular, or exoskeletal structures or appendages, as feathers, hair, skin, nails, horns, hoofs, claws, or shell, ecdysis, exuviation. The surface of the body of most animals, outside of the parts which are vascular or supplied with blood, is worn away by friction, attrition, or other mechanical means. This process may be slight and gradual or continuous, as in the case of man, where it results in scarf skin and dandruff, or it may be periodical and very extensive, affecting the whole cuticle or its appendages. Mammals shed their hair usually once a year. Birds molt their feathers usually at least once, often twice, sometimes thrice a year, the last two cases constituting the *double* and the *triple* molt. Both these classes of animals in some cases, molt cuticular substances in *mus*. Thus the American antelope sheds the sheath of the horn. Lemmings and ptarmigan drop their claws, some birds of the auk family shed the horny parts of the beak, snakes cast their cuticle whole, even to the layer over the eyeball, crustaceans slough the whole shell, and numberless other invertebrates have a proper molt of similar or analogous character.

2 The period or time of molting.

moltable (mol'ta-bl), *a.* [Irreg. for *moltable*.] That can be melted; fusible.

molten. An obsolete past participle of *melt*¹ (*haueor*).

molten¹ (mol'tn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *melt*¹]. 1. Melted, in a state of fusion or solution, as, *molten* gold.

Love's mystick form the artisans of Greece
In wounded stone or *molten* gold express. *Prior*

Solid from floats upon *molten* from exactly as ice floats upon water. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 124

A prince whose manhood was all gone,
And *molten* down in mere uxoriousness. *Tennyson*, Geraint

2 Made or produced by means of melting.

And he received them at their hand, and fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had made it a *molten* calf. *Ex* xxvii 4

3† Liquid.

Three night in *molten* donnye. *Sum hem kope*

Palladius Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54

molten², *moultent*¹ (mol'tn), *p. a.* [Irreg. for *molten*, pp. of *molt*², *v.*] Having molted, being in the state of molting.

A clip wing d (Griffin) and a *moultent* Raven. *Shak*, 1 Hen. IV (fol. 1623), III 1. 162

moltenly (mol'tn-li), *adv.* Like what is in a molten state, liquidly.

A living language *moltenly* ductile to new shapes of sharp and clear relief in the moulds of new thought. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 155

molting, *moulting* (mol'ting), *n.* [With unorig. *l*, as in *molt*², *moult*¹, < ME. *mouting*, *mouting*, verbal *n.* of *molt*², *moult*¹, *v.* 1] The act or process of molting, molt.

O hath my leaden soul the art to improve
Her wasted talent and untried, aspires
In this sad *moulting* time of her death? *Quarles* Emblems, v. 4.

2†. The molting season.

Also in sothe the season was paste
for hertis y heedid so hy and so noble
To make any myrthe for *moultynge* that nyghed.
Richard the Reddell, II. 12.

molto (mol'tō), *adv.* [It, very much, < L *multus*, much see *multitude*] In music, very, much: as, *allegro molto*, very fast.

Molucca balm. See *Moluccella*.

Molucca bean, deer, etc. See *bean*, etc.

Moluccella (mol-uk-sel'a), *n.* [NL (Linnæus, 1737), named from the Molucca Islands, of which the plant was supposed to be a native.] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Stachydeæ* and the subtribe *Lamieæ*. It is characterized by the posterior lip of the corolla being usually concave and covered with long soft hairs, by the calyx being larger at the apex, with an oblique limb having from five to thirteen unequal spiny teeth, and by having the anther cells extremely divergent. They are very smooth annual herbs, with petiolate leaves and axillary whorls of small flowers. There are but 2 species, both native in the eastern Mediterranean region. *M. laevis*, an old garden flower from Asia, once supposed to come from the Moluccas, is called *Molucca balm*, and also *shell flower*, from its large cup-shaped calyx, which has the small corolla at the bottom.

Molva (mol'vā), *n.* [NL (Nilsson, 1832), a name of this fish.] A genus of gadoid fishes, related to the burbot and cusk, having the mouth terminal, anal fin entire, and canine teeth on the vomer and mandible. *M. molva* or *vulgaris* is the common ling of North Atlantic waters. See cut under *ling*.

molwart, *n.* See *molward*.

moly¹ (mō'h), *a.* [Also *mole*, < *moly*² + *-y*¹.] Like a mole or its habits. [Rare.]

He did infinite service in discouraging the *moly*, crapping style, which at that time infected all the ranks both of the laity and clergy.

Goldsmith, Encouragers and Discouragers of English Literature, II

moly² (mō'h), *n.* [*< L moly*, < Gr *μᾶλιν*, a fabulous herb] 1 A fabulous herb of magic power, represented as having a black root and the flower milk-white, said by Homer to have been given by Hermes to Odysseus (Ulysses) to counteract the spells of Circe.

And yet more meddinal is it than that *moly*
That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave. *Milton*, Comus, l. 646

But as ye hearb *moly* hath a flower as white as snow, and a roote as black as luche, so age hath a white head, showing pitee, but a black hart, swelling with mischiefe. *Lophy*, Euphues and his England (Arber's Reprints, IV 231)

Homer is of opinion that the principal and sovereign herb of all others is *moly*, so called (as he thinketh) by the Gods themselves. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxv 4

2 Wild garlic, *Allium Moly*. The moly of Dioscorides is said to have been *Allium subhirsutum*, the dwarf moly is *Chamaemoly*.

molybdate (mō-lib'dāt), *n.* [*< molybd(u)* + *-ate*¹] A compound of molybdate acid with a base. — **Molybdate of lead**, yellow lead ore, the mineral wulfenite. See *wulfenite*.

molybdena (mol-ib-dē'nā), *n.* [= F *molybdēn* = Sp *molibdena* = Pg *molybdeno*, *molybdēna*, < L *molybdana*, < Gr *μολύβδανα*, galena or litharge, < *μολύβδος*, lead, = L *plumbum*, lead see *plumb*.] Same as *molybdenum*.

molybdeniferous (mol'ib-dē-nif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L molybdana* (see *molybdena*) + *ferre* = E *fer* 1] Containing molybdenum.

molybdenite (mol-ib-dē'nīt), *n.* [*< molybdēna* + *-ite*²] Sulphid of molybdenum, occurring in isolated masses or in scales, less often in hexagonal crystals, of a lead-gray color and metallic luster. It is very soft, and, like graphite, which it closely resembles, leaves a trace on paper.

molybdenous (mol-ib-dē'nus), *a.* [*< molybdēnum* + *-ous*] Pertaining to or obtained from molybdenum.

molybdenum (mol-ib-dē'nūm), *n.* [*< NL molybdanum*, a later form for L *molybdana* see *molybdēna*] Chemical symbol, Mo, atomic weight, 96. A metal of a silver-white color but harder than silver, which fuses with difficulty, if at all, at the highest temperature of a wind-furnace. Its specific gravity is 8.6. It is chemically related to chromium, tungsten, and uranium, and, like those metals, forms trioxides which are acid forming and yield very characteristic salts. It is remarkable for the number of oxides and corresponding chlorides which it forms, but it is the least important economically of the group to which it belongs. The most abundant ore of molybdenum is the sulphuret (molybdenite), and the strong external resemblance of this mineral to graphite (Latin *plumbago*) led to the confusion of molybdēna with that substance, moreover, external resemblance and certain chemical peculiarities caused still further difficulties of nomenclature, in which manganese, antimony, and even magnesia were involved. Thus, the peroxid of manganese was called by Linnaeus *molybdenum magneum*. These perplexities were not cleared up until toward the end of the last century, but finally, as the result of the labors of Scheele, Bergman, and Hjelm (1778-90), the metal

molybdēna, or molybdenum, as it is now more generally called, was isolated from its combinations. The ores of molybdenum are somewhat widely diffused, but rarely occur in any considerable quantity. The principal molybdeniferous minerals are molybdenite and wulfenite. There is also a molybdic ocher (the trioxide) and a carbonate (paterasite), various ores of iron also contain traces of this metal.

molybdic (mō-lib'dik), *a.* [= F *molybdique*, as *molybd(ēnum)* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or obtained from molybdenum. — **Molybdic acid**, H₂MoO₄, an acid of molybdenum, which may be obtained in yellow crystalline crusts. Its salts are called *molybdates*. — **Molybdic ocher**, native molybdic oxide.

molybdin (mō-lib'din), *n.* [*< molybd(ēnum)* + *-in*²] Molybdic ocher.

molybdite (mō-lib'dīt), *n.* [*< molybd(ēnum)* + *-ite*²] Molybdic ocher.

molybdocolic (mō-lib-dō-kol'ik), *n.* [*< Gr. μολύβδος*, lead, + *κολική*, colic see *colic*] Lead-colic.

molybdomenite (mō-lib-dō-mē'nīt), *n.* [*< Gr. μολύβδος*, lead, + *μήνη*, moon, + *-ite*² (cf. *sele-nite*)] A rare lead selenite, occurring in thin transparent scales of a white or greenish color, found with other selenium minerals at Cachemira in the Argentine Republic.

molybdoparesis (mō-lib-dō-par'e-sis), *n.* [NL, < Gr *μολύβδος*, lead, + *παρεσις*, palsy] Lead-palsy.

molybdosis (mol-ib-dō'sis), *n.* [NL, < Gr *μολύβδος*, lead] Lead-poisoning.

molyne (mō-li-nē'), *a.* [See *moline*.] In her, same as *moline* when applied to a cross.

molsite (mōl'sīt), *n.* [Said to be < Gr *μολύβδος*, var. of *μολύβδος*, a staining, defilement, < *μολύνω*, stain, also half-cook, + *-ite*²] A chlorid of iron occurring as a thin yellow or red incrustation on lava at Vesuvius.

mom¹, *a*, *n*, and *v.* See *num*¹.

momblement, *n.* See *mumblement*.

momblishness (mom'blish-ness), *n.* Muttering talk. *Bailey*, 1731.

momé¹ (mōm), *n.* [*< OF momé*, a mask see *num*²] A buffoon, a fool, a blockhead, a ninny, a dull person, a stupid fellow.

I dare be bold awhile to play the *momé*,
Out of my sacke some other faults to loose. *Mrs. Jon. Mays*, 468 (Nares)

Mome, malt-horse, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch. *Shak*, C of E, III 1. 32

Words are but wind, but blows come home,
A stout tongue d lawyer's but a *mome*.

Brome's Songs (1661), p. 105 (Halliwell)

Parnassus is not clome
By every such *mome*.

Drayton, Skeltoniad, p. 173 (Nares)

Away with this foolish *mome*!

Flodden Field (Child's Ballads, VII 78)

momé² (mōm), *a.* [*< Cf. num*¹] Soft, smooth.

Halliwell [North Eng.]

momé³, *n.* [ME *momé* = MD *moeme*, D *moet* = MLG *mōme* = OHG *muoma*, MHG *muome*, G *muhe*, aunt, cousin, cf. Icel *mōma*, mother, prob orig 'mother's sister,' and related to AS *mōdor*, E *mother* see *mother*¹] An aunt. *Nominales MS* (Halliwell)

momélet, *v.* An obsolete form of *mumble*.

moment (mō'ment), *n.* [*< F moment* = Sp *fig* If *momento*, a moment, < L *momentum*, a balance, balancing, alteration, a particle sufficient to turn the scales, hence a particle, point, point of time, short time, moment, a cause, circumstance, matter, weight, influence, contr of **moi(s)mentum*, < *moverti*, move see *move*, < (**morement*)] 1 A space of time incalculably or indefinitely small. (a) Time too brief for reckoning, an instant, as, I have but a *moment* to spare, wait a *moment*.

We shall all be changed in a *moment*, in the twinkling of an eye. *1 Cor* xv 52

Do not delay the golden *moments* fly! *Longfellow*, Masque of Pandora, vii

(b) Precise point of time, exact or very instant, as of a motion, action or occurrence, as, at that *moment* he expired.

A prince, the *moment* he is crown'd,
Inherits every virtue sound.

Swift, On Poetry, l. 90

Every *moment* dies a man,
Every *moment* one is born.

Tennyson, Vision of Sin, iv

(c) A brief interval, the passing time in the phrase for a or the *moment* as, for a *moment* he was at a loss.

The lip of truth shall be established for ever, but a lying tongue is but for a *moment*. *Prov* xii. 19

The "Daily News" expresses the general sense in recognizing defeat as decisive for the *moment*. *New York Tribune*, July 16, 1886.

2 The present time, especially, with the definite article, the precise instant of opportunity.

The *moment* should be improved, if suffered to pass away, it may never return. *Washington*, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 21

3. Momentum; impetus; moving cause, impelling force or occasion.

Each on himself relied,
As only in his arm the moment lay
Of victory Milton, P. L., vi 239

4 Notable purport, weight or value, importance; consequence as, his opinions are of little moment to us

Being for many respects of greater moment, to have them (princes) good and virtuous then any inferior sort of men Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 28

Captain criminals, or matters of moment, before the Chan himself, or Friar Counsellors, of whom they are all wayes heard, and speedily discharged

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I 38

5† A forcible or convincing plea

He pressed the former arguments, refuted the (avils), and added many moments and weights to his discourse Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), II 77

6 An essential or constituent element, an important factor.

It is a complete mistake historically to assume that the moment of Cartesianism is consciousness

Vetlich, Intro to Descartes's Method, p lxxix

7 In math, an increment or decrement, an infinitesimal change in a varying quantity — 8 In mech, in general, effect, avail The phrases in which it appears have exact meanings, though the precise sense in which the word itself is taken in these phrases is not always clear — **Bending-moment**. Name as *moment* of flexure — **Equation of moments**. See *equation*. — **Logical moments**. See *logical*. — **Moment-axis** of a couple, the line which represents in direction the direction of a couple, and by its length the moment. — **Moment of a couple**, the product of the force by the length of the arm. — **Moment of a force** (a) With regard to a point, the product of a force by its distance from the point (b) With reference to a line or axis, the product of the component of the force in the plane perpendicular to the line by the distance of that component from that line — **Moment of a magnet**, or **magnetic moment**, the product of the numerical strength of either pole of the magnet by the distance between the poles

The total *moment of a magnet* is the moment when it is at right angles to the lines of force

J. E. H. Gordon, Elect and Mag, I 151

Moment of deviation or distortion. Same as *product of inertia* (which see, under *inertia*). — **Moment of flexure**. See *flexure*. — **Moment of inertia**. See *inertia*. — **Moment of rupture**, the moment of flexure of a beam calculated for a predetermined or assumed breaking load and leverage Its formula is $M = \frac{1}{2}bh^2$, in which b = breadth, h = depth, n a factor varying with shape of cross section, and f a factor depending on the nature of the material Both factors n and f are determined and tabulated for different materials from experimental data — **Moment of stability** of a body or structure supported at a given plane joint, the moment of the couple of forces which must be applied in a given vertical plane to that body or structure in addition to its own weight, in order to transfer the center of resistance of the joint to the limiting position consistent with stability Rankine — **Virtual moment of a force**, the product of the force by the virtual velocity of the point of application = *Syn.* 1 *Moment, Minute, Instant*, twinkling, second, third, flash A *moment* has duration, an *instant* has not as, wait a *moment*, come this *instant* Practically, however, the two are often the same A *minute* is just sixty seconds, a *moment* is a short but less definite period

Moments make the year Young, Love of Fame, vi 205

There are *minutes* that fix the fate

Of battles and of nations

II H. Brownell The Bay Fight

The duke does greet you, general,

And he requires your haste post haste appearance,

Even on the instant Shak, Othello, I 2 38

moment (mō'men-t), *n* [*< moment, n*] To order or arrange to a moment

All accidents are minted and *momented* by Divine Providence Fuller, Worthies, Suffolk, II 334 (Dance)

momenta, *n* Plural of *momentum*

momental (mō'men-tal or mō-men'tal), *a* [*< OF momental, < LL *momentalis* (in adv *momentaliter*), of a moment, *< momentum*, moment see *moment*] 1† Pertaining to a moment — 2† Lasting but a moment, very brief

Not one *momental* minute doth she swerve

Breton, Sir P. Sidney's Ourania (1600)

3†. **Momentous** — 4 Of or pertaining to momentum — **Momentally ellipsoid**. See *ellipsoid*

momentally† (mō'men-tal-i), *adv* 1 For a moment

Air but *momentally* remaining in our bodies hath no proportionable space for its conversion, only of length enough to refrigerate the heart Sk T Broome, Vulg Err

2 From moment to moment

Momentally the corporal spirits are dissolved and consumed, as also, in like manner, the humours, and solide parts Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612) (Nares)

momentaneous, *a*. [*< OF momentaine, < LL. momentaneus*, of a moment see *momentaneous*] Momentaneous, momentary

You will remember how transitorie this present life is, and how short and *momentane* the pleasure of this filthy flesh is

Stow, Chronicles, The Mercians, an 740

momentaneous† (mō'men-tā'nē-us), *a* [= *F momentaneus*, OF. *momentaine* (see *momentane*) = Sp. *momentáneo* = Pg It. *momentaneo*, < LL. *momentaneus*, < L. *momentum*, a moment see *moment*] 1. Lasting for a moment, momentary

Johnson — 2 Pertaining to instants of time, instantaneous

momentaneous† (mō'men-tā'nē-us), *n* [*< momentany + -ness*] Momentaneousness Bp

Hall, Character of Man

momentany† (mō'men-tā-ni), *a* [*< LL. momentaneus* see *momentaneous*] Lasting for a moment, momentary

Making it *momentany* as a sound, swift as a shadow, short as any dream

Shak, M. N. D., I 1 141

Other *momentany* delights only supple the forehead, not unburthen and solace the heart Ford, Line of Life

momentarily (mō'men-tā-rī-i), *adv* 1 So as to be momentary, for a moment

I repeatedly watched the flowers, and only once saw a humble-bee *momentarily* alight on one, and then fly away Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p 84

2 From moment to moment as, he is *momentarily* expected

Why endow the vegetable bird with wings, which nature has made *momentarily* dependent upon the soil?

Shenstone (Latham)

momentariness (mō'men-tā-rī-nē-us), *n* The state of being momentary

momentary (mō'men-tā-rī), *a* [*< LL. momentarius*, of a moment, brief, < L. *momentum*, a moment see *moment*] 1 Lasting but a moment or for a very short time, of short duration as, a *momentary* pang

Love's lightnings, the precursors
Of the dreadful thunder claps, more *momentary*
And slight outrunning were not

Shak, Tempest, I 2 202

With wings more *momentary* swift than thought

Shak, T. and C., iv 14

Upon serious consideration of the frailty and uncertainty of this *momentary* life, I do make and declare my last will and testament

Wentworth, Hist New England, II 436

His griefs are *momentary* and his joys immortal

Steele, Spectator, No 75

2 Short-lived, likely to die soon or at any moment [Obsolete or archaic]

Men are the subjects of fortune, and therefore *momentary*

Greene, Penelope's Web (1587)

Only give it [this paper] leave to tell you that that lord whom preface the king may be pleased to hear in it is an old and *momentary* man

Donne, Letters, cxxix

That hour perhaps
Is not so far when *momentary* man
Shall seem no more a something to himself

Tennyson, Lucretius

3 Occurring every moment as, *momentary* interruptions

The duo clock swinging slow with sweepy away,
Measuring time's flight with *momentary* sound

Warton, Inscriptions

momently (mō'men-tl-i), *adv* From moment to moment, every moment

Of tuneful Caves and playful Waterfalls —
Of Mountains varying *momently* their crests —
Proud be this Land!

Wardworth, Glen of Loch Etive

Momently the mortar's iron throat
Roared from the trenches

Whittier, Dream of Pio Nono

momentous (mō'men'tus), *a* [*< LL. momentosus*, of a moment, < L. *momentum*, a moment see *moment*] Of moment or consequence, of surpassing importance, critical

We ought constantly to bear in our mind this *momentous* truth, that in the hands of the deity time is nothing, that he has eternity to act in

Paley, Sermons, xxii

The emigration of the fathers of these twelve commonwealths was the most *momentous* event of the seventeenth century

Bancroft, Hist U. S., II 460

= *Syn.* Grave, serious

momentously (mō'men'tus-l-i), *adv* To a momentous degree, with important effect or influence as, this engagement bore *momentously* on the course of the war

momentousness (mō'men'tus-ness), *n* The state or quality of being momentous or of grave importance

These and many other difficulties beset Dr M — in the course of his study, nor is he unaware of their variety or *momentousness*

Amer Jour Philol, VII 225

momentum (mō'men'tum), *n*, pl. *momenta* (-tā) [*< L. momentum*, balance, alteration, cause, etc, orig 'a movement' see *moment*] 1 In mech, the product of the mass and velocity of a body, the quantity of motion of a body

In all relations between bodies, such as impacts, the algebraic sum of the momenta is preserved constant. See *energy*.

When the velocity is the same, the *momentum*, or moving force, of bodies is directly proportional to their mass or quantity of matter When the *momenta* of two bodies are equal their velocities will be in the inverse proportion of their quantities of matter

Lardner, Handbook of Nat Philos, §§ 185, 189

The rate of mass displacement is *momentum*, just as the rate of displacement is velocity

Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art lxvii

2 An impulse, an impelling force, impetus

This preponderating weight complicated that *momentum* of ignorance rashness presumption, and lust of plunder which nothing has been able to resist

Burke, Rev in France

He never asks whether the political *momentum* set up by his measure, in some cases decreasing but in other cases greatly increasing will or will not have the same general direction with other like *momenta*

H. Spencer, Man vs State, p 28

3 Constituent or essential element Compare *moment*, 6

I shall state the several *momenta* of the distinction in separate propositions

St W Hamilton

4 In musical notation, an eighth-rest

momie, *n* A variant of *mummy*

momie-cloth, *n* See *mummy-cloth*

Momier (mō'mī-er), *n* [*< F*] hit a mummer see *mummer*] A term of reproach applied to those Swiss Calvinists who, about 1818, separated from the state church and maintained a strict Calvinistic theology and Methodist discipline

momish† (mō'mīsh), *a* [*< mom + -ish*] Foolish, dull Levens

Thy pleasant framed style
Discovered eyes to *momish* months

Vernon, Preface to Cloon's Epigrams (Dances)

momism† (mō'mīz-m), *n* [*< Momus*, 1, + -ism] Carping, faultfinding

momist† (mō'mīst), *n* [*< Momus*, 1, + -ist] A faultfinder

As for the crabb'd & critical interpretation of many, I weigh it little, and leave the detracting spectacles of barking *Momists*

Trues Whistle (L. F. T. S.), p 111

mommer†, *n* An obsolete form of *mummy*

momnick†, *n* [*< Var of mammoth, n*] A scarecrow [Prov Eng]

momnick (mō'mīk), *r* t [*< Var of mammoth, r*] To cut awkwardly, mess or make a mess of as, he *momnick*s his food [Obsolete or prov]

mommy (mō'mī), *n*, pl. *mommys* (-iz) [*< Var of mummy, cf old-rite, old-squaw, old-granny, etc*] A duck *Harleia glacialis*, the old-wife or south-southerly [Cape May, New Jersey]

Momordica (mō-mōr'di-ku), *n* [NL] (Tournefort, 1700), so called in allusion to the seeds, which have the appearance of being bitten, < L. *mondire* (pert *momordi*), bite see *mondant*] A genus of plants of the natural order Cucurbitaceae and the tribe Cucurbitaceae, characterized by the stamens being inserted below the mouth of the calyx, by the calyx being provided with two or three scales, and by having a campanulate corolla and simple tendrils They are climbing herbs, either annual or perennial, having entire lobed or compound leaves and rather small white or yellowish flowers, which are monoecious or dioecious The fruit is oblong or cylindrical berry like on opening into three valves, having few or many seeds Twenty-five species are known natives chiefly of Africa but also of tropical Asia and Australia They are plain plants except for their fruit which in some species is red or orange yellow and which bursts when fully ripe, disclosing the red seeded seeds Such are the species *M. balsamina*, the balsam-apple and *M. charantia*, sometimes called *balsam-par*, the best known cultivated species The squashing cucumber, which grows in the south of Europe was formerly placed in this genus, under the name *M. Platensis*, but is now regarded as the type of a distinct genus, *Faba*.

momot (mō'mot), *n* Same as *motmot*

Momota (mō-mō'tā), *n* [NL] Same as *Momotus* Schau, 1809

Momotidae (mō-mot'ā-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Momotus* + -idae] An American family of serratirostral peccary birds, typified by the genus *Momotus*, the motmots or sawbills They are related to the kingfishers The tail is long and graduated, of 10 or 12 feathers, of which the middle pair are usually long exserted and spatulated, forming a pair of rackets the plumage is buff-colored the bill serrated, and the sternum doubly fenestrated there are no carinae nor spinal apertures and there are two carotids The *Momotidae* are confined to the warmer parts of America There are only about 15 species, of the genera *Momotus*, *Ceryleus*, *Barrythraupis*, *Eumomota*, *Prionothraupis* and *Hylomanes* The family is also called *Prionothraupidae* See *motmot*

Momotinae (mō-mō'tī-nē), *n* pl [NL, < *Momotus* + -inae] 1 The only subfamily of *Momotidae* Also called *Prionotinae* — 2 The *Momotidae* as a subfamily of some other family

Momotus (mō-mō'tus), *n* [NL] see *motmot*, *motmot*] The typical genus of *Momotidae*, established by Brisson in 1760 It was formerly coextensive with the family, but is now restricted to such species as *M. brandeni*, *M. cordeceps*, the blue-headed sawbill, is the only member of its genus or family found



Blue-headed Sittall (*Momotus carolinensis*)

so far north as the Mexican border of the United States. Also *Monota Baryphonus*, and *Pronota*. See *monot*.
Momus (mō'ius), *n* [NL, < Gr *Μῶμος*, a personification of *μῦθος*, blame, ridicule] 1 In classical myth, a son of Night, the god of rail-lery and censure. He is said to have complained that the man made by Vulcan had not a window in his breast to let his thoughts be seen. 2. In ornith., a genus of humming-birds, of the family *Trochilidae*, the type of which is *M. idalia* of Brazil. *Mulsant and Verreaux*, 1866 — A disciple or a son (or daughter) of *Momus*, a facetious or funny person, a wag, a clown in a chorus.

'I do not think that Wilkam is a person of very cheerful spirits or what one would call a —' 'I daughter of *Momus*, Miss Tox softly suggested.
Dickens, *Dombey and Son*, viii

mon¹, *n* An obsolete form of *mon¹*.
mon² (mon), *n* A dialectal (especially Scotch) form of *man*. See *man*, and compare *mun⁴*.
mon³, *r* Same as *mon¹*.
mon⁴ (mon), *n* [Jap] A personal crest, badge, or cogni-zance used in Japan and intro-duced into decoration of all sorts. For examples, see *kiku-mon* and *kimon*.



mon- See *mono-*.
mona (mō'nā), *n* [NL, < Sp. *mona*, a female monkey; see *monkey*] An African mon-key, *Cercopithecus mona*, of highly variegated coloration and docile disposition, often kept in captivity. See *cut* under *Cercopithecus*.
monacal, *a* An obsolete spelling of *monachal*.
monacanthid (mon-a-kan'thid), *a* [*<* Gr. *μονάκανθος*, with one spine (see *monacanthous*) + *-id²*] Having uniserial adambulacral spines, as a starfish distinguished from *diplacanthid* and *polypacanthid*.

Monacanthinae (mon'a-kan-thi'nē), *n* *pl* [NL, < *Monacanthus* + *-ina*] A subfamily of balistoid fishes, typified by the genus *Monacanthus*. They have the anterior dorsal fin reduced to a single spine upon the head (whence the name), and have from 18 to 21 vertebrae (7 abdominal and 11 to 14 caudal). The subfamily includes a number of tropical and sub-tropical marine fishes, some of which are known as *sea urchins*, on account of their villous coriaceous integuments.

monacanthine (mon-a-kan'thin) *a* and *n* 1. *a* Of or pertaining to the *Monacanthinae*.
 II *n* A fish of the subfamily *Monacanthinae*.

monacanthous (mon-a-kan'thus), *a* [*<* Gr. *μονάκανθος*, with one spine or prickle, *<* *μόνος*, single, + *ἀκανθα*, a spine or prickle, see *acantha*.] Having but one spine, monacanthine.

Monacanthus (mon-a-kan'thus), *n* [NL, see *monacanthous*] The typical genus of *Monacanthinae*, having a spine for a first dorsal fin (*Cuvier*, 1817). They are numerous in warm seas. *M. orcutti* is in West Indian, and is occasionally found on the southern coast of the United States.

Monacha (mon'a-ka), *n* [NL, < Gr. *μοναχός*, single, solitary, *<* *μόνος*, single, see *monk*] 1. A genus of mollusks — 2. In ornith., same as *Monasa*. *P. L. Selater*, 1882.

Monasa of Vieillot I have ventured to correct into *Monacha*.
Selater, *Monog. Puffbirds*, p. 21

monachal (mon'a-kal), *a*. [Formerly also *monacal*, < *OF* *monachal*, *monacal* *F* *monacal* = *Sp* *Pg* *monacal* = *It* *monacale*, < *ML* *monachalis*, of a monk, < *LL* *monachus*, a monk, see *monk*.]

Of or pertaining to monks or nuns; belonging to or characteristic of monastic life, especially with reference to external relations or personal conduct; monastic, monkish, as, *monachal* morals; *monachal* austerity.

Robert de Brunne, to illustrate *monachal* morals, inter-spersed domestic stories, and that rhyming monk affords the most ancient specimens of English tales in verse.
J. D. Izaak, *Amen. of Lit.*, I, 208.

monachism (mon'a-kizm), *n*. [= *F* *monachisme* = *Sp* *monaquismo* = *Pg* *It* *monachismo*, < *ML* *monachismus*, < *LGr* *μοναχισμός*, monk-ery, < *μοναχός*, a monk, see *monk*] 1 The principle of living in the manner of monks, the system or course of life pursued by monks and nuns, primarily, the practice of living alone in religious retirement from the world, religious seclusion, secondarily, the corporate life of religious communities under vows of poverty, celibacy, and obedience to a superior. See *monk*.

The root idea of *monachism* is retirement from society in search of some ideal of life which society cannot supply, but which is thought attainable by abnegation of self and withdrawal from the world. This definition applies to all forms of *monachism*, whether amongst Brahmins, Buddhists, Jews, Christians, Moslems, or the communist societies of the present day, even when the-oretically anti-theological. This broad general conception of *monachism* is differentiated in the following ways. It may take the form of absolute separation, so far as practicable, from all human intercourse, so as to give the whole life to solitary contemplation — the anchoritic type, or it may seek fellowship with kindred spirits in a new association for the same common end — the cenobitic type. It may abandon society as incurably corrupt, as a City of Destruction out of which the fugitive must flee absolutely — the Oriental view, for the most part, or it may consid-er itself as having a mission to influence and regenerate society — which has been, on the whole and with minor exceptions, the Western theory of the monastic life.
Encyc. Brit., XVI, 608

2 A monastic characteristic or peculiarity, also, such characteristics collectively.

Flourish of Worcester, Huntingdon, Simon of Durham, Hoveden Mathew of Westminster, and many others of obscure note, with all their *monachisms*.
Milton, *Hist. Ing.*, iv

Monachus (mon'a-kus), *n*. [NL, < Gr. *μοναχός*, single, solitary, *LGr* *a monk*, see *monk*] 1 In mammal, a genus of *Phocidae*, having four incisors above and below, the monk-seals. There are 2 species. *M. albiventris* is the seal of the Mediter-ranean and Black Sea. *M. tropiculus* is the West Indian seal. Also called *Pelagus* and *Heliophoca*. 2 In ornith., a genus of warblers containing such as the common blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*. *J. J. Kaup*, 1829 — 3 In entom., a large and important genus of leaf-beetles, erected by Saffrhan in 1852. It is composed of small bluish beetles with or without red spots, and with the body very convex. There are about 100 species, all American, of which 6 belong to North America and the rest to more tropical regions.

monacid (mon-as'id), *a* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἔσσις*, acid] Capable of saturating a single molecule of a monobasic acid applied to hy-droxids and basic oxids.
monact (mon-akt'), *a* and *n*. [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἄκτις*, a ray] 1. *a*. Having only one ray, monactinal.
 II *n* A monactinal sponge-spicule.

monactinal (mo-nak'ti-nal), *a* [*<* *monactini* + *-al*] Single-rayed, uniradiate, as a sponge-spicule.

monactine (mo-nak'tin), *a* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἄκτις* (aktis), a ray] Same as *monactinal*. *Sollas*.

Monactinellinae (mo-nak'ti-ne-li'nē), *n* *pl* [NL, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἄκτις* (aktis), a ray, + dim. *-ella* + *-ina*] A group, subordinal or other, of fibrosilicious or ceratosilicious sponges, having comparatively little ceratode, the skele-ton being mostly composed of single straight silicious spicules, whence the name. The bread-crumb sponge, *Halichondria panicea*, is a char-acteristic example. See *Monaxonida*.

monactinelline (mo-nak-ti-nel'in), *a* Of or per-taining to the *Monactinellinae*.

monad (mon'ad), *n* and *a* [= *F* *monade* = *Sp* *monada* = *Pg* *monada* = *It* *monade*, < *LL* *monas* (monad-), < Gr. *μόνᾱς* (monad-), a unit, unity, as adj. solitary, single, < *μόνος* (Ionic *μόνως*, Doric *μόνος*, orig. *μῶνός*), alone, solitary, single, sole, only; appar. akin to *μία*, fem. of *εἷς* (ēv-), one] 1. *n*. 1 In metaph., an individual and indivisible substance. The word was introduced into philosophy by Giordano Bruno to denote the minimum parts of substances supposed by him to be at once psychical and material. In the philosophy of Leibnitz the concep-tion of the monad is that of an absolutely unextended sub-stance existing in space, its existence consisting in its activities, which are ideas, and the universe was conceived by him as made up of such existences. The history of each

monad follows an internal law, and all interaction between the monads is excluded, but there is a preestablished har-mony between these laws for the different monads. (See *Leibnitzian*.) The Leibnitzian theory of the monad was, in many particulars, revived by Hermann Lotze.
 Pythagoras his *monads*, so much talked of, were nothing else but corporeal atoms.
Cudworth, *Intellectual System*, p. 13

The soul is a *monad* (according to Bruno). It is never entirely without a body. God is the *monad*, he is the minimum, because all things are external to him and at the same time the maximum, since all things are in him. The atoms of the ancients differed from one another in magnitude, figure, and position, but not quali-tatively or in internal character. The *monads* of Leibnitz, on the contrary, are qualitatively differentiated by their ideas. All *monads* have ideas, but the ideas of the different *monads* are of different degrees of clearness. God is the primitive *monad*, all other *monads* are its fulgurations.
Ueberweg, *Hist. Philos.* (tr. by Morris), II, 27

2. In biol. (a) Any simple single-celled organ-ism. The name covers a great many similar but not ne-cessarily related unicellular organisms, some of which are monads in sense (b), others being plants, others again are free flagellate cells representing an embryonic con-dition of some other organism or of wholly indeterminate character.
 We are warranted in considering the body as a common wealth of *monads*, each of which has independent powers of life, growth, and reproduction.
H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 493

(b) In zool., specifically, a flagellate infusorian, one of the *Infusoria flagellata*, characterized by the possession of one or two long whip-like flagella, and generally exhibiting an endoplast and a contractile vacuole. The word in this sense is derived from the name of the genus *Monas* — 3. In chem., an element whose atoms have the lowest valence or atomicity, which valence is therefore taken as unity.

II. *a* In chem. and biol., of or pertaining to monads, of the nature of a monad, monadi-form.

Many *monad* metals give us their line spectra at a low degree of heat.
J. N. Lockyer, *Spect. Anal.*, p. 124

There is reason to think that certain organisms which pass through a *monad* stage of existence, such as the *Myx omycetes*, are at one time of their lives, dependent upon external sources for their protein matter, or are animals and, at another period, manufacture it, or are plants.
Huxley, *Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms*

monad-deme (mon'ad-dēm), *n* [*<* *monad* + *deme²*] A colony or aggregate of undifferentiated monads.

Starting from the unit of the first order the plastid or monad and turning any undifferentiated aggregate a deme, we have a *monad-deme*.
Encyc. Brit., XVI, 848

monadelph¹ (mon'a-delf), *n* [*<* *Monadelph¹*] In bot., a plant whose stamens are united in one body or set by the filaments.

monadelph² (mon'a-delf), *n* [*<* *Monadelph²*] In zool., a member of that division of mammals in which the uterus is single.

Monadelph¹ (mon-a-del'h-a), *n. pl.* [NL, < Gr. *μόνος*, alone, + *ἀδελφία*, *<* *ἀδελφός*, brother, see *adelp¹*] The name given by Linnaeus to his sixteenth class of plants, comprising those that have their sta-mens united into one set by their filaments.

Monadelph² (mon-a-del'h-a), *n. pl.* An erroneous form for *Monodelph¹*.

monadelphian (mon-a-del'h-an), *a* [*<* *Monadelph¹* + *-an*.] Same as *monadelphous*.

monadelphic (mon-a-del'hik), *a*. [As *Monadelph¹* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a family consist-ing of a single individual. **Monadelphic form**, in math., a form belonging to a monadelphic type — **Monadelphic type**, in math., a type containing a single nu-merical parameter.

monadelphon (mon-a-del'fon), *n*. [NL, see *Monadelph¹*] In bot., an androecium of which the filaments are combined into a single column.

monadelphous (mon-a-del'fus), *a*. [As *monadelph¹* + *-ous*.] In bot., having the stamens united into one set by their filaments, belong-ing or relating to the class *Monadelphia*.

monadary (mō-nad'ī-ā-ri), *n*; *pl.* *monadaries* (-ī-ē) [*<* NL **monadarius*, < *LL* *monas* (mo-nad-), a monad, see *monad*.] The common en-velop of a colony of monads or monadiform infusorians.

monadic (mō-nad'ik), *a*. [*<* Gr. *μοναδικός*, single, *<* *μόνος* (monad-), a unit; see *monad*.] 1. Per-taining to monads; having the nature or char-acter of a monad — 2. Single; not occurring in pairs. [Rare.]

So, too, we have the seven openings of the head, the three twin pairs of eyes, ears, and nostrils, with the *mo-nadic* mouth to make the seventh.
J. Hadley, *Essays*, p. 342



Mon idelphous I lower

monadical (mō-nad'ī-kal), *a.* [*<* *monadic* + *-al*.] Same as *monadic*. *Dr H. More*, *Def of Philosophie Cabbala*, App., ix.
monadically (mō-nad'ī-kal-ī), *adv.* As a monad or unit, by oneness.

Every number subsists monadically in unity
T. Taylor, *Trans. of Plotinus* (1794), I, p. xxxix.

Monadidae (mō-nad'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, *<* LL *monas* (*monad*-) + *-idae*.] The monads proper, a family of flagellate infusorians. These animalcules are naked or filiculate, and entirely free-swimming, with the flagellum single and terminal, no distinct oral aperture, an endoplast or nucleus, and usually one or more contractile vacuoles. Also *Monadella*.

monadiform (mō-nad'ī-fōrm), *a.* [*<* LL *monas* (*monad*-), a unit, + L *forma*, form.] In *biol.*, having the form or character of a monad, resembling a monad. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 96.

monadigerous (mon-a-dij'e-rus), *a.* [*<* LL *monas* (*monad*-) + L *gerere*, carry see *-ger*, *-gerous*.] In *zool.*, bearing or composed of monads or monadiform cells, as the *monadigerous* layer of a sponge, which is the layer of cells lining the walls of the flagellated chambers of sponges. *H. James Clark*.

Monadina (mon-a-dī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL, *<* LL *monas* (*monad*-) + *-ina*.] Ehrenberg's name of the monads or flagellate infusorians now called *Monadidae*.

monadine (mon'a-dīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Monadina* or *Monadidae*, having the character of a monad. *Carpenster*, *Micros*, § 418.

Monadines (mon-a-dīn'ē-dē), *n. pl.* [NL (*Cienkowski*), *<* Gr *μῶνις* (*monad*-), a unit, + *-ines* + *-ea*.] An order of fungi of the class *Myrmogaster*. They are slimy plants growing in moist places, frequently parasitic, and produce zoospores, sporogones, plasmodia, zoospores, and indurating spores, the zoospores emitting at maturity one to many zoospores or amoeba-like bodies.

monadism (mon'a-dīz-m), *n.* [= F *monadisme* = Sp *monadismo*, as *monad* + *-ism*.] 1. A philosophical system which accepts, in some form, the theory of monads, also, a theory of monads.

Not unfrequently he [Leibnitz] introduces his theory of monadism by the argument that there must be simple substances since there are composite things, for the composite is only an aggregate of simple units.
E. Caird, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 86.

2 The application of the conception of the monad to the solution of the problems of chemistry and physics, atomism.

Of the different forms of the atomic theory, that of Roscovich may be taken as an example of the purest monadism.
Encyc. Brit., III, 37.

monadology (mon-a-dol'ō-jī), *n.* [= F *monadologie*, *<* Gr *μῶνις* (*monad*-), a unit (see *monad*), + *-λογία*, *<* *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*.] In the philosophy of Leibnitz, the doctrine of monads, also, any similar metaphysical theory, as that of Lotze. See *monad*, 1.

Leibnitz's monadology may be a true system, but also it may not, and our faculties do not enable us to say whether it is or is not.
Leib. Stephen, *Eng. Thought*, I, § 45.

Lotze, however, saves himself from a materialistic dualism through his monadology.
Mind, XII, 589.

monal (mō-nāl'), *n.* Same as *monaul*.

monamine (mō-nā'mīn), *n.* [*<* Gr *μῶνις*, single, + *E amine*.] One of a class of chemical compounds formed by substituting one or more alcohol radicals for the hydrogen in a single ammonia molecule. Monamines are primary, secondary, or tertiary, according as one, two, or three atoms of hydrogen are replaced.

monanapestic (mon-an-a-pes'tik), *a.* [*<* Gr *μῶνις*, single, + *ἀναπαιστικός*, anapest see *anapestic*.] In *anc. pros.*, containing but one anapest not noting certain logacædic meters. See *monodactylic monander* (mō-nan'dēr), *n.* [*<* Gr *μῶνις*, single, + *ἀνδρ* (*and*-), man, male (in *mod.* bot. stamen). Cf *monandrous*.] In *bot.*, a plant having one stamen only.

Monandria (mō-nan'drī-ā), *n. pl.* [NL, *<* Gr *μῶνις*, single, + *ἀνδρ* (*and*-), man, male (in *mod.* bot. stamen).] The first class in Linnaeus's system of plants, comprehending all genera with perfect flowers having only one stamen.

monandrian (mō-nan'drī-an), *a.* [*<* *Monandria* + *-an*.] Same as *monandrous*.

monandrous (mō-nan'drus), *a.* [*<* Gr *μῶνις*, single, + *ἀνδρ* (*and*-), man, male. In *def.* 2, cf *Monandria*.] 1. In *zool.* and *anthrop.* (a) Having one male or husband, living in monandry; monogamous, 241

as a female. (b) Relating to monandry: as, a *monandrous* system or custom — 2. In *bot.*, having a single stamen, belonging to or having the characters of the class *Monandria*.

monandry (mō-nan'drī), *n.* [*<* Gr *μῶνις*, single, + *ἀνδρ*, man, male (in *mod.* bot. stamen).] The monandrous state, the practice of having only one husband.

Once introduced, monandry must necessarily spread in proportion as life becomes easier, for a man to have a wife to him self must be the respectable thing, and with this there will go a corresponding progress towards civilised ideas of conjugal fidelity. *W. R. Smith*, *Kinship and Marriage*, p. 141.

monanthous (mō-nan'thus), *a.* [*<* Gr *μῶνις*, single, + *ἀνθος*, flower.] In *bot.*, producing but one flower. said of a plant or peduncle.

monarch (mon'ark), *n.* [Early mod. E *monarch*, *<* OF (and F) *monarque* = Sp *monarca* = Pg *monarcha* = It *monarca*, *<* LL *monarcha*, *<* Gr *μοναρχία*, *μοναρχος*, ruling alone, a monarch, dictator, a sovereign (cf *μοναρχεύω*, rule alone), *<* *μόνος*, alone, + *ἀρχεω*, rule.] 1 The chief of a monarchy, a supreme governor for life, entitled variously emperor (or empress), king (or queen), czar (or czarina), sultan, shah, etc., primarily, a sole or autocratic ruler of a state, but in modern times generally a hereditary sovereign with more or less limited powers. See *monarchy*.

It [mercy] becomes
 The throned monarch better than his crown
Shak., *M. of V.*, IV, 1, 189.

The Sovereign if a single person, is or should be called a Monarch. *Maine*, *Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 350.

2 Any possessor of absolute power or superiority, one who or that which holds a dominating or preeminent position, literally or figuratively as, the oak is the monarch of the forest.

Come, thou monarch of the vine,
 Plump Bacchus with pink eye!
Shak., *A. and C.*, II, 7 (song).

I am monarch of all I survey
 My right there is none to dispute
Cowper, *Alexander Selkirk*.

= Syn. 1 King, etc. (see *prince*), potentate, autocrat, despot.

Monarcha (mō-nar'kā), *n.* [NL, *<* LL *monarcha*, a monarch see *monarch*.] An extensive genus of true flycatchers, of the family *Muscicapidae*, founded by Vigors and Horsfield in 1826. It contains about 25 species, especially characteristic of Australia, New Guinea, the Moluccas, and Polynesia. They are birds of brilliant and variegated coloration.

monarchal (mō-nar'kal), *a.* [= It. *monarchale*, as *monarch* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a monarch; befitting a monarch, sovereign.

The prince persons being in all monarchal governments the very knot of the people's welfare.
Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, v.

Satan, whom now transcendent glory raised
 Above his fellows, with monarchal pride,
 Conscious of highest worth, unmoved this spake.
Milton, *P. L.*, II, 428.

monarchess (mon'ār-kos), *n.* [*<* *monarch* + *-ess*.] A female monarch, a queen or empress.

The monarchess of the four corner'd earth
Middleton, *Solomon Paraphrased*, viii.

Rome, what made her such a Monarchess, but only the adventures of her youth, not in riots at home, but in dan- ges abroad?
Capt. John Smith, *Works*, II, 197.

monarchia (mō-nar'kī-ā), *n.* [LL, see *monarchy*.] In *theol.*, same as *monarchy*, 5.

monarchial (mō-nar'kī-āl), *a.* [*<* LL *monarchia*, monarchy (see *monarchy*), + *-al*.] Same as *monarchical*.

If all the evils which can arise among us from the republican form of our government, from this day to the day of judgment, could be put into a scale against what this country suffers from its monarchial form in a week, the latter would be preponderant.
Jefferson, *Correspondence*, II, 205.

Monarchian (mō-nar'kī-an), *n.* [= F *monarchien* = Pg *monarchiano*, *<* Gr *μοναρχία*, monarchy, see *monarchy* and *-an*.] One of a body of Antitrinitarian Christians in the latter part of the second and the third century. They were divided into two groups—the *dynamic* (*dynamistic*) or *rationalistic* Monarchians, who regarded Christ as filled with a divine power and denied his divinity, and the *Patristic* Monarchians, who regarded the Father and the Son as the same, the latter were called *modalistic* Monarchians, from their advocacy of a threefold mode or manifestation of the deity.

By monarchians of the former [dynamistic] class Christ was held to be a mere man, miraculously conceived indeed, but constituted the Son of God simply by the infinitely

high degree in which he had been filled with Divine wisdom and power.
Encyc. Brit., XVI, 719.

Monarchianism (mō-nar'kī-an-izm), *n.* [*<* *Monarchian* + *-ism*.] The theological doctrine respecting the Godhead maintained by the Monarchians.

Modalistic monarchianism, conceiving that the whole fulness of the Godhead dwelt in Christ, took exception to the 'subordinationism' of some church writers, and maintained that the names Father and Son were only two different designations of the same subject, the one God who 'with reference to the relations in which He had previously stood to the world is called the Father, but in reference to His appearance in humanity is called the Son.'
Encyc. Brit., XVI, 719.

monarchianistic (mō-nar'kī-an-ist'ik), *a.* [*<* *Monarchian* + *-istic*.] Relating to or resembling the theory of the Monarchians.

Monarchianistic comparisons of Augustine.
Cleaves, *Hist. Philos.* (trans.), I.

monarchic (mō-nar'kik), *a.* [*<* F *monarchique* = Sp *monarquico* = Pg *monarchico* = It *monarchico*, *<* Gr *μοναρχικός*, of a monarch or monarchial, *<* *μοναρχία*, a monarchy, see *monarch*, *monarchy*.] Relating or pertaining to a monarch or to monarchy, monarchial.

The monarchic and aristocratic and popular partisans have been jointly laying their axes to the root of all government.
Burke, *Vind. of Nat. Society*.

Without justice all forms democratic or monarchic are tyrannical alike.
Frucht, *Usser*, p. 190.

monarchical (mō-nar'kī-kal), *a.* [*<* *monarchic* + *-al*.] 1 Pertaining to a monarch or to monarchy, characteristic of or subject to a monarch, of the nature of monarchy as monarchic rule or methods, a monarchial country or government.

Monarchial the State,
 But prudently confined and mingled wise
 Of each harmonious power.
Thomson, *Liberty*, iv.

In a monarchial state in which the constitution is strong and the laws may be relaxed without danger.
Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, 1.

It is not impossible that the political movements of our time, which seem on the surface to have a tendency to democracy, may have in reality a monarchial bias.
Dracut.

2 Of or pertaining to government by a monarch.

It was not the Monarchial way of Government that was so displeasing to God or Samuel for their Government was of that form already.
Stedman, *Scammon*, II, iv.

3 Regarding monarchy as the best form of government, adhering to the principles of monarchy. The name *Monarchial party* was often applied to the Federalists of the United States by their opponents. Also *monarchal*.

= Syn. See *prince* and *royal*.
monarchically (mō-nar'kī-kal-ī), *adv.* In the form of a monarchy, or in accordance with the principles or methods of monarchial government.

monarchise, monarchiser See *monarchize, monarchizer*.

monarchism (mon'ar-kīz-m), *n.* [*<* F *monarchisme* = Sp *monarquismo*, as *monarch* + *-ism*.] The principles of monarchy, love of or preference for monarchy.

monarchist (mon'ar-kīst), *n.* [*<* F *monarchiste* = Sp *monarquista* = Pg *monarchista*, as *monarch* + *-ist*.] An advocate of or believer in monarchy, one who holds or maintains monarchial principles.

I proceed to examine the next supposition of the church monarchists, which is that Saint Peter's primacy with its rights and prerogatives was not personal but derivable to his successors.
Burton, *On the Pope's Supremacy*.

There is no Frenchman, be he Republican or Monarchist, who does not feel this insult.
Low, *Bismarck*, II, 141.

monarchize (mon'ar-kīz), *v.*, pret. and pp. *monarchized*, ppl. *monarchizing*. [= F *monarchiser*, as *monarch* + *-ize*.] I intrins. To play the king, act as a monarch.

Allowing him a breath, a little scene
 To monarchize, be fear'd, and kill with looks.
Shak., *Rich. II.*, III, 2, 165.

II. trans. 1 To rule over as a monarch.

By whom three several Realms in one shall firmly stand,
 As Britain founding Brute first monarchized the Land.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, v, 68.

2 To convert into a monarchy.

So far we shall be from mending our condition by monarchizing our Government, whatever new Council now possesses us.
Milton, *Free Commonwealth*.

[In all senses obsolete or unusual.]

Also spelled *monarchize*.

monarchizer (mon'ar-kī-zér), *n.* One who plays the monarch, or upholds monarchy, a monarchist. Also spelled *monarchiser* [Rare.]

Let the pride
 Of these our irreligious monarchizers
 Be crown'd in blood.
Heywood, *Rape of Lucrece*, III.



Monandrous flower of *Mitella* (*Stiphodon*?) in the axil of the leaf.

monarchy (mon'ār-ki), *n.*, pl. *monarchies* (-kiz). [*< ME monarchie = F. monarchie = Sp monarquía = Pg It monarchia, < LL monarchia, < (Gr μοναρχία, absolute rule, sole power, monarchy, < μοναρχος, a sovereign, monarch see monarch)*] 1. Supreme power wielded by a single person, absolute personal authority

They imagined that he [Jesus] should subdue the rest of the world and make Jerusalem the seat of an universal monarchy. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii 10*

But let us not deceive our selves the pretensions are as high and as great at Rome to this monarchy as ever they were. *Stillingfleet, Hermons, II 11*

2 The principle of government by a monarch, the monarchical system

The first, the most ancient, most general, and most approved, was the government of one ruling by just laws, called monarchy. *Malough, Hist World, I ix 2*

I hear there are people among you who think the ex-pertise of our governments has already proved that to publican governments will not answer. Send those gen-try here, to count the blessings of monarchy. *Jefferson, Correspondence, II 221*

3 A government in which the supreme power is either actually or nominally lodged in the hands of a monarch or sole ruler, who holds his position for life, generally with hereditary suc-cession. There have been *elective monarchies*, in which the successor to a deceased sovereign was chosen without obli-gatory regard to the hereditary principle but this prin-ciple has finally prevailed, to the exclusion of choice, in all existing civilized monarchies. The former kingdom of Poland was a purely elective monarchy. The German Roman empire was originally, and always nominally, elec-tive but for many centuries the chosen successor was almost invariably the heir of the former emperor. An *absolute or despotic monarchy* is one in which the will of the monarch or sovereign is supreme over all other authority or powers of government. A *limited or constitutional mon-archy*, one in which the sovereign is limited to the exercise of particular powers or functions by the laws or constitu-tion of the realm. More or less limited monarchies have nearly always existed. About the fifteenth century a note-worthy increase of the power of the sovereign took place (as in England under Edward IV, in France under Louis XI, in Spain under Ferdinand the Catholic and Charles V). Till the close of the eighteenth century the prevalent theory and practice on the continent constituted nearly un-restricted absolutism. This has now almost disappeared from Europe, while still maintaining a foothold in Asia. But whether absolute or limited the monarch is theoret-ically regarded as the source of all power and all acts of government are done in his name.

The obvious definition of a *monarchy* seems to be that of a state in which a single person, by whatever name he may be distinguished, is intrusted with the execution of the laws, the management of the revenue, and the com-mand of the army. But, unless public liberty is protect-ed by intrepid and vigilant guardians, the authority of so formidable a magistrate will soon degenerate into des-potism. *Gibbon*

It has often indeed been noticed that a feudal *Monar-chy* was an exact counterpart of a feudal Manor, but the reason of the correspondence is only now beginning to dawn upon us. *Maine, Early Hist of Institutions, p 77*

4 The territory ruled over by a monarch, a kingdom, an empire

What source for perjury
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence?
Shak, Rich III, I 4 51

5 In *theol.*, the doctrine that there is in the Godhead only one principle (*αρχή*), cause (*αίτι-α*), source or fount (*πηγή*) of deity, namely God the Father, from whom the Son and the Holy Ghost derive their divinity. Also *monar-chism*. — **Fifth Monarchy Men**. See *fifth*

Monarda (mō-nar'dā), *n.* [*< NL (Linnaeus, 1737), named after N. Monardès, a Spanish physician and botanist of the 16th century*] A genus of labiate plants type of the tribe *Monardea*, characterized by the anthers hav-

ing a very small connective, the cells confluent into one, and by having a tubular calyx with fifteen nerves, which is almost equally five-toothed. They are odoriferous erect herbs with entire or toothed leaves, and quite large flowers arranged in a few terminal or whorled heads, surrounded by many bracts, and varying in color, being bright-red, purple, white, and in one species pale yellow. About 7 species are known, all natives of North America. *M. punctata*, the American horsemint, is stimulant and carminative. *M. didyma*, the Oswego tea or bet balm has bright scarlet flowers. *M. didyma* is the wild bergamot.

Monardes (mō-nar'dō-ē), *n.*, pl. [*< NL (Ben-tham, 1833), < Monarda + -es*] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Labatae*, charac-terized by having two perfect ascending sta-mens, in which one cell of each anther is either wanting or separated from the other. It embraces 11 genera. *Monarda* being the type, and about 400 species, the majority of which are widely scattered throughout the temperate and warmer regions of the earth.

monardin (mō-nār'din), *n.* [*< Monarda + -in*] A crystalline solid which separates from the oil of horsemint, *Monarda punctata*. It is isomeric with thymol.

monarsenous (mon-ār'se-nus), *a.* [*< Gr μόνος, single, + ἀρσεν, male*] In *zool.*, having but one male for several females.

monarticular (mon-ār'tik'ū-lār), *a.* [*< Gr μόνος, single, + L articular, a joint see articular*] In *pathol.*, affecting a single joint.

monas (mon'as), *n.* [*< LL monas, a unit see monad*] 1 A monad, a monadiform in-fusorian. — 2 [*cap*] The typical genus of *Monadina*. *Monas* is an example. — **Monas prodigi-osa**, *Bacillus prodigi-osa*. This microscopic organism forms short rods. It is not pathogenic, but is found on starchy substances, such as bread, rice, and potatoes, also on milk. It produces a red pigment, and it or the sub-stance which it discolors are sometimes called *blood rain*, *bleeding bread*, *bleeding host*, and *red milk*.

Monasa (mon'ā-sā), *n.* [*< NL (Vieillot, 1816), an error for Monacha see Monacha*] A genus of South American barbets or puff-birds, of the family *Bucconidae*, the nun-birds or mon-archs. There are seven species, of comparatively large size, with somber blackish plumage usually relieved with white on the face or wings and coral red bills. As *M. nagra*, *M. morphna*, and *M. nagrafrons*. Also *Monasta Monastes*, *Monacha Luperonx*, and *Scotochama*. See cut at *nun bird*.

Monascidae (mon-a-sid'ā-ē), *n.*, pl. [*< Gr μόνος, alone, + NL Ascidia*] A superfamily group of tunicates, the *Ascidia simplicis*, the sea-squirts, simple and either solitary or social ascidians.

monascidian (mon-a-sid'ā-ē), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr μόνος, single, + E ascidian*] 1. A simple, as an ascidian, not composite or compound, as many ascidians are, of or pertaining to the *Monascidae*.

2. *n.* A member of the *Monascidae*, an ordi-nary sea-squirt.

monase (mon'ās), *n.* [*< F monase, NL Mo-nasa see Monacha*] A fissirostral barbet of the genus *Monasa*, a nun-bird.

monaster (mon-as'tēr), *n.* [*< Gr μόνος, single, + αστήρ, star*] In *embryol.*, the original aster or single-star figure which occurs in the process of cariocinesis, the mother-star of the nucleus distinguished from *diaster* or *dyaster*.

monasterial (mon-as-tēr'ā-ē), *a.* [= *Sp monas-trial* = *It monasteriale*, < *LL monasterialis*, of a monastery, < *monasterium*, a monastery see *monastery*] Of or pertaining to a monastery.

One of the bishops had been in solitary confinement in this monasterial prison 17 years. *The Century, XXXV 56, note*

monasterially (mon-as-tēr'ā-ē), *adv.* Monas-trially

It is not the habit that makes the monk, many being monasterially accoutred who inwardly are nothing less than monachal. *Urguhart, tr of Rabelais, I, Author's Prol (Davies)*

monastery (mon'as-te-ri), *n.*, pl. *monasteries* (-rī) [*In early form monaster, q v, = F mo-nastère = Sp monasterio = Pg mosteiro = It mo-nasterio = (Bulg monastyrī, monastyrī = Serv manastir = Pol monastierz = Hung monostor (< Slav), < LL monasterium, < Gr μοναστήριον, a solitary dwelling, in LGr a monastery, cf LGr μοναστήριος, adj, Gr μοναστής, a solitary, LGr a monk, < μονάξω, be alone, dwell alone, < μόνος, alone see monad Cf monk, from the same ult source*] A house or other place of residence occupied in common by persons seeking reli-gious seclusion from the world commonly ap-plied to such a house exclusively used by monks. The term, however, strictly includes the abbey, the priory, the nunnery, and the friary and in this broad use is syn-onymous with *convent*. Monasteries in the Christian church were probably first established in the fourth century. St. Basil's diet of Nursia in the sixth century established a monastic rule which has been the foundation of nearly all the rules which govern monastic vows. Vows under different rules were made from the beginning of Christianity. The

number of monasteries in Europe was much diminished at the Reformation, when their rich estates were in part ap-propriated by sovereigns for their own use, and in part trans-ferred to universities and other educational institutions, etc. We owe to the monasteries the first definite begin-nings or revival of civilization in many countries, especial-ly Germany and France, almost all the missionary work of the early middle ages, and the preservation of nearly all ancient classical and early medieval literature. The mo-nastic life has been practised from pre-Christian times among the Buddhists. See *rule*.

The hypocrites hath loste their more than princely hab-itations, theyr monasteries, conventes, hospitales, preben-daries and chauntries, with theyr fatte fedyng and warme couches, for yf gotten good wyl home agayne. *Sp Bale, Image of the Two Churches, I*

Abbeville is a goodly faire Citie, wherein are many Monasteries of men and women. *Coryat, Crudities, I 18*

The ancient Monastery's halls,
A solemn, huge, and dark red pile
Placed on the margin of the isle
Scott, Marmion, II 9

The eastern monasteries, with the important exception of a vow of obedience, differed little from a collection of hermitages. They were in the deserts, the monks com-monly lived in separate cells, they kept silence at their repasts, they rivalled one another in the extravagance of their penances. *Lecky, Europ Morals, II 121*

Mitered monastery. See *miter*. — **Monasteries' Dis-solution Acts**, English statutes of 1536 and 1539, vesting in the king certain monasteries and other religious houses, and the rights and property belonging to them.

monastic (mō-nas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*< F monas-tique = Sp monástico = Pg It monastico, < LG1 μοναστικός, living in solitude, pertaining to a monk, < μοναχός, a monk see monastery*] 1. *a.* 1 Pertaining to or characteristic of monks or nuns, ascetic as, *monastic life*, *vows*, or *prac-tices*.

The clergy, and the monastic orders especially, had been good farmers. *Stubbs Const Hist., § 464*

2 Adapted to or suitable for monks or nuns, of ascetic character or use as, *monastic build-ings* or *architecture*, *monastic seclusion*.

To forswear the full stream of the world and to live in a nook merely monastic. *Shak, As you Like it, III 2 442*

The grounds of the villa, raised on the ancient walls of the monastic precinct, look down at once on the waves of Hadria. *F A Freeman, Venice, p 245*

3 An epithet noting a style of book-decoration in which medieval forms of compact or ornament are strongly stamped on the sides or back of the book without any use of gold-leaf. — **Mo-nastic bishop**, in the ancient Celtic churches of Ireland and Scotland, and sometimes in other countries in the earlier middle ages. (a) an abbot who was also a bishop, or (b) a monk consecrated bishop, resident in a monastery, and exercising his office in confirmations, ordinations, etc., but without jurisdiction. — **Monastic vows**, the vows im-posed under monastic rule. They are three in number, poverty, chastity, and obedience.

4. *n.* A monk, a religious recluse preserved amongst the monastics. *Sir T Herbert, Travels in Africa, p 143*

It is plain that the treble value was intended spe-cially to protect the new monastics in their titles by height-ening the peril of disputing them. *R W Dixon, Hist Church of Eng, xv*

monastical (mō-nas'ti-kul), *a.* [*< monastic + -al*] Same as *monastic*.

monastically (mō-nas'ti-kal-ē), *adv.* In a mo-nastic manner, in a retired manner, after the manner of monks. *Swift*

monasticism (mō-nas'ti-sizm), *n.* [*< monastic + -ism*] 1 The corporate life of religious com-munities under the vows of poverty, celibacy, and obedience to a superior, the monastic sys-tem or condition.

It may be questioned whether anything but monasticism could have kept the church and clergy free from the po-litical combinations and dangers of the early time. *Stubbs, Const Hist., § 84*

2. The condition or state of living like a monk, in religious retirement from the world.

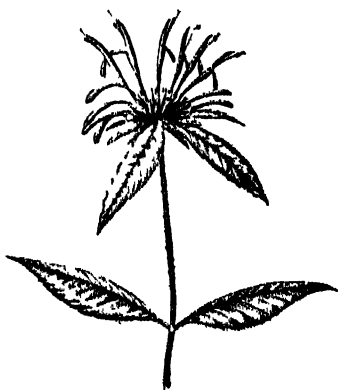
In older Anglo Saxon Britain monasticism itself had but seldom aspired either to the dreamy quietude of the East or the passionate and excessive austerity of the West. It was a religious profession, no more. *Milman, Latin Christianity, vii 1*

monasticon (mō-nas'ti-kon), *n.* [*< LGr μονασ-τικός, neut of μοναχικός, monastic, see monas-tic*] A book relating to or describing monas-teries.

monatomic (mon-a-tom'ik), *a.* [*< Gr μόνος, single, + άτομος, atom see atomic*] Having the same valence or atomicity as hydrogen, represented by unity.

monaul (mō-nāl'), *n.* [Also *monal*, *manaul*, *mi-naul*, *E Ind*] 1 A pheasant, specifically, an im-peyan, or pheasant of the genus *Lophophorus*, and especially *L impeyanus*. See cut under *Impeyan pheasant*.

The magnificent *Monauls*, *Lophophorus*. *A Newton, Encyc Brit., XVIII 738*



Branch of *O wepo* (*Monarda didyma*) with flowers.

ing a very small connective, the cells confluent into one, and by having a tubular calyx with

money, and are used for convenience instead of the coin

itself. *Money* in this sense is not often used in the plural, unless to indicate sums of money or different systems of money or coinage. See def. 4.

Importune him for my moneys. *Shak*, T of A, II 1 18

Every lady should meet her lord,
When he is in wily come frae sea,
Some wi' hawks, and some wi' hounds,
And other some wi' gay monie.

The Knight's Ghost (Child's Ballads, I 210).

What moneys I have is at your disposing, and upon twelve I will meet you at the palace with it.

Beau and Fl. Honest Man's Fortune, II 2

There are several different sorts of paper money, but the circulating notes of banks and bankers are the species which is best known, which seems best adapted for this purpose.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, II 11

Money is bought and sold like other things, whenever other things are bought and sold for money. Whoever sells corn, or tallow, or cotton, buys money.

J. S. Mill, Pol Econ, III viii § 2

Our ancestors in Maryland and Virginia, before the revolutionary war, and for some time after, in default of gold and silver, used tobacco as money, made it money by law, reckoned the fees and salaries of government officers in tobacco, and collected the public taxes in that article.

Cyc of Pol Sci, II 879

Money is the medium of exchange. Whatever performs this function, does this work, is money, no matter what it is made of, and no matter how it came to be a medium at first, or why it continues to be such.

Walker, Pol Econ, III iii 144

With the aid of money all the difficulties of barter disappear for money consists of some commodity which all people in the country are willing to receive in exchange, and which can be divided into quantities of any amount. Almost any commodity might be used as money in the absence of a better material. In agricultural countries corn was so used in former times.

Jeavons, Pol Econ, p 104

3 Property, in whatever form, which is readily convertible into or serves the same purposes as money as above defined, available assets, wealth as, a man of money.

The money on this moidie that men so faste holden,
Tel me to whom that it cometh appendeth.

Piers Plowman (A), I 43

Money can neither open new avenues to pleasure nor block up the passages of anguish.

Johnson

Money, taken in the largest sense, as the representative of all kinds of property, is one of the greatest means of human education.

J. F. Clark, Sci Culture, p 206

4 The currency of any country or nation, a denomination or designation of value, whether represented in the coinage or not. In this sense also used in the plural as, English money, the weights and moneys of different nations, a money of account.

For right als that bight them fro
For thritty punds of thair mone,
So war that sold to thair cunny
Fro thritty kws for a peny.

Holy Rood (E 1 T 4), p 89

Words are the tokens current and accepted for concepts, as moneys are for values.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II 245

5 A way or line of investing money. [Colloq or vulgar.]

I sell dry fruit, sh, in February and March, because I must be doing something and green fruit is not my money then.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I 96

Acknowledgment money. See acknowledgment. — Added money. See add. — Bent money, bowed money, a coin purposely bent and given as a love token or in certain cases used as a votive offering. Such coins seem to have been bent to prevent their use as money.

I bequeathe him my rope of knued nobles that I hang my great whistle containing CCC angels.

Will of Sir Edward Howard, 1612 in Archaeologia, [XCVIII] 370

Cargo money or Guinea money, a peculiar species of porcelain shell used as money in Guinea. — China money, the name given (in the provincial form *chany* or *cham money*) to tokens of porcelain issued by the 'Nintion (China Works in East Derbyshire). They were oval plano convex in section, and bore on the convex side their value in large figures, as 7s. See china token. — Coat-and-conduct money. See coat. — Conscience money. See conscience. — Covered money, a technical phrase used in United States legislation and administration for money which has been deposited in the Treasury in the usual manner, and which can be drawn out only to pay an appropriation made by Congress. — Creation money, effective money, fairy money. See the qualifying words. — Fiat money, paper currency issued by a government as money but not based on coin or bullion. Paper currency containing no promise to pay coin, and therefore not convertible into coin. [Colloq.]

This overflowing deluge of fiat money alarmed and dispirited the old fashioned gold and silver coins of our progenitors.

The Century, LXXVI 761

Fiddler's money. See fiddler. — For love or money. See love. — For money, for cash on the stock exchange, in the case of a contract for money, the securities sold are transferred immediately to a designated name, and the broker for the buyer pays for them distinguished from for the account (which see under account). — For my money, to my mind what I prefer.

A horn for my money. *Shak*, Much Ado, II 3 63

Guinea money. See cargo money. — Hammered money. See hammer. — Hard money, metallic money, coin. [U S.]

I da believe hard coin the staff
For lectioneers to spout on,
The people's others soft enough
To make hard money out on.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., vi.

Imprest money. See imprest. — Kimeridge-coal money, small (irregular) pieces of shale two or three inches in diameter and a quarter of an inch thick, bearing the marks of having been turned in a lathe, found near Nmed mort in the parish of Great Kimeridge, in Dorset, England, in the soil, two or three feet from the surface.

It is considered probable that the Kimeridge coal money may be simply the refuse from which rings or armlets have been turned in a lathe, or they may be the bases of vases or bowls.

H. B. Woodward, Geol of Eng and Wales, 2d ed., p 336.

Lawful, lucky, maundy, milled money. See the qualifying words. — Money makes the mare go. See mare. — Money of account. See account. — Money of necessity. See necessity. — Money on call. See call. — Paper money. See def. 2. — Pot of money, a large amount of money, a heavy sum. [Colloq.] — Present money. Same as ready money.

I am not furnish'd with the present money.

Shak, C of E, IV 1 14

Ready money, money paid or ready to be paid at the time a transaction is completed, cash. Also used adjectively as, a ready money purchase.

Hee is your slave while you pay him ready money, but if hee once befriended you, you Tyrant, and you had better deservic his hate then his trust.

By Earle, Micro cosmographie, A Shop keeper

Let's on compound, and for the Present Live,

'Tis all the Ready Money Fate can give.

Cowley, Pindaric Odes, VIII 6

Right money, money paid as the condition or consideration of acquiring a right to the purchase of lands.

As no right money is to be paid for these lands, and quit rent of two shillings sterling a hundred, demandable some years hence only it is highly presumable that they will always be held upon a more desirable footing than where both these are laid on with a very heavy hand.

Washington, quoted in H. B. Adams, Washington's Interest in Western Lands.

Soft money, paper money. [Slang, U S.] — To coin money. See coin. — Token money. See token. — To make money, to gain or procure money, become rich. — To take eggs for money. See egg. — Value of money. See the quotation.

It will be well to deal with a use of the phrase value of money which has led to much confusion. In mercantile phraseology the value of money means the interest charged for the use of loanable capital. Thus, when the market rate of interest is high money is said to be dear, when it is low, money is regarded as cheap. Whatever may be the force of the reasons in favour of this use, it is only mentioned here for the purpose of excluding it. For our present subject the value of a thing is what it will exchange for, the value of money is what money will exchange for, or its purchasing power. If prices are low, money will buy much of other things, and is of high value. The value of money is inversely as general prices, falling as they rise and rising as they fall.

Encyc Brit, XVI 721

White money, silver coin, also, coin of base metal imitating silver.

Here's a scald bag of a hundred, which indeed
Are counters all only some sixteen groats
Of white money I the mouth on't.

Bacon and Fl, Wit at Several Weapons, II 1

(See also earnest money, head money, light money, pen money, ship money.) — Syn 1 and 2 Money, Cash. Money was primarily minted metal as copper, brass, silver, gold, but later any circulating medium that took the place of such coins as, wampum was used as money in trade with the Indians. Paper money. Cash is ready money, primarily coin but now also anything that is accepted as money it is opposed to credit.

money (mun'i), *n*. [*< money, n*] 1. To supply with money.

Knaves have friends, especially when they are well moneyed.

Greene, Conny Catching, II

I know, Molitus, he out of his own store
Hath moneyed Cassiano the general.

Beau and Fl, Laws of Candy, I 1

2 To convert into money, exchange for money. [Rare.]

Our prey was rich and great,
A hundred fiftie mares,

and these some moneyed wares.

All scurrill
We draue into Noletus towne, faire Pylor, all by night.

Chapman, Illiad, XI 590

moneyage (mun'i-aj), *n*. [*< OF. monnaie, monnaie, monnaie, monnaie, monnaie* = Sp. monedaja, minting, = Pg. moedagem = It. monetaque, *< ML. *monetatum, also monetaque* (after OF.), a land-tax, mint, *< L. moneta*, mint, money. See money.] 1 A mintage; the right of coining or minting money. *Cowell* — 2 A tribute formerly paid in England by tenants to their lord, in return for his undertaking not to debase the money which he had the right to coin. Also monetaquum.

Moneyage was also a general land tax of the same nature, levied by the two first Norman kings, and abolished by the charter of Henry I.

Hume, Hist. Eng., App 2

money-bag (mun'i-bag), *n*. 1 A bag for money, a purse — 2. A large purse.

moneybags (mun'i-bagz), *n*. A wealthy person. [Slang.]

money-bill (mun'i-bil), *n*. 1 A bill for raising or granting money. (a) In the British Parliament, a

bill for granting aids and supplies to the crown. Such bills originate in the House of Commons, and are rarely altered substantially in the House of Lords. *Str E May* (b) In the United States Congress, a bill or project of law for raising revenue and making grants or appropriations of the public money. The Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section VII, provides that "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills."

money-box (mun'i-boks), *n*. A box for holding money or for receiving contributions of money.

money-broker (mun'i-brō'kér), *n*. A broker who deals in money.

money-changer (mun'i-chān'jér), *n*. A changer of money; a money-broker.

money-corn (mun'i-kōrn), *n*. Same as mang-corn.

money-cowry (mun'i-kou'ri), *n*. A shell, *Cypraea moneta*, extensively used as money or currency in parts of Asia, Africa, Polynesia, etc. See cut under cowry.

money-dealer (mun'i-dē'ler), *n*. A dealer in money, a money-changer.

money-drawer (mun'i-drā'ér), *n*. A shop-keeper's drawer for the keeping of money received or used in the course of business, a till.

money-dropper (mun'i-drop'ér), *n*. A sharper who drops a piece of money on the street and pretends to have found it, in order to dupe the person to whom he addresses himself.

A rascally money dropper.

Smollett, Roderick Random, xv

moneyed (mun'ed), *a*. [Also moneyed, *< money + -ed*] 1 Supplied with money, rich in money; having money, able to command money, wealthy, affluent.

A means to invite moneyed men to lend to the merchants, for the continuing and quickening of trade.

Bacon, Usury (ed 1887)

When I think of the host of pleasant, moneyed, well bred young gentlemen, who do a little learning and much boating by Cam and Isis, the vision is a pleasant one.

Huxley, Universities

2 Consisting of money, in the form of money as, moneyed capital.

If exportation will not balance importation, away must your silver go again, whether moneyed or not moneyed.

Locke

Moneyed corporation. See corporation. moneyer (mun'i-ér), *n*. [Formerly also moner, *< ME. monyaur, < OF. monier, monner, monner, monnoyeur, F. monnayeur* = Sp. monedero = Pg. moedeiro = It. monettario, monettiere, *< LL. monettarius*, a mint-master, minter see monetary, and of minter, ult. a doublet of moneyer.] 1. One who coins money, a minter, a mint-master.

Impairment in alloy can only happen either by the dishonesty of the moneyers or minters or by counterfeiting the coin.

Str M Hall, Hist Pleas of the Crown, xviii

They [Greek coins] bear magistrates' names on both sides, that on the obverse, in the nominative case, is the moneyer's name. *B V Head*, Historia Numorum, p 286

2. A banker; one who deals in money. *Johnson*

But so what gold han vaseris,

And silver eke in her garners,

Taylagiers, and these moneyers

Rom of the Rose, I 6811

Company of moneyers, certain officers of the British mint, under whose responsibility and superintendence the various moneys of the realm were manufactured. Their duties were transferred in 1817 to other officers under the more immediate appointment of the master of the mint. *Imp Diet*

money-flower (mun'i-flou'ér), *n*. The common honesty, *Lunaria annua* (*L. biennis*).

money-grubber (mun'i-grub'ér), *n*. An avaricious or rapacious person. *Lamb* [Colloq.]

money-jobber (mun'i-job'ér), *n*. A dealer in money or coin.

A public bank by this expedient might cut off much of the dealings of private bankers and money jobbers.

Hume, Essays, II 8

money-land (mun'i-land), *n*. In law (a) Land article or devised to be sold and turned into money, in equity reputed as money. (b) Money article or bequeathed to be invested in land, in equity having many of the qualities of real estate. [Rare in both senses.]

money-lender (mun'i-len'dér), *n*. One who lends money on interest.

moneyless (mun'i-less), *a*. [Formerly moniless, *< ME. moneyeles, monlees, < money + -less*] 1 Without money, poor, impecunious.

Meteles and moneyless on Maluerne hulles

Piers Plowman (C), x 295

Poore thou art, and knowne to be

Even as monlees as he

Herrick, To his Saviour, a Child, a Present by a Child

His hope was to unite the rich of both classes in defence against the landless and moneyless multitudes.

Froude, Caesar, p 142

3 Acting or operating otherwise than through money, beyond the range of money influence

Bribery and corruption solicit, patting the free and moneyless power of discipline with a carnal satisfaction by the purse.

Milton, Church Government, li 8.

money-maker (mun'ī-mā'kēr), *n* 1. A maker of counterfeit money *Hallwell* — 2 One who accumulates money.

money-making (mun'ī-mā'king), *n* The act or process of accumulating money or acquiring wealth

The Jews were the first, their strange obstinacy in money making made them his perpetual victims

Milman, Latin Christianity, xi 8.

money-making (mun'ī-mā'king), *a* Lucrative, profitable as, a money-making business

money-market (mun'ī-mā'ket), *n* The market or field for the investment or employment of money, the sphere within which financial operations are carried on

money-matter (mun'ī-mat'ēr), *n* A matter or affair involving the relationship of debtor and creditor, something in which money is concerned

What if you and I, Nick, should inquire how money matters stand between us? *Arbutnot, Hist. John Bull*

money-monger (mun'ī-mung'ger), *n* A dealer in money, a usurer *Darwin*

Thievery needs no more than the name to prove it a water of stealth, a sin which usurers and money mongers do bitterly rail at *Rev T Adams, Works, I 185*

money-mongering (mun'ī-mung'ger-ing), *n* Dealing with money (in a grasping way) *Darwin*

The last place in which he will look for the cause of his misery is in that very money mongering to which he now clings as frantically as ever *Kuymley, Yeast, xv*

money-order (mun'ī-ōi'dēr), *n* An order, payable at sight, granted, upon payment of the sum and a small commission, by one post-office, and payable at another — **Money-order office** (a) In the United States, a division of the post-office department of the government, the office of the superintendent of the money order system (b) A money order post office — **Money-order post-office**, in the United States, a post-office designated by the Postmaster General to issue and pay money orders.

money-pot (mun'ī-pot), *n* A money-box, especially of earthenware, from which coins can be taken only by breaking the vessel

money-scrivener (mun'ī-skriv'nēr), *n* A person who raises money for others, a money-broker

Suppose a young inexperienced man in the hands of money-scriveners, such fellows are like your wire-drawing mills, if they get hold of a man's finger, they will pull in his whole body at last. *Arbutnot, Hist. John Bull*

money-spider (mun'ī-spī'dēr), *n* A small spider of the family *Atidae*, *Epidemum scuticum*, of common occurrence in North America, supposed to prognosticate good luck or the receipt of money to the person it crawls on

money-spinner (mun'ī-spin'ēr), *n* Same as money-spider

money's-worth (mun'īz-wērth), *n* 1. Something as good as money, or that will bring money

There is either money or money's worth in all the contrivances of life *St R L Estrange*

2 Full value, something that is worth what one pays for it

money-taker (mun'ī-tā'ker), *n* 1 One whose office it is to receive payments of money, especially, a doorkeeper at some public place who receives the money for admissions — 2 One who is open to bribery

Sayst master money taker, gress'd i' th' fist,
"And if thou comest in danger, for a noble
I'll stand thy friend"

Times Whistle (E E T S), p 48.

moneywort (mun'ī-wért), *n* The creeping herb *Lysimachia Nummularia* so called from its round leaves See *Lysimachia*, *creeping-jenny*, and *herb-two-pence* The name is given also to several other plants, as *Thymus chamædrys*, *Anagallis tenella*, etc — **Cornish moneywort**, *Subhorria Europæa*

mong (mung), *n* [Also mang, < ME *mong*, *manq*, < AS *gemang*, *gomona*, a mingled throng, crowd, assembly, esp in the phrase *on gemang*, *on gomang*, or simply *gemang*, *gomong* (= OS *on gemango*), among see *among* and *ming* Cf *mong*².] 1. Mixture; association

Ich nabbe no mong with the world
Old Eng Hom (ed Morris), i 185.

2. A mixture of grain, a mixture of barley ground up with husks for feeding swine; a mash of bran and malt. Also *mang*. [Prov. Eng.]

mong², *v* [*ME mongen*, *mungen*, < AS *mangan*, *gemangan* (= Icel *manga*), trade, traffic

(cf. Icel *mang*, trade, business); appar < L *mango*, a trader, slave-dealer, but in form at least associated with *gemang*, *gomong*, a mingled throng, crowd see *mong*¹] I. *intrans* To trade, traffic *Angren Rule*

II *trans* To trade in, traffic in; deal in
Repent you, marchantes, your strange mar handles
Of personages, prebendes, avowsons, of bus fices,
Of landes, of leases, of office, of fees,
Your *munging* of vitayles, corne, butter and cheese
The Funerall of King Edward the Sext (1560). (Nares)

mong³ (mung) *prep* An abbreviated form of *among* usually written 'mong.

mongan (mong'gan), *n* [A native name] A phalanger, *Phalangeria herbertensis*, of the Herbert river country, Queensland

mongcorn, *n* [Also *muncorn*, < ME *mongcorn*, < *mong*¹ + *corn*¹] Same as *mangcorn*

monger (mung'ger), *n* [*ME monger*, *mongere*, *manqere*, < AS *mangere* (= MD *manqher*, *menqher*, D *mangelaar* = M LG *menger*, *manger*, LG *monger*, *menger*, *manger* = OHG *mangan*, *mengari*, MHG *mangere*, *mengere* = Icel. *mangari*), a trader, dealer, merchant, < *mangan*, *gemangan*, trade see *mong*²] 1 A trader, a dealer, now used only or chiefly in composition as, *fishmonger*, *ironmonger* It is often used abusively, implying a petty or discreditable traffic or activity, as in *scandal monger*, *mission monger*, *whoremonger*

Godfray the garlick mongere *Piers Plowman (C), vii 373*

This chanon has a brave pate of his owne!

A shaven pate! A right monger, y'vaith!

This was his plot *B Jonson, Tale of a Tub, li 8*

2. A small kind of trading-vessel. *Blount*
monger (mung'ger), *v* t [*monger*, *n*] To traffic in, deal in, make merchandise of chiefly used in composition with its object, and often implying a petty and discreditable traffic

The folly of all motive mongering *Coleridge*

Monge's equation See *equation*

Mongol (mong'gol), *n* and *a* [= F *Mongol* = Ar Pers Hind *Mughal* (> E *Moqul*), < Mongolian *Mongol* Said to be ult < *mong*, brave] I. *n* One of an Asiatic race now chiefly resident in Mongolia, a vast region north of China proper and south of Siberia, forming a possession of China Mongols are also found elsewhere in the Chinese empire and in Siberia, etc The Mongols in the thirteenth century conquered a large part of Asia and overran eastern Europe See *Mogul*

II. *a* Of or pertaining to Mongolia or the Mongols

Mongolian (mong-gō'li-an), *a* and *n* [*Mon-gol* + *-ian*] I. *a* Same as *Mongol* — **Mongolian race**, the second in Blumenbach's classification of the races of mankind The chief characteristics are: an oblong skull flattened at the sides, broad cheek bones, low retreating forehead short and broad nose, and yellowish complexion It included the Chinese, Turks, Tatars, Indo-Chinese, Lapps, Eskimos etc — **Mongolian subregion**, in zoogeog, a subdivision of the great Palearctic region, stretching eastward from the Caspian Sea to include most if not all of Japan, and lying south of the Siberian subregion, but its boundaries are not well defined In ornithology this subregion has more peculiar genera than any other one of the Palearctic subdivisions

II. *n* 1 Same as *Mongol* — 2 By extension, a Chinese, or member of the Mongolian race (according to Blumenbach's classification) — 3 The language of the Mongols, a branch of the Ural-Altaic family It has three principal dialects — Kalmuck, East Mongolian, and Buriatic

Mongolic (mong-gol'ik), *a* [= It *Mongolico*, as *Mongol* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the Mongols, Mongolian

Mongolide (mong-gol'ī dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Mongol* + *-ide*] The Mongols and races regarded as akin to them, according to the classification of certain authorities

Mongoloid (mong-gō'li-oid), *a* and *n* [*Mon-gol* (*Mongolian*) + *-oid*] I. *a* Resembling the Mongols, having Mongolian characteristics

II. *n* One having physical characteristics like those of the typical Mongols (including Chinese, Japanese, etc) *Huxley*

Mongoloid (mong-gō'loid), *a* and *n* [*Mongol* + *-oid*] Same as *Mongoloid*

mongoos, mongoos (mong', mung'gōs), *n* [Also written *mongoos*, *mongooz*, *mongooz*, *mongooz*, *monguz*, *moongus*, *munqons*, etc, F. *mongouz*, NI, specific name *mongooz*, < Telugu *mangūsu*, Marathi *manqus*, a mongoos] 1 A common ichneumon of India, *Ichneumon griseus* Being easily domesticated, it is kept in many houses in Hindustan to rid them of reptiles and other vermin, as rats, mice, etc It has been said that it neutralizes the poison of snakes, which it fearlessly attacks, by eating, during its contests with them, the *Ichneumon* *Mungos*, but its immunity is really due to the extreme celerity of its movements It is of a gray color, flecked with black, and about the

size of a cat The name is commonly extended to all the related ichneumons of the subfamily *Ichneumoninae*, of which there are several genera and many species and also to some of the *Ichneumon* All those belong to one family, *Ichneumon* See *Ichneumon* and cut at *ichneumon*.

2 A species of lemmu or maki, *Lemmu mongooz*, having a white color and the tail not ringed also called *mongoos lemmu* See *maki*

mongrel (mung'grel), *n* and *a* [Early mod E also *mungril*, *mungril*, *mungrill*, *mongrel*, < late ME *mungrill* for **mungril* **mongrel*, < *manq*, *mong*, a mixture (see *mong*¹), + *-grel*, a double dim (-eī², -el²), as in *cockrel*, *puckerel*, etc] I. *n* 1 An individual or a breed of animals resulting from repeated crossing or mixture of several different varieties, the progeny of varieties, and especially of artificial varieties, as distinguished from the *hybrid*, or cross between two different species (but the distinction is not always observed)

This greater variability in *mongrels* than in hybrids does not seem at all surprising For the parents of *mongrels* are varieties, and mostly domestic varieties, and this implies that there has been recent variability which would often continue and be added to that arising from the act of crossing *Darwin, Origin of Species, p 261*

2 Specifically, a dog of mixed breed

Hounds and greyhounds, *mongrels*, spankles, curs, Shoughs, water rags, and dent wolves are clapt
All by the name of dogs *Shak, Macbeth, iii 1 98*

The Ounce or wild cat is as big as a *Mongrel*
S Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p 33

3 Anything of mixed breed, anything that is a mixture of incongruous elements

They say they are gentlemen
But they shew *mongrels*
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iv 1

Dioscorian the Emperor bestowed Elephanta and the parties adjoining on the Bland and Nobate whose Religion was a *mongrel* of the Greekish Egyptian, and their own *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 586*

His two faculties of seeing man and seeking should compound into one *mongrel* *Milton, Colasterion*

II. *a* Of a mixed or impure breed, begotten or made up of different kinds usually in a disreputable sense

There is a *mongrel* dialect, composed of Italian and French, and some Spanish words are also in it which they call *franco* *Howell, Fortunate Travels, p 53*

It was hard to imagine Richard Tekyll partaking of amorous dalliance from the same dish with a *mongrel* gipsy *J W Palmer After his Kind, p 224*

mongrelt, *t* [*Formerly also* *mungril*, *mungril*, < *mongrel*, *n*] To make mongrel, mongrelize

Shal our blood be *mongrelt* with the corruption of a struggling French? *Martton, What you Will, i 1*

mongrellism (mung'grel-izm), *n* [*mongrel* + *-ism*] Mixture of different breeds, the being of mixed breeds

He [F Galton] continued his experiments [of transfusion of blood in rabbits] on a still larger scale for two more generations, without any sign of *mongrelism* showing itself in the very numerous offspring *Darwin, Vari of Animals and Plants, p 350*

mongrelize (mung'grel-iz), *t* [*mongrel* + *-ize*] To make mongrel, give a mongrel nature or character to

How comes it that such a vast number of the seedlings are *mongrelized*? I suspect that it must arise from the pollen of a distinct variety having a potent effect over a flower's own pollen, and that this is part of the general law of good being derived from the intercrossing of distinct individuals of the same species *Darwin, Origin of Species, p 101*

mongrel-skate (mung'grel-skēt), *n* The angel-fish, *Aquatina angulus* [Local, Eng.]

monialt, *n* [ML, < OF *moniale*, a nun, fem of *monial*, *monastic*, < *monia*, a monk see *monk*] A nun

Monks and *moniales*, that mendicants sholden fynde,
Han mad here kyn knyghtes *Piers Plowman (C), vi 76*

monialt, *n* Same as *monial*

monicon, *n* Same as *damonico*

monied, *a* See *moneyed*

monier, *n* An obsolete form of *moneyer*

monies, *n* An archaic plural of *money*, sometimes used

monilated (mun'ī-lā-ted), *a* [*L monile*, a necklace, + *-at*¹ + *-id*²] Having alternate swellings and contractions, like a string of beads, moniliform

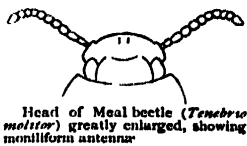
There is an accessory gland composed of dichotomous *monilated* tubes *Huxley Anat Invert, p 350*

monilicorn (mō-nīl'ī-kōrn), *a* and *n* [*L monile*, necklace + *cornu* = E horn] I. *a* Having monilated or moniliform antennae, as an insect, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Monilicornes* See cut under *moniliform*

II. *n* A monilicorn beetle.

Monilicornes (mō nil-i-kōr'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *L. monile*, a necklace, + *cornu* = *E. horn*.] A group of monilicorn beetles, the fourth of five tribes into which Swainson divided the order *Coleoptera*, composed of five families, *Cassidae*, *Chrysomelidae*, *Cytheridae*, *Protelytridae*, and *Hispidae* [Not in use].

moniliform (mō-nil'-i-fōrm), *a* [*< L. monile*, necklace, + *forma*, form] Resembling a string of beads applied in zoölogy and botany to organs, vessels, stems, roots,



Head of Meal beetle (*Tenebrio molitor*) greatly enlarged, showing moniliform antennae



Moniliform Parts of Plants.

1 Tubiferous rhizome of *Liguistum fluviatile* 2 Fruits of *Sphenocarpus japonica*

pod, etc., which have a series of beady swellings alternating with constrictions. Also *moniloid*.

In most Polychaeta the intestine acquires merely a moniliform appearance. *Huxley Anat. Invert.*, p. 207

moniliformly (mō-nil'-i-fōrm-lī), *adv.* In a moniliform manner, in the form of a string of beads.

moniloid (mō-nil'-i-oid), *a* [*< L. monile*, a necklace, + *Gr. eidos*, form] Same as *moniliform*.

moniment, *n.* An obsolete variant of *monument*.

Monimia (mō-nim'-i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Du Roi-Thouars, 1804), suggested by its affinity to a genus previously named *Mithridatea*, < *L. Monima*, < *Gr. Monimē*, wife of Mithridates.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, type of the natural order *Monimiaceae* and of the tribe *Monimieae*. It is characterized by globose dioecious flowers the staminate becoming split into four to six lobes, by numerous stamens, each bearing two glands at its base, and by the fruit, which consists of several very small one-seeded drupes enclosed within the enlarged perianth. Three species are known natives of the Mascarene Islands. They are shrubs with rigid opposite leaves, and very small flowers, closely clustered in the axils. Fossil plants of this genus occur in the Tertiary formations of Europe and of Australia, and closely allied forms, called *Monimopsis*, at the very base of that formation in France and in the Fort Union group on the Yellowstone river in Montana.

Monimiaceae (mō-nim'-i-ā-sē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Monimia* + *-aceae*] A natural order of dicotyledonous plants of the apetalous series *Mucembryae*, typified by the genus *Monimia*. It is characterized by a globose or cup-shaped perianth, toothed or deeply divided at the border, by numerous stamens covering the perianth, and by having several or many distinct ovaries, each with a single ovule, a minute embryo, and copious fleshy albumen. The order includes about 22 genera and 150 species natives of the warmer parts of South America, Asia, and the South Pacific Islands. They are trees, shrubs, or rarely climbers, generally aromatic, with rigid opposite leaves and small flowers, in axillary or sometimes terminal clusters, which are shorter than the leaves. Several furnish wood for building and cabinet-work, or leaves used as a tonic or an aromatic seasoning.

Monimieae (mon-i-mī'-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1809), < *Monimia* + *-eae*] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Monimiaceae*, of which *Monimia* is the type. It is characterized by having pendulous ovules, and anthers opening by a longitudinal fissure (instead of uplifting valves as in the other tribe of the order, *Atheropernaeae*). It includes 8 genera, natives of tropical America, Australia, and adjacent islands, with one genus in Africa.

monimostylic (mon'-i-mō-stī'lik), *a* [*< Gr. monimos*, lasting, stable, + *stilos*, pillar] Having the quadrate bone fixed, as a skull, correlated with *autostylic* and *hyostylic*.

monieur, *n.* A Middle English form of *moneyer*.

moniplies (mon'-i-pliz), *n. sing. and pl.* Same as *monyples* [Scotch].

monish (mon'ish), *v. t.* [*< ME. monysshēn*, *monyschen*, *monyschen*, also *monesten*, < *OF. monester*, < *ML. *monistare*, for *LL. monitare*, freq. of *L. monere*, warn, admonish, akin to *meminisse*, remember Cf. *admonish*, *monition*, etc.] To admonish, warn.

For I yow pray and eke monest
Nought to refusen our requeste.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 3579.

Of father Anchises thee goast and grialye resemblancee.
In sleep mee moniaeth, with visage buggish he feareth

Stanhurst, Aeneid, iv. 872.

I write not to hurte any, but to profit som, to accuse none, but to monish such

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 55

monisher (mon'ish-ēr), *n.* [*< ME. monyschere*, < *monish* + *-er*] An admonisher. *Johnson*

monishment (mon'ish-mēt), *n.* [*< monish* + *-ment*] Admonition. *Sherwood*

monism (mon'izm), *n.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *-ism*] 1 Any system of thought which seeks to deduce all the varied phenomena of both the physical and spiritual worlds from a single principle, specifically, the metaphysical doctrine that there is but one substance, either mind (idealism) or matter (materialism), or a substance that is neither mind nor matter, but is the substantial ground of both opposed to *dualism*. The term was applied by Wolf, its inventor, to the forms of the doctrine which were then known, namely, to the denial of the substantiality either of mind or of matter, but it is now extended to the doctrine that the distinction between physical and mental facts is only phenomenal, and that in themselves they are not distinguished. Many special modifications of monistic speculation especially on its materialistic side, have accompanied the recent developments of physical science, particularly the doctrine of evolution. (See quotation from Haeckel under *monistic*.) Such doctrines as that energy, electricity, etc., are categories of substance different from matter are not taken account of by those who use the term, so that it is not easy to say whether they would be considered as denials of monism or not. Also called *unitism* and *unitarianism*.

Monism led a miserable existence in philosophical dictionaries until, as a denotation of the Hegelian philosophy, it obtained a very wide use. It had again in some measure fallen out of use when it was taken up by modern natural philosophy, and made the watchword of a doctrine which considers mind and matter neither as separated nor as derived from each other, but as standing in an essential and inseparable connection.

M. S. Phelps, tr. of Eucken's *Fundamental Concepts*, p. 114.

If the essence of the materialist hypothesis be to start with matter on its lowest terms, and work it then up into its highest, I did it no wrong in taking "homogeneous extended solids" as its specified datum and its only one, so that it constituted a system of *monism*.

J. Martineau, Materialism (1874), p. 108

2 Any theory or system which attempts to explain many heterogeneous phenomena by a single principle.

The solution offered by Psychophysical *Monism*, that functional brain motion and feeling are two aspects of one and the same fact in nature—this solution, when closely examined, turns out to be an altogether dualistic and unthinkable assertion. *E. Montgomery, Mind*, ix. 806.

3 In *bot.*, same as *monogenesis* (c). — **Hylozoistic monism**. Same as *hylozoism*. — **Idealistic monism**, the monism which regards the single principle of the universe as mind or spirit, of which matter is the product. — **Materialistic monism**, the monism which regards the single principle as matter, of which mind or spirit is the product. **monist** (mon'ist), *n.* and *a*. [*< mon(ism)* + *-ist*] 1. *n.* An adherent of the metaphysical doctrine of monism in some one of its forms.

The philosophical unitarians or *monists* reject the twofold many of consciousness to the ultimate duality of the subject and object in perception, but they arrive at the unity of these in different ways. Some admit the testimony of consciousness to the equipolence of the mental and material phenomena, and do not attempt to reduce either mind to matter, or matter to mind. They reject, however, the evidence of consciousness to their antithesis in existence, and maintain that mind and matter are only phenomenal modifications of the same common substance. This is the doctrine of absolute identity—a doctrine of which the most illustrious representatives among recent philosophers are Schelling, Hegel, and Cousin. Others again deny the evidence of consciousness to the equipolence of subject and object as coordinate and original elements, and, as the balance is inclined in favor of the one relative or the other, two opposite schemes of psychology are determined. If the subject be taken as the original and genetic, and the object be evolved from it as its product, the theory of idealism is established. On the other hand, if the object be assumed as the original and genetic, and the subject be evolved from it as its product, the theory of materialism is established. *Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph.*, xvi.

II. *a*. Same as *monistic*.

monistic (mō-nis'tik), *a* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *-istic*] Of or pertaining to monism, of the nature of monism. See *monism* and *monist*.

Idealism is *monistic* in its whole conception of the universe. It claims to be a "one substance" theory, although it should in consistency call itself a "no-substance" theory instead. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 108.

The opponents of the doctrine of evolution are very fond of branding the *monistic* philosophy grounded upon it as "materialism," by confusing philosophical materialism with the wholly different and censurable moral materialism. Strictly, however, our monism might, as accurately or as inaccurately, be called spiritualism as materialism. The real materialistic philosophy asserts that the vital phenomena of motion, like all other phenomena of motion, are effects or products of matter. The other, opposite extreme, spiritualistic philosophy, asserts, on the contrary, that matter is the product of motive force, and that all ma-

terial forms are produced by free forces entirely independent of the matter itself. Thus, according to the materialistic conception of the universe, matter or substance precedes motion or active force. According to the spiritualistic conception of the universe, on the contrary, active force precedes matter. Both views are dualistic, and we hold both of them to be equally false. A contrast to both views is presented in the *monistic* philosophy, which can as little believe in force without matter as in matter without force. *Haeckel, Evol. of Man* (trans.), II. 456.

monistical (mō-nis'ti-kal), *a*. Same as *monistic*.

monite (mō'nit), *n.* [*< Mona* (see def.) + *-ite*] A hydrous calcium phosphate occurring in loosely coherent massive forms of a snow-white color, found with monitite in the guano-formation of the islands of Mona and Monita, West Indies.

monition (mō-nish'on), *n.* [*< ME. monicion*, < *OF. (F.) monition* = *Pr. monition* = *Sp. monicion* = *It. monizione*, < *L. monitio* (*n.*), a reminding, < *monere*, pp. *monitus*, remind, admonish see *monish*] 1. Admonition; warning, instruction given by way of caution as, the *monitions* of a friend.

And after, by *monition* of the Archangel Gabriel, they made a Church or oratory of our Lady.

Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 34

Unruly ambition is deaf, not only to the advice of friends, but to the counsels and *monitions* of reason itself. *Sir R. L'Estrange*

2 Indication; intimation.

We have no visible *monition* of the returns of any other periods, such as we have of the day by successive light and darkness. *Holder, On Time*

3 (a) In *civil* and *admiralty law*, a summons or citation, especially used to commence a suit, or in a proceeding to confirm a title acquired under a judicial sale and to silence all adverse claims. General *monitions* are used in suits in rem, where the object is to bind all the world; a *special monition* directs that specified persons be summoned and admonished.

They appear in the yeld hall, at the day and houre limited by the said Bailies, vpon *monicion* to them geven by eny seriaunt. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 406.

(b) In *eccles. law*, a formal notice, sent by a bishop to one of the subordinate clergy, to require the amendment of some ecclesiastical offense, a monitory letter. *Monitions* are of two classes—in *specie*, where the name of the offender is distinctly mentioned, and in *generi*, where it is not.

A bull of Innocent VIII., followed by a severe *monition* from Archbishop Morton to the abbot of St. Albans. *Hallam, Const. Hist.*, i. 84, note.

= *Syn* 1. *Admonition*, *Monition*, *Reprehension*, etc. See *admonition*.

monitite (mo-ni'tit), *n.* [*< Monita* (see def.) + *-ite*] An acid calcium phosphate occurring in minute white or yellowish triclinic crystals found in the guano-formation of the islands of Monita and Mona, West Indies.

monitive (mon'i-tiv), *a*. [*< L. as if *monitus*, < *monitus*, pp. of *monere*, admonish] Admonitory; conveying admonition. *Barrow, Works*, II. xii.

monitor (mon'i-tor), *n.* [= *F. moniteur* = *Sp. monitor* = *It. monitore*, < *L. monitor*, one who reminds or admonishes, < *monere*, pp. *monitus*, remind, admonish see *monish*] 1 One who warns of faults or informs of duty, an admonisher, one who gives advice and instruction by way of reproof or caution, an admonisher.

You need not be a *monitor* to the king. *Bacon*.

2 A senior pupil in a school appointed to instruct and look after a junior division or class, a pupil appointed to superintend other pupils, in some American colleges, a student appointed to keep a record of the attendance of the other students upon certain exercises, as morning prayers.—3† A constable or officer of the law.

If they will pay what they owe, . . . they will save me the trouble of sending and themselves of paying a *Monitor*. *Advt. in Boston Gazette*, September, 1767.

4† A backboard.

Posterity will ask

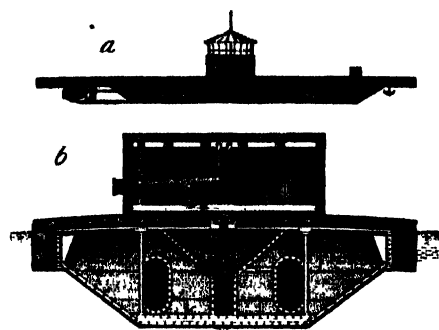
What was a *monitor* in George's days
A *monitor* is wood plank shaven thin,
We wear it at our backs,
But, thus admonish'd, we can walk erect.

Cowper, Task, II. 580

5. [*cap*] In *herpet.*, the typical genus of *Monitoridae*, so called because one of the species was fabled to admonish man of the presence of the crocodile of the Nile. Also called *Varanus*—

6 A lizard of the genus *Monitor* or family *Monitoridae*. See cut under *Hydrosaurus*.—7. A heavily armored iron-clad steam-vessel with a very low free-board, of a type invented by Ericsson, carrying on deck one or more revolving turrets, each containing one or more great guns, and designed to combine the maximum

of gun-power with the minimum of exposure: so called from the name of the first vessel of the



Ericsson's Monitor
a, side elevation, b, transverse section through the center of the turret

type, which was built during the American civil war, and in 1862 arrested the destructive course of the Confederate iron-clad ram Merrimac

I now submit for your approbation a name for the floating battery at Green Point. The impregnable and aggressive character of this structure will admonish the leaders of the Southern Rebellion that the batteries on the banks of their rivers will no longer present barriers to the entrance of the Union forces. The iron clad intruder will thus prove a severe monitor to those leaders. "Downing Street" will hardly view with indifference this last "Yankee notion," this monitor. On these and many similar grounds I propose to name the new battery *Monitor*.

Ericsson, to Assist Sec of Navy, Jan 20, 1862.

8 A raised part of a roof, usually fitted with openings for light and ventilation, as in a passenger-car or omnibus. See *monitor-roof*—*Teguxin monitor*. See *Amerindia*.

monitorial (mon-i-tō'ri-āl), *a* [= F Pg *monitorial* = It *monitoriale*, as *monitory* + *-al*] 1 Monitory, admonitory—2 Pertaining to or connected with a monitor or monitors, especially in the scholastic sense, conducted or carried on by monitors, proceeding from or performed by monitors, hence, in a general sense, educational, disciplinary, as, a *monitorial* school, a *monitorial* system, *monitorial* instruction, *monitorial* duties.

Astonishing incidents which preceded accompanied, or have followed the settlement of America plainly indicate a general tendency and cooperation of things towards the erection in this country, of the great *monitorial* school of political freedom.

Everett, Orations, I 152.

monitorially (mon-i-tō'ri-āl-i), *adv* In a monitorial manner, by monitor, after the manner of a monitor.

Monitoridae (mon-i-tor'ī-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Monitor*, f, + *-idae*] A family of *Lacertidae*, typified by the genus *Monitor*, monitory or varanoid lizards. See cut under *Hydrosaurus*. Also called *Varanida*.

monitor-lizard (mon-i-tor'ī-līz'ārd), *n* Same as *monitor*, 6.

monitor-roof (mon-i-tor-rōf), *n* In a railroad-car, a central longitudinal elevation rising above the rest of the roof, with openings in the sides for light and ventilation. Also called *monitor-top*. [U S]

monitory (mon-i-tō'ri), *a* and *n* [= F *monitoire* = Pr *monitari* = Sp *monitorio* = Pg *monitorio*, *n*, = It *monitorio*, < L *monitorius*, serving to remind, < *monitor*, a reminder, monitor see *monitor*] 1. *a* Giving monition or admonition, admonitory, spoken by way of warning, instructing by way of caution.

Losses, miscarriages, and disappointments are *monitory* and instructive. Sir R L Strange.

It is remarkable that, even in the two States which seem to have meditated an interdiction of military establishments in time of peace, the mode of expression made use of is rather *monitory* than prohibitory. A Hamilton, The Federalist, No 28.

Monitory letter, in eccles law, a monition—**Monitory lizard**, a monitor.

II, *n*, pl. *monitores* (-rīz) Admonition, warning.

I see not why they should deny God that liberty to impose, or man that necessity to need such *monitores*. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 24.

monitress (mon-i-tres), *n*. [*< monitor* + fem -ess Cf *monstr*] A female monitor.

Thus far our pretty and ingenious *monitress*, were I to say any thing after her, my case would be that of the tire some soter. The Student, II 367 (Latham).

monitrix (mon-i-trīks), *n*. [*< L* as if **monitrix*, fem of *monitor*, monitor see *monitor*] Same as *monitress*.

monjourou (mon-jō-rō'), *n*. [E. Ind.] The Indian musk-shrew. See *musk-shrew*.

monk (mungk), *n* [Formerly also *munk*, *monck*, *munch*, *munc*, < AS *munec*, *munuc* = OS *munck*, *monck* = OFries *munch*, *munk*, *monik* = MI *monich*, *munch*, D *monnik* = MLG *monnik*, *monnek*, *monk*, *monnik* = OHG *munch*, MHG *munch*, *munch*, G *monch* = Icel *munkr* = Sw *Dan munk* = It *monaco*, < LL *monachus*, < LG *monaxos*, a monk, < *monaxos*, living alone, solitary (cf OF *monque*, F *moine* = Pr *monje* = Cat *monjo* = Sp *monje* = Pg *monje*, a monk, < LL as if **monius*, < Gr *μονις*, solitary), < *monoi*, alone, single see *monad* Cf *monastery* and *monastic*, from the same source.] 1 Originally, a man who retired from the world for religious meditation and the practice of religious duties in solitude, a religious hermit, in later use, a member of a community or fraternity of men formed for the practice of religious devotions and duties, and bound by the vows of poverty, celibacy, and obedience to a superior, specifically, a regular male denizen of a monastery. Communities of a more or less monastic character in Palestine and Egypt before the diffusion of Christianity were the Essenes and Therapeutae (which see). The ordinary Christian life of the first three centuries, even when not celibate, was largely ascetic and in communities. Christian monasticism in a definite form originated in Upper Egypt in the third or fourth century (perhaps with St Anthony, according to other accounts it is traced to the ascetic Paul, about A D 250). The first monks were anchorites, living in solitude. The collection of anchorites in a monastery (*lania* or *conobium*) is ascribed to Pachomius, in the fourth century. The institution spread rapidly, and was greatly helped in the West by the establishment of the Benedictine order in the sixth century. Various developments of the monastic system are to be found in the middle ages, as the military orders, friars (often distinguished from monks proper), etc. Since the Reformation, and especially since the French revolution, monachism has declined in Western countries, or has been overshadowed by the society of Jesus, but still continues to flourish in Eastern churches.

When of his brother Fromont hard declare
That he *monke* was shorn, dole had and grt care
Rom of Partenay (E. E. I 8), l 3211

A *monk* when he is recheles,
Is likened to a fish that is waterles.
This is to scyn, a *monk* out of his cloystre
Chaucer, Gen Prolog to C T, l 179

The civil death commenced, if any man was banished or abjured the realm by the process of the common law or entered into religion, that is, went into a monastery and became there a *monk* professed, in which cases he was absolutely dead in law, and his next heir should have his estate.

Blackstone, Com, I 1

I envy them, those *monks* of old,
Their books they read, and their heads they told
G P R James, The Monks of Old

2 A name of various animals. (a) The bullfinch *Pyrrhula vulgaris*. (b) A variety of domestic pigeon with a white crest. (c) A monk bird, monk soul, monk fish, etc. as the compounds. (d) Any noctuid moth of the subfamily *Cucullinæ* so called in Great Britain from the erect collar, like a monk's hood or cowl.

3 In *printing*, an over-inked spot or blotch in print, usually made by imperfect distribution of ink. Compare *iron*, 2—4 *Mist*, a fuse for firing mines.

The most common methods of firing mines are by the use of the *monk* and the box trap. The *monk* is a bit of agaric 1½ inches in length. Farrow, Mil Engrg, II 376.

Black monk, a black robed monk.

Also in the Abbey of Saint Justine virginie, a place of *black monks*, right delectable and also solitary. Torkington, Diary of Eng Piavel, p 9.

cloister monk, a monk who lives within a monastery—**Extorn monk**, a monk who lives outside a monastery, but serves the church connected with it—**Grasing monks**, the Bonkoi.

Companies like the *Bookoi*, or "grasing monks," of Mesopotamia and Palestine, who roved about, shelterless and nearly naked as Socrates and Evagrius tell us, in the mountains and deserts, grovelling on the earth, and browsing like cattle on the herbs they casually found. Encyc Brit, XVI 701.

Monk professed. See *profess* = Syn. I *Herrnit*, etc. See *anchorit*.

monk-bat (mungk'bat), *n* A molossoid bat of Jamaica, *Molossus nasutus* or *fumarius*, the smoky mastiff-bat so called because the males are often found in great numbers together. P H Gosse.

monk-bird (mungk'bōrd), *n* The leatherhead or friar-bird. See *leatherhead*, 2, and cut under *fruar-bird*.

monkery (mungk'kē-ri), *n*, pl *monkeries* (-rīz) [Early mod E *monkrye*, < *monk* + *-ery*] 1 Monasticism, or the practices of monks generally opprobrious.

It toucheth not *monkery*, nor maketh any thing at all for any such matter. Lutmer, Sermon of the Plough.

Monkery and the neglect of rational agriculture conspired to turn garden lands into deserts and freemen into serfs. Pop Sci Mo, XXIX 228.

2 A monastery, or the inhabitants of a monastery.

Anon after they arose out of it a certain of *monkery*, not in apparel, but in appearance of a more sober life.

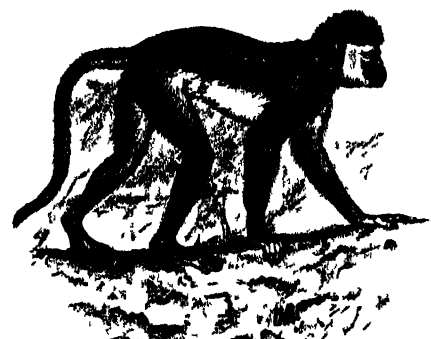
Dp Bad, English Votaries, I.

Coeval with the conquest, it [the Benedictine St Mary's] was one of the richest and strongest *monkeries* in the realm. Harper's Mag, LXXX 886.

3 The country or rural districts, also, in a collective sense, tramps or vagrants. [Slang.]

I don't know what this etc *monkery* will come to after a bit. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I 286.

monkey (mungk'ki), *n* [Formerly also *monkie*, *munkie*, *munkye* (not found in ME, where only *ape*, the general Teut word, appears), prob, with double dim -k-e-y, -k-u (as also later in *donkey*), < OF *monne* = Sp Pg *mona*, < It *monna*, Old *mona*, a female ape, a monkey (whence Old dim *monichio* (a form supposed by some, erroneously, to be the monachic source of the E word the term -*achio*, < L -*ulus*, also OF *monnie*, *monne*, a monkey see also *mona*, *mano*), appar a particular use (as if 'old woman'), in allusion to the resemblance of a monkey's face to the wizened face of an old crone, of *monna*, a woman, in familiar use (like E *dame*), 'goody,' 'gammer' (hence 'old woman'), a colloq contraction of *madonna*, lady, mistress, lit 'my lady,' 'madam' see *madam* and *madonna*, of which *monchie* is thus ult a contracted form, with an added suffix.] 1 A quadrumanous mammal of the order *Primates* and suborder *Anthropoidea*, acanthine or platyrrhine



Common or Common Green Monkey (*Cercopithecus verreauxi*)

simian, any one of the *Primates* except man and the lemurs, an ape, baboon, marmoset, etc. The term is very vague and has no technical or fixed restriction. Those monkeys which have very short tails and faces are commonly called *apes*, most of them belonging to the higher family *Simiidae*. The monkeys with long faces like dogs are usually termed *baboons*. They are at the bottom of the scale of Old World simians, in the family *Cynopithecidae*. The small bushy tailed monkeys of America are usually known as *newmonkeys*. Excluding these, the name *monkey* applies mainly to long tailed simians of either hemisphere. All the Old World monkeys, in any sense of the word, are catarrhine and have 32 teeth, as in man. They constitute two families, *Simiidae* and *Cynopithecidae*. (See cuts under *Cercopithecus*, *Catarrhina* and *Simia*.) All the New World monkeys are platyrrhine, there are two families, *Cebidae*, with 36 teeth and mostly prehensile tails, and *Mulidae* or marmosets, with 32 teeth and bushy non prehensile tails. (See cuts under *Cebinae*, *Frondae* and *Lagothrix*.) The genera of monkeys are about 35 in number including several that are fossil. The species are particularly numerous in Africa and South America especially in the tropical parts. There are many, however, in the warmer parts of Asia and even up to the snow line a single one is found in Europe, the Barbary ape *Urocyon caudatus* (See cut at *ape*). Almost all the leading species have specific names in the vernacular as well as such technical scientific designations.

The study of man a bird out
Into baboon and monkey.
Shak, l of A, I 1 260

2 An epithet applied to any one especially to a boy or girl in either real or pretended disapproval sometimes expressing endearment.

Now God help thee, poor monkey! But how wilt thou do for a father? Shak, Macbeth, IV 1 59

Help your companions, but don't talk religious sentiment to them and serve the poor, but for your lives, you little *monkeys* don't preach to them.

Broken, Letter to Young Girls

3 A pile-driving instrument with two handles, raised by pulleys, and guided in its descent so as to cause it to fall on the head of a pile and drive it into the ground, a fistula, a beetle-head—4 A sort of power-hammer used in ship-building for driving bolts, composed of a long pig of iron traveling in a groove, which

is raised by pulleys, and let fall on the spot required — 5. A small crucible used in glass-making — 6. A certain sum of money in the United States, \$500, in Great Britain, £500 used especially in betting [Slang]

A monkey at last to the credit side of your own book landed in about a minute and a half

W. H. L. Melville Good for Nothing

The Grand Hurdle Handicap, the added money to which is a monkey Dash (Chronicle, Feb. 3, 1885 (Kings. Dist.)

7. A kind of bustle formerly worn by women See the quotation

The monkey was a small "bustle," which in the days of very short waists was worn just below the shoulder blades N and Q, 7th ser., VII 498

8 Same as water-monkey

In the front room a monkey and two tumblers stood on the center table

Oliver Schreiner, Story of an African Farm, II 8

9 A fluid composed of two parts of chlorhydric acid (generally called spirits of salt by workmen) and one part of zinc, used in soldering. It is applied to the joints to be soldered, and acts both to prevent oxidation when heat is applied and to dissolve any oxide which may have already formed and which would otherwise prevent the adhesion of the solder — Gibraltar monkey Same as Barbary ape (which see, under ape) — Leonine monkey, masked monkey, etc. See the adjectives — Monkey's allowance See the quotation [Humorous]

You fellows worked like bricks, spent money, and got midshipman's half pay (nothing a day, and find yourself) and monkey's allowance (more kicks than half pence) Kinsley Letter, May, 1850 (Davies)

Monkey's dinner-bell See Hura — Mustache monkey, negro monkey, etc. See the qualifying words. — Silky monkey Same as marquis — To have or get one's monkey up, to have one's temper roused, get angry [Slang] — To suck the monkey (a) To suck wine or spirits from a cask through an inserted tube or straw (b) To drink rum or other liquor [Nautical slang]

Jack will suck the monkey, in whatever form or whatever he presents himself Macy

"Do you know what sucking the monkey means?" "No, sir." "Well then, I'll tell you. It is a term used among seamen for drinking rum out of coconuts, the milk having been poured out and the liquor substituted." Marryat, Peter Simple, xxx

monkey (mung'ki), *v* [*< monkey, n*] *I intrans* To act in an idle or meddling manner, trifle, fool as, don't monkey with that gun [Colloq]

I hope he'll fetch money I've had enough o' monkeying 'long o' checks Harper's Mag., LXXIX 466

II. *trans* To imitate as a monkey does, ape [Rare]

All cursed the deer for an evil
Called him enlarging on the Devil,
Then monkeying the Lord

Mrs. Browning, Tale of Villafraanca, st. 8

monkey-apple (mung'ki-ap'l), *n* The West Indian tree (*Cuscuta flava*)

monkey-bag (mung'ki-bag), *n* A small bag used by sailors for holding money, hung round the neck by a string

monkey-block (mung'ki-blok), *n* Naut., a small swivel-block used as a leader for running rigging

monkey-board (mung'ki-bōrd), *n* The conductor's footboard on an omnibus Hoppo [Slang Eng]

monkey-boat (mung'ki-bōt), *n* A half-decked narrow boat used in docks and on rivers [Eng]

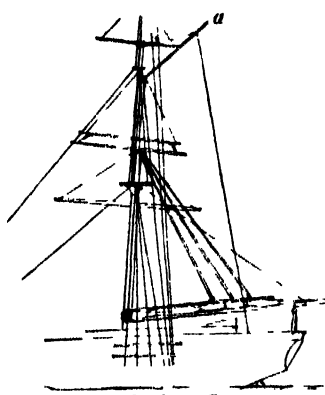
monkey-bread (mung'ki-bred), *n* The fruit of the baobab-tree, also the tree itself. The fruit is an oblong indehiscent capsule 8 to 12 inches long, containing numerous seeds embedded in a pulp, which is slightly acid and edible by man as well as by the monkey. See baobab and Adansonia

monkey-cup (mung'ki-kup), *n* A plant of the genus *Acrochorda*

monkey-engine (mung'ki-en'jin), *n* A form of pile-driver having a ram or monkey working in a wooden frame. The monkey is held by a staple in a pair of tongs which seize it automatically, and is raised by means of a winch. The tongs open and drop the monkey when their handles come in contact with a couple of inclined planes at the top of the lift.

monkey-flower (mung'ki-flou'ei), *n* A plant of the genus *Mimulus*

monkey-gaff (mung'ki-gaf), *n* A small gaff placed on some large merchant ships above the spanker-gaff, for displaying the flag



a, Monkey-gaff

monkey-grass (mung'ki-grās), *n* A coarse stiff fiber afforded by the leaf-stalks of *Attalea funifera* used largely on the Amazon for cordage and brooms, and in London and Paris for the brushes of street-sweeping machines

monkey-hammer (mung'ki-ham'er), *n* A drop-press in which the weight, sliding in guides, is suspended from a cord by which it is raised and let fall. Also called monkey-press

monkeyism (mung'ki-izm), *n* [*< monkey + -ism*] An action or behavior like that of a monkey [Rare]

Numerous passages might be quoted (from comedies and satirical journals), attacking the monkeyism and parrotism of those who indiscriminately adopted foreign manners and customs D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 418

monkey-jacket (mung'ki-jak'et), *n* A short close-fitting coat or jacket, generally made of stout material, as pilot-cloth, much worn by sailors in cold weather, a Guernsey frock.

monkey-pot (mung'ki-pot), *n* See *Lecythis* — Monkey-pot tree, the tree bearing the monkey pot fruit.

monkey-press (mung'ki-pres), *n* Same as monkey-hammer

monkey-pump (mung'ki-pump), *n* Naut., a straw or quill introduced through a gunlet-hole into a wine- or spirit-cask, for the purpose of sucking the liquor

monkey-puzzle (mung'ki-puz'l), *n* The Chili pine, *Aracacia imbricata*

monkey-rail (mung'ki-rāl), *n* Naut., a light rail raised about half a foot above the quarter-rail of a ship

monkey's-face (mung'ki-z-fās), *n* A plant of the genus *Mimusops*

monkey-shine (mung'ki-shīn), *n* A trick or prank like a monkey's, buffoonery, tomfoolery, monkeyism [Slang, U S]

You may have noticed barefooted boys cutting up monkey shins on trees with entire safety to themselves A. R. Grote, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII 485

monkey-spar (mung'ki-spar), *n* Naut., a reduced mast or yard for a vessel used for the training and exercise of boys

monkey-tail (mung'ki-tāl), *n* Naut. (a) A short round lever formerly used for training cannonades and for like purposes (b) A piece of rope with a knot at the end, seized to the back of a hook, used as a handle in attaching the hook, to prevent the hand from being jammed

monkey-wheel (mung'ki-hwēl), *n* A tackle-block over which runs a hoisting-rope, a whip-gin, gun-block, or rubbish-pulley

monkey-wrench (mung'ki-reneh), *n* In mech., a screw-key with a movable jaw, which can be adjusted, by a screw or wedge, to the size of the nut which it is required to turn. Weale

monk-fish (mung'ki-fish), *n* 1. The angel-fish, *Squatina angelus* — 2. The angler, *Lophius piscatorius* [Maine]

monkhood (mung'ki-hūd), *n* [*< monk + -hood*]

1 The character or condition of a monk

He had left off his monkhood too, and was no longer obliged to them Bp. Atterbury

2 Monks collectively

I think the name of Martin Luther alone sufficient to relieve all monkhood from the reproach of lasciviousness Longfellow

monking (mung'king), *a* [*< monk + -ing*]

Monkish a term of contempt

Monasteries and other monking receptacles. Coleridge

monkish (mung'kish), *a* [*< monk + -ish*]

Like a monk; pertaining to monks or to the monastic system; monastic often a term of contempt. as, monkish manners, monkish solitude

monkishness (mung'kish-nes), *n*. The quality of being monkish; a term of contempt

monkly (mung'ki-li), *a* [*< monk + -ly*] Relating to a monk, monkish. [Rare]

monk-monger (mung'ki-mung'ger), *n* A fosterer of monasticism

Never age afforded more pluralist bishops Oswald (a great monk monger, of whom hereafter) held York and Worcester Fuller, Ch. Hist., II. v. 24

monk-seal (mung'ki-sēl), *n*. A seal of the genus *Monachus*.

monk-seam (mung'ki-sēm), *n* Same as monk's-seam

monk's-gun (mung'ki-gun), *n* The wheel-lock gun of the beginning of the sixteenth century so called from the legend that it had been invented by the monk Schwarz, the supposed discoverer of gunpowder.

monk's-harquebus (mung'ki-här'kwe-bus), *n* Same as monk's-gun

monk's-hood (mung'ki-hud), *n* A plant of the genus *Aconitum* especially *A. Napellus*. Also called friar's-cap, jacobine, helmet-flower, Jacob's-chariot, and wolf's-bane. See *Aconitum* and *aconite*

monk's-rhubarb (mung'ki-rō'bārb), *n*. A European species of dock, *Rumex Patens*. See dock

monk's-seam (mung'ki-sēm), *n* 1 Naut., a seam formed by stitching through the center of a joining made by laying the selvages of two cloths of canvas one over the other and stitching them on both sides. Also called middle stitching — 2 The mark left on a bullet by the mold at the junction of its two halves [Eng]

Also monk-seam

monmouth (mon'muth), *n* A flat cap originally made at Monmouth, England, formerly much worn by seamen

Caps which the Dutch seamen buy, called monmouth caps Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II 339 (Davies)

Monmouth cock A fashion of wearing the flap-hat imitated from the Duke of Monmouth, son of Charles II, and still prevailing in the early part of the eighteenth century

The smartest of the country Squires appear still in the Monmouth Cock, and when they go a wooing, whether they have any post in the militia or not, they generally put on a red coat Spectator, No 129

Monmouth hat. A hat worn with a Monmouth cock

monnet (mon'et), *n* See the quotation

Little ears denote a good understanding, but they must not be of those ears which, being little, are withal deformed, which happens to men as well as cattle, which for this reason they call monnets for such ears signify nothing but mischief and malice

Saunders, Physiognomie (1653). (Nares)

mono (mō'nō), *n* [Sp. *mono*, m., a monkey, of *mona*] The black howler or howling monkey, *Myiodes villosus*

mono-. [*L*, etc. *mono-*, *< Gr* *μῶνος*, stem of *μόνος*, single, only see *monad*] A prefix in many words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'single,' 'one'

monoaxial (mon-ō-ak'sal), *a* [*< Gr* *μῶνος*, single, + *ἀξίς*, axis see *axial*] Pertaining to a single axis — Monoaxial isotropy, the case in which the homotactic coefficients are completely isotropic round one axis only

monobasic (mon-ō-bā'sik), *a* [*< Gr* *μῶνος*, single, + *βάσις*, base] Having one base applied in chemistry to an acid which enters into combination with a univalent basic radical to form a neutral salt, or a salt containing one equivalent of a base.

monoblastic (mon-ō-blas'tik), *a*. [*< Gr* *μῶνος*, single, + *βλαστικός*, germ] Relating to that condition of the metazoic ovum or embryo which immediately succeeds segmentation, in which a single germinal layer is alone represented correlated with *diploblastic* and *triploblastic*.

Monoblepharides (mon-ō-blef-a-rīd'ē-ō), *n* pl [NL, *< Monoblepharis* (-īd-) + *-es*] A monotypic order of oömycetous fungi, closely related to the *Peronosporales*

The thallus-hyphae bear both terminal and interstitial oogones, in which the whole protoplasm contracts and forms the oöspore. Propagation takes place by the formation of unicelled zoospores in zoösporangia, as in the well known genus *Phytophthora*.

Monoblepharis (mon-ō-blef'a-rīs), *n*. [NL, (*Cornu*), *< Gr* *μῶνος*, single, + *βλέφαρον*, eyelid] A genus of fungi, typical of the order *Monoblepharidales*.

monobleps (mon-ō-blep'sis), *n* [NL, *< Gr* *μῶνος*, single, + *βλέψω*, sight, *< βλέπω*, see, look on] In *pathol.*, a condition of vision in which it is more distinct when one eye only is used.

monobranchius (mon-ō-brā'ki-us), *n*; pl. *monobranchii* (-i) [NL., < Gr. *monos*, single, + *L. brachium*, the arm.] In *teratol*, a monster having a single arm.

monobromated (mon-ō-brō'mā-ted), *a* [*<* Gr. *monos*, single, + *E. brom(ine)* + *-at*¹ + *-ed*²] Containing one bromine atom used only of organic compounds in which one atom of bromine has been introduced into each molecule by substitution or addition. — **Monobromated camphor** See *camphora monobromata*, under *camphor*.

monobromized (mon-ō-brō'mīzd), *a*. [*<* Gr. *monos*, single, + *brom(ine)* + *-ize* + *-ed*²] Same as *monobromated*. *Nature*, XI, 539.

monocarbonate (mon-ō-kār'bo-nāt), *n* [*<* Gr. *monos*, single, + *E. carbonate*] A carbonate in which both hydrogen atoms of the acid are replaced by basic elements or radicals distinguished from *bicarbonates*, in which only one hydrogen atom is so replaced. More appropriately called *normal carbonate*.

monocarp (mon-ō-kārp), *n* [*<* Gr. *monos*, single, + *καρπός*, fruit] In *bot*, a plant that perishes after having once borne fruit, an annual plant.

monocarpellary (mon-ō-kār'pe-lā-rī), *a* [*<* Gr. *monos*, single, + *E. carpel* + *-ary*¹] Composed of one carpel. Compare *polycarpellary*.

monocarpic (mon-ō-kār'pik), *a* [*<* *monocarp* + *-ic*] Same as *monocarpous* (*a*).

monocarpous (mon-ō-kār'pus), *a* [*<* *monocarp* + *-ous*] In *bot* (*a*) Producing fruit but once in its life said of annual plants (*b*) Noting a flower in which the gynoecium forms only a single ovary, whether simple or compound.

Monocaulidae (mon-ō-kā'li-dē), *n* pl [NL., < *Monocaulis* + *-idae*] A family of tubularian hydroids or gymnoblastic *Hydroids*, typified by the genus *Monocaulis*, having a simple hydrosoma with a single fixed hydranth.

Monocaulis, **Monocaulus** (mon-ō-kā'lis, -lus), *n* [NL., < Gr. *monos*, single, + *καυλός*, a stalk, stem see *caulis*] The typical genus of *Monocaulidae*. *M. pendula* is a simple tubular hydromedusa with a single hydranth pendulous upon the nodding or cerata stem, and bearing two circlets of tentacles. It is of very soft, delicate structure and pink color, attaining a length of 4 inches. Also *Monocaulis*.

monocellular (mon-ō-sel'ū-lār), *a* [*<* *monocellul* + *-ar*³] Same as *unicellular*. *Nature*, XLI, 148.

monocellule (mon-ō-sel'ūl), *n* [*<* Gr. *monos*, single, + *E. cellule*] A unicellular organism, an animal or a plant which consists of a single cell.

monocentric (mon-ō-sen'trik), *a* [*<* Gr. *monos*, single, + *κέντρον*, center see *centric*, 1. Having or proceeding from a single center — 2 In *anat*, unipolar applied to a rete mirabile which is not gathered again into a single trunk opposed to *amphicentric*.

Monocentridae (mon-ō-sen'tri-dē), *n*, pl [NL., < *Monocentris* + *-idae*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Monocentris*. They have the body covered with large angular bone like scales, the head rounded and cavernous, a spinous dorsal fin separate from the soft dorsal and composed of 5 large spines divergated and not completely connected by membrane, and the ventrals represented only by very large spines. There is but one species, *Monocentris japonica* of the Japanese seas.

Monocentris (mon-ō-sen'tris), *n* [NL., < Gr. *monos*, single, + *κέντρον*, point, center see *center*¹] The typical genus of *Monocentridae*, characterized by the great development of the ventral spines. *Bloch and Schneider*, 1801. Also *Monocentrus*.

monocephalous (mon-ō-sef'a-lus), *a* [*<* NL. *monocephalus*, < Gr. *μονοκεφαλος*, one-headed, < *monos*, single, + *κεφαλή*, head] 1 Having only one head, in *bot*, bearing a single capitulum or head — 2 Specifically, having the character of a monocephalus.

monocephalus (mon-ō-sef'a-lus), *n*, pl *monocephali* (-li) [NL. see *monocephalous*] In *teratol*, a double monster having only one head but two bodies. Also called *syncephalus*.

monocerous (mon-ō-sēr'kus), *a* [*<* Gr. *monos*, single, + *κέρας*, the tail of a beast see *cervus*] Having only one "tail," or flagellum, unflagellate, as an infusorian.

monoceros (mō-nos'e-rus), *n*. [*<* L. *monoceros*, < Gr. *μόνκερος*, a unicorn, < *μόνκερος*, also *μονοκερος*, one-horned, < *monos*, single, + *κέρας*, horn.] 1 A unicorn, or some other one-horned animal, real or imaginary.

Mighty *Monoceroses* with immeasured tails.

Spenser, F. Q., II, xli, 23.

2. [cap.] A constellation, the Unicorn, south of the Twins and the Crab, and between the two

Dogs, introduced by Jacob Bartsch in 1624 — 3. The narwhal, *Monodon monoceros* — 4 [cap.] In *zool* (*a*) A genus of prosobranchiates of the family *Muricidae*, so called from the large spine on the outer lip, the unicorn-shells. There are several species from the west coast of America. *Lamarck*, 1809 (*b*) A genus of balistoid fishes. *Bloch and Schneider*, 1801.

monoceros (mō-nos'e-rus), *a* [*<* Gr. *μόνκερος*, one-horned see *monoceros*] Having one horn or horn-like part, unicorn.

monochasial (mon-ō-kā'si-al), *a* [*<* *monochasium* + *-al*] In *bot*, pertaining to or resembling a monochasium.

monochasium (mon-ō-kā'si-um), *n*, pl *monochasia* (-i) [NL., < Gr. *monos*, single, + *χασμ*, separation, chasm, < *χαίνειν*, gape see *chasm*] In *bot*, a cyme with one main axis, a uniparous cyme a term proposed by Eichler.

Monochitonida (mon'ō-kī-ton'i-dā), *n* pl [NL. (cf. Gr. *μονοχιτων*, wearing only a tunic), < Gr. *monos*, single, + *χιτων*, a tunic (see *chiton*), + *-ida*] A division of tunicaries or *Tunicata*, containing those which have the inner and outer integuments united in a single tunic, such as the *Salpidae* and *Doliolidae* opposed to *Dichitonida*. *Fleming*, 1828.

monochitonidan (mon'ō-kī-ton'i-dan), *a* and *n* 1 A having a single tunic, specifically, pertaining to the *Monochitonida*, or having then characters.

II. *n* A member of the *Monochitonida*, as a salp or doliolid.

Monochlamydeae (mon'ō-kla-mīd'ē-ē), *n* pl [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1819), fem. pl. of *monochlamydeus* see *monochlamydeous*] A division of dicotyledonous plants, characterized by apetalous flowers — that is, flowers with a perianth of a single row of envelopes — and so distinguished from the divisions *Polypetalae* and *Gymnopetalae*, which have two rows, or both calyx and corolla, the *Apetalae*. It includes 90 orders, among them the anaranth, chenopod, buckwheat, pepper, laurel, euphorbia, nettle, walnut, oak, and willow families.

monochlamydeous (mon'ō-kla-mīd'ē-us), *a* [*<* NL. *monochlamydeus*, < Gr. *monos*, single, + *χλαμύς* (*χλαμύδ*), a cloak see *chlamys*]

In *bot*, having a single instead of a double perianth applied to flowers. The missing set is considered to be the inner, or corolla. Compare *achlamydeous* and *dichlamydeous*. See *Monochlamydeae*.

monochord (mon'ō-kōrd), *n* [= F. *monocorde*] = Sp. *Pg. monocordio* = It. *monocordo*, < L. *monochordos*, *monochordon*, < Gr. *μονόχορδος*, a monochord, neut. of *μόνος*, < *μονός*, with a single string, < *monos*, single, + *χορδή*, string.] An acoustical instrument, invented at a very early date in Egypt or Greece, consisting of a long resonance-box over which a single string of gut or wire is stretched, the vibrating length, and thus the pitch, of which is fixed by a movable bridge. The position of the bridge required to produce particular intervals may be mathematically determined, and marked on the body of the instrument. The monochord has been much used in acoustical demonstration and in teaching pure intonation. In the middle ages smaller instruments with several strings were made, and were often permanently tuned to give certain intervals. (See *hecton* (*a*)). The notion of a primitive keyboard instrument doubtless sprang from some such beginning.

monochroic (mon-ō krō'ik), *a* [*<* (Gr. *μονόχρως*, of one color, < *monos*, single, + *χρῶμα*, color)] Having but one color, monochromatic.

monochromatic (mon'ō-krō-mat'ik), *a* [= F. *monochromatique* = Pg. *monochromatico*, < Gr. *μονοχρόματος*, of one color, < *monos*, single, + *χρῶμα* (-*τ*), color see *chromatic*] Consisting of light of one wave-length, and in that sense of one color only, as the light produced by a Bunsen flame in which sodium is being volatilized. The light of the flame is almost entirely that due to the two sodium lines, the colors of which are barely distinguishable from one another, and the consequence is that objects viewed by this light are all yellow and differ only in form and illumination. A monochromatic light gives a single bright line when viewed with the spectro scope.

monochrome (mon'ō-krōm), *n* [= F. *monochrome* = Pg. *monochroma*, < ML. *monochroma*,



Monoceros imbricatus

fem. of L. *monochromos*, < Gr. *μόνχρωμος*, also *μονοχρωματος*, of one color (see *monochromatic*), < *monos*, single, + *χρῶμα*, color.] Painting or a painting in one color, which may, however, be relieved by the use of lighter and darker shades. Compare *cammeu* and *grisaille*.

monochromical (mon-ō krō'mi-kal), *a* [As *monochrom(at)u* + *-al*] Of a single color, one-colored.

monochromy (mon'ō-krō-mī), *n* [As *monochrom* + *-y*³] The art or practice of painting in monochrome, or in one or more shades of a single color.

Monochromy is advantageously employed when it is desired on the one hand, to avoid the brilliancy attendant on the introduction of several distinct colours, and on the other, the dullness consequent on the exclusive use of a single tone. O. N. Road, Modern Chromatics, p. 810.

monochronic (mon-ō-kron'ik), *a* [*<* L. *monochronicus*, of the same time or measure, < Gr. *μονόχρονος*, of the same time or measure, consisting of one time or measure, temporary, < *monos*, single, + *χρονος*, time] Of one and the same time, existing or happening at the same time, contemporaneous, in *geol*, deposited, or apparently deposited, at the same period said of organic remains.

monochronous (mō-nok'io-nus), *a* [*<* Gr. *μονόχρονος*, of the same time or measure see *monochronic*] In *anc. pros*, consisting in or equal to one time or mora, monosemic.

monociliated (mon-ō-sil'i-a-ted), *a* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + NL. *ciliu*m + *-at*¹ + *-ed*²] Having one cilium or flagellum, uniciliate or uniflagellate.

monocle (mon'ō-kl), *n* [= OF. *monocle*, one-eyed, F. *monocle*, a single eye-glass, < L. *monoculus*, one-eyed see *monoculus*] 1 A monoculous or one-eyed animal, a monocle — 2 A glass for one eye, a single eye-glass.

Another [man], with a monocle in his eye, watched each new comer, his vacant and necessarily glassy stare expressing neither present pleasure nor anticipation. *The Century*, XXXIII, 208.

Monoclea (mon-ō-klē'a), *n* [NL. (W. J. Hooker, 1820), so called because the sporangia open only on one side, < Gr. *μονα*, single, + *κλίμα*, a key] A monotypic genus of cryptogamous plants of the class *Hepaticae*, giving name to the order *Monocleaceae*. They are small plants with frondose thallus, and have much the appearance of *Marchantia*.

Monocleaceae (mon'ō-klē-ā-sē-ē), *n* pl [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1833-8), < *Monoclea* + *-aceae*] A small order of cryptogamous plants of the class *Hepaticae*, intermediate in position between the *Jungermanniaceae* and the *Anthocerotaceae*. The vegetative structure is either thalloid or foliose; the sporangium dehiscens longitudinally, and contains claters but has no columella. The order contains the genera *Calobryum* and *Monoclea*.

monoclinal (mon'ō-klī-nal), *a* and *n* [*<* *monoclinus* + *-al*] I. *a* In *geol*, dipping in one direction said of a zone of stratified rocks throughout which the strata all incline toward the same point of the compass. The term was introduced by H. D. Rogers (1842), and has taken the place of Darwin's hybrid word *unclinal* thus, monoclinical valley (a valley bounded by ridges the strata of which all dip in the same direction) monoclinical ridge, monoclinical flexure etc. A *monoclinical flexure* may be regarded as a half of an anticlinal fold, which would have been completed had the flexing action not been limited to one side of the axis, the strata assuming their horizontality on the other side.

The Echo Cliff flexure, the Water Pocket flexure, one of the grandest monoclinals of the west, and the San Rafael flexure, all *monoclinical* flexures of imposing dimensions and perfect form. Capt. Dutton considers go far back in Tertiary time, and possibly are pre-Tertiary.

Leads, Origin of Mountain Ranges, p. 260.

II. *n* A monoclinial fold or flexure. See I.

monocline (mon'ō-klīn), *n* [*<* (Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κλίω*, incline, < *-at*¹] Same as *monoclinus*.

monocline (mon'ō-klīn), *n* [*<* (Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κλίω*, incline see *cline*] Same as *monoclinus*.

monoclinic (mon-ō-klīn'ik), *a* [= F. *monoclinique*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κλίω*, incline] In *mineral*, an epithet noting that system of crystallization in which the crystals are restricted to three unequal axes, two of which intersect each other at an oblique angle, while they are at right angles to the third. See *crystallography*. Also *monosymmetric*, *clinohombic*, *hemiorthotypic*, *monoclinometru*, and *monoclinohedric*.

monoclinohedric (mon-ō-klī-nō-hed'rik), *a* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κλίω*, incline, + *ἔδρα*, seat, base] Same as *monoclinus*.

monoclinometric (mon-ō-kli-nō-met'rik), *a.* [*Gr* *μόνος*, single, + *κλίσις*, incline, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *monochronic* as, "*monoclinometric prisms*," *Frey*

monoclinous (mon-ō-kli-nus), *a* [*Gr* *μόνος*, single, + *κλίσις*, bed, + *κλίσις*, incline see *cline*] 1 In *bot.*, hermaphrodite, or having both stamens and pistils in the same flower. —2 In *zool.*, monochual

Monocelia (mon-ō-se'li-ā), *n pl* [NL., < *Gr* *μόνος*, single, + *κελίαι*, a cavity, hollow see *celia*] Animals whose cephalocoele is single, neuron epaxial only, and axon unsegmented. The lancelet (*Branchiostoma*) is the only example. By nomenclature with *Acerina*, *Cephalochorda*, *Leptocardia*, and *Monocelaria* *Wüder*, *Amer Nat.*, Oct., 1887, p 914

monocellian (mon-ō-sē'li-an), *a* [*Gr* *Monocelia* + *-an*] Having the cephalocoele single, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Monocelia*

mono-compound (mon-ō-kom'pound), *n* [*Gr* *μόνος*, single, + *Ε* compound¹] In *chem.*, a compound containing one atom of the element or one individual of the radical specified, as monochloroacetic acid, which contains one atom of chlorine, and monophenylamine, which contains one molecule of phenyl

Monocodyla (mon-ō-kon'di-lā), *n pl* [NL., < *Gr* *μόνος*, single, + *κόνδυλος*, a knuckle, joint, knob see *condyle*] The *Reptilia* and *Ires* (reptiles and birds) collectively so called from the single occipital condyle characteristic of these classes among the higher vertebrates. The term indicates a group exactly continuous with *Sauropsida* Opposed to *Amphicodyla*

monocodylar (mon-ō-kon'di-lar), *a* Same as *monocodylian*

monocodylian (mon-ō-kon'di-li-an), *a* [*As* *Monocodyla* + *-an*] Having one occipital condyle, as the skull of birds, reptiles, and some fishes distinguished from *duocodylian*

monocotyledon (mon-ō-kot-i-lē'don), *n* [*Gr* *μόνος*, single, + *κοτύλη*, a hollow, a sucker, etc. see *cotyledon*] A monocotyledonous plant; an endogen. See *endogen*, and *cut under cotyledon*

Monocotyledones (mon-ō-kot-i-lē'don-ēs), *n pl* [NL. (Ray, 1703), < *Gr* *μόνος*, single, + *κοτύλη*, a cup-shaped cavity see *cotyledon*] A natural class of flowering plants, having a single seed-leaf or cotyledon in the embryo. They have generally the parts of their flowers in threes (not in fives, as in dicotyledons), their earliest leaves alternate, and the veins parallel. From the structure of the stem, increasing by internal or endogenous growth, they are also called *endogens*. The wood of their stems occurs in longitudinal bundles of fibers, scattered as in Indian corn, or becoming compact as in palms. New bundles of fibers form between the old not as in dicotyledons or exogens, in an annual external layer enveloping the stem. This class is divided into 4 orders, among which are the lily, the monocotyledons, banana, palm, pineapple, scowpine, arum, rush, sedge, and grass families. By Benham and Hooker these are classed in seven groups or series, by others in three, the *spadiceous*, the *lilaceous*, and the *glumaceous* divisions. About 20,000 species are known included in about 1,600 genera.

monocotyledonous (mon-ō-kot-i-lē'don-us), *a* [*Gr* *μόνος*, single, + *κοτύλη*, a hollow, a sucker, etc. see *cotyledon*] In *bot.*, having only one seed-leaf or seminal leaf

monocracy (mon-ō-kra-si), *n* [*Gr* *μόνος*, single, + *κρατος*, rule, < *κράτος*, strength] Government or rule by a single person, autocracy

A scene of wholesale bacchanalian fraud, a posse comitatus of liars, which would disgust any man with a free government, and make him sigh for the monocracy of Constantinople. *Sydney Smith, Ballot (Latham)*

monocrat (mon-ō-kra-t), *n* [*Gr* *μόνος*, single, + *κρατος*, rule, < *κράτος*, strength] 1 One who governs alone, an autocrat —2 In *U S hist.*, a name often applied by opponents to a member of the Federalist party, to which monarchical tendencies were imputed

monocular (mo-nok'ū-lar), *a* [= *F.* *monoculus*, one-eyed see *monocu-*

lous.] 1 Having only one eye. Also *monocularite*. —2. Of or referring to one eye or vision with one eye, suited or intended for the use of one eye only — *Monocular microscope* See *microscope*

monocularly (mo-nok'ū-lar-li), *adv.* By means of one eye, so as to be seen by one eye only

No one who has only thus worked monocularly can appreciate the guidance derivable from binocular vision. *W B Carpenter, Micros.*, § 38.

monoculate (mo-nok'ū-lāt), *a* [*As* *monoculus* (ar) + *-ate*¹] Same as *monocular*, 1

monocule (mon-ō-kūl), *n* [*Gr* *μόνος*, single, + *κελίαι*, a cavity, hollow see *celia*] A member of the genus *Monoculus*

monoculite (mo-nok'ū-lit), *n* [*Gr* *μόνος*, single, + *κελίαι*, a cavity, hollow see *celia*] A fossil animal that appears to have but one eye

monoculous (mo-nok'ū-lus), *a* [= *OF* *monocle*, *monocule* = *Sp* *monoculo* = *It* *monocolo*, < *LL* *monoculus* one-eyed, < *Gr* *μόνος*, single, + *κελίαι*, eye see *oculus* Cf *monocle*] One-eyed, monocular

Dr Knox was the monoculous Waterloo surgeon, with whom I remember breakfasting. *O W Holmes, The Atlantic*, LIX 638

Monoculus (mo-nok'ū-lus), *n* [NL., < *LL* *monoculus*, one-eyed see *monoculous*] 1 An old and disused genus of the Linnean class *Insecta* and order *Aptera*, having or seeming to have only one eye — that is, two eyes enclosed in one. These "apterous insects" were entomological crustaceans. *Monoculus* and some other entomological names were afterward made by Latreille his first order of *Entomothra*, called *Branchiopoda* and divided into two principal sections, *Lophyropoda* and *Phyllophoda*

2 [*l c*] A one-eyed animal; a monocule or monocle —3 [*l c*] A bandage for one eye

monocycle (mon-ō-sī-kl), *n* [*Gr* *μόνος*, single, + *κύκλος*, a circle, a wheel see *cycle*¹] A vehicle with one wheel used figuratively in the quotation [Rare]

Nay, a not infrequent "penance" consists in tying the hands to the ankles, and turning round and round like a cart wheel. Near Gorakhpore the train of Lord Dalhousie met dozens of these animated monocycles. *Pop Sci Mo*, XXII 263

Monocyclia (mon-ō-sī-kl-i-ā), *n pl* [NL., < *Gr* *μόνος*, single, + *κύκλος*, a circle see *cycle*¹] A division of holothurians containing those in which the tentacles are in one circle or series correlated with *Heterocyclia*

monocyclic (mon-ō-sī-kl-ik), *a* [*Gr* *μόνος*, single, + *κύκλος*, a circle, a wheel see *cycle*¹] 1 Disposed in a single whorl or circular series, as the stamens in many flowers —2. Of or pertaining to the *Monocyclia*

monocyst (mon-ō-sist), *n* [*Gr* *μόνος*, single, + *κύστις*, a bag, pouch] A tumor consisting of only one cyst. *Thomas, Med Diet*

Monocystaceae (mon-ō-sis-tā-sē-ā), *n pl* [NL., < *Gr* *μόνος*, single, + *κύστις*, a bladder, + *-αία*] A family of fungi of the order *Monadiales*. They are moisture loving plants, occurring on living *Algae* and *Protozoa*, with the organs of reproduction reduced to the form of sporangia. The family contains 3 genera.

monocysted (mon-ō-sis-ted), *a* [*As* *monocyst* + *-ed*¹] Having a single cyst, monocystidean

The developmental history of the *monocysted* gregarines. *T Gld, Smithsonian Report*, 1886

monocystic (mon-ō-sis'tik), *a* [*Gr* *μόνος*, single, + *κύστις*, a bag, pouch] Consisting of a single cyst, as a gregarine. *Encyc Brit*, XIX 853

Monocystidae (mon-ō-sis-tid-ē-ā), *n pl* [NL., < *Monocystis* + *-idae*] A division of *Gregarinida*, containing those gregarines whose body consists of a single sac contrasted with *Dicystidae*. Also *Monocystidae*, as a family

monocystidean (mon-ō-sis-tid-ē-an), *a* Monocysted, or of pertaining to the *Monocystidae*

Monocystis (mon-ō-sis'tis), *n* [NL., < *Gr* *μόνος*, single, + *κύστις*, a bag, pouch] The typical genus of *Monocystidae*. *M. agilis* is found in the male organ of the earthworm

Monocytaria (mon-ō-sis-tā'ri-ā), *n pl* [NL., < *Gr* *μόνος*, single, + *κύτταρον*, dim of *κύτταρος*, a hollow, a cell, < *κύτος*, a hollow.] A division of *Radiolaria*, containing those radiolarians which have a single central capsule distinguished from *Polycytaria*. Most radiolarians are of this character. Also called *Monozoa*

monocytarian (mon-ō-sis-tā'ri-an), *a* and *n* [*As* *Monocytaria* + *-an*] 1 *a* Having a single central capsule, as a radiolarian, or of pertaining to the *Monocytaria*. Also *monozoon*

2 *n* A radiolarian whose central capsule is single

monodactyl, **monodactyle** (mon-ō-dak'til), *a* Same as *monodactylous* *Nature*, XXXVIII. 623.

monodactylic (mon-ō-dak'til'ik), *a* [*Gr* *μόνος*, single, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger, a dactyl see *dactylic*] In *anc. pros.*, containing but one dactyl noting certain logædæic meters. See *monanapestic*

monodactylous (mon-ō-dak'ti-lus), *a* [= *F.* *monodactyle* = *Pg* *monodactylo*, < *Gr* *μονοδάκτυλος*, one-fingered, < *μόνος*, single, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger or toe see *dactyl*] 1 Having but one finger or toe, unidigitate —2 In (*rustacea*, subchelate applied to the subcheliform limbs of crustaceans and arachnids, in which there is no opposable finger to convert the terminal hook into a pincer-like claw or chela proper

monodelph (mon-ō-delf), *n* [*Gr* *μόνος*, single, + *δελφίς*, womb] A monodelphian mammal

Monodelphia (mon-ō-del'fi-ā), *n pl* [NL., < *Gr* *μόνος*, single, + *δελφίς*, womb] The highest of three primary divisions of mammals, or subclasses of the class *Mammalia* (the other two being *Didelphia* and *Ornithodelphia*), placental mammals, or *Placentalia*. The subclass contains all mammals except the marsupials and monotremes. The young are retained in the womb by means of placental attachment till they are well developed, the scrotum is never in front of the penis, and the uterus and vagina are never paired. The brain has a well developed corpus callosum, and comparatively small anterior commissure. The *Monodelphia* are variously divided into an upper and a lower series, *Eutheria* or *Megasthena* and *Metasthena* or *Microsthenia*, or into *Archicephala* (man alone), *Gyrencephala*, and *Lancecephala*, or directly into a number of orders. The orders of living monodelphians now usually adopted are eleven: *Primates*, *Fera*, *Inguipata*, *Hy racoidea*, *Proboscidea*, *Sirenia*, and *Cete*, of the upper series, and *Chiroptera*, *Insectivora*, *Glires* (or *Rodentia*), and *Birda* (or *Edentata*), of the lower series. The families are about 120 in number. *Eutheria* is a synonym. Also, wrongly *Monadelphia*

monodelphian (mon-ō-del'fi-an), *a* and *n* [*Gr* *Monodelphia* + *-an*] 1 *a* Having the female generative passages single, specifically, pertaining to the *Monodelphia*, or having then characters

II. *n* A monodelphian mammal

monodelphic (mon-ō-dēl'fik), *a* [*Gr* *monodelph* + *-ic*] Same as *monodelphian*

monodelphous (mon-ō-dēl'fus), *a* Same as *monodelphian*

monodia (mō-nō'di-ā), *n* Same as *monody*

monodic (mō-nō'dik), *a* [= *It* *monodico*, < *Gr* *μονωδικός*, < *μονωδία*, a monody see *monody*] In *music*, pertaining to monody or homophony, homophonic. Also *monophonic* — **Monodic school** or *style*, that style of composition which supplanted the purely polyphonic or contrapuntal about 1600

monodical (mō-nōd'ī-kal), *a* [*Gr* *monodie* + *-al*] Same as *monodu*

monodically (mō-nōd'ī-kal-i), *adv* In a monodie manner

monodichlamydeous (mon-ō-dī-kla-mīd'ē-us), *a* [*Gr* *μόνος*, single, + *δύο*, two, + *χλαμύς* (*χλαμύς*), a cloak] In *bot.*, having indifferently either a calyx only, or both calyx and corolla. *Lindley* [Not now in use]

monodimetric (mon-ō-dī-mē'trik), *a* [*Gr* *μόνος*, single, + *δίς*, twice, + *μέτρον*, measure see *dimetric*] In *crystal*, same as *dimetric* or *tetragonal*

monodist (mō-nōd'ist), *n* [= *Pg* *monodista*, as *monod-y* + *-ist*] One who composes or sings in a monodie style, as opposed to the polyphonic style opposed to *contrapuntist*

Monodon (mon-ō-don), *n* [NL., < *Gr* *μονόδοντος* (*μονόδοντ-*), having but one tooth see *monodont*] 1 A genus of delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, containing only the narwhal, *M monodon*, distinguished by its unique dentition. With the exception of some rudimentary and irregular teeth, the whole dentition consists of a pair of teeth lying

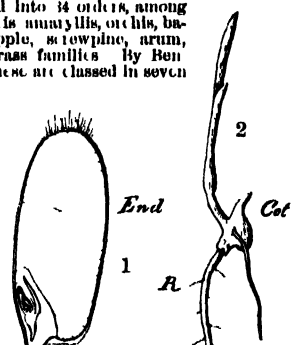
Skull and Tusk of Male Narwhal (*Monodon monodon*)

horizontally in the jaw, in the female they remain embedded and cemented in their sockets but in the male the left one grows into an enormous tusk, like a horn projecting from the forehead, sometimes half as long as the entire animal, straight, slender, cylindrical, but spirally grooved sinistrally, and thus resembling a rope. The vertebrae are 50 in number, the ribs 11, the cervical are normally free, and there is no dorsal fin. See *cut under narwhal*

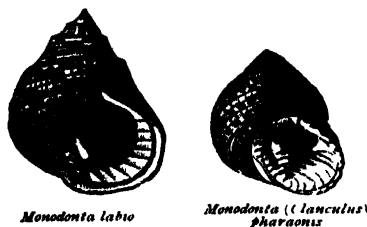
2 In *conch*, same as *Monodonta* *Cuvier*, 1817.

monodont (mon-ō-dont), *a* [*Gr* *μονόδοντος* (*μονόδοντ-*), having but one tooth, < *μόνος*, single, + *δόντις* = *E.* *tooth*] Having only one tooth.

Monodonta (mon-ō-don'tā), *n* [NL., < *Gr* *μονόδοντος* (*μονόδοντ-*), having but one tooth. see *monodont*] A genus of top-shells of the family *Trochidae*, having a toothed columella named



Monocotyledonous 1 embryo
1. A section of wheat (*Triticum vulgare*)
2. Germinating plantlet of Indian corn (the test of the seed and the endosperm removed to show the cotyledon) *C* cotyledon *R* the primary root, *r* secondary root



Monodonta latro

Monodonta (lanculus) pharosius

by Lamarck in 1799. There are a number of species, known as *rosary-shells*.

Monodontinae (mon-ō-don-tī-nē), *n pl.* [NL., < *Monodon* (t-) + *-ina*] The narwhals as a subfamily of *Delphinidae* now usually merged in the subfamily *Delphinapterinae*.

Monodora (mon-ō-dō-rā), *n* [NL. (Dunal, 1817), so called in allusion to the solitary flowers, < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *δώρα*, gift.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the order *Anonaceae* and the tribe *Mitrephoreae*, distinguished by a one-celled compound ovary with numerous seeds attached over the whole surface of the walls. They are trees with large solitary variegated flowers hanging upon a long stalk which terminates the stem or is opposite the leaves. They have three sepals six wavy petals many short stamens, and a shield shaped stigma. Their large globose woody fruit contains numerous seeds in a resinous central pulp. There are 4 species, natives of central Africa, of which *M. Myrsine*, the calabash nutmeg, furnishes in its seeds a nutmeg like spice. It is cultivated in Jamaica, etc., and hence called *American*, *Jamaica*, and *Mexican nutmeg*. *M. Angoniensis* yields a similar product.

monodrama (mon-ō-dra-mā), *n* [NL., < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *δράμα*, a drama.] A dramatic piece for a single performer or actor sometimes used also for a piece for two performers.

monodramatic (mon-ō-dra-mat'ik), *a* [< *monodrama* + *-atic*] Pertaining to a monodrama.

monodramet, *n* [< *monodrama*] Same as *monodrama*.

monodromic (mon-ō-drom'ik), *a* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *δρόμος*, a course, running, race.] In *math*, having a single sheet in the Riemann's surface, not having different values for one value of the variable. A *monodromic function* is one having the property that if, by a continuous change, the variable makes an excursion and returns to its original value, the function will also return to its original value. Also *monotropic*.

monody (mon-ō-dī), *n pl monodies* (-diz) [Also *monodia*, = *F monodia* = *Sp monodia* = *Pg It monodia*, < ML *monodia*, < Lf *monodia*, *monodum*, < Gr *μόνος*, a solo, lament, < *μόνος*, single, + *ὄδῃ*, a song, ode see *ode*.] 1 In *music* (a) A style of composition in which one voice-part decidedly preponderates in interest over the others, homophony opposed to *polyphony*, in which all the voice-parts are equally important. The term is specially applied to the modern style which arose somewhat before 1600 in Italy, and which led rapidly to the invention and great popularity of the opera, the oratorio, and the instrumental suite. The style itself had long before been known in popular songs and dances, but only then asserted itself as a controlling power in artistic music. (b) A piece written in monodic style, a melody, tune, or air, usually for the voice. (c) A composition written in one part only, a solo. Also *monophony*.

Funeral songs were called *Monodia* if they were uttered by one alone, and this was used at the interment of Princes and others of great account, and it was reckoned a great difficulty to vac such ceremonies.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng Poetrie*, p 39

2 Monotonous sound, monotonousness of sound.

Hear the tolling of the bells—
Iron bells!

What a world of solemn thought their *monody* compels!
Poe, *The Bells*, iv

monodynamic (mon-ō-dī-nam'ik), *a* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *δυναμική*, power see *dynamis*.] Having but one power, capacity, or talent [Rare]

Monodynamic men, men of a single talent, are rarely misapprehended.
De Quincey

Monocæ (mō-nē-kā), *n pl* [NL., < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *οἶκος*, house.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), the second of three sub-classes of his *Paracéphalophora*, contrasted with *Dioica* and *Hermaphrodita*, named in the form *Monocæ*.

Monocæa (mō-nē-shū-kā), *n pl* [NL., < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *οἶκος*, house.] The twenty-first class of plants in the artificial system of Linnæus. In this class the stamens and pistils are in separate flowers on the same plant, as in the *Araceæ*.

monocæan, monocæan (mō-nē-shū-an), *a*, and *n* [< *monocæous* + *-an*.] 1. *a* Same as *monocæus*.

II. *n* A monocæous animal.

monocæous, monocæous (mō-nē-shus), *a*. [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *οἶκος*, house.] 1. In bot (a) In phanerogams, having the stamens and pistils in different flowers on the same plant (b) In cryptogams, having both male and female organs on the same individual—2 In zool, having both male and female sexual organs, hermaphrodite, androgynous applied according to the corresponding usage in botany opposed to *dioecious*. In numberless lower invertebrates the male and female products of generation, or ova and spermatozoa, mature in the same individual without sexual intercourse. In many other cases, as those of worms and snails, every individual is both male and female, but there is sexual intercourse and reciprocal impregnation between two individuals.

monocæously, monocæously (mō-nē-shus-li), *adv* In a monocæous manner, with a tendency to monocæism—**Monocæously polygamous**, in bot See *polygamous*.

monocæism, monocæism (mō-nē-shūz-m), *n* [< *monocæous* + *-ism*.] The state or quality of being monocæous, hermaphroditism, androgyny.

monoembryony (mon-ō-em'brī-on-ī), *n* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *ἐμβρυον*, embryo see *embryo*.] In bot, the condition of possessing only a single embryo, as the seeds of most angiosperms.

monoflagellate (mon-ō-flaj'e-lāt), *a* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *ἑλῆ*, flagellate, a.] Monomastigote or uniflagellate, as an infusorian.

monogam (mon-ō-gam), *n* [< LL *monogamus*, < LGr *μόνος*, married but once see *monogamous*.] In bot, a plant that has solitary flowers with the anthers united.

Monogamia (mon-ō-gā'mī-an), *n pl* [NL., < LGr *μόνος*, married but once see *monogamous*.] In bot, one of the six orders of the nineteenth class, the *Syngeusia*, in the Linnæan system, in which the flowers are solitary and have united anthers.

monogamian (mon-ō-gā'mī-an), *a* Same as *monogamous*.

monogamic (mon-ō-gam'ik), *a* [< MGr *μόνος*, married but once see *monogam*.] Same as *monogamous*. H. Sidgwick, *Methods of Ethics*, p 227.

monogamist (mon-ō-gā'mīst), *n*. [< *monogamy* + *-ist*.] 1 One who has been married only once, one who believes that a person should not marry oftener than once—that is, that a widower or widow should not remarry.

I maintained that it was unlawful for a priest of the Church of England, after the death of his first wife, to take a second, or, to express it in one word, I valued myself upon being a strict *monogamist*.
Goldsmith, *Vicar*, II

2 One who has but one (living and undivorced) wife, as opposed to a *bigamist* or a *polygamist*.

monogamistic (mon-ō-gā'mīst'ik), *a* [< *monogamist* + *-ic*.] Same as *monogamous*.

monogamous (mō-nog'ā-mus), *a* [< F *monogame* = *Sp monogamo* = *Pg It monogamo*, < LL *monogamus*, < LGr *μόνος*, married but once, < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *γαμος*, marriage.] 1 Practising or supporting the principle of monogamy. (a) Marrying only once—that is, not remarrying after the death of the spouse opposed to *bigamous*. (b) Marrying only one at a time opposed to *bigamous* or *polygamous*.

2. Of or pertaining to monogamy, as, *monogamous* doctrines or customs.—3 In zool, having only one mate, living in pairs—as, a *monogamous* family of birds.—4 In bot, having solitary flowers with united anthers, as in *Lobelia*.—**Doubly monogamous**, in ornith., said of birds the male of which takes part in nest-building, incubation, and care of the young, as pigeons and many other birds.

monogamy (mō-nog'ā-mī), *n* [= F *monogame* = *Sp monogamia* = *Pg It monogamia*, < LL *monogamia*, < LGr *μόνος*, single marriage, < *μόνος*, married but once see *monogamous*.] 1 The practice of marrying only once, or the principle which upholds that practice, the principle that forbids remarriage after the death of a former husband or wife—opposed to *bigamy*. See *bigamy*, 2.—2. The condition of being mar-

ried to only one person at one time—opposed to *bigamy* or *polygamy*. See *bigamy*, 1.

The monogamy of the modern and western world is, in fact the monogamy of the Romans, from which the license of divorce has been expelled by Christian morality.
Maine, *Lary Hist of Institutions*, p 60

3 In zool, the habit of having only one mate; the habit of living in pairs, the paired state—**Double monogamy**, in ornith., the state or habit of being doubly monogamous. See phrase under *monogamous*.

monoganglionic (mon-ō-gang-gli-on'ik), *a* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *ἑ γανγλίον* + *-ic*.] Having a single ganglion.

monogastric (mon-ō-gas'trik), *a*. [= F *monogastrique*, < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *γαστήρ*, stomach see *gaster*, < *gastri*.] Having only one stomach or digestive cavity—**Monogastric Diphyds** or **Diphyds**. See the quotation under *diphyd*.

Monogenea (mon-ō-jē-nē-kā), *n pl* [NL., < Gr *μόνος*, only-begotten, single see *monogamous*.] A division of fluke worms or trematodes, containing those which undergo scarcely any change or comparatively little transformation in development—opposed to *Digenæa*. There are several families and numerous genera.

monogeneous (mon-ō-jē-nē-us), *a* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *γενεα*, kind.] 1 In biol generated in the same form as that of the parents; homogeneous as regards stages of development specifically said of the *Monogæna*.—2 In math., having a single differential coefficient.

monogenesis (mon-ō-jen'e-sis), *n* [NL., < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *γενεα*, origin see *genesis*.] In biol (a) Development of the ovum from a parent similar to itself—opposed to *metagenesis*. E van Beneden. (b) Generation of an individual from one parent which develops both male and female products, or ova and spermatozoa. A Thomson. (c) Descent of all living things from a single cell. Haeckel.

monogenes (mon-ō-jen'e-si), *n* [As *monogenesis*.] Same as *monogeny* or *monogeny*.
Encyc Brit

monogenetic (mon-ō-jē-net'ik), *a* [< *monogenesis*, after *genesis*.] 1 Of or pertaining to monogenesis.—2 Of or relating to monogenism.

The monogenetic theory, which believes in the original common origin of all mankind from one pair.
Science, VII 169

3. In geol, being the result of one genetic process applied by Dana to mountain-ranges.

The Appalachians, a range of many mountain ridges and valleys constitute one individual among mountains, because a result of one genetic process, or, in a word, *monogenetic*.
Dana, *Man of Geol* (3d ed) p 796.

monogenism (mō-nōj'e-nizm), *n* [< *monogeny* + *-ism*.] The descent of the whole human race from a single pair. Also called *monogeny*.—**Adamitic monogenism**, the descent of the human race from Adam and Eve, according to the Moslem account. Huxley, *Critiques and Addresses*, p 159.

monogenist (mō-nōj'e-nīst), *n* and *a* [< *monogeny* + *-ist*.] 1 One who maintains the doctrine of monogenism in any form.

To meet the inevitable question of "Whence the first organic matter?" the *Monogenist* is reduced to enumerate the existing elements into which the simplest living jelly or sarcodis is resolvable. Owen, *Anat* (1868), III 817.

2 One who believes in the doctrine of monogenism.

According to the *Monogenists*, all mankind have sprung from a single pair, whose multitudinous progeny spread themselves over the world.
Huxley, *Critiques and Addresses*, p 159.

II. *a* Of or pertaining to monogenism or monogenism as, a *monogenist* theory.

monogenistic (mon-ō-jē-nīst'ik), *a* [< *monogenist* + *-ic*.] Same as *monogenist*.

monogenous (mō-nōj'e-nus), *a* [< Gr *μόνος*, only-begotten, single, < *μόνος*, single, + *-γεννῆ*, < *γεννῆ*, produce see *-genesis*.] 1 Generated or generating by means of fission, germination, or sporulation, as modes of asexual reproduction.

Reproduction by fission, which, with that by budding and spore formation is included under the term *monogenous* asexual reproduction.

Claus, *Zoology* (trans) p 96

2 Of or pertaining to monogenism.—3 In math, having a single differential coefficient considered as a rule of generation—**Monogenous function**, a function, $X + Y$ of the imaginary variable $x + iy$, such that

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \text{ and } \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}$$

It is usually defined as a function having a differential coefficient.

monogeny (mō-nōj'e-nī), *n* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *-γεννῆ*, < *γεννῆ*, produce see *-geny*.] 1.

Same as *monogony*, 1, or *monogenesis* — 2. Same as *monogenism*

monoglot (mon'ō-glōt), *a* [*LGr* μονόγλωττος, *monóglōttos*, speaking but one language, < *Gr* *μόνος*, single, + *γλῶττα*, Attic form of *γλῶσσα*, tongue, language] 1 Speaking or using only one language — 2 Written or published in only one language

monogoneutic (mon'ō-go-nu'tik), *a*. [*LGr* *μονός*, single, + *γονεῖν*, produce, < *γόνος*, offspring, generation] In *entom*, single-brooded, having only one brood during a year

monogonic (mon-o-gō'nik), *a* [*LGr* *μονογονία* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to monogony same as *monogamous*, 1

Monogonopora (mon'ō-gō-nop'ō-rā), *n* *pl* [*NL*, neut *pl* of *monogonoporus* see *monogonoporous*] A division of dendroecious turbellarian worms, having the sexual opening single, whence the name It contains the land and fresh water planarians of the families *Planariidae* and *Geoplanidae* Opposed to *Digonopora*

monogonoporic (mon-o-gōn-o-pō'rik), *a* [*As* *monogonoporus* + *-ic*] Having a single sexual opening or generative pore, specifically, pertaining to the *Monogonopora*, or having their characters

monogonoporous (mon'ō-gō-nop'ō-rus), *a* [*L* *monogonoporus*, < *Gr* *μόνος*, single, + *γόνος*, generation, + *πόρος*, passage] Having a single genital pore, as a turbellarian, pertaining to the *Monogonopora* opposed to *digonoporous*

monogony (mō-nōg'ō-ni), *n* [*LGr* *μόνος*, single, + *γονα*, < *γενν*, produce see *-gony*] 1 Asexual reproduction, agamogenesis used by Haeckel in distinction from *amphigony* Monogony is exhibited in the lowest animals, in which there is no sex as in cases of reproduction by fission or gemination without conjugation The term is not applied to asexual modes of reproduction, as parthenogenesis, which occur in sexed animals Also *monogeny*, *monogenesy*

2 Same as *monogenesis*

monogram (mon'ō-gram), *n* [= *F* *monogramme* = *Sp* *monograma* = *It* *monogramma*, < *LL* *monogramma*, < *Gr* *μονογράμματος* (not **μόνος*), *gramma*], a character consisting of several letters in one, most of *μονογράμματος*, consisting of one letter (*μονογράμματος*, drawn with single lines, outlined, > *L* *monogrammus*, an outline sketch, skeleton, shadow), < *μόνος*, single, + *γράμμα*(-), letter see *gram* 2] 1 One character in writing, a mark or design formed or consisting of one letter

If in compass of no art it [my superfluous] came
To be described by a monogram.

B. Johnson, *Discoveries*, lxx

2 Two or more of the letters of a name or word, or of the initials of several names or words, so combined as to form or appear to form a single character

That the founder was a Bishop Euphrasius is shown by his monogram on many of the altars

F. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 101

3† A picture drawn in lines without color, a sketch

A kind of first draught or ground colours only, and monogram of life *Hammond*, Works, IV 671 (*Latham*)

monogram-machine (mon'ō-g'am-ma-shēn'), *n* A foot-press used to stamp monograms, initials, etc., on paper and the like

monogrammatic (mon'ō-g'am-mat'ik), *a* [*L* *monogramma* (LL *monogramma*) + *-at*] Same as *monogrammatic* [Rare]

monogrammatic (mon'ō-g'am-mat'ik), *a* [= *F* *monogrammatique*, < *LL* *monogramma*(-), monogram see *monogram*] In the style or manner of a monogram, pertaining to monograms

One photo lithographed plate of *monogrammatic* emblems, the meaning of which remains unknown

The Academy, April 6, 1880 p. 243.

monogrammic (mon-o-gram'ik), *a* [= *F* *monogrammique*, as *monogram* (LL *monogramma*) + *-ic*] Same as *monogrammatic*

monograph (mon'ō-graf), *n* [= *F* *monographie* = *It* *monografia*, < *Gr* *μόνος*, single, + *γραφη*, writing] An account or description of a single thing or class of things, a treatise on a single subject or a single department, division, or detail of a branch of study

A monograph on the ant, as treated by Solomon, showing the harmony of the Book of Proverbs with the results of modern research

George Elliot, *Middlemarch*, xvii

monograph (mon'ō-graf), *r* *t* [*L* *monograph*, *n*] To write or produce a monograph on, treat in a monograph

The British species of *Umbilicus* have never been carefully monographed

Darwin, *Formation of Vegetable Mould*, p. 8

monographer (mō-nōg'ra-fēr), *n*. A writer of monographs

monographic (mon'ō-graf'ik), *a* [= *F* *monographique* = *Sp* *monográfico* = *It* *monografico*, as *monograph* + *-ic*] 1 Of or pertaining to a monograph, of the nature of a monograph

It does not pretend to *monographic* completeness, which would require far more profound and exhaustive studies

Science, VII 96

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of a monogram

A monographic combination of the letters A and P

Harper's Mag., LXXVI 746

3 Drawn in lines without colors

monographical (mon'ō-graf'ik-al), *a*. [*L* *monographic* + *-al*] Same as *monographic*.

monographically (mon'ō-graf'ik-al-i), *adv* In the manner or form of a monograph

monographist (mō-nōg'ra-fist), *n*. [*L* *monograph* + *-ist*] One who writes a monograph

monographous (mō-nōg'ra-fus), *a* [*L* *monograph* + *-ous*] Monographic

monography (mō-nōg'ra-fī), *n* [= *F* *monographie* = *Sp* *monografia* = *It* *monografia*, < *Gr* *μόνος*, single, + *γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write] 1 A delineation in lines without colors, an outline sketch — 2 A monograph, also, a system of monographs

In order to write a complete monography of the Kashi

miri style, we ought to be able to trace it very much further back than anything in the previous pages enables us to do

J. Ferguson, *Hist. Indian Arch*, p. 294

monogyn (mon'ō-jin), *n* [*LGr* *μόνος*, single, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. a pistil)] In bot., a plant having only one pistil or stigma

Monogynia (mon'ō-jin'ī-ā), *n* *pl* [*NL* see *monogynia*] In bot., the name of the first order in each of the first thirteen classes in the Linnæan system, comprehending such plants as have only one pistil or stigma in a flower

monogynian (mon'ō-jin'ī-an), *a* [*L* *Monogynia* + *-an*] Pertaining to the order *Monogynia*, having only one pistil or stigma

monogynist (mō-nōj'ī-nist), *n* [*L* *monogyn* + *-ist*] One who adopts or favors monogyny

monogynæal (mon'ō-jin'ī-āl), *a* [*LGr* *μόνος*, single, + *NL* *gynæum* + *-al*] In bot., formed by the pistil of one flower applied to simple fruits

monogynous (mō-nōj'ī-nus), *a* [*L* *monogyn* + *-ous*] 1 Having only one wife, living in monogyny; monogamous, as a man correlated with *monandrous* — 2 In *zool*, having only one female mate — 3 Same as *monogynian*

monogyny (mō-nōj'ī-ni), *n* [*LGr* *μόνος*, single, + *γυνή*, female] In *zool* and *anthrop*, a mating with only one female or wife, the monogynous state correlated with *monandry*

monohemerous (mon'ō-he'me-rus), *a* [*LGr* *μονοήμερος*, prop. *μονήμερος*, lasting one day only, < *μόνος*, single, + *ἡμέρα*, day] In med., lasting or existing only one day

monohydrated (mon'ō-hī'drā-ted), *a* [*LGr* *μόνος*, single, + *ὑδρ* (*hydr*), water see *hydrate*] Containing one molecule of water. This term was formerly applied to such acids as were regarded as formed from an acid by the addition of one molecule of water, as monohydrated nitric acid, *HNO₃*, formed from the acid *N₂O₅* by adding a molecule of water, *H₂O*

monohydric (mon'ō-hī'drik), *a* [*L* *monu* + *hydr* (*ogen*) + *-ic*] Containing one atom of hydrogen Specifically applied to such acids as have a single hydrogen atom replaceable by a basic atom or radical, as formic or lactic acid, and also to alcohols which by oxidation exchange two atoms of hydrogen for one of oxygen, and form acids containing the same number of carbon atoms as the alcohols from which they were derived.

Monoids (mō-nōi'kē), *n* *pl* Same as *Monads*

monoid (mon'oid), *a* and *n*. [*LGr* *μονοειδής*, of one form, uniform, < *μόνος*, single, + *εἶδος*, form] 1. *a* In *anc pros*, containing but one kind of foot noting certain meters *Monoid* meters are also called *pure meters* or *simple meters*, and distinguished from compound (*epithymetric*) meters and mixed or *logaoedic* meters

II. *n* In *math*, a surface which possesses a conical point of the highest possible (*n*—1)th order

monoidealism (mon'ō-i-dē'izm), *n* [*LGr* *μόνος*, single, + *ἰδέα*, idea (see *idea*), + *-ism*] Concentration of the mind upon one thought or idea, a brooding on one subject, mild monomania [Rare]

It is observed that the mental condition of hypnotized "subjects" is often one of marked *monoidealism* — of strong and one-sided attention

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III 407

monolatry (mō-nol'a-trī), *n* [*LGr* *μόνος*, single, + *λατρεία*, service, worship see *latra*] The idolatrous or pagan worship of one divinity;

also, the worship of one God, but not necessarily with an explicit disbelief in other divinities

Thus results a worship of one God *monolatry*, as Wellhausen calls it—which is very different from genuine monotheism

Huxley, in Nineteenth Century, XIX 466

monolith (mon'ō-lith), *n* [= *F* *monolithe* = *Sp* *monólito* = *Pg* *monólitho*, a monolith, < *LL* *monolithus*, < *Gr* *μονήλιθος*, made of one stone, as a pillar or column, < *μόνος*, single, + *λίθος*, stone] A single stone; by extension, any structure or object in stone formed of a single piece it may be an independent monument standing alone, as an Egyptian obelisk, or a menhir, or any part of a structure, as a column

monolithic (mon'ō-lith-al), *a* [*L* *monolith* + *-al*] Same as *monolith*

monolithic (mon'ō-lith'ik), *a* [= *F* *monolithique* = *Pg* *monólithico*, as *monolith* + *-ic*] 1 Formed of a single stone, as an obelisk or the shaft of a column — 2 Consisting of monoliths as, a *monolithic* circle — 3 Of or pertaining to a monolith.

There is no doubt that their *monolithic* character is the principal source of the awe and wonder with which they have been regarded

J. Ferguson, *Hist. Indian Arch*, p. 388

monolobite (mō-nol'ō-bit), *n*. [*LGr* *μόνος*, single, + *λοβός*, lobe (see *lobe*), + *-ite* 2] A trilobite in which the trilobed or tripartite character of the upper surface is almost lost, as in the genus *Hemalotus*

monolobular (mon'ō-lob'ū-lār), *a* [*LGr* *μόνος*, single, + *NL* *lobulus*, lobule see *lobular*] Consisting of or pertaining to a single lobe

monolocular (mon'ō-lok'ū-lār), *a* [*LGr* *μόνος*, single, + *L* *loculus*, a compartment (cell), dim of *locus*, place see *loculus*] Same as *unilocular*

Monolocularia (mon'ō-lok'ū-lā'ri-ā), *n* *pl* [*NL* see *monolocular*] Those animals whose hearts are monolocular, or which have but one cardiac cavity *Wulker*, *Amer. Nat.*, 1887, p. 914

monologist, *n* [*L* *monology* + *-an*] Same as *monologue*, 1

monologist (mō-nol'ō-jist), *n* [= *Sp* *monologista*, as *monology* + *-ist*] 1 One who talks in monologue or soliloquies — 2 A monopolizer of conversation *De Quincey*

monologue (mon'ō-log), *n* [*L* *F* *monologue* = *Sp* *monólogo* = *It* *monologo*, a sole speaker, also a soliloquy, < *LGr* *μονολόγος*, speaking alone or to oneself, < *Gr* *μόνος*, alone, + *λέγειν*, speak] 1† One who does all the talking *Munshu* — 2 That which is spoken by one person alone Especially - (a) A dramatic soliloquy (b) A kind of dramatic entertainment, consisting of recitations, imitations, anecdotes, songs, etc., performed throughout by one person

He [Charles Mathews] instituted in 1818, in imitation of Foote and Dibdin, a species of entertainment in the form of a *monologue*, which, under the title of "Mathews at Home," proved very successful

Amer. Cyo, XI 279

(c) A long speech or harangue uttered by one person, especially in the course of a conversation

He sat at the feet of the teacher and listened with much apparent interest to *monologues*, not one fifth part of which he could in any way understand

His [Wordsworth's] finest passages are always *monologues*

Longell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 240

monologize (mon'ō-log-iz), *v* *t*; *pret* and *pp* *monologized*, *ppr* *monologizing* [*L* *monologue* + *-ize*] To soliloquize [Rare]

Her lips had a habit of silently *monologizing*, moving in the manner of one who speaks with great rapidity, but with no audible utterance

W. Besant, *Children of Gibeon*, i

monology (mō-nol'ō-jī), *n* [*LGr* *μονολογία*, simple language (taken in sense of 'a soliloquy'), < *μονολόγος*, speaking alone see *monologue*] The act or habit of indulging in monologues, or of monopolizing conversation by long narratives or dissertations, the habit of soliloquizing

It was not by an insolent usurpation that Coleridge persisted in *monology* through his whole life

De Quincey

monomachia (mon'ō-mā'kī-ā), *n* [*LL* see *monomachy*] Same as *monomachy*

monomachist (mō-nom'a-kīst), *n* [*L* *monomach* + *-ist*] One who fights in single combat, a duelist [Rare]

monomachy (mō-nom'a-kī), *n* [Also *monomachia*, < *F* *monomachie* = *Sp* *monomachia* = *Pg* *monomachia*, < *LL* *monomachia*, < *Gr* *μονομαχία*, single combat, < *μονομάχος*, fighting in single combat, < *μόνος*, single, + *μάχεσθαι*, fight] A single combat, a duel

Heroical *monomachies*

Harvey, *Pierce's Supererogation* (1690).

There is to be performed a *monomachy*,
Combat, or duel, time, place, and weapon
Agreed betwixt us

Webster and Rowley, Cure for a Cuckold, l. 2.

monomane (mon'ō-mān), *n* [*<* F *monomane* (= Pg *monomano*), *<* *monomanie*, *monomania* see *monomania*] One afflicted with monomania; a monomaniac [Rare] *Imp. Dict.*
monomania (mon-ō-mā-ni-ā), *n*. [= F *monomanie* = Sp. *monomania* = Pg. It. *monomania*, *<* NL. *monomania*, *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *μανία*, madness. see *mania*] 1. Insanity in which there is a more or less complete limitation of the perverted mental action to a particular field, as a specific delusion, or an impulse to do some particular thing. The other mental functions may show some signs of degeneration. — 2. In popular use, an unreasonable zeal for or interest in some one thing, a craze.

Frederic was as anxious as any prince could be about the efficiency of his army. But this anxiety never degenerated into a *monomania*, like that which led his father to pay fancy prices for giants.

Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Instinctive monomania, the excessive tendency to do some particular thing without intelligible motive and unrestrained by considerations of propriety, morality, or personal prudence. Persons manifesting this form of mental derangement usually have exhibited signs of more or less extensive mental degeneration. It includes suicidal insanity, homicidal insanity, dipsomania, pyromania, kleptomania, and certain forms of perverted sexual instinct. Also called *impulsive insanity* = *Syn.* 1. *Lunacy*, *Derangement*, etc. See *insanity*.

monomaniac (mon-ō-mā-ni-ak), *a* and *n* [= F *monomaniac* = Sp. It. *monomaniaco*, as *monomania* + *-ac*] 1. *a* Same as *monomaniac*.

II. *n* 1. A person affected by monomania. — 2. In law, one who is insane upon some one or more subjects, and apparently sane upon all others.

monomaniacal (mon'ō-mā-ni-ā-kal), *a* [*<* *monomaniac* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to monomania, also, afflicted with monomania.

Patients confess that they have been under the influence of monomaniacal ideas and terrible hallucinations for a long period, without their existence being suspected even by their most intimate associates.

F. B. Winslow, *Obscure Diseases of the Brain*, ix.

Monomastiga (mon-ō-mas'ti-gā), *n* pl [NL, *<* (in neuter) pl of *Monomastix*] A division of flagellate infusorians having one flagellum, as the *Monadula*, etc. distinguished from *Dinmastiga*.

monomastigate (mon-ō-mas'ti-gāt), *a* [*<* Gr *μόνος*, single, + *μαστιγέ* (*μαστιγ-*), a whip, scourge] Having one flagellum, uniflagellate. said of the *Monomastiga*.

Monomastix (mon-ō-mas'tiks), *n*. [NL, *<* Gr *μόνος*, single, + *μαστιγέ* (*μαστιγ-*), a whip, scourge] A genus of uniflagellate infusorians proposed by Diesing in 1850, giving name to the *Monomastiga*.

monome (mon'ōm), *n* [*<* F *monôme* = Sp. Pg. It. *monomo*, *<* NL. **monomium*, for **mononimium*, *<* Gr *μόνος*, single, + *L. nom(en)*, name. Hence *monomial* (cf. *binomial*) Same as *monomial*.

Monomerat (mō-nom'e-rā), *n* pl [NL, *<* Gr *μονομερής*, consisting of one part, single see *monomeric*] A section of coleopterous insects proposed by Latreille for the reception of certain minute species. It is now known that his observations were imperfect, these insects having really several tarsal joints and pertaining to families which Latreille had included in other groups.

Monomerosomata (mō-nom'e-rō-sō-ma-ta), *n* pl [NL. see *monomerosomatous*] The acarids or mites as an order of tracheate arachnidans, the *Acarida* or *Acaridea*. In Leach's system there were 4 orders of *Arachnida* — *Dimerosomata*, spiders, *Polymerosomata*, scorpions, etc., *Monomerosomata*, mites, and *Podosomata*, the *Phryganomida*. Westwood interposed *Adelarthrosomata* between the second and the third of these.

monomerosomatous (mō-nom'e-rō-sōm'a-tus), *a*. [*<* Gr *μονομερής*, consisting of one part (see *monomeric*), + *σῶμα* (*σώματ-*), body] Having the body all in one piece or mass — that is, apparently unsegmented — as an acarid, or of pertaining to the *Monomerosomata*, or having their characters, as a mite, distinguished from *dimerosomatous*, *polymerosomatous*, etc.

monomerous (mō-nom'e-rus), *a*. [*<* Gr *μονομερής*, consisting of one part, *<* *μόνος*, single, + *μέρος*, part] 1. In *zool*, having the tarsi single-jointed, unarticulate, as a tarsus, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Monomera*. — 2. In *bot*, having but one member in each cycle (pistil, stamen, petal, or sepal). said of a flower. Compare *dimerous*, 2.

monometallic (mon'ō-me-tal'ik), *a* [*<* Gr *μόνος*, single, + *μέταλλον*, metal: see *metal*] Consisting of but one metal, specifically, comprising coins that consist of but one metal (or alloy), as gold or silver, as, a *monometallic* currency.
monometallism (mon-ō-met'al-izm), *n* [*<* *monometall(ic)* + *-ism*] The use of only one metal as a standard of value in the coinage of a country, also, the economic theory that advocates such a single standard. See *bimetallism*.
monometallist (mon-ō-met'al-ist), *n*. [*<* *monometall(ic)* + *-ist*] One who advocates the theory of monometallism opposed to *bimetallist*.
monometer (mō-nom'ō-ter), *a*, and *n* [*<* L. *monometer*, as a noun *monometron*, *<* Gr *μονομετρον*, consisting of one measure, *<* *μόνος*, single, + *μέτρον*, a measure see *meter*] 1. *a* In *pros*, consisting of a single measure.

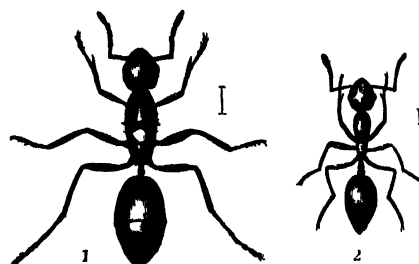
II. *n* In *pros*, a meter consisting of a single measure.

monometric (mon-ō-met'rik), *a* [*<* Gr *μόνος*, single, + *μέτρον*, measure Cf. *monometer*] In crystal, same as *isometric*, 2.

monometrical (mon-ō-met'ri-kal), *a* [*<* *monometer* + *-ical*] Pertaining to or consisting of monometers, containing only one meter.
monomial (mō-nō-mi-al), *a* and *n* [*<* *monome* (NL. **monomium*) + *-al* Cf. *binomial*, *multinomial*, *polynomial*. See also *mononomial*] 1. *a* 1. In *alg*, consisting of only one term, and not of several added together. — 2. In *zool* and *bot*, same as *mononomial*. — **Monomial differentiant**. See *differentiant*.

II. *n* In *alg*, an expression or quantity consisting of a single term. See *binomial*. Also *monome*.

Monomorium (mon-ō-mō-ri-um), *n* [NL, *<* Gr *μόνος*, single, + *μοριον*, dim. of *μόρος*, a part, piece] A genus of *Formicidae*, having the metathorax unarmed, the mandibles narrow, and the antennae 11- or 12-jointed. It is wide spread, with many species among them the common little red ant, *M. pharaonis*. This well known domestic pest America owes



The Traoh's Ant (*Monomorium pharaonis*)
1 female 2 worker (1 lines show natural size)

to Europe, though it has generally been considered of American origin, it is now almost cosmopolitan. It does no great damage, but is troublesome from its myriads, its habit of overrunning almost everything in the house that is eatable, and the great difficulty or impossibility of its extermination.

monomorphic (mon-ō-mor'fik), *a* [As *monomorph-ous* + *-ic*] 1. In *zool*, of one and the same (or essentially similar) type of structure, formed much alike, notably uniform in morphic character said of a number of animals collectively, or of the zoölogical group which they constitute as, birds are a highly *monomorphic* class of animals. — 2. In *entom*, having but one form, structure, or morphological character, identical or invariable in form throughout successive stages of development, monomorphous, homomorphous, ametabolic.

monomorphous (mon-ō-mor'fus), *a* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *μορφή*, form] 1. Same as *monomorphic* in any sense. — 2. Of invariable form specifically applied to certain neuropterous insects which in their larval state are similar in form to the perfect insect, though wingless.

monomphalus (mō-nom'fa-lus), *n*; pl. *monomphali* (-li) [NL, *<* Gr *μόνος*, single, + *μφαλός*, navel] In *teratol*, a double monster, each person being nearly complete, but united with the other in a common umbilicus.

Monomyaria (mon'ō-mi-ā'ri-ā), *n* pl [NL, *<* Gr *μόνος*, single, + *μῦς*, muscle, + *-aria*] An order of bivalve mollusks with a single adductor muscle, or with one such muscle enlarged at the expense of another, subcentral in position and remote from the pallial margin. The order contains the scallops, oysters, pearl oysters, and related forms, and is nearly coincident with *Anaphonata*. See cut under *edonium*.

monomyarian (mon'ō-mi-ā'ri-an), *a* and *n* [*<* *Monomyaria* + *-an*] 1. *a* Having one adduc-

tor muscle, as an oyster, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Monomyaria*. Also *monomyary*.

II. *n* A monomyarian bivalve mollusk.
monomyary (mon-ō-mi-ā'ri), *a* and *n* [= F. *monomyarie*, *<* NL. *Monomyaria*] Same as *monomyarian*.

Mononeura (mon-ō-nu'ra), *n* pl [NL, *<* Gr *μονος*, single, + *νευρον*, nerve] Animals with only a ganglionic nervous system. *Rudolph*.

mononomial (mon-ō-nō-mi-al), *a* [*<* Gr *μόνος*, single, + *L. nom(en)*, name see *nominal* (cf. *monomial*)] In *zool* and *bot*, consisting of a single word or term applied to the name of an animal or a plant, opposed to *binomial* and *polynomial*. *Coues*, The Auk, l. 320. Also *monomial*.
mononuclear (mon-ō-nu'klē-ā), *a* [*<* Gr *μόνος*, single, + *L. nucleus*, nucleus see *nuclear*] Having a single nucleus, unicellular as, large *mononuclear* cells. *Haepp*, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 68.

Mononychinae (mon'ō-ni-kī'ne), *n* pl [NL, *<* *Monomya* (-onych-) + *-ina*] A subfamily of *Galgula*, typified by the genus *Monomya*. It contains heteropterous insects of flattened form, truncate in front, rounded behind, and rough on top of dull or dark color, and with the fore legs inept, fitted for clutching insect prey.

mononym (mon'ō-nim), *n* [*<* Gr *μονώνυμος*, having one name, *<* *μόνος*, single, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, a name see *onym*] A name consisting of a single term, a mononomial name in zoology. *Coues*, The Auk, l. 321.

mononymic (mon-ō-nim'ik), *a* [*<* *mononym* + *-ic*] Having but one name, named in one word, mononomial applied in zoology to a system of nomenclature in which the name of each species is a single word opposed to *dionymic* and *polynymic*.

In a *mononymic* system we should require as many separate names as there are objects to be named.

J. W. Dunning, *Entomol. Monthly Mag.*, VIII 274.

mononymization (mon-ō-nim-i-zā'shōn), *n*. [*<* *mononymize* + *-ation*] The substitution of a single word for several which had been used together as the name of something, as the employment of the name *ster* for a part of the brain usually called *iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum*. [Rare]

The desired *mononymization* is best attained by simply dropping the superfluous genitive in the phrase "torus alii Herophilii".

Thick's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII 525, note.

mononymize (mon'ō-nim-īz), *v* t, pret and pp *mononymized*, ppr *mononymizing* [*<* *mononym* + *-ize*] To convert (a polynomial name) into a mononym.

Mononyx (mon'ō-niks), *n* [NL, *<* Gr *μόνος*, single, + *ὄνυξ*, a nail see *onyx*] In *entom* (a) The typical genus of *Mononychina*, founded by Laporte in 1837. *M. amplipennis* is a large, broad South American species, *M. stygicus* is found in the southern United States. (b) An unused genus of coleopterous insects. *Brulle*, 1838.

monobusian (mon-ō-b'us-i-an), *a* Same as *monobusianus*.

monobusianus (mon-ō-b'us-i-ān), *a* [*<* L. *gr. monobusios*, of single essence, *<* Gr *μόνος*, single, + *οὐσία*, essence, *<* Gr *ὄν* (*fem. oûsa*), ppn of *ὄναι*, be see *be*, *ens* (cf. *homobusianus*)] Having the same substance, consisting of the same matter used to describe the Sabellian confounding of God the Father and God the Son.

monoparesis (mon-ō-pai'e-sis), *n* [NL, *<* Gr *μόνος*, single, + *παρεσις*, a weakening, paralysis see *parisis*] In *pathol*, the paresis of a single part of the body, as of one limb.

monopathic (mon-ō-path'ik), *a* [*<* *monopathy* + *-ic*] In *pathol*, involving the disorder of only one organ or function said of disease.

monopathy (mō-nop'a-thi), *n* [*<* L. *monopatia*, suffering in one part of the body only, *<* Gr *μόνος*, single, + *πάθος*, suffering] 1. Solitary suffering or sensibility.

Every one calculated his nativity, and sentenced his own future fate, by crying at his birth, not coming only from the body a *monopathy* of soul suffering by change of its warm quarters, but, according to some, from sympathy with the divine soul, that knoweth itself for a time banished from the Father of Spirits.

Whitlock, *Manners of the English* (1654), p. 32. (*Latham*)

2. In *pathol*, a disease or affection in which only one organ or function is disordered.

monopersonal (mon-ō-per'son-al), *a* [*<* Gr *μόνος*, single + *L. persona*, *person* see *personal*] In *theol*, having but one person or one mode of existence.

monopetalous (mon-ō-pet'a-lus), *a* [= F. *monopétale* = Sp. *monopétalo* = Pg. It. *monopetalo*, *<* Gr *μόνος*, single, + *πέταλον*, leaf (pet-

al)] In *bot*, having the petals united into one piece by their edges more properly *gamopetalous* or *sympetalous*.

monophanous (mō-nōf'ā-nus), *a.* [< LGr. *μονοφανής*, visible alone, < (Gr. *μόνος*, single, alone, + *φανειναι*, appear)] Having an appearance similar to something else, resembling each other [Rare] *Imp Dict*

Monophlebites (mon'ō-fle-bī'tēz), *n pl* [NL, < (Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *φλέψ* (φλέβ-), a vein, + *-ites*, E -ite²)] A tribe or section of the homopterous subfamily *Coccina*, including the largest bark-like known. Some Australian forms are nearly two inches long

monophobia (mon'ō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *φοβία*, < *φείσθαι*, fear (> *φόβος*, fear)] In *pathol*, morbid dread of being left alone

monophonic (mon'ō-fon'ik), *a* [< *monophon-* + *-ic*] Same as *monodic*

monophonous (mon'ō-fō-nus), *a* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, with but one voice or sound, < (Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *φωνή*, voice)] Producing a single sound or note at one time said of an instrument

monophony (mon'ō-fō-ni), *n* [As *monophonous* + *-y*] Same as *monody*, 1

monophote (mon'ō-fōi), *n* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *φωρ* (φωτ-), light] An electric arc-lamp regulator designed to work in single series, or on the parallel-arc system, between the leads of an electric-light circuit. More fully named *monophote regulator*

monophthalmus (mon-of-thal'mus), *n* [NL, < (Gr. *μονόφθαλμος*, one-eyed, < *μόνος*, single, + *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye)] In *teratol*, a monster with one eye, a cyclops

The term *anophthalmus* unilateralis would seem to serve better than the term *monophthalmus*, given by some writers *Medical News*, LII 636

monophthong (mon'of-thong), *n* [< Gr. *μόνοφθογγα*, of or with but one sound, containing but one vowel, as a noun, a single vowel, < *μόνος*, single, + *φθογγα*, sound Cf *diphthong*] 1 A simple vowel-sound

Again, the sound of the so called long English *a* in *make*, *paper* &c, although once a *monophthong*, is now pronounced as a diphthong *Encyc Brit*, XVIII 782

2 A combination of two written vowels pronounced as one

monophthongal (mon'of-thong-gal), *a* [< *monophthong* + *-al*] Consisting of or pertaining to a monophthong

monophthongization (mon-of-thong-gi-zā-shun), *n* [< *monophthongize* + *-ation*] The reduction of a diphthong to a single sound

Examples of the monophthongization of *ei*, so far as they are found in the text of the Homeric poems *Amer Jour Philol*, VI 420

monophthongize (mon'of-thong-gīz), *v t*, *pt* and *pp* *monophthongized*, *ppr monophthongizing* [< *monophthong* + *-ize*] To reduce in enunciation to a single sound

A *monophthongized* diphthong

Amer Jour Philol, VI 435

monophyletic (mon'ō-fī-let'ik), *a* [< (Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *φυλή*, a tribe, > *φύλαξ*, a tribesman, *φύλαξ*, belonging to a tribesman see *phylum*)] Of or pertaining to a single phylum said of a group of any grade in zoology, with reference to the origin of all the members of such group from a common ancestor opposed to *polyphyletic*. The *monophyletic* hypothesis, in its logical application to the animal kingdom derives all animals from a single proto type. It is equivalent to the *monogenetic* hypothesis in phylogeny

My *gastrea* theory, on which I base the *monophyletic* genealogy of the animal kingdom

Haeckel, *Evol of Man* (trans), I 247

monophylitic (mon'ō-fī-lit'ik), *a* An erroneous form of *monophyletic*

Polyphylitic origin, so far from being improbable, is as likely an occurrence as *monophylitic* origin

Sollas, *Encyc Brit*, XXII 426.

monophylline (mon'ō-fīl'in), *a*. [As *monophyllous* + *-ine*] Same as *monophyllous*

monophyllous (mon'ō-fīl'us), *a* [= F *monophylle* = Pg *monophyllo* = It *monofilo*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, having but one leaf, < *μόνος*, single, + *φύλλον*, leaf] In *bot*, having but one leaf, formed of one leaf

Monophyllus (mon'ō-fīl'us), *n* [NL, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, having but one leaf see *monophyllous*] A genus of leaf-nosed bats of the family *Phyllostomidae*, founded by Leach in 1822. *M redmani* is a West Indian species, about 12 inches in extent, and of a grayish-brown color.

monophyodont (mon'ō-fī'ō-dont), *a* and *n*. [< Gr. *μόνος*, of simple nature, single, as teeth (< *μόνος*, single, + *φύρι*, produce), + *ὄδους* (ὄδοντ-) = E *tooth*] 1. *a*. Having only one set of teeth opposed to *diphyodont* and *polyphyodont*.

II. *n* An animal having only one set of teeth **Monophyodonta** (mon'ō-fī'ō-don'tā), *n pl* [NL see *monophyodont*] A division of mammals containing those which are monophyodont, as the cetaceans *Sir R. Owen*

Monophysite (mon'ōf'is-it), *n*, and *a*. [= F *monophysite*, < LGr. *μονοφυσίτης*, one who held that Christ has but one nature, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *φύσις*, nature see *physic*.] 1. *n* One who holds that there is but one nature in Christ, more specifically, one of a sect which teaches that there is but one commingled or compound nature in Christ, partly divine and partly human, in contradistinction to the orthodox doctrine that by the incarnation two complete and perfect natures, the divine and the human, are united without confusion or mutation in the one person of Christ. Among Monophysites in the wider sense are included the Eutychians and Monothelites. The sect of Eutychians was founded by Eutyches, who was condemned at the Council of Chalcedon A D 451. They taught that there is but one nature in Christ, the divine. The Monophysites properly so called hold that the divine and human natures in Christ are combined into one composite nature. The first leaders of the Monophysites, and founders of the present Monophysite or Coptic Church of Egypt, were Dioscorus condemned at Chalcedon (died A D 454), and Timothy Ælurus ('Cat'), made patriarch A D 457. In later times their most important leader was Severus, about A D 520, whose followers were called *Severians*, *Corruptors*, or *Phthartolabes*, while those of an opposite Monophysite sect were known as *Johannans*, *Aphthartodocetes*, and *Phantasmats*. In the sixth century the Monophysites spread widely in Syria, and were named *Jacobites*, from Jacob Baradaeus, Bishop of Edessa, 541-78. At various times the Monophysites divided into a great number of sects, known by more than thirty different titles. These represented different shades of original Eutychianism and Monophysitism and attempts at approach to orthodoxy. The most subtle form of Monophysitism is Monothelitism (which see). Monophysitism is at the opposite pole of doctrine to Nestorianism, the orthodox doctrine as to the nature of Christ lying midway between the two. As distinguished from the Monophysites, the orthodox are called *Diphysites* and *Melchites*. At the present day the two great bodies of Monophysites are the Copts and the Syrian Jacobites. The Armenian Church is also often regarded as Monophysite or Eutychian, and the Maronites before their subordination to the Roman Church were Monothelites. See *Accephals* (b), *Agnoetes*, *Theopaschites*, *Trithelists*

II. *a* Same as *Monophysitism*

Monophysitism (mon'ō-fī-sit'iz-m), *a* [< *Monophysite* + *-ism*] Of or pertaining to the Monophysites or their doctrines, of the nature of the doctrines of the Monophysites

Monophysitism (mō-nōf'is-sī-tizm), *n* [< *Monophysite* + *-ism*] The doctrines of the Monophysites. Compare *diphysitism*

Eutychianism revived in the form of *Monophysitism*, or the doctrine that Christ had but one composite nature. It makes the humanity of Christ a mere accident of the immutable divine nature.

Schaff, *Christ and Christianity*, p 62

monoplacid (mon'ō-plas-id), *a* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πλάσις*, a flat cake see *placenta*] Having but one madreporic plate, as a starfish distinguished from *polyplacid*

monoplacula (mon'ō-plak'ū-lā), *n*; *pl monoplacula* (-lā) [NL, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + NL *placula*, *q v*] A single-layered germ, a placula of one layer of cells, formed by vertical fission of the germ opposed to *diploplacula* Hyatt, *Proc Bost Soc Nat Hist*, 1884, p 80

monoplacular (mon'ō-plak'ū-lār), *a* [< *monoplacula* + *-ar*] Single-layered, as a germ, having the characteristics of a monoplacula.

monoplaculate (mon'ō-plak'ū-lāt), *a* [< *monoplacula* + *-ate*] Same as *monoplacular* A Hyatt

monoplast (mon'ō-plast), *n* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πλάστος*, formed, molded, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold] An organism consisting of a single cell; a simple or homogeneous form-element

monoplastic (mon'ō-plas'tik), *a*. [< *monoplast* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to a monoplast

monoplegia (mon'ō-plē'jī-ā), *n*. [NL, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πληγή*, stroke] In *pathol*, paralysis limited to a single part, as of one arm or leg. Compare *hemiplegia*, *paraplegia*

monopneurobranch (mon'ō-plē-rō-brangk), *a* and *n* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πλευρά*, side, + *βραγχία*, gills] 1. *a* Having gills on only one side, or of pertaining to the *Monopneurobranchiata*

II. *n* A member of the *Monopneurobranchiata* **Monopneurobranchia** (mon'ō-plē-rō-brang'ki-ā), *n pl* [NL see *monopneurobranch*] Same as *Monopneurobranchiata*.

monopneurobranchian (mon'ō-plē-rō-brang'ki-an), *a*, and *n* [< *monopneurobranch* + *-ian*] Same as *monopneurobranch*

Monopneurobranchiata (mon'ō-plē-rō-brang'ki-ā'tā), *n pl* [NL see *monopneurobranch*] A suborder of opisthobranchiate gastropods having plumose gills usually on one side, the right, under the edge of the mantle. This name was proposed by De Blainville in 1825 as that of the third order of his *Paracephalophora monacea*, divided into 4 families, as the sea hares and their allies. It is synonymous with *Tectibranchiata* of Cuvier. The group is also called *Pomatiobranchiata*. Also *Monopneurobranchia* J E Gray, 1821

monopneurobranchiate (mon'ō-plē-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a*, and *n* [< *monopneurobranch* + *-ate*] Same as *monopneurobranch*

Monopneumona (mon-op-nū'mō-nā), *n pl* [NL, neut pl see *Monopneumones*] A division of *Dipneusta* or *Dipnoi*, containing those dipnoans which are single-lunged distinguished from *Dipneumona*. The only existing representative is *Ceratodus*

Monopneumones (mon-op-nū'mō-nēz), *n pl* [NL, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πνεύμων*, lung, usually pl *πνεύμονες*, the lungs] Same as *Monopneumona*

Monopneumonia (mon'op-nū-mō-nī-ā), *n pl* [NL see *Monopneumones*] Same as *Monopneumona*

monopneumonian (mon'op-nū-mō-nī-an), *a* and *n* [As *Monopneumona* + *-an*] 1. *a* Having only one lung specifically applied to the *Monopneumona*

II. *n* A lung-fish, as *Ceratodus*

monopneumonous (mon-op-nū'mō-nus), *a* [As *Monopneumones* + *-ous*] Having only one lung; of or pertaining to the *Monopneumona*, *Monopneumones*, or *Monopneumonia*

Monopnea (mō-nop'no-ā), *n pl* [NL, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πνέω*, breathing, < *πνέω*, breathe] In Owen's classification, a "subclass of *Reptilia*," containing all reptiles which breathe in one way only—that is, by lungs distinguished from *Dipnoa* or *Branchiobola*, which breathe in two ways—that is, either by gills first and lungs afterward in the case of the same individual, or some of them by gills and others by lungs. In this scheme, not easy to define satisfactorily, Prof Owen makes his "class *Reptilia*" cover not only *Reptilia* in the usual sense, but also *Amphibia* or *Batrachia*. His *Dipnoa* are then continuous with *Amphibia* proper. He divides *Monopnea* into the orders *Pterosauria*, *Dinosauria*, *Crocodylia*, *Chelonata*, *Lacertilia*, *Ophidia*, *Anomodontia*, *Sauriapterygia*, and *Ichthyopterygia*. *Comp Anat*, Vert (1868), III 550

monopode (mon'ō-pōd), *a* and *n* [Cf LL *monopodius*, one-footed, L *monopodium*, a table or stand with one foot, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ποῖς* (ποδ-) = E *foot*.] 1. *a* Having but one foot

II. *n* 1 Any object supported on one foot only; specifically, one of a fabled race of men having but one leg. These, the *Monoscelli* or *Sciopodes*, are described by Pliny (Hist Nat, viii) as dwelling in Ethiopia, and as possessing a single foot, so large that it served when held up to shade them from the sun when they lay down to rest.

The *monopodes*, sheltering themselves from the sun beneath their single umbrellas like foot.

Lowell, *Fireside Travels*, p 172

2. In *bot*, same as *monopodium*

monopodial (mon'ō-pō'dī-al), *a* [< *monopodium* + *-al*] Resembling or after the manner of a monopodium

monopodic (mon'ō-pōd'ik), *a* [As *monopod-* + *-ic*] In *pros*, constituting a single foot; of or pertaining to a single foot, or a measure consisting in a single foot. as, *monopodic* measurement opposed to *dipodic*

monopodium (mon'ō-pō'dī-um), *n*, *pl monopodia* (-ā) [NL, neut of LL *monopodius*, < Gr. *μόνος*, one-footed see *monopode*] In *bot*, an axis of growth which continues to extend at the apex in the direction of previous growth, while lateral structures of like kind are produced beneath it in acropetal succession Goebel. Compare *sympodium* and *dischotomy*

monopody (mon'ō-pōd-i), *n*, *pl monopodies* (-iz) [< LL *monopodia*, < Gr. *μονοποδία*, a single foot, esp as a measure, < *μόνος*, single, + *ποῖς* (ποδ-) = E *foot*] In *pros*, a measure consisting of but one foot opposed to *dispody*. See *measure*, II

monopole, *n*. [< OF *monopole* (F. *monopole*), < *monopole*, *monopoly*. see *monopoly*] A monopolist *Cotgrave*

monopolical (mon'ō-pōl'ī-kal), *a* [< **monopolic* (= Pg *monopolico*) (< *monopol-* + *-ic*) + *-al*] Monopolistic.

I wish, according to the decree of Darius, that whosoever is an enemy to our peace, and seeketh, either by getting monopolical patents or by forging violent tales, to hinder our welfare, that his house was pulled downe.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 58.

monopolisation, monopolise, etc See *monopolization, etc.*

monopolist (mō-nop'ō-lis-t), *n* [= Sp Pg It *monopolista*, as *monopol-y* + *-ist*] 1 One who monopolizes or possesses a monopoly, one who has exclusive command or control of any branch of trade or article of commerce, specifically, a buyer up of the whole of a commodity in market for the purpose of selling at an advanced price, one having a license or privilege granted by authority for the sole buying or selling of any commodity. See *monopoly* — 2 One who obtains, assumes, or occupies anything to the exclusion of others as, a *monopolist* of advantages.

monopolistic (mō-nop'ō-lis'tik), *a* [*< monopolist* + *-ic*] Relating to a monopoly or to a system of monopolies; of a kind promoted by monopoly, existing for the maintenance of a monopoly as, *monopolistic* abuses; a *monopolistic* corporation.

monopolitane (mon-ō-pol'i-tan), *n* [As *monopolita* + *-an*, after the erroneously assumed analogy of *cosmopolitan*, etc.] A monopolist.

Hee was no diving politician,
Or project seeking monopolitan.

John Taylor, Works (1630). (Nares)

Monopolitans of starch, tin, fish, cloth, oil, vinegar, salt, and what not.

Quoted in *Oldys* & Sir Walter Raleigh

monopolite (mō-nop'ō-lit), *n* [*< monopol-y* + *-ite*, after the erroneously assumed analogy of *cosmopolite*] Same as *monopolist*.

You must hunt Mercur, and *Monopolites*,
Glad greedy *Shop* men, peruse *Hypocrites*,
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas & Weeks, I. 3.

monopolization (mō-nop'ō-liz-ā'shon), *n* [*< monopolize* + *-ation*] The act or process of monopolizing. Also spelled *monopolisation*.

monopolize (mō-nop'ō-liz), *v* *t*, *pret* and *pp* *monopolized*, *ppr* *monopolizing* [= *F monopoliser* = Sp *monopolizar* = Pg *monopolizar*, as *monopol-y* + *-ize*] 1 To obtain a monopoly of; have an exclusive right of trading in as, to *monopolize* all the corn in a district.

The Arabs have a law that, if three camels depart at the same time, the convent shall be obliged to pay thirty plus ters which I suppose is designed to prevent any one Arab with several camels *monopolizing* the whole business of conveying the monks.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 159.

2 To obtain or engross the whole of, obtain exclusive possession of.

As if this age had *monopolized* all goodness to itself.

Gold alone does Passion move,
Gold *monopolizes* Love!

Conway, Anacreontics, vii.

Also spelled *monopolise*.

monopolizer (mō-nop'ō-liz-ēr), *n*. Same as *monopolist*, especially in sense 2 as, a *monopolizer* of conversation. Also spelled *monopoliser*.

Those senseless *monopolizers* of time that form the court of a duke.

Shelley, in Dowdell, 204.

monopoly (mō-nop'ō-lī), *n*, *pl* *monopolies* (-līz) [= *F monopole* = Sp Pg It *monopolio*, *< L monopolium*, *< Gr μονοπώλιον*, a right of exclusive sale, *μονωπωλία*, exclusive sale, monopoly, *< μόνος*, sole, + *πωλειν*, barter, sale] 1 An exclusive privilege to carry on a traffic.

Monopolies are much the same offence in other branches of trade that engrossing is in provisions, being a license or privilege allowed by the king for the sole buying and selling, making, working, or using of any thing whatsoever, whereby the subject in general is restrained from that liberty of manufacturing or trading which he had before.

Blackstone, Com (ed Waite), IV. 159.

2 Specifically, in *Eng. constitutional hist*, and hence sometimes in *Amer. law*, such an exclusive privilege when granted by the crown or state to an individual, association, or corporation, for the sake of the pecuniary advantage of its exclusiveness. A privilege not granted by the state, but secured by buying up the article, is termed by the English law *engrossing*. The legal objection to a monopoly, in this sense of the word, is that it can be secured only by forbidding all other citizens except the favored grantee to exercise a common law right. Exclusive privileges granted by the state to a limited number of persons for the sake of enabling the state the better to regulate the traffic for the protection of the rest of the community, as in case of banking franchises, liquor traffic, etc., are not deemed monopolies, although the same privileges would be, if conferred on a single or a very few grantees, for the sake of the pecuniary benefit to them. So the exclusive privileges conferred on inventors and authors, by the patent and copy right laws, for the sake of the encouragement of the arts and literature, and extending only to articles originally devised under that encouragement, are not deemed monopoly.

lies Both these classes of grants have, however, been condemned by some as partaking of the character of monopoly.

If any man, out of his own wit, industry, or endeavour, find out anything beneficial to the Commonwealth, or bring out any new invention which every subject of this kingdom may use yet, in regard of his pains and travel there in, her Majesty perhaps is pleased to grant him a privilege to use the same only, by himself or his deputies, for a certain time. This is one kind of *Monopoly*. Sometimes there is a glut of things, when they be in excessive quantity, as perhaps of corn, and perhaps her Majesty gives license of transportation to one man. This is another kind of *Monopoly*. Sometimes there is a scarcity or a small quantity, and the like is granted also.

Dacon, in E. A. Abbott's Account of his Life and Works.

I will have no private *monopolies*, to enrich one man, and beggar a multitude.

Burton, Anat. of Mel, To the Reader, p. 68.

He thinks he can never trade to his advantage unless he can have the *monopoly* of everything he values. South.

3. In *polite econ*, and as used in a general sense in law, such an exclusive privilege to carry on a traffic, or deal in or control a given class of articles, as will enable the holder to raise prices materially above what they would be if the traffic or dealing were free to citizens generally. In this sense, that exclusive control of a particular kind of product which results from the legitimate ownership of the only land from which it can be obtained, as in the case of some mineral waters, or earths, or ores is sometimes spoken of as a *natural monopoly*, in contrast to the artificial monopolies created by state grant. See *virtual monopoly*, below.

4. That which is the subject of a monopoly as, in Bengal opium is a *monopoly* — 5. The possession or assumption of anything to the exclusion of other possessors thus, a man is popularly said to have a *monopoly* of any business of which he has acquired complete control.

Johnson, who, by studying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules yet seemed to envy to posterity that knowledge, and to make a *monopoly* of his learning.

Dryden, tr of Juvenal, Ded.

Caleb hath no *monopoly* to court the sennecotias.

Lowell, Higlow Papers, 1st ser., II.

6. Loosely, a company or corporation which enjoys a monopoly — **Monopoly Act**, an English statute of 1825 (21 Jas. I. c. 5), declaring all monopolies for the manufacture, sale, or use of anything to be void, excepting to inventors their patent rights. Also known as the *Statute of Monopolies*. — **Virtual monopoly**, a term in constitutional law and the history of legislation (the appropriate applications of which have been much contested) used to characterize a business which though not declared by law to be a monopoly or exclusive franchise protected as such, as by a patent or an exclusive charter, is yet so related to the great channels and currents of commerce that the allowing of it to enjoy the same protection as other private property and business secures to it indirectly exclusive advantages substantially equivalent to a legal monopoly. Thus the great grain elevators of modern commerce, although erected as private property on private lands, if by their situation they have exclusive advantages for the transfer of grain from vessels at the wharf to the railroad terminus of a trunk line, are said to constitute a *virtual monopoly* because, if not subjected to a legislative power to restrict their charges such as other private property and business are not subjected to, they might be conducted in a manner oppressive to commerce.

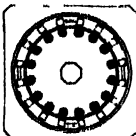
monopolyloguer (mon-ō-pol'i-log), *n* [*< Gr μόνος*, single, + *λόγος*, much talking, *< λαλέω*, many, much, + *λέγω*, speak] An entertainer in which a single actor sustains many characters. Brande.

monoprionidian (mon-ō-pri-ō-nid'i-an), *a* [*< Gr μόνος*, single, + *πριων*, a saw (*< πριεν*, saw), + *-idium*, dim suffix, + *-an*] Having small uniserial serrations, uniserrulate specifically applied to those graphites or rhabdophorous coniferous scales which have the cells or hydrothecae in a single row opposed to *diapryonidian*.

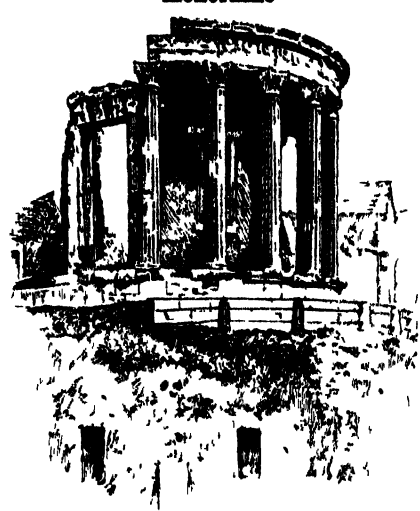
monopteral (mō-nop'te-ral), *a* [*< monopteron* + *-al*] 1 In *arch*, formed as a monopteron — 2 In *zool*, having a single fin, wing, or alate part.

Monopteridae (mon-op'ter'i-dē), *n* *pl*. [NL, *< Monopterus* + *-idae*] A family of symbianchiate teleostean fishes, typified by the genus *Monopterus*, having the shoulder-girdle directly connected with the skull, and the abdominal and caudal regions of the body excessively elongated.

monopteron, monopteros (mō-nop'te-roi, -ros), *n* [= *F Monoptere* = Sp *monoptero*, *< L monopteros*, *< Gr μονόπτερος*, with only one row of pillars, *< μόνος*, single, + *πτερόν*, a wing, a row of columns along the sides of a Greek temple] In *arch*, a type of temple or portico, usually with an enclosed circular cella, composed of columns arranged in a circle and supporting a cupola or a conical roof.



Plan of Monopteron



Monopteron — Temple of Vesta at Tivoli near Rome

Monopterus (mō-nop'te-rus), *n* [NL, (*< Gr μονόπτερος*, lit having one wing, see *monopteron*), *< Gr μόνος*, single, + *πτερόν*, a wing] The typical genus of *Monopteridae*, containing anguilliform or eel like fishes whose fin-system is reduced to a continuous marginal membrane around the tail. *V. javanicus* is a common fish of the Indian archipelago, about 3 feet long.

monopterygian (mō-nop'te-rī-gi-an), *a* and *n* 1. *a* Pertaining to the *Monopterygii*, or having their characters.

II. *n* A monopterygian fish. **Monopterygii** (mō-nop'te-rī-gī-i), *n* *pl* [NL, (*< Gr μόνος*, single, + *πτερος*, a wing), *fin*] Fishes whose fins are reduced to one. Bloch and Schneider.

monoptote (mon'op-tōt), *n* [= *F monoptote*, *< L monoptotus* (in neut pl *monoptota*), *< Gr μονόπτερος*, with but one case, *< Gr μόνος*, single, + *πτῶσις* (πτω-), case, *< πίπτω*, fall] In *gram*, a noun or an adjective having but one case-form. A monoptote may be (a) a word with only one case in use or (b) a word with but one case form which may be used for several or for all cases.

monopus (mon'ō-pus), *n* [NL, (*< Gr μόνος*, one-footed, *< μόνος*, single, + *πούς* (ποδ-) = *E foot*] In *terratol*, a monster having but a single foot or hind limb.

Monopyleae (mon-ō-pil'ē-ē), *n* *pl* [NL, (*< Gr μόνος*, single, + *πύλη*, a gate] A division of *Phaeodaria*, containing those phaeodarians which have only one pseudopodial opening opposed to *Amphipylea*.

monopylean (mon-ō-pil'ē-an), *a* and *n* [As *Monopylea* + *-an*] 1. *a* Having one pore or pseudopodial opening, pertaining to the *Monopylea*, or having their characters.

II. *n* A monopylean radiolarian. **monopyrenous** (mon'ō-pī-rē-nus), *a* [= *F monopyrene*, *< Gr μόνος*, single, + *πυρην*, the stone of a fruit] In *bot*, having but one outlet or stone.

monorchid (mō-nōr'kid), *a* [*< monorchis*, after *orchid*] Having only one testicle, exhibiting or characterized by monorchism.

monorchis (mō-nōr'kis), *n*, *pl* *monorchides* (-ki-dēs) [*< Gr μόνος*, single, + *ὄρχις*, testicle] An animal or a person having only one testicle.

Monorchides, as they are called, have been known to be prolific. A. S. Taylor, Medical Jurisprudence, p. 726.

monorchism (mō-nōr'kizm), *n* [As *monorchis* + *-ism*] The presence of only one testicle.

monorganic (mō-nōr-gan'ik), *a* [*< Gr μόνος*, single, + *ὄργανον*, organ, see *organic*] Pertaining to or affecting one organ or set of organs.

Monorhina (mon-ō-rī'nā), *n* *pl* [NL, see *monorhine*] A primary division of the *Vertebrata*, or other major group of vertebrates, represented by the *Marsipobranchia* (*Cybstomus* or roundmouths), the lampreys and hags (*Hyperotreta* and *Hyperoartia*), in which the nasal passage is single distinguished from all other cranial vertebrates, or *Amphirhina*. Also, more correctly, *Monorhina*.

monorhinal (mon'ō-rī-nal), *a* [*< monorhine* + *-al*] Having the nostril single, monorhine. **monorhine** (mon'ō-rīn), *a* and *n* [*< Gr μόνος*, single, + *ῥίς* (ῥιν-), the nose] 1. *a* Having but one nasal passage, single-nostriled, specifically applied to the *Monorhina*.

II. n. A monorhinal vertebrate, as a lamprey or a hag

Also spelled *monorrhine*.

monorime, monorhyme (mon'ō-rīm), *n* [= *F monorime*, < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *E rime*²] A composition in verse in which all the lines end with the same rime

Monorrhina, monorrhine. More correct forms of *Monorhina, monorhine*

monoschemic (mon-ō-skō'mik), *a* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *σχῆμα*, form] In *anc pros*, consisting of one form of foot throughout, containing spondees only or dactyls only noting a variety of the dactylic hexameter. A hexameter said to contain only dactyls necessarily lacks the last syllable of the last dactyl—that is, contains five dactyls and a trochee. See *isochronal*

monosemic (mon-ō-sē'mik), *a* [*< Gr. μόνος*, having but one signification, < *μόνος*, single, + *σημα*, a sign, mark, σημειον, a sign, mark, unit of time, mora] In *anc pros*, consisting in or equal to a single semeion (mora or unit of time), equivalent to or constituting an ordinary or normal short, monochronous as, a monosemic arsis, a monosemic pause. See *di-remu, trisemu*

monosepalous (mon-ō-sep'a-lus), *a* [= *F monosépale*, < (*Gr. μόνος*, single, + *NL sepalum*, sepal)] In *bot*, having the sepals united by their edges more properly *gamosepalous*

monosiphonous (mon-ō-sī'fon-us), *a* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *σῆψον*, siphon see *siphon*] Having a single siphon, not polysiphonous applied in botany to certain of the higher algae (*Floridæ*) in which the siphons or pericentral tubes are wanting. See *siphon*

monosist (mō-nō'sis), *n* [*< Gr. μόνος*, solitariness, separation, < *μονοῖν*, make single or solitary, < *μόνος*, single see *monad*] In *bot*, the isolation of an organ from the rest. *Cooke, Manual*

Monosomata (mon-ō-sō'ma-tā), *n pl* [*NL, neut pl of monosomatus see monosomatous*] An order of *Rhizopoda*, containing simple single-celled or unicellular forms, naked or encapsulated, such as the families *Protelæ* and *Archeletæ*. They are the ordinary normal amœbiform protozoans

monosomatous (mon-ō-som'a-tus), *a* [*< NL monosomatus, < (Gr. μόνος*, single, + *σῶμα* (sōma), body.] Having a single body—that is, cell, unicellular, as a rhizopod

monospasm (mon'ō-spazm), *n* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *σπασμός*, a spasm] In *pathol*, spasm of a particular part, as a limb or portion of a limb

monosperm (mon'ō-spērm), *n* [= *F monosperme* = *Sp monospermato*, < (*Gr. μόνος*, single, + *σπέρμα*, seed see *sperm*)] A plant that has only one seed

monospermal (mon-ō-spēr'mal), *a* [*< monosperm + -al*] Same as *monospermaous*

monospermous (mon-ō-spēr'mus), *a* [*< monosperm + -ous*] In *bot*, having one seed only

monospherical (mon-ō-sfēr'ī-kal), *a* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere see *spherical*] Consisting of or having a single sphere

monospondylic (mon'ō-spon-dil'ik), *a* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *σπόνδυλος*, a joint of the backbone] Having a single centrum, as a vertebra, without intercentra, as a vertebral column; not diplospondylic or embolomerous

monosporous (mon'ō-spōr'd), *a* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *σπόρος*, a seed, + *-ed*²] Same as *monosporous*

monosporous (mon'ō-spōr-us), *a* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *σπορος*, a seed] In *mycology*, having but a single spore, as the threads of *Garia intricata* or the ascus of *Pertusaria communis*

monostachous (mō-nos'tā-kus), *a* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *σῆμα*, an ear of corn, a spike] In *bot*, having a single spike

Monostega (mō-nos'tē-gē), *n pl* [*NL, neut pl of *monostegus see monostegous*] A division of foraminifera

monostegous (mō-nos'tē-gus), *a* [*< NL *monostegus, < (Gr. μόνος*, single, + *στέγος*, for τέγος, a roof] Having a single covering, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Monostega*

monostich (mon'ō-stik), *n* [= *F monostique* = *Sp monostico*, *monostiquo* = *It monostico*, < *LL monostichum, monostichum*, < (*Gr. μόνοςτιχος*, consisting of but one verse, neut μόνοςτιχον, a single verse, < *μόνος*, single, + *στιχος*, a line, verse)] A single or isolated verse, also, an epigram or a poem consisting of but one verse.

monostichous (mō-nos'ti-kus), *a*. [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *στιχος*, a line. Cf. *monostich*.] Arranged in one vertical row, rank, or series, as the flowers in the spike of some species of *Spiranthes*, uniserial opposed to *distichous*.

monostigmatous (mon-ō-stig'ma-tus), *a* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *στίγμα*, point, stigma see *stigma*] In *bot*, having only one stigma

Monostomata (mon-ō-stō'ma-tā), *n pl* [*NL, neut pl of monostomatus see monostomatous*] 1. A suborder of aculephs, or discophoran *Hydrozoa* same as *Monostomea*—2 A prime series or division of *Metazoa*, including all metazoic animals excepting the sponges or *Polystomata* *Huxley, Quart Jour Micros. Sci*, 1875

monostomatous (mon-ō-stō'ma-tus), *a*. [*< NL monostomatus (cf. Gr. μόνοςτομος), < Gr. μόνος*, single, + *στόμα*, the mouth] Having a single mouth, pore, or stoma, of or pertaining to the *Monostomata* opposed to *polystomatous*

Monostomea (mon-ō-stō'mē-ā), *n pl* [*NL, < Gr. μόνοςτομος*, having a single mouth. see *monostomatous*] An order of aculephs, or discophoran *Hydrozoa*, with single central mouth and one polypite. They are free oceanic jelly fishes, some of them of enormous size, the disk 6 or 7 feet in diameter, and the tentacles trailing 50 feet. The leading forms are *Pelagia*, *Cyanea*, and *Aurelia* each of them type of a family. Also *Monostoma, Monostome, Monostomata*, and *Pelagada*

monostomean (mon-ō-stō'mē-an), *a*. and *n* [*< Monostoma + -an*] I. *a*. Pertaining to the *Monostomea*, or having their characters

II. *n*. A jelly-fish of the order *Monostomacea*

Monostomidae (mon-ō-stō'mī-dē), *n pl* [*NL, < Monostomum + -idae*] A family of digenous parasitic worms of the order *Trematoda*, represented by the genus *Monostomum*

Monostomum (mō-nos'tō-mum), *n* [*NL, < Gr. μόνοςτομος*, having a single mouth. see *monostomatous*] A genus of flukes or trematoid worms, typical of the family *Monostomidae*, of an oval-elongated form, with only one sucker which surrounds the mouth, a strong pharynx, and the sexual openings near the anterior end of the body. Several species of these parasites are named, as *M. mutabile*, which is viviparous and infests birds, *M. bipartitum*, from the gills of fishes, *M. lentus*, found in the crystalline lens of the human eye. Also called *Monostoma*. See cuts under *cercaria*

monostrophe (mō-nos'trō-fē), *n* [*< LL monostrophus, < Gr. μόνοςτροφος*, consisting of a single kind of strophe, < *μόνος*, single, + *στροφή*, a strophe. see *strophe*] In *pros*, a poem in which all the strophes or stanzas are of the same metrical form

monostrophic (mon-ō-strof'ik), *a*. [*< Gr. μόνοςτροφικός, < μόνοςτροφος*, consisting of a single kind of strophe see *monostrophe*] In *pros*, consisting of a succession of systems or strophes all of which are of the same metrical form, of or pertaining to such a succession of systems. Monostrophic composition is a subdivision of antistrophic composition, and is opposed to composition by pericopes. Most English poems which are composed in strophes or stanzas are monostrophic (as, for instance, our ordinary ballads, short and long meter hymns, etc.)—composition by pericopes being limited to imitations of the Greek dramatists and lyric poets. See *systematic*

monostyle¹ (mon'ō-stīl), *a* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *E style*¹] In *arch*, having the same style of architecture throughout. *Oxford Glossary*

monostyle² (mon'ō-stīl), *a* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *στυλος*, pillar see *style*²] In *arch*, having or consisting of a single shaft applied to medieval pillars, in contradistinction to *polystyle*

monostylous (mon'ō-stī-lus), *a* [*As monostyle + -ous*] In *bot*, having only one style

monosy (mon'ō-sī), *a* [*NL (Morren, 1852), < Gr. μόνος*, singleness, < *μονοῖν*, make single, < *μόνος*, single see *monad*] In *bot*, an abnormal condition in which organs that are ordinarily entire, or more or less united, have become split or disunited, as when a normally entire leaf becomes lobed or partite. It includes two kinds of abnormal isolation—(a) when the separation is congenital (*adamy*), and (b) when it is the result of the separation of parts previously joined (*disamy*)

monosyllabic (mon'ō-sī-lab'ik), *a* [= *F monosyllabique* = *Sp monosilábico* = *Pg monosyllabico* (cf. *Sp monosilabo* = *It monosilabo*, adj.), < *L monosyllabus*, < *Gr. μονοσλλαβος*, of one syllable, monosyllabic see *monosyllable*] 1. Consisting of one syllable as, a monosyllabic word—2 Consisting of words of one syllable as, a monosyllabic verse—**Monosyllabic echo**, an echo of such kind that separate monosyllables are distinctly heard. This requires that the reflecting surface be about 112 feet from the observer. See *echo*

monosyllabically (mon'ō-sī-lab'ī-kal-ī), *adv*. In monosyllables; with the use of monosyllables.

monosyllabism (mon-ō-sī-lab'iz-m), *n* [= *F monosyllabisme*; as *monosyllab(ie) + -ism*.] 1. A predominance of monosyllables, the exclusive use of monosyllables as, the monosyllabism of Chinese—2 The state of being monosyllabic, the character of a monosyllable

monosyllable (mon'ō-sī-lab'l), *n* [*For *monosyllabe (as syllable for *syllabe) = F monosyllabe = Sp monosilabo = Pg monosyllabo = It monosillaba, a monosyllable, < L monosyllabus, < Gr. μονοσλλαβος, of one syllable, < μόνος*, single, + *σλλαβη*, syllable see *syllable*] A word of one syllable

She dealt in nothing but in monosyllables, as if to have spoken words of greater length would have cracked her voice. *Dekker, Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, 1

monosyllable (mon'ō-sī-lab'l), *v t*, pret. and pp *monosyllabled*, ppr *monosyllabing* [*< monosyllable, n*] To express in or reduce to one syllable. [*Itare*]

Nine tallors, if rightly spelled,
Into one man are monosyllabled. *Cleveland*

monosyllogism (mon-ō-sī-lab'iz-m), *n* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *E syllogism*] A syllogism viewed as an isolated and independent whole

monosyllogistic (mon-ō-sī-lab'iz-m'ik), *a* [*< monosyllog-ism + -istic*.] Consisting of a single syllogism—**Monosyllogistic proof**. See *proof*

monosymmetric (mon'ō-sī-met'rik), *a* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *E symmetry + -ic*] In *crystal*, noting that system of crystallization in which there is but one plane of symmetry, the clinodiagonal plane same as *monoclinic*

monosymmetrical (mon'ō-sī-met'ri-kal), *a* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *E symmetric + -al*] In *bot*, applied to flowers or other structures which can be bisected into similar halves in only one plane. synonymous with *zygomorphous*

monota (mō-nō'tā), *n*, pl *monotæ* (-tē). [*NL, < Gr. μόνωτος* for *μονωατος*, one-eared, < *μόνος*, single, + *ὠς* (ōs), ear, handle see *car*¹] A one-handed vase

Amphora with small monota beside it. *B V Head, Historia Numorum*, p 521

monotelephone (mon-ō-tel'e-fōn), *n* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *E telephone*] A telephone adapted for transmitting or receiving a sound of definite pitch or frequency of vibration

monotelephonic (mon-ō-tel'e-fōn'ik), *a* [*As monotelephone + -ic*] Adapted for transmitting one note or sound of definite pitch

monotessaron (mon-ō-tēs'a-rōn), *n*, pl *monotessara* (-rā). [*NL, < Gr. μόνος*, single, + *τέσσαρες*, four] A Scriptural narrative prepared from a collation of the four evangelists, a harmony of the four gospels, a diatessaron

monothalamian (mon-ō-thal'a-mi-an), *a* and *n* [*< monothalam-ous + -ian*] Same as *monothalamian*

Monothalamia (mon'ō-thā-lā'mī-ā), *n pl* [*NL, < Gr. μόνος*, single, + *θάλαμος*, chamber see *thalamus*] 1 A division of reticulate amœbiform protozoans, or *Foraminifera*, containing those whose test is single-chambered opposed to *Polythalamia*. The term does not indicate any natural division of the foraminifera. See cut under *Foraminifera*—2. In *conch*, a division of *Cephalopoda*, containing those cephalopods whose shell is single-chambered, as the genus *Argonauta*. *Lamarck*

monothalamian (mon'ō-thā-lā'mī-an), *a* and *n* [*< Monothalamia + -an*] I. *a*. Single-chambered, unilocular, having but one compartment especially applied to *Foraminifera* of this character, in distinction from *polythalamian*. See cut under *Foraminifera*

II. *n*. An organism whose test or shell is unilocular or monothalamous said of cephalopods, and especially of foraminifera

Also *monothalamian*

monothalamous (mon-ō-thal'a-mus), *a* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *θάλαμος*, chamber see *thalamus*] 1. In *bot*, single-chambered; having but one compartment, unilocular applied to galls upon plants, and also rarely (as by *Tuckerman*) to the apothecia of certain lichens.—2 In *entom*, having but one cavity applied to the nests or galls of insects when they have only a single chamber

monothecal (mon-ō-thē'kal), *a* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *θηκη*, case, receptacle. see *theca*.] In *bot*, having only one locule or cell of the pericarp

monothelism (mon'ō-thē-lizm), *n*. [= *F monothélisme* = *Sp. monotelismo* = *Pg monothelismo* =

It. *monoteismo*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θεός*, God; see *theism*.] The doctrine or belief that there is but one God.

monothelism (mon'-ō-thē-ist), *n* [= F *monothéisme* = Sp. *monoteísmo*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θεός*, God; see *theist*.] One who believes that there is but one God.

monothelistic (mon'-ō-thē-ist-ik), *a*. [*monothelism* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to monothelism, of the nature of monothelism, believing in monothelism.

Monotheletic (mon'-ō-the-let-ik), *a* Same as *Monothelistic*.

Monothelism (mon'-ō-thel'-e-izm), *n* Same as *Monothelistic*.

Closely connected with Monophysitism was *Monothelism*, or the doctrine that Christ has but one will, as he has but one person. *Schaff*, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 62.

monothellous (mon'-ō-thē-l-us), *a* [*monothellus*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θηλυς*, female.] In *zoöl*, polyandrous noting species in which several males serve to fecundate a single female.

Monothelism (mō-noth'-ē-izm), *n*. [= F *monothéisme* = Sp. *monoteísmo*, as *monothel(ite)* + *-ism*.] Same as *Monothelistic*.

Monothelism was the simple and natural consequence of Monophysitism, and originated from the endeavors which the State Church made in the seventh century to conciliate the Monophysites. *Schaff*, *Herzog*, *Encyc*.

Monothelite (mō-noth'-ē-lit), *n* [= F *monothélite* = Sp. It. *monotelita*, < L.L. *Monothelita*, < L.Gr. *μονοθηλίτης*, the sect of the Monothelites (cf. *μονοθεῖς*, of one will), < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θέλειν*, will, > *θελητής*, one who wills.] One who holds that Christ has but one will, the divine, specifically, one of a heretical sect or party in the Eastern Empire in the seventh century, which held that in Christ there are but one will (the divine will absorbing the human) and one operation or energy (*ἐνέργεια*).

The Church hath of old condemned *Monothelites* as heretics, for holding that Christ had but one will. *Hooker*, *Ecclies Polity*, v. 48.

The *Monothelites*, a sect who adopted in a modified form the views of the Monophysites, were condemned by the Sixth General Council in 680. Their opinions took root among the Maronites, a people of Lebanon, who about the end of the seventh century received the name of *Maronites*, from Maro their first bishop. They afterwards abjured the Monothelite heresy, and were admitted into communion with Rome in 1182.

Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, I. 202.

Monothelitic (mon'-ō-thē-lit-ik), *a* [Also *Monothelitic*, < *Monothelite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or akin to the Monothelites or their doctrine.

Monothelism (mō-noth'-ē-l-izm), *n* [= F *monothéisme*, as *Monothelite* + *-ism*.] The doctrine that in the person of Christ there are but one will and one energy or operation; opposed to the orthodox doctrine (dyothelism) that since the incarnation Christ has two distinct wills, the divine and the human, and two distinct but harmonious operations. The Monothelites argued that his will must be one, will being attached to personality. The orthodox urged that there must be two wills in him as otherwise either the divine or the human nature would be imperfect, and cited the texts Mat. xxvi. 42, Luk. xxi. 42, John v. 30, vi. 38. See *Monothelite*. Also *Monothelism*, *Monothelism*.

monothetic (mon'-ō-thet-ik), *a* [*monothetic*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θετικός*, verbal adj. of *τίθημι*, put; see *thesis*.] In *philos.*, positing or supposing a single essential element.

monotint (mon'-ō-tint), *n* [*monotint*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *εἶδος*, kind.] Drawing, painting, printing, etc., in a single tint. Compare *monochrome*.

The characters are mere studies in monotint. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 405.

monotocus (mō-not'-ō-kus), *a* [*monotocus*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, bear (> *τόκος*, birth).] 1. In *zoöl*, having only one at a birth, uniparous, as the human species usually is; laying but one egg before incubating, as sundry birds.—2. In *bot.*, bearing progeny (fruiting) only once, as in annuals or biennials, same as *monocarpous*. Also *monotokous*.

Monotoma (mō-not'-ō-mā), *n* [NL, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τομή*, a cutting.] The typical genus of *Monotomidae*, often referred to *Lathridiidae* or *Cryptophagidae*, founded by Herbst in 1793. They are of small size, superficially resemble species of *Stenopus*, and have the antennae moderate, with a one-jointed club. About 25 species are known, 9 from North America, as *M. americana*, and the rest mainly from Europe. They are found under bark and stones and in ants' nests.

monotome (mon'-ō-tōm), *a* [*monotome*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τόμος*, section, volume; see *toth*.] Comprising in one tome or volume. [Rare.]

This translation was first published in the monotome edition of Gibbon's *Miscellaneous Works*.

F. Hall, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 50, note.

Monotomidae (mon'-ō-tōm'-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Monotoma* + *-idae*.] A family of clavicorn *Coloptera*, typified by the genus *Monotoma*. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous, the ventral segments are free, the tarsi are 3-jointed, the wings are not fringed, the second joint of the tarsi is not dilated, the elytra are truncate, the first and fifth ventral segments are longer than the others, the maxillae are bilobate, and the front coxae are small and rounded.

monotomous (mō-not'-ō-mus), *a*. [*monotomous*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τόμος*, section, volume; see *toth*.] In *musical*, having cleavage distinct in only one direction.

monotone (mon'-ō-tōn), *n* [*monotone*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τόνος*, tone; see *tone*.] 1. In *rhet.*, a sameness of tone, the utterance of successive syllables at one unvaried pitch, with little or no inflection or cadence.—2. Monotony or sameness of style in writing or speaking.

He speaks of fearful massacres in the same monotone of expression. *Saturday Rev.*

3. In *music* (a) A single tone, without harmony or variation in pitch. (b) Reiteration of words in such a tone, especially in a church service, sometimes with harmonic accompaniment and with occasional inflections or melodic variations, intoning; chanting. Monotone is a natural device for increasing the sonority of the voice, so that it may readily fill a large space, and is also thought by some to have a peculiar solemnity of effect. It is much used as an element in chanting.

4. Something spoken or written in one tone or strain.

"In Memoriam," although a monotone, [is] no more monotonous than the sounds of nature, the murmur of ocean, the sighing of the mountain pines. *Stedman*, *Vit. Poets*, p. 160.

monotone (mon'-ō-tōn), *v. t. and i.*, pret. and pp. *monotoned*, ppr. *monotoning*. [*monotone*, < *monotone*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τόνος*, tone; see *tone*.] To recite in a single, unvaried tone, intone; chant. Strictly speaking, to *monotone* and to *intono* are not the same, the latter having a technical meaning in connection with Gregorian music, but in common usage they are made synonymous.

monotonic (mō-not'-ō-n-ik), *a* [*monotonic* + *-ic*.] 1. Monotonous. [Rare.]—2. Pertaining to a monotone, uttered in a monotone, also, capable of producing but a single tone, as a drum.

The use of *Monotonic* Recitation is of extreme antiquity, and was probably suggested, in the first instance, as an expedient for throwing the voice to greater distances than it could be made to reach by ordinary means. *Grout's Diet Music*, II. 355.

monotonical (mon'-ō-tōn'-i-kal), *a* [*monotonical* + *-al*.] Same as *monotonic*.

We should not be lulled to sleep by the length of a monotonical declamation. *Chesterfield*.

monotonically (mon'-ō-tōn'-i-kal-ly), *adv*. In a monotonic or monotonous manner.

monotonist (mō-not'-ō-n-ist), *n* [*monotonist* + *-ist*.] One who talks or writes persistently on a single subject. *Darwin*.

monotonous (mō-not'-ō-n-us), *a* [= F *monotonous* = Sp. *monotono* = Pg. It. *monotono*, < L.Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τόνος*, tone; see *tone*.] 1. Monotone. 2. Characterized by monotony, continued in the same tone without inflection or cadence, unvaried in tone.

Every line was perhaps uniformly recited to the same monotonous modulation with a pause in the midst. *T. Warton*, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, II.

Then came silence then a voice, Monotonous and hollow like a ghost. *Tennyson*, *Guinevere*.

2. Unvarying in any respect, tiresomely uniform.

One salmon behaves much like another, and after one has caught four or five, and when one knows that one can catch as many more as one wishes, impatient people might find the occupation monotonous. *Froude*, *Sketches*, p. 85.

Monotonous function, in *math.*, a function whose value within certain limits of the real variable continually increases or continually decreases.

monotonously (mō-not'-ō-n-us-ly), *adv*. In a monotonous manner, with monotony, tiresome uniformity, or lack of variation.

monotonousness (mō-not'-ō-n-us-ness), *n*. The state or quality of being monotonous, monotony, irksome or dreary sameness.

monotony (mō-not'-ō-n-ē), *n* [= F *monotonie* = Sp. *monotonía* = Pg. It. *monotonía*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τόνος*, tone; see *tone*.] 1. Uniformity of tone or sound, want of inflections of voice in speaking or reading, want of cadence or modulation, monotone.

Our earliest poets were fond of multiplying the same final sound to the most tedious monotony. *T. Warton*, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, I. 21.

"It is in vain longer," said my father, in the most querulous monotony imaginable, "to struggle as I have done." *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, iv. 19.

2. Tiresome uniformity or lack of variation in any respect, sameness; want of variety.

At sea everything that breaks the monotony of the surrounding expanse attracts attention. *Irrang*, *Sketch Book*, p. 19.

Monotremata (mon'-ō-trem'-ā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τρῖμα* (τ-), a perforation, hole, < *τρυπαίνω*, √ *τρυ*, bore, perforate.] 1.

In *mammal* the lowest order of the class *Mammalia*, containing those mammals which have a single or common opening of the genital, urinary, and digestive organs, and are oviparous. The order coincides with the subclass *Ornithodelphia*, and also with *Prototheria* and *Amniota*, it is divided into two suborders, *Tachyplousa* and *Platypoda*, respectively constituted by the families *Tachyplousidae* (or *Echidnidae*) and *Ornithorhynchidae* (or *Platypodidae*). There are mammary glands but no nipples. There is a common cloaca, into which empty the sperm ducts, oviducts, and uteri, and which also receives the feces as in birds, and the female lay eggs like those of reptiles. The testes, like the ovaries, remain abdominal. There is a peculiar T-shaped episternum or interclavicle, and the coracoid joins the sternum, as in birds (See cut at *interclavicle*). There are no true teeth. The very peculiar mammals which constitute this order are the duck-mole or duck-billed platypus, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*, and several species of so-called spiny ant-eaters of the genera *Echidna* or *Tachyglottis* and *Zaglossus* or *Acanthoglossus*. See cuts under *duckbill* and *Echidna*.

2. In *conch*, a division of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, having the external male and female orifices contiguous or common, opposed to *Ditremata*.

monotrematous (mon'-ō-trem'-ā-tus), *a* [As *Monotremata* + *-ous*.] Having a single or common opening for the genital, urinary, and digestive organs, as a mammal, pertaining to the *Monotremata*, or having their characters, monotreme, prototherian.

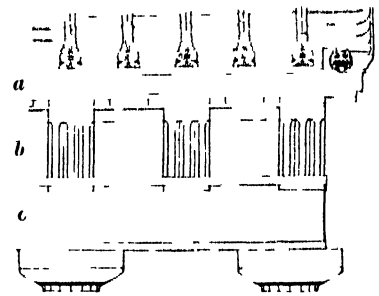
monotreme (mon'-ō-trem), *a* and *n* [*monotreme*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τρῖμα*, hole; see *Monotremata*.]

I. *a*. Same as *monotrematous* as, monotreme mammals, a monotreme egg.

II. *n*. A member of the *Monotremata*, as a duck-mole or prickly ant-eater.

monotremous (mon'-ō-trē-mus), *a* Same as *monotrematous*.

monotriglyph (mon'-ō-trī-glyph), *n* [= F *monotriglyphe* = Sp. It. *monotriglifo*, < L. *monotriglyphus*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τρίγλυφος*; see *triglyph*.] In *arch.*, the usual intercolumniation



Monotriglyph. Temple of Asos. Arch. Doric. (From Report of Investigations, 1881, of Archaeological Institute of America.)

a corner, b frieze, composed of alternating triglyphs and metopes, c intravase or epistyle.

of the Doric order, embracing one triglyph and two metopes in the entablature immediately above it.

Monotrocha (mō-not'-ō-ka), *n. pl.* [NL, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τροχός*, wheel.] 1. In Ehrenberg's classification, a prime division of *Rohifera*, containing those wheel-animalcules in which the wheel is single, continuous, and ciliated, distinguished from *Sorotrocha*, with compound or divided wheel. He divided them into two orders, *Holotrocha* and *Schizotrocha*, each of two families.—2. In *entom.*, one of two great divisions of *Hymenoptera*, including those groups in which the trochanters have but one joint, proposed by Hartig in 1837. It comprises the superfamilies *Tubulifera*, *Heterogyna*, *Pomeren*, *Diaplopteryga*, and *Anthophila*. It is distinguished from *Ditrocha* which includes the *Phylophaga*, *Xylophaga*, and *Parantissa*.

monotrochal (mō-not'-ō-kal), *a* [As *Monotrocha* + *-al*.] 1. Having a single ciliated band as a larval worm, as, a *monotrochal* polychaetous larva. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 5.—2. In *entom.*, having a single trochanteric joint, of or pertaining to the *Monotrocha*.

monotrochian (mon'-ō-trō-ki-an), *a* and *n*. [As *Monotrocha* + *-ian*.] I. *a*. Monotrochous, as a rotifer, not sorotrochous.

II. *n* A wheel-antimaleule whose wheel is single and undivided, any member of the *Monotrocha*

monotrochous (mō-not'ró-kus), *a*. [As *Monotrocha* + *-ous*] Same as *monotrochal*

Monotropæ (mō-not'ró-pit), *n* [NL (Linnaeus, 1737), so called in allusion to the nodding flowers, which are 'turned to one side'; < Gr. *mónos*, single, + *τρέπειν*, turn. Cf. Gr. *μόντροπος*, of one kind, living alone, < *mónos*, single, + *τρέπω*, a turn, way, kind, < *τρέπειν*, turn] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, the type of the natural order *Monotropæ*, characterized by a solitary flower with separate petals. But one species is known, *M. uniflora*, of North America, Japan, and the Himalayas, the Indian pipe, corpse plant, or ice plant. This plant is a root-parasite or feeds on vegetable mold, it is fleshy, white or pinkish throughout, its simple clustered stems 5 or 10 inches high, clad with small scales, the nodding flower with about ten similar sepals and petals. The pine sap or bird's nest, often classed as *M. Hypophyllum*, is now referred to a separate genus, *Hypophyllum*. See *bird's nest*, 1 (b), and *beech-drops*



1 lowering 1 plant of Indian pipe (*Monotropæ uniflora*)
a stem, b fruit

Monotropacæ (mon'ō-ti-ō-pā'sē ē), *n* pl [NL (Lindley, 1836), < *Monotropæ* + *-acæ*] Same as *Monotropæ*

Monotropæ (mon-ō-ti-ō-pē-ē), *n* pl [NL (Nuttall, 1818), < *Monotropæ* + *-æ*] A natural order of dicotyledonous plants of the cohort *Ericales*, typified by the genus *Monotropæ*. It is composed of leafless parasitic herbs, with a four to six celled superior ovary. Nine genera are known, with 10 or 12 species, natives of woods in the north temperate zone, especially in America. They have short, scaly, unbranched stems, and no green color, but are tawny, white, or reddish

monotropic (mon-ō-trop'ik), *a* [< Gr. *μόντροπος*, of one kind; see *Monotropæ*] Same as *monodromic*

monotypal (mon'ō-ti-pal), *a* [< *monotypic* + *-al*] Same as *monotypic*

monotype (mon'ō-tip), *n* and *a* [= *F* *monotypic*, < Gr. *mónos*, single, + *τύπος*, type; see *type*] *I* *n* 1 The only, single, or sole type, as a species single in its genus, a genus in its family, etc., a typical representative alone of its kind — 2 A print from a metal plate on which a picture is painted, as in oil-color or printers' ink. Only one proof can be made, since the picture is transferred to the paper

We do not remember to have seen on the word *monotypic* before, nor have we seen a public exhibition of examples of this curious combination of painting and printing; but the process, or something like it, is one well known among artists, and consists of taking off, on a sheet of wet paper, by means of a press, a transfer of a picture simply painted on a polished plate of metal. *The Academy*, No 891, p. 384

II. A Monotypic

monotypic (mon-ō-tip'ik), *a* [< *monotypic* + *-ic*] *I* Having but one type, consisting of a single representative, represented by a monotype, as a genus of one species, a family of one genus, etc. — 2 Being a monotype, alone representing a given group, as a species single in its genus.

Also *monotypal* and *monotypical*

monotypical (mon-ō-tip'ik-al), *a* [< *monotypic* + *-al*] Same as *monotypic*

monovalence (mō-nov'a-lens), *n*. [< *monovalent* + *-ence*] The character of being monovalent

monovalency (mō-nov'a-len-si), *n* Same as *monovalence*

monovalent (mō-nov'a-lent), *a* [< Gr. *mónos*, single, + *L* *valen(-t)-s*, ppr of *valere*, be strong] In chem., having a valence equal to that of hydrogen, represented by unity. Also, and more properly, called *univalent*

monoxid, monoxide (mō-nok'sid, -sid or -sid), *n* [< Gr. *mónos*, single, + *E* *oxis*] An oxid containing a single oxygen atom combined either with two univalent atoms or with one bivalent atom. The term is used where several oxids of the same element are to be distinguished, as carbon monoxid, CO, to be distinguished from carbon dioxid or carbonic acid, CO₂

monoxyle (mō-nok'sil), *n* [< Gr. *μόνξύλον*; see *monoxylon*] Same as *monoxylon*. R. F. Burton, tr. Arabian Nights, IV 168, note.

monoxylon (mō-nok'si-lon), *n* [< L Gr. *μόνξύλον*, neut. of *μόνξύλος*, made of a solid trunk see *monoxylous*] *1* A canoe or boat made from one piece of timber. — 2 In the Ioman Islands, a boat propelled by one oar. *Admiral Smythe*.

monoxylous (mō-nok'si-lus), *a* [= *F* *monoxyle*, < L *monoxylus*, < Gr. *μόνξύλος*, made of a solid trunk (neut. *μόνξύλον*, sc. *πλοῖον*, a boat so made), also made of wood only, < *mónos*, single, only, + *ξύλον*, wood, a piece of wood] Formed of a single piece of wood. Dr Wilson

Monozoa (mon-ō-zō'ā), *n* pl Same as *Monocytaria*

monozoan (mon-ō-zō'an), *a* [As *monozoic* + *-an*] Same as *monozoic* or *monocytarian*

monozoic (mon-ō-zō'ik), *a* [< Gr. *mónos*, single, + *ζῷον*, an animal] In *ool*, having a single central capsule, as a radiolarian

Monozonia (mon-ō-zō'ni-ā), *n* pl [NL, < Gr. *mónos*, single, + *ζώνη*, a belt, girdle] A division of myriapods. Brandt

Monroe doctrine. See *doctrine*

Monro's foramen. See *foramen of Monro*, under *foramen*

mons (monz), *n*, pl. *montes* (mon'tēz) [L, a mount] In anat., the mons Veneris — **Mons Veneris**, the mount of Venus, the prominence over the pubic symphysis of the human female, cushioned with fat and covered with hair

Mons An abbreviation of the French *Monseigneur*

monseigneur (mōn-sā-nyēr'), *n* [F (= Sp *monseñor* = Pg *monsenhor* = It *monsignore*, after *F*), lit. my lord, < mon (< L *meus*, acc. *meum*), my, + *seigneur*, < L *senior*, elder, ML lord see *senior*, *seignior*, *schior*, etc. Cf. *monsignor* and *monseur*] A French title of honor, equivalent to 'my lord,' given to princes, bishops, and other dignitaries of the church or court. At different times the meaning has been considerably extended. Abbreviated *Mgr*

Monseigneur one of the great lords in power at the Court, held his fortnightly reception in his grand hotel in Paris. *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, II 7

monsieur (F pron mō-syē'), *n*, pl. *messieurs* (F pron mō-syē') [Formerly partly Anglicized as *monseur*, *monseieu*, *monseuer*, = Sp *monseñor* = It *monsignor*, < F *monseigneur*, < F *monseigneur* (also *messire*, *mesire* = It *messier*, orig. 'my sir,' i. e. my lord), < mon, < L *meus*, acc. *meum*, my, + *señor*, OF *senr*, etc. (> E *sir*), contr. of OF *seigneur*, *seignour*, etc., lord, lit. 'elder' see *sir*, *sire*, *seignior*, *signor*, *schior*, *senior*. Cf. *monseigneur*, of which *monseigneur* is, on analysis, a contracted form.] *1* Literally, my lord, sir the common title of courtesy in France, answering to the English *Mr*. Abbreviated *M.*, *Mons*, plural *MM*, *Messrs*

For *Monsieur* Malvolio, let me alone with him. *Shak*, T N, II 3 144

Did you ever know a Frenchman that could not take an affront? I warrant *monseigneur* knows what he is about, don't you, *monseigneur*? *Mrs Burney*, Evelina, xxv

2 A title given to the eldest brother of the king of France

O! let the King, let *Monseigneur* and the Sovereign that doth Navarra Spain wronged Scepter govern, Be all by all, their Countries Fathers cloapt. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Handy Crafts

3 A Frenchman vulgarly and humorously *monseigneur*

A shoeless soldier there a man might meet Leading his *monseigneur* by the arms fast bound. *Drayton*, Battle of Agincourt

Now the Baron was as unlike the traditional *Monseigneur* of English songs, plays, and satires as a man could well be. *Collins*, Lady of Glenwith Grange

4 A gentleman said of a Frenchman

There is a Frenchman his companion one An eminent *monseigneur*. *Shak*, Cymbeline, I 6 65

Monsieur de Paris, a euphemistic title given in France to the public executioner

At the gallows and the wheel — the axe was a rarity — *Monseigneur* [de Paris], as it was the episcopal mode among his brother Professors of the provinces, *Monsieur* [d'] Orleans and the rest, to call him, presided. *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, II 7

monsignor (mon-sē'nyor), *n* [< It *monsignor*, *monsignore* see *monseigneur*] In the Rom Cath Ch., a title conferred upon prelates, and upon the dignitaries of the papal court and household. Also, in the fuller Italian form, *monsignore*, plural *monsignori*. Abbreviated *Mgr*

It seemed the whole court of Rome was there — *monsignori* and prelates without end. *Diercks*, Lothair, lxvi
The master of the ceremonies *Monsignor* Faber, advances up the Chapel. *J R Shorthouse*, John Inglesaut, xxx.

Mons Mænalus. [NL: L. *mons*, mount; *Mænalus*, < Gr. *Μαenalος*, *Μαῖναλος*, a range of mountains in Arcadia] A constellation, the mountain Mænalus, formed of a few stars in the feet of Boötes. It was introduced in 1600, in a posthumous work of Hevelius. The name (that of a mountain in Arcadia) is connected with the myth of Arcas and his mother, personages identified with the Great Bear and Boötes by the Greeks. The constellation is not now admitted.

Mons Mensæ. [L. named after Table Rock at the Cape of Good Hope] *mons*, mount; *mensæ*, gen. of *mensa*, table] A constellation introduced by Lacaille in 1752, between the south poles of the equator and the ecliptic. Its brightest star is of the fifth magnitude.

monsoon (mon-sōn'), *n* [Formerly also *monsoon*, cf. Sw *monsoon* = Dan *monsun* (< E.), Sw *mousson* (< F.), F *monson*, *monçon*, now *mousson* = Sp. *monzon* = Pg *monção* = It *monsone*, a monsoon, with accom. Rom term, < Malay *musim*, monsoon, season, year, = Hind *mausim*, time, season, < Ar. *mausim*, a time, season, < *wasama*, mark] *1* A wind occurring in the alternation of the trade-winds in India and the north Indian ocean. During the half-year from April to October the regular northeast trade winds are reversed; and, with occasional interruptions, the wind blows almost a steady gale from the southwest. In some places the change of the monsoons is attended with calms, in others with variable winds, and in others, as in China, with storms and much rain. These tempests seamen call the *breaking up of the monsoon*. The reversed trade-wind is termed the *summer, southwest, or wet monsoon*, and the trade wind is termed the *winter, northeast, or dry monsoon*.

The times of seasonable winds called *Monsoons*, wherein the ships depart from place to place in the East Indies. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II 278.

They often lose the benefit of their *monsoons*, and much more easily other winds, and frequently their voyage. *Boyle*, Works, III 771

The *summer monsoon* is a much stronger current than its winter correlative, and in India this fact is recognized in popular language, since it is often spoken of distinctively as "the *monsoon*," the claim of the *winter monsoon* to the same designation being for the moment tacitly ignored. *H F Banford*

2 Any of the winds that have annual alternations of direction and velocity, arising from differences of temperature between continents or islands and the surrounding ocean

All the great *monsoons* are found in countries and on oceans adjacent to high mountain ranges. *W Ferrel*

On the Brazilian coast, about and to the south of the tropic, there is so much regularity in the alternation of winds, although but for a few points, that their two prevailing currents, from south east to north east, are often called *monsoons*. *Fitz Roy*, Weather Book, p. 145

monsoonal (mon-sō'nal), *a* [< *monsoon* + *-al*.] Of or relating to monsoons, of regular or periodical occurrence said of winds

monster (mon'stēr), *n* and *a* [ME *monstre*, *monstre*, < OF *monstre*, F *monstre* = Sp. *monstruo* = Pg *monstro* = It *monstro*, *mosho*, < L *monstrum*, a divine omen, esp. one indicating misfortune, an evil omen, a portent, prodigy, wonder, monster, < *monere*, warn; see *monish* (cf. *monster*, v., *monster*, *monstration*, etc.)] *I* *n* 1† Anything extraordinary, supernatural, or wonderful, a thing to be wondered at, a prodigy

For wende I never by possibillite That swich a *monstre* or mervelle mighte be. *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, I 618

2 A fabulous animal of grotesque or chimerical figure and often of huge size, compounded of human and brute shape, or of the shapes of various brutes, as the sagittary, centaur, sphinx, mermaid, minotaur, griffin, mantichore, etc.

This is some *monster* of the Isle. Four legs and two voices — a most delictate *monster*! *Shak*, Tempest, II 2 94

Then Enoch traded for himself, and bought Quaint *monsters* for the market of those times, A gilded dragon, also, for the babes. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden

3 Any very large animal, anything unusually large of its kind

Where the wallowing *monster* spouted his foam fountains in the sea. *Tennyson*, Lotus-Eaters, Choric Song

4 An animal or a plant of abnormal form or structure, any living monstrosity. The deviation consists sometimes in an excess, sometimes in a deficiency, of certain organs or parts, sometimes in a general or particular malformation, and sometimes in the presence of organs or parts not belonging to the sex or species. The body of scientific doctrine or knowledge of such creatures is known as *teratology*

5 A person regarded with horror because of his moral deformity, or his propensity to commit revolting or unnatural crimes

He cannot be such a *monster*. *Shak*, Lear, I 2 102

6 Something unnatural and horrible.

By heaven, he echoes me,
As if there were some monster in his thought,
Too hideous to be shown. *Shak.* Othello, III. 3. 107.

7†. An example; a pattern.

Trewly she
Was hir chiefe patronne of beaute
And chiefe ensample of all hir werke
And mountr

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 912.

Gila monster [So called from the Gila river in Arizona.] A large lizard, *Holodermis suspectum*, of the family *Holodermidae*, of clumsy figure and most repulsive aspect, notable as the only member of the order *Lacertilla* known to be venomous, except the very similar *H. horridum*, the crust lizard, found in Mexico. The name is also given to *H. horridum*.—**Many-headed monster** See many headed.

II. a Of inordinate size or numbers. as, a monster gun; a monster meeting.

monster (mon'stér), v. t. [*ME monstren*, < *OF monstrei*, < *L monstrare*, show see *monstr*, n, and *monish* Cf *muster*, v.] 1. To exhibit, show; mustor See *muster* *Hallwell* [*Prov Eng*].—2† To make monstrous, exaggerate or magnify extravagantly.

Men Pray now sit down
Cor I had rather have one scratch my head f' the sun
When the alarm were struck, than idly sit
To hear my nothings monster'd *Shak.* Cor, II. 2. 81.

Monstera (mon'stè-rà), n [*NL* (Adanson, 1763), origin unknown] A genus of monocotyledonous climbing shrubs of the natural order *Araceae*, type of the tribe *Monsteroideae* and the subtribe *Monstereae*, characterized by four ovules in a two-celled ovary. There are 12 species, natives of tropical America. They have large



Monstera delucosa
a, the spadix within the spathe, b the flower

firm two-ranked leaves, often with a row of large elliptical holes. Their flowers are small, without calyx or corolla, crowded upon a spadix, with a boat-shaped spathe, often yellow. The succulent fruit of coherent berries is, in the case of the Mexican *M. delucosa*, an article of food. Several species are cultivated under glass for their singular foliage.

Monstereae (mon-stè'r-è-ò), n pl [*NL* (Engler, 1887), < *Monstera* + *-eae*] A subtribe of plants of the order *Araceae*, embracing 9 genera, *Monstera* being the type, and about 59 species, confined to tropical regions.

monster-master† (mon'stér-más'tér), n. A tamer of brutes [*Rare*].

This monster master stout [Nimrod],
This Herules, this hammer III
Sylvestre, tr of Du Bartas & Weeks, II, Babylon

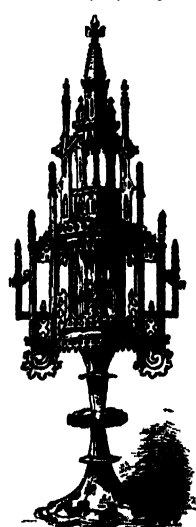
Monsteroideae (mon-stèr-oi-dè-ò), n pl [*NL* (Engler, 1887), < *Monstera* + *-oideae*] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Araceae* (*Aroideae*). It embraces the subtribes *Monstereae*, *Spathiphyllaeae*, and *Symplocarpeae*, with 14 genera, *Monstera* being the type, and about 81 species.

monstership (mon'stér-ship), n [*monster* + *-ship*] The state of being a monster in the quotation used humorously as a title.

Cash It [humor] is a gentleman-like monster

Cob I'll none on it humour,
avaunt, I know you not, begone
Let who will make hungry meals
for your monster-ship, it shall
not be I. *B. Jonson*, Every Man
[in his Humour, III. 2.]

monstrance (mon'stranz), n. [*OF. monstrance* = *It. mostranza*, < *ML. monstrantia*, a monstrance, < *L. monstrant-*, ppr. of



Monstrance—French work of the end of the 14th century (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

monstrare, show: see *monster*, v, *monstration*, and cf. *mustrance*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, originally, any receptacle in which sacred relics were held up to view, after the fourteenth century, restricted to the transparent or glass-faced shrine in which the consecrated host is presented for the adoration of the people, either while being carried in procession or when exposed on the altar. It is placed in a stand, generally made of precious metal, and sometimes richly jeweled. See *lunette*, II. Also called *expositorium*, *ostensorium*, *re monstranca*, and *theotheca*.

monstration (mon-strá'shon), n [*L. monstratio* (n-), a showing, < *monstrare*, pp *monstratus*, show, point out, indicate, ordain, indict, also advise see *monster*, v.] A showing, demonstration, proof.

The blood burst incontinent out of the nose of the dead king at the coming of his sonne, geuing thereby as a certain monstracion howe he was the author of his death. *Grafton*, Hen II, an. 33.

monstrator (mon'strá-tor), n [*L. monstrator*, < *monstrare*, pp *monstratus*, show see *monstration*] An exhibitor; a demonstrator [*Rare*].

This exhibition a university ought to supply, and at the same time, as a necessary concomitant, a competent monstrator. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

monstricide (mon'stri-sid), n [*L. monstrum*, a monster, + *-cidium*, < *caedere*, kill] The slaughter of a monster [*Humorous*].

If Perseus had cut the latter's cruel head off, he would have committed not unjustifiable monstricide. *Thackeray*, *Virginiana*, xxv.

monstriferous† (mon-strif'è-rus), a [*L. monstrifer*, monster-bearing, < *monstrum*, a monster, + *ferre* = *E. bear*] Producing monsters.

This monstriferous empire of women is most detestable and damnable. *Knave*, *First Blast*, Pref, p. 6.

monstrosity (mon-stro'si-ti), n, pl. *monstrosities* (-tiz). [*Also formerly monstrosity*, < *F. monstruosité* = *Sp. monstruosidad* = *Pg. monstruosidade* = *It. monstruosità*, *mostrosità*, < *L. monstrum* (t-), monster, + *-itas*, monstrousness, < *monstrare*, pp *monstratus*, show see *monster*, v.] 1 The state or character of being monstrous, or formed out of the common order of nature; the character of being shocking or horrible.

This is the monstrosity in love, lady—that the will is infinite, and the execution confined. *Shak.* T and C, III. 2. 87.

In either case, it is a deviation from the normal type, and, as such, is analogous to the monstrosities, both of animals and of vegetables. *Buckle*, *Civilization*, II vi (*Latham*).

At long intervals of time, out of millions of individuals reared in the same country and fed on nearly the same food, deviations of structure so strongly pronounced as to deserve to be called monstrosities arise. But monstrosities cannot be separated by any distinct line from slighter variations. *Darwin*, *Origin of Species*, p. 23.

2. An unnatural production, a monster.

monstrous (mon'strus), a [*Formerly also monstrosus*, < *F. monstrueux* = *Sp. monstruoso* = *It. monstruoso*, *mostroso*, < *L. monstruosus*, *monstrosus*, preternatural, strange, < *L. monstrum*, a portent, monster see *monster*, v.] 1 Of unnatural formation, deviating greatly from the natural form or structure, out of the common course of nature as, a monstrous birth or production.

His Diadem was neither brass nor rust,
But monstrous metal of them both begot. *J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, I. 15.

In monstrous plants we often get direct evidence of the possibility of one organ being transformed into another. *Darwin*, *Origin of Species*, p. 392.

2 Enormous; huge, prodigious, unparalleled.

And even whole families of these monstrous men are found at this day in America, both neere to Virginia, as Captain Smith reporteth, and about the Straits of Magellan, neere which he found Giants. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 38.

What a monstrous tall our cat has got!
Carry, *Dragon of Wantley*, II. 1.

Sown in a wrinkle of the monstrous hill,
The city sparkles like a grain of salt. *Tennyson*, *Wili*.

3. Shocking, hateful; horrible as, a monstrous delusion.

How monstrous
It was for Malcolm and for Donalbain
To kill their gracious father! *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, III. 6. 8.

They err who write no Wolves in England range,
Here Men are all turn'd Wolves, O monstrous change!
Howell, *Letters*, I. vi. 58.

What a monstrous Catalogue of sins do we meet with in the first Chapter to the Romans! *Stillington*, *Sermons*, II. III.

4†. Full of monsters or strange creatures.

Where thou, perhaps, under the wheiming tide,
Visit'at the bottom of the monstrous world. *Milton*, *Lycidas*, l. 158.

= *Syn.* 1 Abnormal — 2 Prodigious, vast, colossal, stupendous — 3 Wicked, atrocious, etc. (see *atrocious*).

monstrous (mon'strus), ad. [*monstrous*, a.] Exceedingly, extremely, wonderfully as, monstrous difficult [*Now vulgar or colloquial*].

An I may hide my face, let me play Thishy too I'll speak in a monstrous little voice. *Shak.* M N D, I. 2. 54.

You are angry,
Monstrous angry now, grievously angry. *Fletcher*, *Wild Goose Chase*, III. 1.

It is such monstrous rainy weather that there is no doing with it. *Swift*, *Journal to Stella*, x.

monstrously (mon'strus-li), ad. In a monstrous manner (a) In a manner out of the common order of nature, hence, shockingly, hideously, horribly as, a man monstrously wicked.

They melted down their stolen ear rings into a calf, and monstrously cry'd out: These are thy gods, O Israel! *Sir T. Brown*, *Vulg. Err.*, I. 2.

(b) Exceedingly, inordinately, enormously.

Those truths with his example you disprove,
Who with his wife is monstrously in love. *Druid*, tr of *Juvenal's Satires*, vi.

monstrousness (mon'strus-ness), n The state or quality of being monstrous, in any sense of that word, especially, enormity, exceeding wickedness.

The stateliness of the buildings and the monstrousness of the sepulchres. *Guicciardi*, *Letters* (tr. by Holloway, 1677), p. 20.

O, see the monstrousness of man
When he looks out in an ungrateful shape! *Shak.* F of A, III. 2. 79.

monstrousity†, **monstruous†**, etc. Obsolete forms of *monstrosity*, etc.

Montacuta (mon-ta-kú'til), n [*NL* (Turton, 1819), named after (George Montagu, an English naturalist (died 1815), later also *Montagua*] A genus of bivalve mollusks referred either to the family *Kellidae* or to the family *Erycinidae*, or made type of the *Montacutidae*. The shell is oblique, with the cartilage in a pit between two strong teeth, and there is no anterior tube. *M. ferruginea* is a small shell found on the northern coast of Europe.

Montacutidae (mon-ta-kú'ti-de), n pl [*NL*, < *Montacuta* + *-idae*] A family of bivalves named from the genus *Montacuta*, now generally merged in *Erycinidae*.

montagnard (môn-ta-nyár'), n [*F. montagnais*, mountain see *mountain*] 1 A mountaineer — 2 [*cap.*] One of the extreme democratic party in the legislature of the first French revolution, hence, in general, a member of the radical or extreme liberal party. See *The Mountaineer*, under *mountain*.

mountainet, n A Middle English form of *mountain*.

montaña (mon-tan'yá), n [*Sp. see mountain*] See *monte*, I.

In the Peruvian Andes "montaña" has a peculiar meaning. It is the densely forested region on the eastern slope of the range, this country being divided into three longitudinal belts—the "coast," "Sierra," and "Montaña," the "Sierra" being the region of the Andes proper. *J. D. Whitney*, *Names and Places*, p. 99.

montancet, n A Middle English form of *mountain*.

montane (mon'tán), a [= *F. montane*, *OF. montan* = *Sp. Pg. It. montano*, < *L. montanus*, belonging to a mountain see *mountain*] Mountaneous, belonging or relating to mountains, as, a montane fauna.

montanic (mon-tan'ik), a [*montane* + *-ic*] Pertaining to mountains, consisting of mountains.

Montanism (mon'tā-nizim), n [*L. Montanus* (see *def*) + *-ism*] The tenets of a sect of the Christian church, now extinct, founded during the second century by Montanus of Phrygia. The Montanists believed in the divine and prophetic inspiration of Montanus, the continuance of the miraculous gifts of the apostolic church, the immediate approach of the second advent of Christ, and the establishment of the heavenly Jerusalem at Pepusa in Phrygia; they practiced rigorous asceticism.

All the ascetic rigorous, and chaste elements of the ancient church combined in Montanism. *Schaff*, *Hist. Christian Church*, II. 417.

Montanist (mon'tā-nist), n [*LGr. Μοντανιστής*, a follower of Montanus, < *Μοντανός*, *L.L. Montanus* see *Montanism*] A believer in the tenets of Montanism.

These zealots hailed the appearance of the Paraclete in Phrygia, and surrendered themselves to his guidance. In so doing, however, they had to withdraw from the church, to be known as *Montanists* or "Kataphrygians," and thus to assume the character of a sect. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 776.

Montanistic (mon-tā-nis'tik), a [*L. Montanist* + *-ic*] Pertaining to the doctrines, customs, or character of the Montanists.

Montanistical (mon-tā-nī-s'kal), *a* [*< Montanist* + *-al*]. Same as *Montanistic*.

montanite (mon-tā-nīt), *n* [*< Montana* (see *def*) + *-ite*]. A rare telluride of bismuth occurring as a yellow earthy incrustation on tetrahedrite at Highland in the State of Montana.

Montanize (mon-tā-nīz), *v* *t*, *pret* and *pp* *Montanized*, *pp* *Montanizing* [*< Montanus* (see *Montanism*) + *-ize*]. To follow the opinions of Montanus.

montant (mon-tant), *a* and *n* [*< F. montant*, an upright beam or post, also an upward blow or thrust (= *Sp. montante*, an upright post of a machine, a sword, = *Pg. montante*, a two-handed sword), *< ML. montant* (= *Sp. Pg. montante* = *It. montante*), *< ML. montant* (-s), rising, *ppr* of *montare*, mount see *mount*]. *a* Rising, specifically, in *her*, (a) increasing, or in *her* increment (applied to the moon), or (b) placed in pile and with the head or point uppermost (same as *haurant* in the case of a fish).

II n 1 *In fencing*, apparently a blow from below upward, but the sense is uncertain.

To see the pass thy punto, thy stock thy reverse, thy distance, thy *montant*. *Shak. M. W. of W.* II 3 20.

2 In *joinery*, the intermediate vertical part of a piece of framing which is tenoned with the rails. See *cut* under *door*.

montantot (mon-tan'tō), *n* [*Irreg. < Sp. montante*, rising, a sword, etc. see *montant*]. 1 A straight broadsword for two hands. — *2* Same as *montant*, 1.

Slid' an there be your tricks, your passados and your montantes, I'll none of them. *B. Jonson, Every Man in His Humour*, iv 5.

mont-de-piété (mon-de-pe-a-té), *n* [*F. = Sp. monte de piedad*, *< It. monte di pietà*, lit. 'fund of pity' (cf. equiv. *Sp. monte pío*, 'pious fund'), *< L. mon(t)-s*, hill, heap, *ML.* also pile of money, fund, bank, *de*, of, *pieta(t)-s*, piety, *ML.* compassion, pity see *mount*], *de*, piety, pity]. An institution established by public authority for lending money on the pledge of goods, at a reasonable rate of interest. These establishments originated in Italy in the fifteenth century, the object in founding them being to counteract the exorbitantly usurious practices of the Jews. The funds together with suitable warehouses and other accommodations, are managed by directors, and the goods pledged are sold if the money lent on them is not returned by the proper time.

monte (mon'te), *n* [*< Sp. monte*, a hill, mountain, wood, heap, a gambling-game, *< L. mons* (mont-), a hill, mountain see *mount*]. 1 A tract more or less thickly covered with shrubby vegetation or scanty forests, a forest. In South America, and especially in the northern part, the word *monte* is used to designate more or less scantily forested regions or narrow belts of forest vegetation, while *montaña* is applied to broad, densely forested areas. In Mexico and California *monte* more generally has the signification of 'forest'.

Less than a league above there is [in New Granada] a spot destitute of trees. All such are called *lano* — plain — whether they be flat or hilly, and all land covered with thickets is called *monte* if it be but a few miles through, and *montaña* if more. *J. H. Holton, New Granada*, p. 436.

The *montes* of South and Central Uruguay form narrow fringes to the larger streams and rarely exceed a few hundred yards in width. Seen from distant higher ground, they resemble rivers of verdure meandering through the bare campos from which they are sharply defined — the reason being that the wood only grows where it is liable to inundation. *Encyc. Brit.* IX 406.

2 A favorite Spanish and Spanish-American gambling-game played with the Spanish pack of forty cards. The players bet on certain cards of lay out, and win or lose according as others drawn from the pack do or do not match with these. Monte was the most popular of the gambling games of California in the early times of the gold discoveries. — *Three-card monte*, a gambling game, of Mexican origin, played with three cards of which one is usually a court card. By skillful manipulation, the cards are so thrown on the table, face down, as to deceive the eye of the manipulator's opponent who bets on the position of one of the cards, usually the court card.

monte-bank (mon'te-bangk), *n* A gambling-table or an establishment where monte is played, also, the bank or pile of money usually placed in front of the dealer, and used in paying the stakes.

montebrasite (mon-te-brā-zīt), *n* [*< Montebras* (see *def*) + *-ite*]. A variety of amphiblygonite from Montebras in France.

Montefiasco (mon-te-fī-as'kō), *n* Same as *Montefascone* an erroneous abbreviation.

Montefascone (mon'te-fī-as-kō-ne), *n* [*It. see def*]. A fine wine produced near Montefascone, in central Italy.

monteiro, *n* Same as *montero*².

monteith (mon-tēth'), *n* [*So called after the inventor*]. 1 A large punch-bowl of the eighteenth century, usually of silver and with a



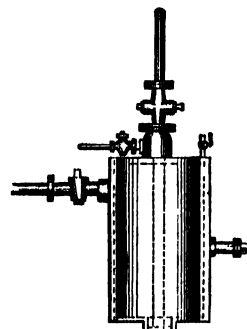
Monteith

movable rim, and decorated with flutings and a scalloped edge. It was also used for cooling and carrying wine-glasses.

New things produce new words, and thus *Monteith* has by one vessel saved his name from Death. Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I 183.

Silver cisterns could not have been common or often put to the basic use [rinsing forks and spoons during dinner], but when they were discarded from the table, the more interesting *monteith*, with its movable rim, tall punch glasses, lemon strainer and ladle, took their place. *N. and Q.* 7th ser., VII 250.

2 [Appar. of different origin from the above, but from the same surname]. A kind of cotton handkerchief bearing white spots on a colored ground, the spots being produced by a chemical which discharges the color. *Dict. Needlework*. *monte-jus* (*F. pron* mōnt'zhil), *n* [*F. < monter*, raise, + *jus*, juice see *mount*], *v*, and *juice*. In *sugar-manuf.*, a force-pump by which the juice from the cane-mill is raised to the clarifiers on a story above. It consists of a vessel with a well sunk in the bottom and having three valves, one by which the juice is received another by which it is discharged and a third by which steam is admitted. The steam entering above the surface of the juice, forces it up through the delivery pipe to the clarifiers. The steam then condenses and leaves a vacuum and the operation of alternately filling and ejecting continues. *E. H. Knight*.



Monte-jus

montem (mon'tem), *n* [*Short for L. processus ad montem*, going to the hill, *processus*, a going forward, *orig. pp* of *procedere*, go forward (see *proceed*), *ad*, to, toward, *montem*, acc. of *mons*, a hill, mount see *mount*]. The name given to an ancient English custom, prevalent among the scholars of Eton till 1847, which consisted in their proceeding every third year on Whit-Tuesday to a tumulus or mound near the Bath road, and exacting "money for salt," as it was called, from all persons present, or passers-by. The sum so collected was given to the captain, or senior scholar, and was intended to assist in defraying the expenses of his residence at the university. The "salt money" has been known to reach nearly £1,000.

Montenegrin, Montenegrine (mon-to-neg'-rin), *a* and *n* [*< Montenegro* (see *def*), an *It.* translation of *Serv. C'na Gora*, Black Mountain (*Serv. crn*, black, *gora*, mountain), *< mont*, *< L. mons* (mont-), mountain, + *negro*, *nero*, *< L. niger*, black see *mount* and *negro*]. *I. a* Relating to Montenegro, a small country of Europe, east of the Adriatic, nearly surrounded by Austrian and Turkish territory, or to its inhabitants.

II. n 1 A native or an inhabitant of Montenegro. The Montenegrins are of Servian race, and speak a dialect of that language. — *2* [*It.*] An outer garment for women, the form of which was taken from some Eastern military costumes, close-fitting, and ornamented with braid-work and embroidery.

Montepulciano (mōn'te-pū-cha'nō), *n* [*It. see def*]. A rich wine produced at or near Montepulciano, in central Italy.

Monterey cypress. See *cypress*, 1 (a).

Monterey pine. See *pine*.

montero¹ (mon-tā-rō), *n* [*< Sp. montero*, a huntsman, *< monte*, a mountain, wood, *< L. mont* (-s) see *mount*]. A huntsman.

As Don Lorenzo approached the camp he saw a *montero* who stood sentinel. *Irrving, Moorish Chronicles*, vii 77.

montero² (mon-tā-rō), *n*. [*Also montero*; prop. **montera*, *< Sp. montera* (= *Pg. monteria* = *It. monteria*), a hunting-cap, *< montero*, a hunter.] A horseman's or huntsman's cap, having a round crown with flaps which could be drawn down over the sides of the face.

His hat was like a helmet or Spanish *montero*. *Bacon*.

montero-cap (mon-tā-rō-kap), *n* Same as *montero*².

The *Montero cap* was scarlet, of a superfine Spanish cloth, dyed in grain, and mounted all round with fur, except about four inches in the front, which was faced with a light blue, slightly embroidered.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi 24.

The cedar bird, with its red tip wings and yellow-tipt tail, and its little *montero cap* of feathers. *Irrving, Sketch Book*, p. 437.

montes, *n* Plural of *mons*.

monteth, *n*. Same as *monteith*.

montgolfer (mont-gol'fī-er, *F. pron.* mōn-gol'fī-ā'), *n* [*< F. montgolfière*, a balloon, so called from the brothers *Montgolfier*, who in 1783 sent up the first balloon at Annonay, France]. A balloon filled with air expanded by heat.

Montgomery Charter. See *charter*.

month (munth), *n* [*Early mod. E. moneth*, *< ME. month*, *moneth*, *< AS. mōnath*, *mōnoth* (in inflection syncopated *month*) = *OFries. mōnath*, *mōnad*, *mond* = *D. maand* = *MLG. manet*, *LG. maand* = *OHG. mānod*, *MHG. mānot*, *mānet*, *G. monat* = *Icel. mānuðhr* = *Sw. månad* = *Dan. måned* = *Goth. mēnōths*, a month, cf. *Gael. mios*, *Ir. mios*, *Oldr. mī* (gen. *mīs*) = *W. mis* = *OBulg. mēstet* = *Serv. mjesec* = *Bohem. mēsec* = *Pol. miesiąc* = *Russ. mesyats* = *Lith. mėnėsis* = *Let. mēnes* = *L. mensis* = *Gr. mēnē* (for **mēnē*), month, = *Skt. māsa* (for **māns*, **mēns*), month names derived from or connected with the name for 'moon,' *AS. māna* = *Goth. mēna* = *Gr. μην*, etc., but the phonetic relations are not entirely clear see *moon*]. 1 Originally, the interval from one new moon to the next, called specifically a *lunar*, *synodical*, or *illuminative month*. This seldom varies more than a quarter of a day from its mean value, which is 29 530559 days, or 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes and 27 seconds. There are besides, other periods of the moon which are termed *months* by astronomers. These are—(a) The *astronomical month* or mean period of the revolution of the moon from one perigee to the next. It is 27 days, 18 hours, 18 minutes, 57.4 seconds. (b) The *sidereal month*, or mean period required by the moon to make a circuit among the stars. It is 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 11.5 seconds. (c) The *tropical month*, or the mean period of the moon's passing through 360 degrees of longitude, as from one vernal equinox to the next. It differs from the sidereal month only by an amount corresponding to the monthly precession of the equinox, and is 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 47 seconds. (d) The *nodical or draconic month*, which is the mean time between two successive passages by the moon through its rising node, it is 27 days, 6 hours, 5 minutes, and 36 seconds. 2 One twelfth part of a tropical year, or 30 days, 10 hours, 29 minutes, 38 seconds, called specifically a *solar month*. — 3 One of the twelve parts into which the calendar year is arbitrarily divided, called specifically a *calendar month*. The calendar months are January, 31 days, February, 28 (except in leap-year, when it has 29), March, 31, April, 30, May, 31, June, 30, July, 31, August, 31, September, 30, October, 31, November, 30, December, 31. 4 At common law and in equity, *month* has been understood to mean 'a lunar month,' which is assumed to be 28 days, except when the contrary appears, and except when used of mercantile transactions, such as negotiable paper, etc. In celestial law, and now in all cases throughout the United States generally, its legal meaning is 'a calendar month' except when the contrary appears. For the purpose of calculating interest, a month is generally considered the twelfth part of a year, and as equivalent to 30 days. 5 *pl.* Same as *mensēs*. *Minshew, Cotgrave*.

Abbreviated *mo*.

A month's mind. See *mind* — *Consecution month*. See *consecution* — *Fence month*. See *fence-month*.

Monthier's blue. See *blue*.

monthling (munth'ling), *n* [*< month* + *-ling*]. That which has lasted for a month, or is a month old.

Yet hail to thee, frail, feeble *Monthling*! *Wordsworth, Address to my Infant Daughter, Dora*.

monthly (munth'li), *a* and *n* [*Early mod. E. monethly*, *< ME. monethly*, *< AS. mōnathlic* (= *OHG. mōnōthlich*, *G. monatlich* = *MD. maandelyk*, *D. maandelysch* = *Sw. månadlig* = *Dan. månedlig*), monthly, *< mōnath*, month see *month*]. *I. a* 1 Continued for a month, or performed in a month as, the *monthly* revolution of the moon. — 2 Done or happening once a month or every month as, a *monthly* meeting, a *monthly* visit. — 3 Lasting a month.

Minutes' joys are *monthly* woes. *Greene, Menaphon*.

A monthly mind. See a *month's mind*, under *mind*! — *Monthly nurse, rose*, etc. See the nouns.

II. n., pl. monthlies (-līs). 1. A magazine or other literary periodical published once a month. — 2. *pl. Menses*

monthly (munth'li), *adv.* [= D *maandelyks* = MLG *māntlike* = G *monatlich*, < *monthly*, a] 1 Once a month, in every month as, the moon changes *monthly*. — 2† As if under the influence of the moon, in the manner of a lunatic

The man talks *monthly*
I see he'll be stark mad at our next meeting
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v 2.

month's-mind†, n. See *mind*!

monticellite (mon-ti-sel'it), *n.* [Named after T. Monticelli (1769-1846), an Italian chemist and mineralogist] A rare member of the chrysolite group, consisting of the silicates of calcium and magnesium. It occurs at Vesuvius in yellowish gray crystals, also on Mount Monzoni, in Tyrol, in large crystals which are often altered to augite or to serpentine. Also called *batrachite*.

monticle (mon'ti-kl), *n.* [= F *monticule*, < LL *monticulus*, dim. of *mon(t)-*, a hill, mountain: see *mount*!] A little mount, a hillock. *Bayley*, 1731. Also *monticula*.

monticoline (mon-tik'ō-lin), *a* [monticola, a dweller in the mountains, < *mons* (mont-), a mountain, + *colere*, inhabit] Inhabiting mountains. Also *monticolous*.

monticulate (mon-tik'ū-lāt), *a* [monticula + -ate] Having little projections or hills. *Smart*.

monticule (mon'ti-kūl), *n.* [monticule, < LL *monticulus*, a little hill: see *monticle*] Same as *monticle*.

monticulous (mon-tik'ū-lus), *a* [monticulosus, hilly, < LL *monticulus*, a little hill: see *monticle*, *monticula*] Same as *monticulate*.

monticulus (mon-tik'ū-lus), *n., pl. monticuli (-lī)* [monticulus, a little hill: see *monticle*] In anat., a little elevation, a monticule. — **Monticulus cerebelli**, the prominent central part of the superior vermillion process of the cerebellum.

montiform (mon'ti-fōrm), *a* [mons (mont-), a mountain, + *forma*, form] Mountain-like, having the shape of a mountain.

montifringilla (mon'ti-frin-jil'a), *n.* [NL, < L *mons* (mont-), a mountain, + *fringilla*, a chaffinch] An old book-name of the brambling, *Fringilla montifringilla*. It was made a generic name of the same by Brehm in 1828, the finch being called *Montifringilla meins*. See *cut* under *brambling*.

montigenous (mon-tij'e-nus), *a* [montigenus, mountain-born, < L *mon(t)-*, mountain, + *gignere*, *genere*, be born: see *-genous*] Mountain-born, produced on a mountain. *Barley*, 1731.

montmartrite (mont-mär'trit), *n.* [Montmartre (see *def*) + -ite] A mineral of a yellowish color, occurring massive, found at Montmartre in Paris. It is soft, but resists the weather. It is a variety of gypsum, containing calcium carbonate.

montmorillonite (mont-mō-ril'on-it), *n.* [Montmorillon (see *def*) + -ite] A hydrous silicate of aluminum occurring in soft clay-like masses of a rose-red color, originally from Montmorillon in France.

montoir (mōn-twor'), *n.* [F, < *monter*, mount: see *mount*!] A horse-block, a block to step upon when mounting a horse. Also *monture*.

monton (mon'ton), *n.* [Sp, < *monte*, < L *mon(t)-*, a hill, mountain: see *mount*!] A unit of weight employed in Mexico chiefly for ore under the process of amalgamation. It varies greatly in different mining districts, being at Guanajuato 2,200 Spanish pounds, and in some other localities only 1,800. *Dupont*.

montre (mon'tēr), *n.* [F, a sample, pattern, show, show-case, case of an organ, etc., < *montré*, show, < L *monstrare*, show: see *monster*, v] 1 In *organ-building*, a stop whose pipes are mounted as a part of the visible organ-case, or otherwise set in a special position apart from the others, usually, the open diapason of the great organ. See also *mounted cornet*, under *cornet*! 1 (c). — 2. An opening in a kiln for pottery or porcelain through which the superintendent looks to judge of the progress of the baking.

montross, n. A corrupt form of *matross*.
monture (mon'tūr), *n.* [monture (= Sp *montadura*, a trooper's equipments, = It *montura*, livery), < *monter*, mount: see *mount*!, v. The same word in older use appears as *mounture*.] 1† A saddle-horse. Compare *mount*!, 2 (a).

And forward spurred his *monture* fierce withal.
Within his arms longing his foe to strain
Fawcett, tr. of Tasso, vii 96.

2 Same as *monton*. — 3 A mounting, setting, or frame, the manner in which anything is set or mounted as, the *monture* of a diamond.
Shawl-monture, a kind of mounting for the heddles of looms in figure weaving. By its use warp threads can be arranged in special systems of sheds. A mechanical draw loom operates the heddles systematically to form the sheds in accord with the figures to be woven. Also called *splatharness*.

monument (mon'ū-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *moniment*, < ME *monument*, *monymunt*, < OF (and F) *monument* = Sp Pg It *monumento*, < L *monumentum*, *monimentum*, that which calls a thing to mind, a memorial, < *monere*, remind: see *monish*] 1 Anything by which the memory of a person, a period, or an event is preserved or perpetuated, hence, any conspicuous, permanent, or splendid building, as a medieval cathedral, or any work of art or industry constituting a memorial of the past, a memorial.

Our bruised arms hung up for monuments
Shak, Rich III, i 1 6

I know of no such thing as an Indian monument for I would not honour with that name a row points, stone hatchets, stone pipes, and half shaven images.
Jefferson, Notes on Virginia (1787), p 166

2 Specifically, a pile, pillar, or other structure erected expressly in memory of events, actions, or persons.

To fill with worm holes stately monuments
Shak, Lucius, i 946

I would pile up every stone
Of justice from the brook, in memory
Or monument to ages
Milton, P L, xl 328

3 A stone shaft, or a structure of stone or other enduring material, erected over a grave in memory of the dead. — 4† A burial-vault, a tomb.

Lord, if thou be he, shew me the monument that I put the in
Joseph of Arimathea (b. e. 1 8), p 31

Make the bridal bed
In that dim monument where Tybalt lies
Shak, R. and J, iii 6 203

5 Any enduring evidence or example, a singular or notable instance.

I do much reverence the memory of so famous a man, that with the monuments of his wit hath much benefited the common weal of good letters
Coryat, Crudities, I 100

The last ten years have seen the production of Mr. Freeman's Norman Conquest, which is a monument of critical erudition and genius.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist, p 67

6 In *surveying* and the law of *conveyancing*, any object, natural or artificial, fixed in the soil and referred to in a deed or other document as a means of ascertaining the location of a tract of land or any part of its boundaries. In this sense the word is applied to such objects as trees, river banks and ditches and its importance is in the general rule that in case of discrepancy courses or distances mentioned in a description must give way so far as necessary to conform to a monument.

7† A treatise.

When I had done refining it, I found in Barret's Alve art, quilibet is a dictionary Anglo-latium, that St. Thomas Smith, a man of no less worth than learning, Secretary to Queen Elizabeth, had left a learned and judicious monument on the same subject.
A Hum, Orthographic (L. E. T. S.), Ded. p 2

8†. Distinctive mark, stamp.

Some others [heaps of gold] were new driven, and distant into great Ingowes and to widges square. Some in round plates withouten monument.
Spenser, F. Q., II vii 6

Celtic monuments. See *megalithic monuments*, under *megalithic*. — **Choragic monument, harpy monument, megalithic monuments.** See the qualifying words. — **Syn. 1-3** Memento etc. See *memorial*.

monument (mon'ū-ment), *v. t.* [monument, *n.*] 1 To erect a monument in memory of.

The ecclesiastical dignitaries bury themselves and monument themselves [in the cathedral], to the exclusion of all most everybody else in these latter times.
Hawthorne, English Note-Books, June 17, 1856

2 To place monuments on, adorn with monuments as, a region *monumented* with glorious deeds.

monumental (mon'ū-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F Sp *monumental*, < L *monumentalis*, of or belonging to a monument, < *monumentum*, a monument: see *monument*] 1. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with a monument or monuments as, a *monumental* inscription.

Some have amused the dull sad years of life
With schemes of monumental fame, and bought
By pyramids and mausolean pomp
Short-lived themselves, to immortalize their bones
Comper, Task, v 182

2†. Belonging to a tomb.

Softly may he be possessed
Of his monumental rest
Crashaw

3. Serving as a monument or as material for a monument, memorial, preserving memory as, a *monumental* pillar.

And monumental brass this record bears,
'These are all no! these were the partiters!
Pope, Dunciad, ii 313

4 Having the character of a monument, resembling a monument.

Mc, goddess bring
To arched walks of twilight groves
And shadows brown, that Sylv in loves,
Of pine, or monumental oak
Milton, Il Penseroso, l 136

5 Conspicuous and permanent, historically prominent, impressive.

Darius himself is if we may use the expression a monumental figure in history.
Low Hanks, Univ Hist (trans), p 114

6 Conspicuous as a monument, notable, excessive, amazing as *monumental* impudence [Colloq]. — **Monumental cross.** See *cross*!, 2. — **Monumental theology** the study of such monuments, inscriptions, coins, medals, statues, paintings, architecture, etc., in so far as they throw light upon theology.

II. n. A monumental record, a memorial.

When read Marshall's monuments must
Lie with Shiloh's lofty tomb in dust,
I shall be read and travellers that come
Transport my verses to their father's home
Colton, tr. of Martha's Pilgrimage, viii 1

monumentality (mon'ū-men-tal'it-i), *n.* [monumental + -ity] The state or quality of being monumental, the fact or the degree of serving as a monument.

monumentalization (mon-ū-men-tal-i-zā-shon), *n.* [monumental + -i-zā-shon] The act of making or the state of being monumental, the recording by monuments.

This monumentalization of superhuman contemporary knowledge
Piazza Smyth, Pyramid, p 32

monumentally (mon-ū-men-tal-i), *adv.* 1 By way of memorial, as, the pillar was erected *monumentally*. — 2 By means of monuments. — 3 In a high degree as, *monumentally* tedious.

[Colloq.]

mony¹ (mon'ī), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *manly*.

mony², n. An obsolete form of *money*.

-mony. [(a) = F *-monie* = Sp Pg It *-monia*, < L *-monia*, *f*, a suffix forming nouns from adjectives, nouns, or verbs, as in *acrimonia*, sharpness, *carmonia*, a life, *parimonia*, thriftiness, *sanctimonia*, sanctity, etc. (b) = F *-monie* = Sp Pg It *-monio*, < L *-monium*, neut., used similarly, as in *alimonium*, nourishment, *matrimonium*, marriage, *testimonium*, evidence, etc.] A suffix in some nouns of Latin origin, as in *acrimony*, *cerimony*, *parimony*, *sanctimony*, *alimony*, *matrimony*, *testimony*, etc. See etymology. The suffix is not used as an English formative.

monymēt†, n. An obsolete form of *monument*.

moo¹ (mo), *i. i.* [Imitative of the lowing of a cow. Cf *meu²*, imitative of the crying of a cat.] 1 To utter the characteristic cry of a cow, low.

I used to smell the grass, and so the dew shining, and hear the pretty sweet cow's moaning
Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong xxiv (Davies)

2 To make a noise like lowing. [Rare.]

The moaning of the waters seemed to deepen, more and more abysmally, through all the hours of darkness
Harper's Mag, LXXXVI 798

moo² (mō), *n.* [moo¹, *i.*] The low of a cow, the act of lowing.

moo³, a and adv. An obsolete form of *mo*.

moo-cow (mō'kou), *n.* A cow. [Childish.]

The moo cow low d and Grizzle nigh d
W. Conner, Dr Syntax, i 14 (Nares)

mood¹ (mod), *n.* [mood, *moode*, *mod*, < AS *mōd*, mind, heart, soul, spirit, courage, pride, haughtiness, magnificence, zeal, = OE *mod*, *muod* = OFries *mod* = D *moed* = MLG *moet*, *moit*, *mout*, *moit*, *moit*, mind, heart, courage, = OLG *moet*, MHG *moet*, sense, spirit, G *mut*, *mut*, courage, = Icelandic *mōðr*, wrath, grief, moodiness, = Sw Dan *mod*, courage, = Goth *mōds*, wrath, orig appar any strong or excited state of feeling, perhaps, with formative -d, from a root appearing in Gr *μαρσάω*, endeavor, seek, whence prob *μῦσος*, muse: see *Mus²*] 1† Mind, heart.

This is his will after Moyses law,
That ye should bring your hearts a good
And offer thence here your God to know,
And from your synns to turn your mood
York Plays, p 434

2. Temper of mind, state of the mind as regards passion or feeling, disposition, humor as, a melancholy mood

When Fortune, in her shift and change of mood,
Spurns down her late beloved *Shak*, I of A, I 1 85

Every landscape fair,
As fit for every mood of mind,
Or gay, or grave, or sweet, or stern, was there
Tennyson, *Palace of Art*.

By mental moods is ordinarily understood those collective conditions of the mind which are characterized by some fundamental tone, but without any special feelings accompanied by clear consciousness of their inducing causes.
G. T. Ladd, *Physiol Psychology*, p 520

3† Heat of temper, anger

Atte late aslak d was his mood
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l 902
Who, in my mood I stabb d unto the heart.
Shak, T G of V, iv 1 51

4† Zeal in the phrase *with main and mood*, with might and main, with a will

Saint Flyne than was wonder fayne
That ilk figure of the rude
Honored that with mayn and mode
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p 88

5 A morbid or fantastic state of mind, as a fit of bad temper, sudden anger, or sullenness, also, absence of mind, or abstraction generally used in the plural

Then turn'd Sir Torry, and, being in his moods,
Left them
Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*

6 A state of mind with reference to something to be done or omitted; a more or less capricious state of feeling disposing one to action commonly in the phrase *in the mood* as, many artists work only when they are *in the mood*

It should be remembered that the motive power always becomes sluggish in men who too easily admit the supremacy of moods.
Lowell, *New Princeton Rev*, I 107

mood² (mod), *n* [A later form of *mood*¹, which is preferable in both the grammatical and logical use, though not usual in the latter see *mood*¹] **1** In *gram*, same as *mood*¹, }

The mood is an affection of the verb serving the variety of utterance. *A. Hume*, *Orthographie* (E. E. T. S.), p 80

2 In *logic*, a variety of syllogism depending on the quantity (universal or particular) and quality (affirmative or negative) of the propositions composing it. In the traditional logic the names of the moods (invented by Petrus Hispanus) are—First figure, Barbara, (Clement, Daril, Ferio, Barallipton, (Clement, Dabitis, Fapesmo, Kriachomorum. Second figure, Cesare, Camestres, Festino, Baroco, Third figure, Darapti, Felapton, Disamis, Datisi, Bocardo, Disjunctio. These names are merely mnemonic, and many of their letters are significant. The vowel *a* denotes a universal affirmative proposition, *e* the universal negative, *i* the particular affirmative, and *o* the particular negative. By the first syllable is indicated the major premise, by the second the minor, and by the third the conclusion. For example, the name *Barbara* shows that the first mood of the first figure consists of two universal affirmative premises leading to a universal affirmative conclusion. The same understanding is to be had in regard to the vowels of the other words. Certain of the consonants also are significant. Thus all indirect moods designated by a word beginning with *b* should be reduced to Barbara, the first mood of the first figure, all that are designated by a word beginning with *c*, to the second mood, (Clement all in *d* to Daril, the third, and all in *f* to Ferio the fourth. Other letters indicate how to reduce indirect to direct moods thus *s* signifies that the proposition denoted by the vowel immediately preceding is to be simply converted in the reduction, *p* that the proposition denoted by the vowel immediately preceding should be converted per accidens, *m*, that the premises should be transposed—that is, the major should be made the minor, and conversely, and *c*, that the mood designated by the word in which it occurs should be reduced per impossibile whence the verses

Simplificiter vult a vort, p vero per acci
N vult transponi, p per impossibile duci
Servat majorem, variatque secundam minorem,
Tertium majorem variat, servatque minorem

A mood is a lawful placing of propositions in their dewe qualitative or quantitative. *St. T. Wilson*, *Art of Logic*, fol 28

3 In *music*, same as *mood*¹, }

Among them move
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood
Of flutes and soft recorders such as raised
To highth of noblest temper heroes old
Arming to battle
Milton, P. L., l 550

Indirect or inverse mood, a mood of indirect syllogism
See *Indirect*

mood³ (mōd), *n* [A var of *mud*, or of *mother*²] Mother-of-vinegar [Prov Eng]

moodily (mō'di-lī), *adv* In a moody manner; peevishly, sullenly, sadly

moodiness (mō'di-nes), *n* The state or character of being moody, peevishness, sullenness

moodir, *n* See *mudir*

moodish (mō'dish), *a* [*< mood*¹ + *-ish*¹] Sulky, sullen

moodishly (mō'dish-lī), *adv* In a moody, sulky, or sullen manner, moodily *Richardson*, *Sir Charles Grandison*, I 166

moodooga-oil (mō-dō'gā-oil), *n*. An oil obtained in small quantities from the seeds of *Butea frondosa* in India and Java. It is bright, clear, and fluid, and is used medicinally.

moody (mō'di), *a* [*< ME. moody, moody, mod, < AS. mōdig (= OS. mōdag, mōdeg, mōdig = D. moedig = OHG. muotig (only in comp.), MHG. muotig, G. mutig = Icel. mōdhugr = Sw. Dan. modig = Goth. mōdags), angry, < mōd, mood, temper: see mood*¹] **1†** Spirited; high-spirited, proud, obstinate.

Hof on ich herde sale,
Ful mod: mon and proud
MS. Digby 86, f 165 (Halliwell)

2† Angry

When, like a lion thirsting bloud,
Did moody Richard range
And made large slaughters where he went.
Warner, *Albion's England*, vii 33

3. Subject to or indulging in moods or humors; hence, peevish, fretful, out of humor, gloomy, sullen, melancholy

Sweet recreation barr'd, what doth ensue
But moody and dull melancholy?
Shak, C of E, v 1 79

In a moody humour wait,
While my less dainty comrades bait
Compter, tr of Horace's *Satires*, I 5.

Moody madness laughing wild
Amid severest woe
Gray, *Ode on Prospect of Eton College*

4† Corresponding or adapted to moods or varying states of mind. [Rare]

Give me some music, music, moody food
Of us that trade in love *Shak*, A. and C, ii 5 1

moody-hearted (mō'di-har'ted), *a* Melancholy *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

moody-mad (mō'di-mad), *a* Mad with anger

Moody mad and desperate stage
Turn on the bloody hounds with heads of steel
Shak, I Hen VI, iv 2 50

mool (mōl), *n* A dialectal variant of *mold*¹

By worms they're eaten, in mools they're rotten
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads), II 324

Or worthy friends rak'd in the mools,
Sad sight to see!
Burns, *To the Toothache*

moolah, moollah (mō'lih), *n* Same as *molla*

moolberry, *n* A Middle English form of *mullberry*

Moolid (mō'lid), *n* [*< Ar. maulid*, nativity, esp the nativity of Mohammed] An Egyptian festival in celebration of the birth of Mohammed and the dawn of Islamism, a birthday

I have now a cluster of lamps hanging before my door,
In honour of the moolid of a sheikh who is buried near
the house in which I am living
E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, I 307

mooly, mooley (mul'i), *a* and *n* See *muley*

moon¹ (mōn), *n* [*< ME. moone, none, < AS. mōna = OS. māno = OFries. mōna = MI. macne, D. maan = MLG. mane, mān, LG. maan = OHG. māno, MHG. māne, mōn, also (with excrecent t, due prob in part to association with mānt, month) mante, mände, G. mond = Icel. mān = Sw. māne = Dan. maane = Goth. mēna (all mase), the moon, = Gr. μῆν, the moon, = Lith. mėnė, the moon, cf., with appar formative s, Obulg. mūsetis, etc., moon, month, L. mensis, month, (Gr. μῆν (for μῆνς), month (Mys. the Moon-god, L. Lunus, Myn, the Moon-god, L. Luna), Skt. māś (for *māns, *mēns) = Zend māś, > Pers. māh (> Hind Turk. māk), moon, month. The relations of these forms to each other, and to the words for 'month' (see month), and their ult. root, are undetermined. The usual explanation is that the moon is the 'measurer' (of time), < √ ma, Skt. mā, measure (whence ult. E. metel and measure). The L. name of the moon (luna) and the L., Gr., and Teut. names for the sun (L. sol = AS. sōl, etc., Gr. ἥλιος, AS. sunne, E. sun, etc.) come from other roots, meaning 'shine'] **1.** A heavenly body which revolves around the earth monthly, accompanying the earth as a satellite in its annual revolution, and shining by the sun's reflected light. Next to the sun, the moon is the most conspicuous and interesting of celestial objects. The rapidity of its motion the variety of its phases, and especially the striking phenomena of eclipses, compelled the attention of the earliest observers and the fact that lunar observations can be made available to determine the longitude has given the theory of the moon's motion the first rank in economic importance, while the mathematical problems involved have proved most interesting and fertile from the scientific point of view. Of all the heavenly bodies (meteors excepted) the moon is nearest to us. Its mean distance is a little more than sixty times the radius of the earth, or 238,800 miles. The dimensions of the moon as compared with those of the earth are far greater than those of any other satellite in proportion to its primary. Its*

diameter is 2,163 miles (about 0.273 of the earth's equatorial diameter), and its volume, or bulk, is 0.0204, or about one forty ninth of that of the earth. Its mean density however (about 3.4 times that of water), is only about three fifths of that of the earth, and its mass about one eightieth. The inclination of its orbit to the ecliptic is 5° 40'. It completes its revolution around the earth in an average period of 27d 7h 43m 11s, which constitutes the sidereal month, the ordinary, or synodical, month, from new moon to new moon again, is a little more than two days longer—29d 12h 44m 2.7s. (See month.) The moon's orbital motion is subject to considerable inequalities, due to the disturbing action of the sun, and the investigation of these inequalities makes up the major part of the "lunar theory." The moon revolves on its axis once in a sidereal month, thus always presenting nearly the same face to the earth.

A circumstance which has led to the fallacy of a denial of its rotation (See rotation.) Its disk appears to the naked eye diversified by dark and bright patches, giving rise to the "man in the moon" of popular fancy (see under man), but on examination with a powerful telescope these are lost sight of, and replaced by a crowd of interesting objects such as mountains and valleys, craters and clefts, on a scale unknown upon the earth. The surface structure seems to be mainly volcanic, resembling very closely in certain respects, and differing most markedly in others from, that which is characteristic of volcanic regions on the earth's surface. The moon has no clouds, shows no indications of an atmosphere or of the presence of water, and is believed to have a temperature which at its maximum does not rise above the melting point of ice. See *libration*.

To graze and sowe in growing of the moone,
And kytte and mowe in waining is to doon
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (L. L. T. S.), p 80

What time the mighty moon was gathering light
Tennyson, *Love and Death*

2 A satellite of any planet as, the moons of Jupiter, Uranian moons—**3** The period of a synodical revolution of the moon round the earth, a month

This moon, in sunny dawns and serene
Withouten frost, thil cornes weede hem cleane
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (L. L. T. S.), p 46

One twelve moons more she'll win than blun's livery
Shak, *Pierces*, ii 5 10

This roaring moon of daffodil
And crocus
Tennyson, *Prof. Sonnet to Nineteenth Century*

4 Something in the shape of a moon, especially of a half-moon or crescent. Specifically (a) A crescent as a symbol or banner, especially, the Turkish national emblem (b) In *fort*, a crescent shaped outwork

Much means, much blood this warlike Dane hath spent
To advance our flag above thil horned moons
Beau and Fl., *Knight of Malta*, I 8

(c) In *brickmaking*, an implement of the nature of a slice bar, for slicing or loosening fire in the grates of brick kilns. It is somewhat longer than half the width of the kiln, and has a nearly circular blade perforated in the middle, which is shoved in on the top of the grate and under the fire, to clear out ashes and brighten up the fire

5 The golden-crowned wren, *Regulus cristatus*. Also *moonie*, *mum*. *C. Swainson*. See cut under *goldcrest*—**6** The moon-daisy or moon-flower. Also *moons*—**Acceleration of the moon**. See *acceleration*.—**Age of the moon**. See *age*.—**Beyond the moon**, beyond reach, extravagantly out of depth

Whither art thou rapit,
Beyond the moon that strivest thus to strain?
Drayton, *Colloques*, v

Blue moon, an absurdity, an impossibility

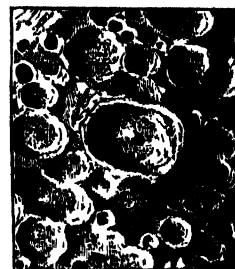
Yf they saye the moon is belevue,
We must belevue that it is true,
Admittynge their interpretation
Roy and Barlow, *Rede me and Be hott* Wroth, p 114. (Davies)

Change of the moon. See *change*.—**Cottion of the moon**. See *cotton*.—**Dark moon**. Same as *dark of the moon*.—**Dark of the moon**, the time in the month when the moon is not seen—**Ecclesiastical or calendar moon**. See *ecclesiastical*.—**Full moon**. See *full*.—**Libration of the moon**. See *libration*.—**Man in the moon**. See *man*.—**Mean moon**. See *mean*.—**Michaelmas moon**. See *Michaelmas*.—**Mock moon**. See *parasitens*.—**Moon hoax**. See *hoax*.—**Moon in distance**, a nautical phrase used when the angle between the moon and the sun or a star admits of measurement for lunar observation.—**Mount of the moon**, in *palmistry*. See *mount*, 5.—**The old moon in the new moon's arms**, that appearance of the moon during the first quarter in which the whole orb is made faintly visible by earth shine.

I saw the new moon late yestern
Wl' the quid moon in her arm.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads), III 154.

To bark at the moon. See *bark*.—**To level at the moon**, to cast beyond the moon, to be very ambitious, calculate deeply, make an extravagant conjecture. See also under *cast*. *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

moon¹ (mōn), *v* t [*< moon*¹, *n*.] **I. trans** **1** To adorn with a moon or moons; furnish with crescents or moon-shaped marks.—**2** To ex-



A part of the Moon's Surface

pose to the rays of the moon. [Rare in both uses.]

If they would have it to be exceeding white indeed, they see the it yet once more, after it hath been thus sunned and mooned. *Holland*

From 7 to 10 the whole population will be in the streets, not sunning but mooning themselves. *Kingsley, 1864 (Life, II 175). (Davies)*

II. intrans. To wander or gaze idly or moodily about, as if moonstruck [Colloq]

He went mooning along with his head down in dull and helpless despondency.

Mrs Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xlv
moon², v and n An obsolete spelling of *moon¹*
moonack (mō'nak), *n* [Also *monax*, Amer Ind.] The woodchuck, *Arctomys monax* *J Burroughs*. See cut under *Arctomys* [Southern U S, as Virginia, etc.]

moonbeam (mōn'bēm), *n* A ray of light from the moon

To fan the moonbeams from his sleeping eyes
Shak, M N D, III 1 176

moonbill (mōn'bil), *n* The ringbill or ring-necked scaup-duck, *Aythya collaris* *G Trumbull* [South Carolina]

moon-blasted (mōn'blāst'ed), *a* Blasted by the influence or supposed influence of the moon

moon-blind (mōn'blind), *a* 1 Dim-sighted, purblind *Scott* — 2 Same as *moonstruck*

moon-blink (mōn'blink), *n* A temporary evening blindness said to be occasioned by sleeping in the moonshine in tropical climates

moon-box (mōn'box), *n* A theatrical device for displaying an imitation moon on the stage

moon-calf (mōn'kalf), *n* [= *G mondkalb*, a moon-calf, a dolt, a false conception, lit a person or conception influenced by the moon] 1 A monster, a deformed creature

I hid me under the dead moon calf's garbeline
Shak, Tempest, II 2 115

2 A dolt, a stupid fellow — 3 A mole or mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus, a false conception *Colquhoun*

moon-creeper (mōn-kre'pēr), *n* Same as *moon-flower*, 2

moon-culminating (mōn'kul'mi-nā-tīng), *a* In *astron*, passing the meridian at nearly the same time and on nearly the same parallel of declination as the moon — **Moon-culminating stars**, stars which culminate at about the same time and nearly on the same parallel of declination as the moon. They are the stars of which the places are given in the Nautical Almanac (generally four in number for each day) for the days on which the moon can be observed, for use in longitudes determinations

moon-culminations (mōn'kul'mi-nā'shonz), *n pl* In *astron*, a method of determining the longitude of a place by observing with a transit-instrument the times at which the limb of the moon and certain stars in the same part of the sky culminate, or cross the meridian. The fundamental principle is essentially the same as that involved in the nautical method of "lunar distances." Among the stars the moon's position is utilized to make known the Greenwich time — but the transit observations are more exact and accurate than those made with a sextant, and the reductions are more simple. The method has been entirely superseded by the telegraphic method wherever circumstances render the latter practicable.

moon-daisy (mōn'dā'zī), *n* The oxeye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*

Broad moon daisies among the ripe and almost asplens grass of midsummer *The Century, XXXVI 804*

moon-dial (mōn'dī'al), *n* A dial for showing the hours by the moon

mooned (mōnd or mōn'ed), *a* [*< moon + -ed²*] 1 Having the moon as symbol, identified with the moon

And mooned Ashtaroth,
Heaven's queen and mother both
Milton, Nativity, I 200

2. Marked or spotted as with moons

When with his mooned train
The strutting peacock, yawling 'gainst the rain,
Flutters into the Ark, by his shrill cry
Telling the rest the tempest to be nigh
Drayton, Noah's Flood

3 Resembling the moon, crescent-shaped.

While thus he spake, the angelic squadron bright
Turn'd fiery red, sharpening in mooned horns
Their phalxes *Milton, P L, iv 978.*

4 Furnished with a moon; bearing the Turkish symbol of the crescent.

Turbans and scimitars in carnage roll'd,
And their moon'd ensigns torn from every hold
Macle, Almásy Hill

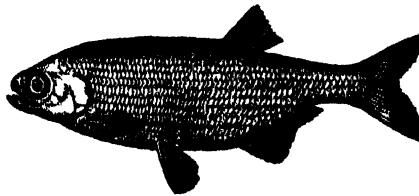
moonier (mō'nēr), *n* One who moons, one who wanders or gazes idly or moodily about, as if moonstruck. *Dickens* [Colloq]

moonet (mō'net), *n* [*< moon + -et*.] A little moon, a satellite

The moonets about Saturn and Jupiter
Ep Hall, Free Prisoner, § 2

mooney, a. and n. See *moony*

mooneye (mōn'ī), *n* 1 An eye affected, or supposed to be affected, by the moon — 2 A disease of the eye in horses — 3 A name of several fishes (a) In the Mississippi valley, the moon-eyed or toothed herring, *Hyodon tergisus*, a herring like



Mooneye (*Hyodon tergisus*)
(from report of U S Fish Commission)

fish with the belly rounded in front of the ventrals and carinated behind them. It is a common handsome fish of no economic value. See *Hyodon*. Hence (b) Any fish of the family *Hyodontidae* (c) The class of Lake Michigan and Ontario, *Oreogonus hoyi*

moon-eyed (mōn'id), *a* 1 Affected with moon-eye, having eyes affected by the moon, or supposed to be so affected — 2 Dim-eyed, purblind *Hydon*, Britannia Rediviva, I 94 — 3 Noting certain fishes, as the *Hyodontida* or mooneyes

moon-face (mōn'fās), *n* A full round face — according to Oriental ideas, one of the principal features of beauty in a woman

He surveyed the beauties of his times as the Caliph the moonfaces of his harem *Thackeray, Newcomes, III*

moon-faced (mōn'fast), *a* 1 Having a round face like the rising full moon usually in contempt — 2 Having a radiant or beautiful face

Maud, the beloved of my mother, the moon-faced darling of all *Tennyson, Maud, I*

moon-fern (mōn'fēr), *n* The moonwort, *Botrychium Lunaria*

moonfish (mōn'fīsh), *n* A name of several fishes (a) The snuffish *Mola rotunda* so called from its shape [Local, Eng.] (b) A carangoid fish *Sciaenocoma*, the horse head or lookdown, having a much compressed body, a very deep head abruptly angulated at the occiput, and smooth silvery skin (c) A stromateid fish *Stromateus* (or *Peprilus aepidiformis*, the harvest-fish [Florida, U S]) (d) An ephippiod fish *Chelodactylus* (or *Parephippus*) *faber*, also called angel fish, spade fish, three banded sheeps head, and three tailed porgy [Local, U S] (e) The horse fish, *Omura setipinnus*. Also called dollar fish. See cuts under *Mola*, *harthead*, and *Chelodactylus*

moonflaw (mōn'flaw), *n* A flaw or defect supposed to be caused by the moon, especially, an attack of lunacy

I fear she has a Moonflaw in her brain
She chides and fights that none can look upon her
Brown, Queen and Concupiscence, IV 7

moon-flower (mōn'flou'ēr), *n* 1 The oxeye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* — 2 A tropical night-blooming species of *Ipomoea*, with large fragrant white flowers, *I Bona nox* or *I grandiflora*. The moon flower now cultivated as a summer plant northward is probably *I Bona nox*, though sometimes called *I noctiflora* etc. Also *moon creeper*

moong (mōng), *n* [E Ind *mung* (t), cf *mungo*.] In the East Indies, a name given to some varieties of *Phaseolus Mungo*, a species of kidney-bean

moonglade (mōn'glād), *n* The track of moonlight on water [U S]

Moonglade a beautiful word for the track of moonlight on the water
Lovell, Hallow Papers, 2d ser, I

moongus (mōng'gus), *n* Same as *moonquos*
moonish (mōn'ish), *a* [*< moon + -ish¹*] Like the moon, variable as the moon, fickle, flighty

At which time would I being but a moonish youth,
grieve, be effeminate, changeable, longing, and liking
Shak, As you like it, III 2 410

moonja, moonjah (mōn'ja), *n* [E Ind, < Skt *mūnja*] A grass, *Saccharum ciliare* (*S. Mūnja*), indigenous to India, possessing great tenacity, twisted into tow-ropes, rigging, etc

moon-knife (mōn'kīf), *n* A crescent-shaped knife used by leather-workers in shaving off the coarse fleshy parts of skins. It is sharpened on the convex edge.

The dyed leather is washed with pure water, dried, (and) grounded with a curious moon knife
Ensaye Brit, XIV 380

moonless (mōn'les), *a* [*< moon¹ + -less*] Destitute of a moon, without moonlight

When the dim nights were moonless
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, I 46

moonlight (mōn'lit), *n* and *a* [*< ME monelucht* (= *D maunlicht* = *G mondlicht*), *< moon¹ + light¹, n*] 1 The light afforded by the moon, sunlight reflected from the surface of the moon

II. a Pertaining to moonlight, illuminated by the moon, occurring during or by moonlight

If you will patiently dance in our round
And see our moonlight veils, go with us
Shak, M N D, II 1 141

A moonlight fitting See *fitting*

moon-lighted (mōn'lit'ed), *a* Same as *moonlit*

moonlighter (mōn'lit'ēr), *n* 1 A member of one of the organized bands of desperados that carried on a system of agrarian outrages in Ireland — 2 Same as *moonshiner* — 3 One of a party who go about serenading on moonlight nights [Local, U S]

moonlighting (mōn'lit'ing), *n* [*< moonlight + -ing¹* (cf *moonlighter*)] 1 Systematic agrarian outrages in Ireland. See *moonlighter* — 2 Moonshining

moonling (mōn'ling), *n* [*< moon¹ + -ling¹*] A simpleton, a fool, a lunatic

I have a husband and a two legged one,
But such a moonling as no wit of man
Or woman can rid them from being an ass
B Jonson, Devil Is an Ass, I 3

moon-lit (mōn'lit) *a* Lighted or illuminated by the moon

When smoothly go our gondolas
O'er the moonlit sea. *Moor, National Airs*

moon-loved (mōn'lūd), *a* Loved by the moon

The yellow skirted fayes
Fly after the night steeds, leaving their moon lov'd maze
Milton, Nativity, I 286

moon-madness (mōn'mad'nēs), *n* Lunacy, the madness supposed to be produced by sleeping in the full rays of the moon

Want and moon madness and the post's swift hane,
Have each their mark and sign
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, VI 17

moon-man (mōn'man), *n* 1 A lunatic. See quotation under def 2 — 2 A tipsy

A moonman signifies in English a madman. By a by name they are called tipsies, they call themselves Egyp-tians, others in mockery call them moonmen.
Dickens, Lanthorn and candle light, VIII

moon-month (mōn'munth), *n* A lunar month. See *month*

moon-penny (mōn'pēn'ī), *n* The oxeye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*

moon-plant (mōn'plant), *n* Same as *soma-plant*

moon-raker (mōn'rāk'ēr), *n* 1 A stupid or silly person said to refer primarily to one who, mistaking the moon's shadow in water for a cheese, set himself to take it out — 2 *Naut*, same as *moon-sail*

moon-raking (mōn'rāk'ing), *n* Wool-gathering. See *moon-raker*, 1

Being called the master now, it irked me much that anyone should take advantage of me, yet everybody did so as soon as ever it was known that my wits were gone moon raking. *R D Blackmore, Lorna Doone, XVII*

moonrise (mōn'riz), *n* The rising of the moon, or its appearance above the horizon

The serene moonrise of a summer night *J Morley*

moons (mōnz), *n* Same as *moon¹*, 6

moon-sail (mōn'sāl or -sl), *n* *Naut*, a sail set above a skysail. Also called *moon-raker*

moonseed (mōn'sēd), *n* A plant of the genus *Menispermum* — **Canadian moonseed**, *M. Canadense*

moonset (mōn'sēt), *n* [*< moon¹ + set¹*, formed on analogy of *sunset*] The setting of the moon *Browning* [Rare]

moon-shaped (mōn'shapt), *a* Shaped like the moon, crescent-shaped

moonshoe (mōn'shē), *n* [*< Hind munshi*, *< Ar munshi*, a writer, secretary, tutor] In Hindustan, a secretary, also, an interpreter, a teacher of languages

His good wife sat reading her Bible in Hindoostanee, under the guidance of a long nosed, white bearded old moonshoe. *W H Russell, Diary in India, II 77*

moon-sheered (mōn'shērd), *a* *Naut*, noting a ship the upper works of which rise very high fore and aft [Rare]

moonshine (mōn'shīn), *n* and *a* [= *D mane-schyn* = *MLG manskine*, *mānschin*, *G mond-schein* = *Ital mānschin* = *Sw mānschen* = *Dan mānskīn*, as *moon¹ + shine¹*] 1. *n* 1 The shining or light of the moon

Flower cups all with dewdrops gleam,
And moonshine floweth like a stream
Motherwell, The Voice of Love.

2 Figuratively (as light without heat), show without substance or reality, pretense, empty show, fiction, as, that's all *moonshine*

Labouring for nothing, and preaching all day for shade and *moonshine*. *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), II 126

You may discourse of Hebe's ascending spirit, of Orpheus' enchanting harp, of Homer's divine furies, and I wot not what marvelous eggs in *moonshine*. *Harvey*, *Pierce's Supererogation*

3. A month. [Burlesque and rare]

I am some twelve or fourteen *moonshines*
Lag of a brother *Shak*, *Lear*, I 2 5

4 A dish of poached eggs served with a sauce

Draw, you rogue, for, though it be night, yet the moon shines, I'll make a sop o' th' *moonshine* of you
Shak, *Lear*, II 2 35

5 Smuggled spirits so called as being brought in or taken away at night [Prov Eng and southern U S]

At Piddinghoe they dig for *moonshine*
N and Q, 6th ser., IX, 401

II. a 1 Illuminated by the moon [Rare]

I was ready to set forth about eight of the clock at night, being a fair *moonshine* night.
Blackburne's Voyages, II 100

2 Nocturnal [Rare]

You *moonshine* revellers *Shak*, M W of W, v 5 42

3 Empty, trivial

moonshiner (mōn'shī'nor), *n* One who pursues a dangerous or illegal trade at night, as a smuggler, especially, in the southern United States, an illicit distiller. Also called *moonlighter*

moonshining (mōn'shī'ning), *n* [*< moonshine + -ing*] Cf *moonshiner*] Illicit distilling [U S]

The poet and the novelist might (if they shut their eyes) make this season (of hop picking) as romantic as vintage time on the Rhine, or *moonshining* on the Southern mountains. *C D Warner*, *Their Pilgrimage*, p 288

moonshiny (mōn'shī'ni), *a* [*< moonshine + -y*] 1 Illuminated by moonlight

I went to see them in a *moonshiny* night *Addison*.

2 Visionary, unreal, fictitious, nonsensical

Here were no vague *moonshiny* ideals
The Century XXXI 186

moon-sick (mōn'sik), *a* Crazy, lunatic. *Darwin*

If his itch proceed from a *moon sick* head, the chief intention is to settle his brains
Rev T Adams, Works, I 502

moonstone (mōn'stōn), *n* [= D *maansteen* = G *mondstein* = Sw *månsten* = Dan *maansten*, as *moon* + *stone*] A variety of feldspar which by reflected light presents a delicate pearly play of color not unlike that of the moon. It belongs in part to a variety of orthoclase called *adulara*, but in part also to albite or oligoclase. It is often cut and used for ornamental purposes. The finest specimens (*adulara*) come from Ceylon

moonstricken (mōn'strik'n), *a* Same as *moonstruck*

Happily the *moonstricken* prince had gone a step too far
Brougham

moonstruck (mōn'struk), *a* Affected or regarded as affected in mind or health by the light of the moon, lunatic, crazed, dazed

Demonia phony moping melancholy
And moon struck madman *Milton*, P L, XI 486

A *moonstruck* silly lad, who lost his way,
And like his bard, confounded night with day
Byron, Eng Bards and Scotch Reviewers

Some of the transcendental Republican Germans were honest enough in their *moonstruck* theorizing

The Century, XXXVIII 690

moon-trefoil (mōn'trē'fōil), *n* The tree-mothie, *Medicago botrya*, a shrubby evergreen species, native in Italy, cultivated in gardens. It is said to increase the secretion of milk in cattle

moonwort (mōn'wört), *n* A fern, *Botrychium Lunaria*. See *lunary* 2, and cut under *Botrychium* — **Hemlock-leaved moonwort**, the American fern in cultivation, *Botrychium ternatum*, so called from the resemblance of the fronds to the leaves of the hemlock

moony (mō'nī), *a* and *n* [Formerly also *moon-ey*, *< moon* + *-y*] I, a 1 Like a moon (a) Crescent shaped (b) Round used of a shield

Not bear the helm, nor lift the *moony* shield
Dryden, *Ilad*, xlii

2 Bearing or furnished with a crescent as an emblem, badge, or standard, having the crescent as a standard

If they once perceive, or understand
The *moony* standards of proud Ottoman
To be approaching
Sylvestre, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, I 2

3 Giving light like that of the moon; resembling moonlight.

Soft and pale is the *moony* beam

J R Drake, *Culprit Fay*

The *moony* vapour rolling round the king,
Who seem'd the phantom of a Giant in it
Tennyson, *Guinevere*

4 Lighted by the moon

Leave tenantless thy crystal home, and fly,
With all thy train, athwart the *moony* sky
Poe, *Al Aaraaf*

5 Bewildered or silly, as if moonstruck, hazy

Violent and capricious or *moony* and insipid
George Eliot, *Daniel Deronda*, xlii

6 Sickly, of weak bodily constitution [Prov Eng] — **7** Intoxicated; tipsy [Colloq]

II. — **A** simpleton, a noodle [Colloq]
moon (mōn), *n* [E Ind] A fiber obtained in India from a grass of the genus *Arundo*. It is used for making ropes and twine. The split stalks are made into the durma mats of Calcutta

moon-year (mōn'yēr), *n* A lunar year
moop (mōp), *v* [*< mump*] To nibble [Scotch]

But eye keep mind to *moop* an' mell
Wi' sheep o' credit like thyse!
Burns, *Death of Poor Mallie*

moor (mōr), *n* [= Sc *muir*, < ME *moore*, *moor*, < AS *mōr*, waste land, a field, a marsh, fen, also high waste ground, a mountain-waste, = OS *mor* = D *moor*, a morass, = LG *mor* = OHG *MHG* *muor*, a fen, rarely a lake, (i *moor* (< LG), a fen, *moor*, = Icel *mōr* (gun *mōr*), orig **mōr*), a moor, heath, peat, = Sw *Dun mor*, a moor, prob related to AS *mere* = OHG *meri* = Goth *marei*, etc, a lake, mere, = L *mare*, sea see *mere* 1] 1 A tract of open, untilled, and more or less elevated land, often overrun with heath

A meadow called the lake meadows, w^t a *more* thereto ad loyning called lake meadows *more*
English Glads (E E T 9), p 237

We'll sing auld 'olla's plains and fells,
Hei *moors* red brown wi' heather bells.
Burns, *To W Simpson*

2 A tract of land on which game is strictly preserved for the purpose of sport — **3** Any unenclosed ground *Hallwell* [Prov Eng] [Not used in any sense in U S] = *Syn*. 1 *Morass*, etc. See *marsh*

moor (mōr), *v* [Prob (with a change of vowel not satisfactorily explained) < D *moeren*, formerly *maeren*, tie, bind, moor (a ship), hinder, retard, = E *mar* see *mar* 1] I *trans* 1 To confine or secure (a ship) in a particular station, as by cables and anchors or by lines, specifically, to secure (a ship) by placing the anchors so that she will ride between them, thus occupying the smallest possible space in swinging round

They therefore not only *moored* themselves strongly by their anchors, but chained the sides of their galleys together
Raleigh, *Hist. World*, V 1 3

2 To secure, fix firmly

O Neva of the banded isles,
We *moor* our hearts in thee!
O W Holmes, *America to Russia*

Mooring anchor See *anchor* 1 — **To moor head and stern**, to secure (a ship) with one or more cables leading from the bows and with others from the stern — **To moor with an open hawse** See *hawse* 1

II. *intrans* 1 To be held by cables or chains [Rare]

On oozy ground his galleys *moor*
Dryden, *Enoid*, vi

2 To fasten or anchor a boat or ship

The pilot of some small night foundered skiff,
Declining (Leviathan) some island, oft, as seamen tell
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind
Moors by his side under the lee *Milton*, P L, I 207

moor (mōr), *n* [*< moor* 2, *v*] The act of mooring — **A flying moor**, the act of mooring while under way by first letting go an anchor and veering twice as much cable as is needed, then letting go the second anchor and while veering its chain, heaving in half the cable veered on the first one

moor (mōr), *a* A dialectal form of *more* 1 *Tennyson*

Moore (mōr), *n* [Early mod E also *Moore*, *Moore*, < ME *Moore*, *Moore*, *Moore* = D *Moore* = MLG *Mōr* = OHG *MHG* *Mōr*, G *Mohr* = Sw *Dan* *Mor* (cf equiv MLG *Morian* = Dan and Sw *Morian*, Dan also *Maurer*) = F *More*, also *Maur* = Pr *Mor* = Sp *Moro* = Pg *Mouro* = It *Moro*, < L *Maurus*, ML also *Morus*, < Gr. *Μαῦρος*, a Moor, perhaps < *μαῖρος*, *μαυρόρ*, dark (see *amaurosis*), but perhaps the name was of foreign origin Cf *blackamoor* Hence *Morian*, *Moresque*, *Morisco*, *morris* 1] 1 One of a dark race dwelling in Barbary in northern Africa. They derive their name from the ancient Mauri or Mauritians (see *Mauritanian*), but the present Moors are a

mixed race, chiefly of Arab and Mauritanian origin. The name is applied especially to the dwellers in the cities. The Arabic conquerors of Spain were called Moors.

The folk of that Contree ben blake y now, and more blake than in the tother partle, and the ben clept *Moors*. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p 156

The Sea coast *Moors*, called by a general name *Raduni* which in Arabia and Egypt is the title of the people that live in the Champagne and inland countries.

Purchas Pilgrimage p 687

Hence — **2** A dark-colored person generally, a negro, a black

O hold thy hand, thou savage *moor*,
To hurt her do forbear
The Cruel Black (Child's Ballads, III 374).

Between us we can kill a fly
That comes in likeness of a coal black *moor*
Shak, *Tit And*, III 2 78

Moore's head, in *her*, the head of a negro, represented in profile unless otherwise stated in the blazon, usually having a heraldic wreath about the head and an ear ring in the ear, a blackamoor's head

moor (mōr), *n* [Manx] An officer in the Isle of Man who summons the courts for the several districts or sheadings *Flaherty*

moor (mōr), *n* [Ct *maire*, *mayor*, in same sense in Rom] A bailiff of a farm *Hallwell* [North Eng]

moorage (mōr'ā), *n* [*< moor* 2 + *-age*] A place for mooring [Rare]

moor-ball (mōr'bāl), *n*. A curious sponge-like ball found at the bottom of fresh-water lakes, and consisting of plants of an alga, *Closteria* *Agagropila*. It consists of a mass of branched articulated green threads, resembling the hair balls sometimes found in the stomach of ruminants.

moorband (mōr'band), *n* Same as *moorpan*

moorberry (mōr'ber'ī), *n* See *cranberry*, 1

moor-blackbird (mōr'blak'bērd), *a* The ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus* or *Mercula torquata*

moor-bred (mōr'bred), *a* Produced on moors
When, as from snow crown'd Skidow's lofty cliffs
Some float-wing'd haggard, tow'rd his preyling hour,
Amongst the teal and *moor-bred* mallard dives
Drayton, *Barons' Wars*, vi 66

moor-buzzard (mōr'bu'zard), *n* The marsh harrier, *Circus aruquonax*, so called from frequenting moors. See cut under *marsh-harrier*

moor-coal (mōr'kōl), *n* In *geol*, a friable variety of lignite

moor-cock (mōr'kok), *n* The male moor-fowl

moor-coot (mōr'kot), *n* Same as *moor-hen*, 2

Moore-dance (mōr'dans), *n* Same as *Morisco*, 3

Moorary (mōr'er-ī), *n* [*< Moor* + *-ery*, after Sp *moereria*, < *Moro*, Moor Cf *Jewery*] A quarter or district occupied by Moors [Rare]

They arose and entered the *moorery*, and slew many moors, and plundered their houses
Southey, *Chron of the '9d* (1808), p 386. (*Dames*)

Mooreess (mōr'es), *n* [*< Moor* + *-ess*] A female Moor

moor-fowl (mōr'foul), *n* 1 Same as *moor-game* — 2 The ruffed grouse *J Bartram*, 1791. [South Carolina]

moor-game (mōr'gām), *n* The Scotch grouse or red-game, *Lagopus scoticus*. See cut under *grouse*

moor-grass (mōr'grās), *n* The grass *Sesleria cærulea*. It is widely spread throughout Europe in mountain pastures. A cotton grass, *Trichophorum angustifolium*, and other diverse plants, have also been so called — **Purple moor-grass** See *Molina*

moor-hawk (mōr'hāk), *n* The moor-buzzard or marsh-hawk, *Circus aruquonax*

moor-heath (mōr'hēth), *n* Heath of several species, especially *Erica vagans*, also called *Cornish heath*. See *heath*, 2

moor-hen (mōr'hēn), *n* 1 The female moor-fowl — 2 The common British gallinule or water-hen, *Gallinula chloropus*. Also *moor-coot* — 3 The American coot, *Fulica americana*

moor-ill (mōr'il), *n* A certain disease to which cattle are subject. Also called *red-water* [Scotch]

Though he helped Lambdale's cow weel out o' the *moor* ill, yet the louping ill's been sairer among his sheep than any season before.
Scott, *Black Dwarf*, x

mooring (mōi'ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *moor* 2, *v*.] 1 *Naut* (a) The act of securing a ship or boat in a particular place by means of anchors, etc

There is much want of room for the safe and convenient *mooring* of vessels, and constant access to them
Burke, *A Regicide Peace*, III

(b) Mostly in the plural, that by which a ship is confined or secured, as the anchors, chains, and bridle laid athwart the bottom of a river or harbor as, she lay at her *moorings*. Hence, generally — 2 That to which anything is fastened, or by which it is held

My *moorings* to the past snap one by one
Lowell, *To G. W. Curtis*.

mooring-bend (môr'ing-bend), *n* *Naut*, the bend by which a cable or hawser is secured to a post or ring

mooring-bitts (môr'ing-bits), *n* *pl*. Strong posts of wood or iron fastened in an upright position on a ship's deck, for securing mooring-chains or cables

mooring-block (môr'ing-blok), *n* A sort of cast-iron anchor used in some ports for mooring ships

mooring-bridle (môr'ing-bri'dl), *n* *Naut*, a chain or hawser attached to permanent moorings, and taken on board through the hawse-pipe in mooring

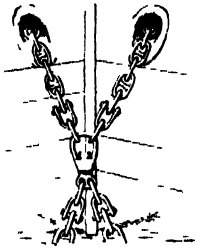
mooring-chocks (môr'ing-choks), *n* *pl*. Large blocks of hard wood fastened in a ship's port-holes, with scores in them to hold the moorings

mooring-pall (môr'ing-pâl), *n* Same as *mooring-post*

mooring-post (môr'ing-pôst), *n* 1 A strong upright post of wood, stone, or iron, fixed firmly in the ground, for securing vessels to a landing-place by hawsers or chains — 2 *pl* Same as *mooring-bitts*

mooring-shackle (môr'ing-shak'l), *n* Same as *mooring-swivel*

mooring-stump (môr'ing-stump), *n* A fixture to which boats were formerly moored. It consisted of a large stone, weighing from 5 to 4 tons, with a hole in the middle about six inches in diameter into which a straight white oak butt, about 17 feet long, was inserted, so that at high tide some 3 or 4 feet of the stump appeared above the water. To it were attached a crab and a piece of cable, which were kept afloat by a buoy (Gloucester, Massachusetts)



Mooring swivel or Mooring shackle.

mooring-swivel (môr'ing-swiv'l), *n* *Naut*, a swivel used in mooring a ship to shackle two chains together so that they may not become twisted. Also *mooring-shackle*

moorish¹ (môr'ish), *a* [*< moor*¹ + *-ish*¹] 1 Marshy, resembling a moor

There now no rivers course is to be seen,
But *moorish* fens, and marshes ever green.
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 140

The Ground here [Amsterdam], which is all twist Marsh and *Moorish*, is a not only level but to the apparent sight of the Eye far lower than the Sea. *Houll, Letters*, l. 15

Along the *moorish* fens
Sighs the sad genius of the coming storm
Thomson, Winter, l. 66

2 Belonging to a moor, growing on a moor as, *moorish* reeds — 3 Having the qualities of a moor, characterless, barren

They be pathless, *moorish* minds,
That, being once mud, rotten with the dung
Of damned riches, ever after sink
Beneath the steps of any villany

B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1

Moors² (môr'ish), *a* [*< Moor*² + *-ish*¹] (*< Moorish*, *Moorish*, *moorish*¹) Of or pertaining to the Moors. **Moors art, decoration**, etc. the art of the Mohammedan people of northern Africa both at home and in Spain during their occupation of that country. It is a branch of the Saracenic art and bears a close general resemblance to Arabic art, as seen in Syria, and especially



Moorish Art — Doorway of Musque, Tangiers, Morocco.

in Egypt, but is generally inferior in dignity, refinement, and variety. Like other Saracenic art, it is nearly devoid of the representation of animal or vegetable life, and is especially rich in purely conventional or geometrical patterns, such as interlacings produced in stamped and colored plaster, in glazed and painted tiles, in carving, etc. Alhambraic art is a late development of the Moorish. See *cut under arabesque*. — **Moorish drum**, a tambourine. **Moorish pottery**, pottery made by the people of northern Africa — a name specifically given to the basalt built into the walls of ancient Italian churches, assumed by modern writers to have been brought from Africa as trophies.

moorland (môr'land), *n* and *a* [*< ME *morland*, *< AS mōrland*, *< mor*, *moor*, + *land*, *land*] 1 *n* A tract of waste land, a moor

O the dreary, dreary moorland! O the barren, barren shore!
Tennyson, Locksley Hall

2 *a* (Consisting of moorland, having the properties of a moor

Moorman (môr'man), *n*, *pl* *Moormen* (-men) [*< Moor*² + *-man*] A Moor, one supposed to be a Moor specifically applied to Mohammedan tradesmen of Arabian descent in Ceylon

Loku Appu tying the *Moorman* up in the sack and taking his cloths and bundle of cloth, then hid himself
The Orientalist, II 63

moor-monkey (môr'mung'ki), *n* A book-name of a Bornean macaque, *Macacus maurus* so called from the blackish color. It is about 18 inches long, with scarcely any tail

moorni, *n* An obsolete spelling of *moor*¹

moorpan (môr'pan), *n* [*< moor*¹ + *pan* (*< hard-pan*)] A hard clayey layer, frequently ferruginous, found at a depth of 10 or 12 inches in mossy districts. Also *moorband*

moor-peat (môr'pēt), *n* Peat derived chiefly from varieties of sphagnum or moss [Eng.]

moorstone (môr'ston), *n* Granite [Cornwall and Devonshire, Eng.]

Hard granite is granite or moorstone
Pryce (1778)

moor-tit (môr'tit), *n* 1 The stone chat or wheatear, *Saxicola lanatha* — 2 The whin hat, *Pratincola rubicola* — 3 The meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis* [Local Eng. in all senses]

moorva (môr'va), *n* [*< Ind. < Skt. mūrā*] An East Indian plant, *Sarcocolla Zeylanica*, also, its long, tenacious, silky fiber, which makes an excellent cordage. Also called *marool*, and, with other species of the genus, *boasting hemp*

moor-whin (môr'hwīn), *n* See *whin*

moorwort (môr'wurt), *n* A shrub, *Andromeda polifolia*. Also *rosemary moorwort*

moory¹ (môr'y), *a* [*< ME *moory*, *< AS moor*, *moor*, *< mor*, *moor* see *moor*¹ and *-y*¹] Marshy, fenny, boggy, watery

In process of time [they] became to be quite overgrown with earth and moulds, which would, wanting that due sadness, are now turned into *moore* plots

Holmehead, Description of England, xxi
The dust the fields and pastures covers
As when thick mists arise from *moory* valleys
Tawfazz

moory² (môr'y), *n* [*< Ind. < A blue cloth principally manufactured in the presidency of Madras in India and exported to the Malay peoples of the south* *Balfour*

moost, *n* An old form of *moose*

moose (mos), *n* [Formerly also *moosy*, *< Algonkin musk*, *Kusteneux moussah* said to mean 'wood-eater'] An animal of the family *Cervidae*, the *Cervus alces* or *Alces americanus* of those who hold that it is the same as the elk of Europe, the moose-deer of America, by some considered specifically distinct from the elk of Europe, and then called *Alces americana*. It is the largest animal of its kind in America, and corresponds to the elk of Europe, being very different from the American elk or wapiti *Elaphurus (Cervus) canadensis*. The male may attain the height of 17 hands and weigh 1,000 pounds or more. The form is very ungainly, with humped withers and sloping quarters and a very heavy, unsightly head. The horns are enormous and completely palmate, with many sharp points. A kind of bag or pouch hangs from the throat. The limbs are thick, with broad hoofs, the tail is very short, the ears are large and slouching, and the muzzle is very broad, with a thick pendulous upper lip. The color is brown of variable shade. The female is hornless, and much smaller and more slightly built than the male. The moose inhabits the northernmost part of the United States as northern New England, and much of British America. The cut at *elk* is an equally good figure of the moose

The Beasts [of New England] be as followeth
The Kingly Lion and the strong arm'd Bear,
The large limbd *Moos* with the tripping Deer,
Quill darting Porcupines and Racktames be,
Castled in the hollow of an aged Tree
S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 32

moose-bird (mos'berd), *n* The Canada jay or whisky-jack, *Perisoreus canadensis* so called from its frequent association with the moose

moose-call (mos'kål), *n* A trumpet of birch-bark used by hunters in calling moose to an

ambuscade or blind *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, [U. S. and Canada]

moose-deer (mos'dēr), *n* The moose

moose-elm (mos'elm), *n* See *elm*

moosewood (mos'wud), *n* 1 The leather-wood, *Drya palustris* — 2 The striped maple, *Acer Pennsylvanicum*. See *maple*¹

moose-yard (mos'yård), *n* A space or area in the woods occupied by a herd of moose in winter, shut in on all sides by deep snow. The snow where the animals herd together to browse upon moose wood moss etc. being trampled down a sort of enclosure is formed, which may be occupied by many individuals as long as the supply of food lasts [U. S. and Canada]

Mooslim, *n* and *a* Same as *Moslem*

moosti, *a* A Middle English form of *most*

moot¹ (mot), *n* [*< ME moot*, *mote*, *mot*, *mot*, *< AS mot* (found only in comp.), usually *gemot*, meeting, assembly (*< utena gemot*, assembly of counselors, parliament see *utena-gemot*), = *OS mot*, *moot* = *MLG mote*, *mule*, *ML mot* = *MHd muot*, = *IceI mot* = *Goth *gamot* (in deriv. *gamotan*, meet), a meeting (*< Sw mote*, Dan *møde* = *Fr. meet*, *n*) Hence *moot*¹, *r*, and *moot*¹] 1† A meeting, a formal assembly. In this sense obsolete except as used chiefly in the archaic (Middle English) form *mote* in certain historical terms, as *folk-mote* or *folk-moot*, *ball-mote* etc. See *def* 1

All the men in that *mote* madden much joye
To speke in his presence, pryncely that tyme
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (l. 118), l. 910

The monks was going to London ward
There to holde grette *mote*

Lytell Gode of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, v. 88).

2 The place of such a meeting — 3 In *early Eng. hist.*, a court formed by assembling the men of the village or tun, the hundred, or the kingdom, or other representatives. It exercised political and administrative functions with some judicial powers. Compare *utena gemot*. See the quotation

The four or ten villages in who followed the recte of each township to the general muster of the hundred were held to represent the whole body of the township from whence they came. Each voice was its vote, they doing its doing, their pledge its pledge. The hundred *moot* a *moot* which was made by this gathering of the representatives of the townships that lay within its bounds thus became at once a court of appeal from the *moots* of each separate village as well as of arbitration in dispute between township and township. The judgment of gravey times, and of life or death, fell to its share, while it necessarily possessed the main right of law making for the hundred that the village *moot* possessed for each separate village. And as hundred *moot* stood above town *moot*, so above the hundred *moot* stood the folk *moot*, the general muster of the people in arms, at once war host and highest law court, and general Parliament of the tribe. But whether in folk *moot* or hundred *moot* the principle of representation was preserved. In both the constitutional forms the forms of deliberation and decision were the same. In each the priests proclaimed sentence, the addressees of higher blood spoke, groups of five men from each township stood round, shaking their spears in assent, clashing shields in applause, settling matters in the end by loud shouts of "Aye" or "Nay"
T. R. Green, Hist. of Eng. People, l. 1

4 Dispute, debate, discussion, specifically, in law, an argument on a hypothetical case by way of practice

The pleadings used in courts and chancery called *motes*, where a case is appointed to be mooted by certain young men, containing some doubtful controverted
Sir T. Blyot, The Government l. 14

I had that your Grace in the disputes of all purposes quicquith, after the example of the wise in former ages, you use to season your *moot*

A Home Orthographic (l. 1, T. 8), *Def*, p. 2

Orators have their declamations. Lawyers have their *moots*

Mark moot See *mark*¹ **Swain moot** or *mote*, in *old Eng. law*, a court of the foresters, held periodically before the verderers and having jurisdiction of poaching, etc. Sometimes written *swain moot*. **Wood moot** or *mote*, in *old Eng. forest law*, an inferior court held every forty days, a sort of minor "regard" or inspection, in which presentments were made and attachments received

moot¹ (mot), *a* [*< AS an adj.*, to be regarded as contracted from *mooted*. Otherwise *moot point* and *moot case* must be compounds, *< moot*¹, *n*, + *point*, *case*¹] Relating to or connected with debatable questions, subject to discussion, discussed or debated, debatable, unsettled

For it was a *moot point* in heaven whether he could alter fate or not, and indeed some passages in Virgil would make us suspect that he was of opinion Jupiter might defer fate, though he could not alter it

Dryden, Iphig. Poetry

Whether this young gentleman combined with the miserly vice of an old one any of the open handed vices of a young one was a *moot point*

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, II 6

Moot court See *court*

moot¹ (mot), *v* [*< ME moten*, *mooten*, *moten*, *< to a meeting, discuss*, *< AS motian*, *< to a meeting*, *< mot*, *gemot*, a meeting see *moot*¹, *n*] 1 *trans* 1 To debate, discuss, argue for and against, introduce or submit for discussion

If men would be as diligent in the rooting out of vices and grafting in of virtues as they are in mooting questions, there would not be so many evils and scandals among the people. *Thomas a Kempis*, Imit. of Christ (trans.), 13

This is the most general expression of a problem which hardly has been mentioned, much less mooted, in this country. *Sir W. Hamilton*

Leibnitz mooted this objection. *Westminster Rev.*
Specifically—2 In law, to plead or argue (a cause or supposed cause) merely by way of exercise or practice—3† To speak, utter

The first syllable that thou didst mude,
Was pa da lyn (Where a Davie Lyndsay?)
Sir D. Lyndsay, Works, p. 268.

II.† *intrans* 1 To argue, dispute

Agena thee nyle y not-moots.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 202.

2 To plead or argue a supposed cause

There is a difference between mooting and pleading, between fencing and fighting. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries
He talks statutes as fiercely as if he had mooted seven years in the luns of court.
By Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Attorney

moot², *n* An obsolete variant of *mote*

The master of the game, or his lieutenant, sounded three long moots, or blasts with the horn, for the uncoupling of the hart hounds. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 79

moot³ (mōt), *v* t [Origin obscure] To dig
Davies

mootable (mō'ta-bl), *a* [*< moot*¹ + -able] Capable of being mooted, disputable, open, as a question

He declareth the matter, and argueth it by cases of law, much after the manner of a mootable case.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 944

moot-book† (mōt'buk), *n* See the quotation

Flowden's queries, or a moot book of choice cases, usefull for young students of the common law. This was several times printed.
Wood, Athens Oxon

mootchie-wood (mō'chi-wud), *n* In India, the soft white wood of *Kythrina Indica*, used for making light boxes, scabbards, toys, etc

mooter (mō'tēr), *n* 1 One who moots, a disputer of a moot case. *Todd*—2 In ship-building, a workman who makes treenails [Rare]

moot-hall† (mōt'hāl), *n* [*< ME moot-halle, mote-hall*, *< moot*¹ + *hall*] A hall of meeting, debate, or judgment. In the moot halls formerly connected with the Inns of Court, imaginary or moot cases were argued by the students of law

I shal no reuthe haue
While Mede hath the maistray in this moot halle
Piers Plowman (B), iv 145

Thanne thel ludden theus to callas into the moot-halle, and it was eorll.
Wyclif, John xviii 28

moot-hill (mōt'hil), *n* [*< moot*¹ + *hill*] No ME or AS form appears. In *Old Eng hist.*, a hill of meeting on which the moot was held

The life, the sovereignty of the settlement was solely in the body of the freemen whose holdings lay round the moot hall or the sacred tree where the community met from time to time to order its own industry and to make its own laws.
J. R. Green, Making of England, p. 187

moot-house† (mōt'hous), *n* [*< ME mothus*, *< AS mothus*, *< mōt*, *gemot*, meeting, + *hūs*, house] Same as moot-hall

mooting (mō'ting), *n* [*< ME moting, motyng*, *< AS mōtung*, conversation, discourse, verbal n. of *mōtan*, discuss, moot see *moot*¹, *v*] 1. Pleading, disputing

Her pardon is ful pett at her partyng hennes,
That any mede of men men for her motyng taketh
Piers Plowman (B), vii 88

Stand sure and take good foting,
And let be at your motyng
Skelton, Boke of Colin Clout.

2 The exercise of pleading a moot case

The society of Gray's Inn has revived mootings, it is understood with some success.
Encyc. Brit., XLII 89

moot-man† (mōt'man), *n* One who argued a hypothetical case in the Inns of Court

mooty (mō'ti), *n*, pl *mooties* (-tiz) [A native name (f).] A very small bluish falcon, an Oriental finch-falcon, *Microhierax curvirostris*

moovet, *v* An obsolete spelling of *move*

mop¹ (mop), *v* t, pret and pp *mopped*, ppr. *mopping* [Early mod E *mopp*, = D *moppen* = G *muffen* (> LG *muffen*), pout, grimace see *mop*¹, *n*, and cf *mop*², *mops* Cf *mow*⁵ Also, in another form and modified sense, *mope*] 1. To make a wry mouth

I believe hee hath robd a jackanapes of his feature, marke but his countenance, see how he mops, and how he mowes and how he straines his looks
B. Rich, Faults and nothing but Faults, p. 7 (Nares)

2 To fidget about [Prov Eng]

mop¹ (mop), *n* [Early mod E *moppe*, = late MHG *muff*, *muff*, a wry face see *mop*¹, *n* Cf.

mops, *moppy*, *moppet*¹, *moppet*². The words *mop*¹, *mop*², *moppet*¹, *moppet*², etc., are more or less confused in use] 1. A wry mouth, a pout, a grimace

What mops and mows it makes! heigh, how it frisketh! Is 't not a fairy, or some small hob goblin?
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv 2

2 A pouting person, especially a pouting child, hence, a pet child, a child; a young girl, a moppet

Understanding by this word a little pretty Lady, or tender young thing. For so we call little fishes that be not come to their full growth, as whitling moppes, gurnard moppes
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, iii 2

3† A young fish. See the quotation under *def* 2.—4 The haddock. *Hallwell*—In the mops, sulky. *Hallwell*

mop² (mop), *n* [*< ME moppe*, a puppet, a fool, cf *mop*¹] A fool

Daunsinge to pipis
In myrthe with moppas, myrrours of synne
Richard the Redeless, iii 276

This mop meynes that he may marke men to ther mede
He makis many maistris and mervayles emange
York Plays, p. 290

mop³ (mop), *n* [Prob a var. of *map* (cf *hop*² *chap*, *strap*, *flap*, *flap*, *flap*, *flap*, *flap*, *flap*, etc.) see *mop*¹ The Celtic words, *W mop*, *mopa*, a mop, Gael *mab*, *mab* (f), a tuft, tassel, mop, *moubeul*, Ir *mopail*, a mop, are appar from E, or from the orig L] 1 A napkin. *Hallwell* [Prov Eng]—2 A bunch of thrums or coarse yarn, or a piece of cloth, fastened to a long handle and used for cleaning floors, windows, carriages, etc. A smaller utensil of the same sort is used for washing dishes, etc.—3 Anything having the shape or appearance of a mop

A young girl with eyes like cool agates and a mop of yellow brown hair appeared for a moment.
The Century, XXXVI 846

4 A statute fair to which servants of all kinds come to be hired by farmers and others [Prov Eng]

A grandmother who had pattered Romany, and practiced palmistry at every fair or mop in Midlandshire
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 81

5 A tuft of grass. *Hallwell* [Prov Eng]—*Rubber mop*, a mop which has at its head a plate of thick india rubber, serving as a scrubber or squeezer. *E. H. Knight*

mop³ (mop), *v* t, pret and pp *mopped*, ppr. *mopping* [*< mop*³, *n*] 1 To rub or wipe with or as with a mop, clean with a mop—2 To muffle up. *Hallwell*—3 To drink greedily. *Hallwell* [Prov Eng]—To mop up, to absorb or take up, as liquid with a cloth or mop

mopboard (mop'bōrd), *n* The wash-board or skirting of a room. See *wash-board*

mope (mōp), *v*, pret and pp *moped*, ppr. *moping* [Var. of *mop*¹, *v*] 1 *Intrans* To be very dull or listless, especially, to be spiritless or gloomy, yield to gloom or despondency. As commonly used, it implies a rather trivial and weak melancholy

Or but a sickly part of one true sense
Could not so mope. *Shak*, Hamlet, iii 4 81
Demoniac phrensy, moping melancholy,
And moon struck madness. *Milton*, P 1, xi 485
The moping owl doth to the moon complain
Gray, Elegy

Went moping under the long shadows at sunset.
D. G. Mitchell, Rev of Bachelor, iii

II. *trans* To make spiritless or melancholy

Another droops the sun shine makes him sad
Heav'n cannot please, one's mop'd, the other's mad
Quarles, Emblems, i 8

He is bewitch'd or mop'd, or his brains melted,
'Could he find no body to fall in love with
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv 6

Has he fits of spleen?
Or is he melancholy, moped, or mean?
Crabbe, Works, VIII 4

mope (mōp), *n* [*< mope*, *v*] A low-spirited, listless, melancholy person, a drone

No meagre, Muse rid mope, adust and thin,
In a dun night gown of his own loose skin.
Pope, Dunciad, ii

mope-eyed (mōp'id), *a* Short-sighted, purblind, stupid. Also *mopsy-eyed*

What a mope ey'd ass was I, I could not know her!
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii 3

He pitieth his simplicity, and returneth him for answer that, if he be not mope-eyed, he may find the Procession of the Divine Persons in his Creed.
Abp. Bramhall, Schism Guarded, i 2

mopeful (mōp'ful), *a* [*< mope* + -ful] Mopish; stupid, dull

mop-fair (mop'fär), *n* Same as *mop*³, 4

mop-head (mop'hed), *n* 1 The head of a mop—2 A person with a rough, unkempt head of hair, resembling a mop.—3 A clamp consist-

ing usually of a movable jaw operated by a screw or swivel, for holding the mop-cloth or mass of yarn to the mop-handle

mop-headed (mop'hed'ed), *a* Having rough, unkempt hair, resembling the head of a mop

moping (mō'ping), *n* [Verbal n. of *mope*, *v*.] A listless, melancholy condition, a gloomy mood

mopingly (mō'ping-ly), *adv* In a moping or listless manner.

mopish (mō'pish), *a* [*< mope* + *ish*¹] Dull, spiritless, stupid, dejected, mentally or physically depressed

One day in his preaching he [the pastor of an Independent church in Scotland] cursed the light, and fell down as dead in his pulpit. The people carried him out, laid him upon a gravestone, and poured strong waters into him, which fetched him to life again, and they carried him home, but he was mopeish.
Journal of George Fox (Phila. ed.), p. 282.

mopishly (mō'pish-ly), *adv* In a mopish manner

Here one mopishly stupid, and so fixed to his posture as if he were a breathing statue.
By Hall, Spiritual Bedlam, Soli, xxix

mopishness (mō'pish-ness), *n* Dejection, dullness, stupidity.

Without this [moderation], justice is no other than cruel rigour. sorrow, desperate mopishness.
By Hall, Christian Moderation, i 1

moplah (mop'la), *n* [E Ind] A Mohammedan inhabitant of Malabar in southwestern India, descended from Arabs who settled there and married native women

mopper (mop'er), *n* A muffer [Prov. Eng.]
moppet¹ (mop'et), *n* [Dim of *mop*¹, prob. after *moppet*²] A grimace. *Davies*

Albeit we see them sometimes counterfeit devotion, yet never did old ape make pretty moppet (moue).
Uryghart, tr of Rabelais, iii, Author's Prol

moppet² (mop'et), *n* [Dim of *mop*²] 1 A puppet made of cloth, a rag-baby—2 A young girl. Also *mopsy*, *mopsy*

Did one ever hear a little moppet argue so perversely against so good a cause?
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iii 2

3 A lap-dog

mopsy (mop'si), *a* [Origin obscure] Tipsey, intoxicated [Slang]

mops (mops), *n* [= LG G Sw Dan *mops*, a pug-dog, a var. with insignificant formative -s (as in *mox*¹ and *mawke*), of *mop*, a wry mouth see *mop*¹] A pug-dog

Mopsea (mop'sē-ā), *n* [NL (Lamarck)] A genus of iniducous aleyonarian corals of the family *Isididae*, having alternate calcareous and fibrous nodes. There are several deep-sea species, some of them used for ornamental purposes

mopsy, *n* See *mopsy*

mopsical (mop'si-kal), *a* [*< mopsy*, *mopsy*, + -ical Cf G *mopsig*, stupid, morose] Short-sighted, purblind, mope-eyed, stupid

Their mopsical humours being never satisfied but in fancying themselves as kings and reigning with Christ
By Gauden, Hieraspates, pref sig b (1658). (*Latham*.)

mopstick (mop'stik), *n* In the pianoforte, a vertical rod at the rear end of a key, by which the damper is raised when the key is depressed. Also *mapstick*

mopsy, mopsy (mop'si), *n*, pl *mopsies*, *mopsies* (-siz) [*< mops* + dim -y, -ey] 1 A young girl same as *moppet*², 2—2 An untidy woman. *Hallwell* [Prov Eng]

mopsy-eyed (mop'si-id), *a* Same as *mope-eyed*. *Davies*

mopus¹ (mō'pus), *n* [A Latinized form of *mope* or *mop*¹] A mope, a drone

I'm grown a mere mopus, no company comes
But a rabble of tenants
Shelf, The Grand Question Debated

mopus² (mop'us), *n*, pl *mopus*es (-er) [Also *maupus* said to be a corruption of the name of Sir Giles Mompesson, a monopolist notorious in the reign of James I] Money, usually in the plural [Slang]

moquette (mō-ket'), *n* [Also *moquet*, *< F moquette*, a kind of carpet] A stuff with a thick soft velvety nap of wool, and a warp of hemp or linen, especially such a material heavy enough to be used for carpeting.

Moquiles (mō-kwīl's-ā), *n* [NL (Aublet, 1775), from a native name in Guiana.] A genus of rosaceous trees of the tribe *Chrysobalanaceae*, distinguished by small anthers, stamens much longer than the flower, and a single ovary immersed in the base of the calyx-tube. About 15 species are known, natives of northern South America and the West Indies. They have rigid alternate leaves, and small flowers variously clustered, usually without petals. See *carapa*.

-mor, -more², a. [Gael and Ir. *mor*, great.] A Celtic adjective, meaning 'great,' used as a component in personal and place names as, *Canmore*, 'great head,' *Strathmore*, 'great strath'.

mora¹ (mō'rā), n., pl. morae (-rē) [L., delay, hence ult. *moratum*, *demur*] 1 In *anc. pros.*, the unit of time, equivalent to the ordinary or normal short; the semeton or primary time. See *time* — 2. In *civil law*, any unjustifiable delay in the fulfillment of an obligation, for which the party delaying is responsible. It may be either on the side of the debtor who refuses to fulfil or on that of the creditor who refuses to accept. In the first case it gives rise to an action for damages, in the latter case the debtor is discharged of liability for the loss of the thing.

mora² (mō'rā), n. [It., appar. a particular use of *mora*, delay, < L. *mora*, delay. See *mora¹*] An old game still common in Italy, in which one of the players, after raising the right hand, suddenly lowers it, with one or more of the fingers extended, the other players trying to guess the number so extended.

mora³ (mō'rā), n. [Guiana name] A majestic leguminous tree, *Dimorphanthus* (*Mora*) *excelsa*, abounding in Guiana and Trinidad. Its hard tough wood is much esteemed for ship building, and is also fitted for cabinet-work by its susceptibility of polish, its chestnut-brown color, and its sometimes figured grain.

Moradabad work. See *work*.

Moraea (mō-rē'ā), n. [NL. (Linnaeus, 1767), named after Johannes Moræus, father-in-law of Linnaeus] A genus of plants of the order *Irdeae*, type of the tribe *Moræae*. It is distinguished by the petaloid winged branches of the style, and by the perianth being completely divided to its base. About 40 species are known, natives of tropical and southern Africa, Australia, and the Mascarene Islands. They are bulbous plants or grow from a short rootstock with long narrow upright leaves, and several or many handsome fragrant flowers, blue, purple, yellow, or variously colored. Some species produce edible bulbs, and many from the Cape of Good Hope are cultivated for ornament, among them *M. papilionacea*, the butterfly iris.

Morææ (mō-rē'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Moræa* + *-æ*] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Irdeae*, typified by the genus *Moræa*, and characterized by two or more flowers from one spathe, and by having branches of the style opposite the anthers and often closely applied to them. It contains about 188 species, in 12 genera, the best known are *Typhura*, *Ira*, and the South African *Moræa* and *Marica*.

morainal (mō-rā'nāl), a. Same as *morainic*.

moraine (mō-rūn'), n. and a. [< F. *moraine*, cf. It. *mora*, a heap of stones, < G. dial. (*Bay*) *mur*, sand and broken stones, debris] 1. *n.* The accumulations of rock and detrital material along the edges of a glacier. In mountains where the glaciers are bordered by cliffs, the materials of which these are composed being loosened by frost, ruin, and gravity, fall upon the ice beneath and are gradually conveyed downward, receiving additions as they move. A simple glacier has ordinarily two such lateral moraines, and when two glaciers meet and unite the two adjacent lateral moraines coalesce and form a medial moraine, and the same thing may be repeated again and again as various lateral glaciers unite themselves with the main ones. At the point where the glaciers end the detritus of the lateral and medial moraines is thrown upon the ground, and forms a more or less irregular pile of debris, called the *terminal moraine*.

II. *a.* Same as *morainic*.

morainic (mō-rā'nīk), a. [< *moraine* + *-ic*] 1 Connected with or formed by a moraine as, *morainic* deposits, a *morainic* barrier — 2. Forming or constituting a moraine as, *morainic* matter.

moral (mō'rāl), a. and n. [Formerly also *moral*, *morale*, = D. *morael* = G. *Dan* Sw. *moral*, < F. *moral* = Sp. Pg. *moral* = It. *morale*, relating to ethics, as a noun, F. *moral*, moral condition, *morale* = Sp. Pg. *moral* = It. *morale*, morals, < L. *moralis*, relating to manners or morals (first used by Cicero, to translate Gr. *ἠθικός*, moral. See *ethic*), < *mos* (*mor-*), manner, custom, pl. *more*s, manners, customs, morals. From L. *mos* are also ult. E. *morose¹* and *demure*] I. *a.* 1 Of or pertaining to rules of right conduct, concerning the distinction of right from wrong, ethical. In this sense *moral* is opposed to *non-moral*, which denotes the absence of ethical distinctions.

These bodily deeds or tokyne and shewynge of *moralle* vertues, with oute which a soule is not able forto werke gostely. *Hampole, Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

The former properly relates to natural, and the latter to moral philosophy, or civil society. *Bacon, Physical Fables*, iii, Expi.

In Matters of Religion, *Moral* Difficulties are more to be regarded than Intellectual. *Stillingfleet, Sermons*, III. vi.

Another sort of relation, which is the conformity or disagreement men's voluntary actions have to a rule to which they are referred, and by which they are judged of, may be called *moral* relation.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxviii. 4.

We are bound to note the circumstance that the *moral*, which at one time coincides with the "ethical," at other times is co-extensive with the "voluntary."

A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 520.

Even the feelings which we call *moral*, on account of their connection with will and desire, often have an indefinite part of them so combined with feelings located in the bodily organism, or so dependent on its functions for their quantity and quality, that a strict separation be comes impossible.

G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 507.

Kant says that the end of Self love, our own happiness, cannot be an end for the *Moral Reason*, that the force of the reasonable Will, in which Virtue consists, is always exhibited in resistance to natural egoistic impulses.

H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 347.

When in his self-consciousness he [man] realized that through transgression he had become guilty, doubtless all things about him seemed different, because in his own soul there had been a *moral* revolution.

Isidorothea Sacra, XLV. 645.

War is a *moral* teacher: opposition to external force is an aid to the highest civic virtues.

Woodsey, Intro. to International Law, § 6.

2 In accord with, or controlled by, the rules of right conduct opposed to *immoral*. In this sense *moral* is often used specifically of conduct in the sexual relation.

The wise and more *morale* part of mankind were forced to set up laws and punishments, to keep the generality of mankind in some tolerable order.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 356.

Take a *moral* act. What is it that constitutes it *moral*? Its tendency at least according to Shaftesbury's system, is to promote the general welfare or the good of mankind.

Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 14.

"What do you mean by a thoroughly *moral* man?" said I. "Oh, I suppose every one means the same by that," said Melissa, with a slight air of rebuke. "Sh. Gaviel is an excellent family man—quite blameless there, and so charitable round his place at Lipton." When a man whose business hours, the solid part of every day, are spent in an unscrupulous course of public or private action which has every calculable chance of causing widespread injury and misery, can be called *moral* because he comes home to dine with his wife and children and cherishes the happiness of his own hearth, the arguery is not good for the use of high ethical and theological disputation.

George Eliot, Theophrastus Such, xvi.

3 In a special sense, relating to the private and social duties of men as distinct from civil responsibilities specifically so used in the Hegelian philosophy.

"When St. Crispin stands leather to make shoes for the poor, that act is *moral* (moralisch) and wrong (unrechtlich)" — a remark which explains itself a use of *moralisch* better than much commentary.

D. G. Ritchie, Mind, XIII. 483.

4 Connected with the perception of right and wrong in conduct, especially when this is regarded as an innate power of the mind, connected with or pertaining to the conscience. See *moral sense*, *moral law*, below.

The development of a high moral sensibility can scarcely fail to bring suffering with it, as the mind recognises the meanness of actual attainment.

J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 156.

The problem of exercising the child's *moral* feelings is clearly connected with that of forming his moral character.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 568.

5 Capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, hence, bound to conform to what is right, subject to a principle of duty, accountable.

A *moral* agent is a being that is capable of those actions that have a moral quality, and which can properly be denominated good or evil in a moral sense, virtuous or vicious, commendable or faulty.

Edwards, Freedom of the Will, I. 5.

6 Depending upon considerations of what generally occurs, resting upon grounds of probability opposed to *demonstrative* as, *moral* evidence, *moral* arguments. See *moral certainty*, under *certainty*.

A *moral* universality is when the predicate agrees to the greatest part of the particulars which are contained under the subject.

Watts, Logic.

Physical and mathematical certainty may be styled *infallible* and *moral* certainty may be properly styled *dubitable*.

Sp. Wilkins.

Be that my task, replies a gloomy clerk,
Sworn foe to mystery, yet divinely dark,
Whose pious hope aspires to see the day
When *moral* evidence shall quite decay,
And damns implicit faith, and holy lies,
Prompt to impose, and fond to dogmatize.

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 462.

7 Of or pertaining to morals — 8† Having a moral, emblematical, allegorical, symbolical.

By my troth, I have no *moral* meaning, I meant plain holy thistle.

Shak., Much Ado, iii. 4. 80.

A thousand *moral* paintings I can show,
That shall demonstrate these quick blows of Fortune's
More pregnantly than words.

Shak., T. of A., I. 1. 90.

9 Pertaining to the mind, mental, opposed to *physical*.

Youth, thou bear'st thy father's face,
Frank nature, rather curious than in haste,
Hath well composed thee Thy father's *moral* parts
Mayst thou inherit too!

Shak., All's Well, I. 2. 31.

10 Pertaining to the will, or conative element of the soul, as distinguished from the intellect or cognitive part. This refers to the usual pre-Kantian division of the soul — 11 Moralizing [Rare].

France spreads his banners in our noiseless land,
While thou, a *moral* fool, sitst still and criest,
"Alack, why does he not?"

Shak., Lear, iv. 2. 68.

Moral cause, a person who induces another to do or not to do something.

Another here is said to be him who proposing reasons, persuades the principal cause either to or from action, he is also called the *moral cause*.

Benjamin Franklin, tr. by a Gentleman.

Moral certainty. See *certainty*. **Moral defeat**. See *moral victory*. **Moral dependence**, evidence, force. See the nouns. **Moral faculty**. Same as *moral sense*.

Moral good either virtue or a virtuous action, or a pleasure or pain coming from such an action — **Moral goodness**. See *goodness*. **Moral inability**. See *inability*. 2 — **Moral insanity**. See *insanity*. **Moral law**.

(a) The law of conscience or duty. (b) A single central principle of right conduct, or the system of rules which should govern conduct. (c) See *law*. **Moral necessity**. See *necessity*. **Moral philosophy**.

(a) The philosophy of mind, psychology. (b) Ethics, the science of morality. **Moral sense**, a phrase used by Shaftesbury, but brought into greater prominence by Francis Hutcheson in 1725 to denote a determination of the mind to resolve amiable or disagreeable ideas of actions antecedent to any opinion of advantage or loss to redound from them, conscience.

Moral theology, *moralis theologia* as a system of spiritual laws proceeding from a divine law giver, theological ethics. **Moral victory**, an actual defeat claimed as a virtual victory. This designation is often applied to a defeat which as from the reduction of a former adverse majority in a vote, or from other concomitant circumstances, is regarded as having in it the elements of future victory, or at least as giving occasion for some measure of satisfaction.

Moral virtue, a virtue taught by natural ethics, without revelation, opposed to *theological virtue*, or faith, hope, charity.

II. *n.* 1† Morality, the doctrine or practice of the duties of life. [Rare.]

Their *Moral* and Economy

Most perfectly they made agree

Prior, An Epitaph

2 *pl.* (a) Conduct, behavior, course of life in regard to right and wrong, specifically, sexual conduct as, a man of good *morals*.

Some, as corrupt in their *morals* as vice could make them, have yet been solicitous to have their children so truly, virtuously, and piously brought up.

South, Sermons (Latham).

I pray ye flag them upon all occasions,

It tends their *morals*, never mind the pain.

Byron, Don Juan, II. 1.

(b) Moral philosophy, ethics — 3 The doctrine inculcated by a fable, apologue, or fiction, the practical lesson which anything is designed to teach, hence, intent, meaning.

What of examples he knows

Of him, that thinks *merit* drowns

Gower, Conf. Amant, vii.

Beat. You have some *moral* in this Benedictus.

Mary. *Moral*? no, by my troth, I have no *moral* meaning.

Shak., Much Ado, iii. 4. 78.

So, lady Flora, take my lay

And, if you find no *moral* there,

Go look in any glass and say

What *moral* is in being fair.

Tennyson, The Day Dream, Moral

4 An emblem, personification, or allegory, especially, an allegorical drama. See *morality*, 6.

The fox the ape and the humble bee,

Were still at odds being but three

There's the *moral*. Now the Envoy

Shak., I. I. L., iii. 1. 88.

1 *fish*. Such whales have I heard of on the land, who never leave gaping till they've swallowed the whole parish — church, steeple, bells and all.

Per. A pretty moral

Shak., Pericles, II. 1. 39.

In the middle of his play (he it pastoral or comedy, *moral* or tragedy)

Lastly *Morals* (or moralities) teach and illustrate the same religious truths, not by direct representation of Scriptural or legendary events and personages, but by allegorical means, abstract figures of virtues or qualities being personified in the characters appearing in these plays.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 23.

5 A certainty [Slang] — 6 An exact likeness, a counterpart. [Obsolete or colloq.]

He has got the trick of the eye and the tip of the nose of my uncle, and as for the long chin, it is the very *moral* of the governor's.

Smollett, Humphrey (Linker), p. 286.

She's the very picture — yes, the very *moral* of Dick Turpin's *Boys*.

D. Jerrold St. Giles and St. James, p. 110. (*Hoppe*)

= *Syn* 2. See *morality* — 3 See *inference*. **moral†** (mō'rāl), *v. t.* [*< moral†*, *a.*] To moralize.

When I did hear

The motley fool thus *moral* on the theme,

My lungs began to crow like chanticleer

Shak., As you Like It, II. 7. 29.

morale (mō-rā'l), *n* [Intended for *F* *moral*, *m*, mental or moral condition, confused with *moral*, *f*, morality, good conduct, < *moral*, moral see *moral*] Moral or mental condition as regards courage, zeal, hope, confidence, and the like used especially of a body of men engaged in a hazardous enterprise, as soldiers or sailors in time of war

From a date much earlier than the day when Caesar, defeated at Dyrrachium, gained the empire of the world by so acting as to restore the morale of his army before the great contest at Pharsalia, it has been on this nice feeling of the moral pulse of armies that the skill of great commanders has chiefly depended *Knaye Brit*, XXIV 343

moralist (mor'al-ist), *n* [*< moral*, *i*, + *-er*1.] A moralizer, a moralist

Come, you are too severe a *moralist* *Shak*, *Othello*, II. 3. 801

moralisation, moralise, etc See *moralization, etc*

moralism (mor'al-izm), *n* [*< moral* + *-ism*] 1 A moral maxim or saying, moral counsel or advice, moral sermonizing, inculcation of morality [Rare]

As customary as he was to the somewhat droning *moralisms* of his "congenial friends" *Farrar Julian Home*, xx

2 The practice of morality as distinct from religion, the absorption of religion in mere morality

The first thing that disclosed to Dr Chalmers the futility of the *moralism* which was all the religion he had when he began his pastoral at Kilmany was the discovery that it could not bear the scrutiny of the sick bed *A Phelps*, *My Study*, p 301

moralist (mor'al-ist), *n* [= *F* *moraliste* = *Sp* *Pg* *It* *moralista*, as *moral* + *-ist*] 1 One who teaches morals, a writer or lecturer on ethics, one who inculcates moral duties

Nature surely (if she will be studied) is the best *moralist*, and hath much good counsel hidden in her bosom *Sir H* *Wotton* *Reliquie* p 77

The advice given by a great *moralist* to his friend was that he should compose his passions *Addison*

The Rational *Moralists* (notworth Wollaston (Clarke, Price) give no account of the final end of morality *A* *Hass*, *Emotions and Will*, p 257

2 One who practises moral as distinguished from religious duties, a merely moral as distinguished from a religious person [Rare.]

Another is carnal, and a mere *moralist* *South* *Sermons*, VII 286

Sweet *moralist*! aloof on life's rough sea,
The Christian has an art unknown to thee
Cowper, *A Reflection on Horace*, book II, ode 10

moralistic (mor'al-ist-ik), *a* [*< moralist* + *-ic*] Inculcating morality, didactic as, *moralistic* poets

morality (mō-rā'l-i-ti), *n*, pl *moralities* (-tiz) [*< ME* *moralite* = *D* *moralitas* = *G* *moralitas* = *Sw* *Dan* *moralitet*, < *OF* *moralite*, *F* *moralité* = *Sp* *moralidad* = *Pg* *moralidade* = *It* *moralità*, morality, morals, < *LL* *moralitas* (-s), manner, characteristic, character, < *L* *moralis*, of manners or morals, moral see *moral*] 1 The doctrine or system of duties, morals, ethics

The end of *morality* is to procure the affections to obey reason, and not to invade it *Bacon* *Advancement of Learning*, II

Moral philosophy, *morality*, ethics casuistry, natural law, mean all the same thing, namely, that science which teaches men their duty and the reasons of it *Paley*, *Moral Philos*, I 1

The attempt to exhibit *morality* as a body of scientific truth fell into discredit, and the disposition to dwell on the emotional side of the moral consciousness became prevalent *H* *Sidgwick*, *Methods of Ethics* p 91

2 The character of being moral, accord with the rules of right conduct, moral quality, virtuosity often used in a restricted sense to denote sexual purity

The *morality* of an action is founded on the freedom of that principle by virtue of which it is in the agent a power, having all things ready and requisite to the performance of an action, either to perform or not perform it *South*, *Sermons*

Until we have altered our dictionaries, and have found some other word than *morality* to stand in popular use for the duties of man to man, let us refuse to accept as moral the contractor who enriches himself by using large machinery to make pastboard sofas pass as leather for the feet of unhappy conscripts *George Eliot*, *Theophrastus Such*, xvi

3 Moral conduct, the practice of the duties inculcated by the moral rules that are recognized as valid, in a general and collective sense, those forms of human conduct which are the subject of moral judgments

Morality (in Shaftesbury's theory) is only Beauty in one of its higher stages *Fowler*, *Shaftesbury and Hutcheson*, p 128

Our theory has been that the development of *morality* is founded on the action in man of an idea of true or absolute good, consisting in the full realization of the capabilities of the human soul

T *H* *Green*, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 286

In point of fact, however, *morality* means nothing more nor less than that state of natural neutrality or indifference to good and evil, to heaven and hell, which distinguishes man from all other existence, and endows him alone with selfhood or freedom *H* *James*, *Subs*, and *Mind*, p 4

Hence—4 The practice of moral duties regarded as apart from and as not based upon vital religious principle

All others they [the Jews] thought served God only with their own inventions, or placed their Religion in dull *morality* *Stillingfleet*, *Sermons*, I viii

Morality, thou deadly bane,
Thy tans of thousands thou hast slain!
Vain is his hope whose stay and trust is
In moral mercy, truth, and justice!
Burns, *Dedication to Gavin Hamilton*

5 A moral inference or reflection, a moralization, intent, meaning, moral

But ye that holden this tale a fable,
As of a fox, or of a cock and hen,
Takesh the *morality* thereof, good men
Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l 620

A genial optimist, who daily drew
From what he saw his quaint *morality*
Bryant, *The Old Man's Counsel*

6 A kind of drama which succeeded the musical-plays or mysteries, and in which the persons of the play were abstractions, or allegorical representations of virtues, vices, and mental powers and faculties. A popular feature of the moralities was the introduction of the Devil and a Vice who under many names attended him, and who was finally morged in the foot of the later drama

A *morality* may be defined as a play enforcing a moral truth or lesson by means of the speech and action of characters which are personified abstractions—figures representing virtues and vices, qualities of the human mind, or abstract conceptions in general *A* *W* *Ward*, *Eng Dram Lit* I 56

=*Syn* 1-3 *Morality*, *Morals*, *Manners*, *Virtue*, *Ethics* *Morality* (or morals) and *manners* stand over against each other as respectively conforming to right or propriety in the great duties and in the minor forms of action and intention. *Morality* is often popularly applied to conformity to right in that particular in which right conduct is most felt to be important, as chastity or honesty. *Virtue* is morality of the fullest type and regarded as a part of personal character. *Ethics* is the technical, as *morals* is the popular, name for the science of *virtue*

moralization (mor'al-i-zā-shun), *n* [*< F* *moralisation* = *Sp* *moralización* = *Pg* *moralização* = *It* *moralizzazione*, < *ML* *moralisatio* (-n), *moralizatio* (-n), < *moralizari*, moralize see *moralize*] 1 The act of moralizing or reflecting upon morals, a moral reflection—2 The act of giving a moral meaning or effect to something, explanation in a moral sense

It is more commendable and also commodious. If the players have rid the *moralization* of the chase, and when they plays do thynke upon it *Sir T* *Eliot*, *The Governour*, I 26

Annexed to the fable is a *moralization* of twice the length in the octave stanza *T* *Warton*, *Hist Eng Poetry*, III 417

John de Vigney wrote a book which he called "The *Moralization* of Chaucer," wherein he assures us that this game was invented by a philosopher named Xerxes in the reign of Evil Merodach, king of Babylon, and was made known to that monarch in order to engage his attention and correct his manners. "There are three reasons," says de Vigney, "which induced the philosopher to institute this new pastime: the first to reclaim a wicked king the second, to prevent idleness and the third, practically to demonstrate the nature and necessity of nobleness" *Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p 406

3 The act of rendering moral, subjection to moral rules, the process of giving a moral character to something

The elimination of ethics, then, as a system of precepts, involves no intrinsic difficulties other than those involved in the admission of a natural science that can account for the *moralization* of man *T* *H* *Green*, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 8

The highest type of *moralization* lies in acquiring such an abstract basis of principle as makes a man a spontaneous and independent fountain of justice and goodness, not a mere channel through which runs a public and common beneficence *W* *Wallace*, *Mind*, XIII 425

Also spelled *moralisation*
moralize (mor'al-iz), *v*; pret and pp *moralized*, ppr *moralizing* [= *D* *moraliser* = *G* *moralisieren* = *Sw* *moralisera* = *Dan* *moralisere*, < *F* *moraliser* = *Sp* *Pg* *moralizar* = *It* *moralizzare*, < *ML* *moralizare*, moralize, < *L* *moralis*, moral see *moral* and *-ize*] 1 *trans* 1 To apply to a moral purpose, or to explain in a moral sense, draw a moral from, found moral reflections on

But what said Jacques?
Did he not *moralize* this spectacle?
Shak, *As you Like it* II 1 44

2 To supply with a moral or practical lesson, furnish with edifying examples

Pierce warres and faithful loves shall *morallize* my song *Spenser*, *F* *Q*, *Prol*

High as their Trumpets Tune his Lyre he strung,
And with his Prince's Arms he *moraliz'd* his Song.
Prior, *Ode to the Queen*, st 1

While chastening thoughts of sweetest use, bestowed
By wisdom, *moralize* his pensive road *Wordsworth*

3 To exemplify the moral of as, to *moralize* a fable [Rare.]

That which is said of the elephant, that being guilty of his deformity he cannot abide to look on his own face in the water (but seeks for troubled and muddy channels), we see well *moralized* in men of evil conscience who know their souls are so filthy that they dare not so much as view them. *By* *Hall*, *Meditations and Vows*, II § 4

This fable is *moralized* in a common proverb. *Sir R* *L'Estrange*

4 To render moral, give a moral character to It had a large share in *moralizing* the poor white people of the country *G* *Ramsey*

His yours with Breeding to refine the Age,
To Chasten Wit, and *Moralize* the Stage
Steele, *Conscious Lovers*, *Prol*

As a rule, it will only be to a man already pretty thoroughly *moralized* by the best social influences that it will occur to reproach himself with having unworthy motives even in inapproachable conduct.

T *H* *Green*, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 300

5 To affect strongly the moral or religious sense of, bring into a state of intense moral or religious feeling [Rare]

The negroes and many of the poor whites were, for a week or two, not exactly "demoralized" [by an earthquake], but intensely *moralized*, giving themselves to religious exercises of a highly emotional character *Science*, IX 491

II. intrans 1 To make moral reflections, draw practical lessons from the facts of life

Thou hast at me *moralize*,
Applying this to that, and so to so,
For love can comment upon every woe
Shak, *Venus and Adonis*, l 712

I know you come abroad only to *moralize* and make observations *Steele*, *Tatler*, No 170

I story of Blois *moralizing* 'de prentigle fortune,' on the magic tricks of Fortune exemplified in the career of his royal patron *Stubbs*, *Medieval and Modern Hist*, p 147

2 To have an influence, especially a beneficial influence, on morals

It is not so much that a social life passed in peaceful occupation is positively *moralizing* as that a social life passed in war is positively demoralizing *H* *Spencer*, *Prin of Sociol*, § 575

Also spelled *moralise*
moralizer (mor'al-iz-er), *n* 1 One who moralizes or makes moral reflections, an instructor in morals

My uncle was a *moralizer* who mistook his apophthegms for principles *T* *Hook*, *Sayings and Doings*

In fact there is scarcely any point upon which *moralizers* have dwelt with more emphasis than this that man's forecast of pleasure is continually erroneous *H* *Sidgwick*, *Methods of Ethics* p 121

2† One who has a habit of finding an allegory or hidden meaning in passages

Moralizers you that wrest a never meant meaning out of everything applying all things to the present time, keep your attention for the common stage *Nash*, *Sumner's Last Will and Testament*

Also spelled *moraliser*
moralizing (mor'al-iz-ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *moralize*, *v*] A moral reflection, a moralization Also spelled *moralising*

It will be seen by these edifying *moralizings* how eminently Scriptural was the course of Sam's mind *H* *B* *Stoner*, *Oldtown*, p 350

morally (mor'al-i), *adv* 1 From a moral point of view, with reference to the moral law, in a moral or ethical sense, ethically

By good *morally* so called, bonum honestum ought chiefly to be understood *South*, *Sermons*

The essential thing *morally* is the man's direction of himself to the realization of a conceived or imagined object whether circumstances allow of its issuing in outward action, action that affects the senses of other people, or no *T* *H* *Green*, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 144

2 In accordance with moral law, rightly, virtuously, uprightly.

To take away rewards and punishments is only pleasing to a man who resolves not to live *morally* *Dryden*

3 Virtually; practically, to all intents and purposes

It is *morally* impossible for a hypocrite to keep himself long on his guard *Sir R* *L'Estrange*

morass (mō-rās'), *n* [= *G* *morast* = *Sw* *moras* = *Dan* *morads*, < *D* *moeras*, *MD* *moerasch*, *moorasch*, *maerasch* = *IG* *MLG* *moras*, a marsh, fen, prob orig *adj*, *MD* **moerasch* (= *E* *moorash*), belonging to a moor, confused appar with *F* *marais*, > *ME* *marais*, etc, a marsh see *marsh*] A tract of low, soft, wet ground the drainage of which is insufficient either from

its depressed situation or from its uniform flatness; a marsh; a swamp, a bog, a fen - *Morass ore*, bog tree ore - *Syn. Swamp*, etc. See *marsh*
morass-weed (mō-rās-wēd), *n* The plant *hornwort*, *Ceratophyllum demersum*
morassy (mō-rās'i), *a* [= *D moerasig* = *i morastig* = *Sw morasig* = *Dan moradsig*, as *morass* + *-y*] Marshy, fenny

The sides and top are covered with *morassy* earth
morat (mō-rat), *n* [*It morato*, mulberry-colored, < *moro*, < *L morum*, a mulberry see *more*] A beverage composed of honey flavored with mulberry-juice

There was grace after meat with a flat on the board,
And down went the morat and out flew the sword
Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, II 6

moratet, *a* [*L moratus*, mannered, < *mos (mor-)*, manner see *moral*] Mannered

To see a man well *morate* so seldom one applauded
Gaule, Magastromancer, p 188 (Encyc Diet)

moration (mō-rā'shon), *n* [*L moratio(n-)*, delay, < *morari*, pp *moratus*, delay, tarry, < *mora*, delay - see *moral*] The act of staying, delaying, or lingering, delay

For therein [in the northern hemisphere, and in the apogee] his *moration* is slower and so his life it respectively unto those habitations as of duration so also of more effect
Sir T. Browne, Vulg Err, VI 10

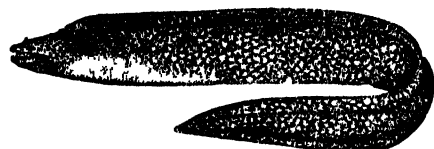
moratorium (mōi-a-tō'ri-um), *n* [*L*, neut sing of *moratorius*, causing delay, dilatory] In law, legal title to delay in making a due payment as a legislative authorization of suspension of payment by a government bank

Moravian (mō-rā'vi-an), *a* and *n* [*Lat Moravia* (see def) + *-an*] 1 Pertaining to Moravia or the Moravians - 2 Pertaining to the religious denomination of the Moravians

II. *n* 1 A native or an inhabitant of Moravia, a crownland of the Cisleithian division of Austria Hungary, lying southeast of Bohemia. The Moravians are Slavs in race and language, closely allied to the Czechs - 2 A member of the Christian denomination entitled the Unitas Fratrum or United Brethren, which traces its origin to John Huss. Its members were expelled from Bohemia and from Moravia in 1627, but in 1722 a remnant settled in Herrnhut, Saxony (hence the brethren are sometimes in Germany called *Herrnhuter*). The organization at present has three home provinces (German, British, and American) each of which has its own government by synod and several mission provinces. All these together form a whole, represented by a general synod, which meets every ten years in Herrnhut. The ministers are bishops (not diocesan) presbyters, and deacons. The worship is liturgical. The members of the denomination believe in the Scriptures as the only rule of faith and practice, and maintain the doctrines of the total depravity of human nature, the love of God the Father, the actual humanity and godhead of Jesus Christ, the atonement, the work of the Holy Spirit, good works as the fruit of the Spirit, the second coming of Christ, and the resurrection of the dead. The Moravians are especially noted for their energy and success in missionary work

Moravianism (mō-rā'vi-an-i-zm), *n* [*Lat Moravian* + *-ism*] The religious doctrines and church polity of the Moravians, or United Brethren

moray (mō-rā), *n* [Also *maray*, *muray*, *muray*, origin uncertain] One of many apodal eel-like fishes of the family *Muraenidae*, and especially of the genus *Muraena*, of which there are several subdivisions, as *Sidera*. The spotted moray is *M (Sidera) muringa*, of the tropical Atlantic,



Spotted Moray (*Sidera muringa*)

everywhere with innumerable small dark spots in a fine network of the whitish ground color. Several other morays occur on the southern Atlantic coast of the United States, and *M mordax* is a Californian moray attaining a length of 5 feet.

morbid (mōr'bid), *a* [*F moribide* = *Sp moribido* = *Pg moribido*, < *L moribundus*, sickly, < *morbus*, disease, see *morbus*] 1. Diseased, sickly, not sound and healthful. As applied to mental conditions, it commonly implies an over sensitive state, involving depression of spirits in which matters affecting the emotions assume an exaggerated significance

A vicious ingenuity, a *morbid* quickness to perceive resemblances and analogies between things apparently heterogeneous
Macaulay Dryden

The *morbid* asceticism that culminates in the life of the Buddhist saint, eating his food with loathing from the alms-bowl that he carries, as though it held medicine
E B Tylor, Prim Culture, II 98

2 Proceeding from or characteristic of disease or a diseased condition.

Whilst the distempers of a relaxed fibre prognosticate and prepare all the *morbid* forces of convulsion in the body of the state
Burke, A Regicide Pence, I

3 Relating to disease: as, *morbid* or pathological anatomy - **Morbid concretions** See *concretion* = *Syn. 1 Diseased*, etc. See *sick*

morbidezza (mōr-bi-det'zā), *n* [*It (> Sp Pg morbidet* = *F morbidet*), sickness, delicacy, < *moibido*, sickly see *morbid*] That quality of flesh-painting which simulates the suppleness, elastic firmness, and soft delicacy of natural flesh

Nature has been closely consulted, and has revealed to the master a few delicate touches which serve to accentuate the movement and to give to the flesh that *morbidezza* which is the illusion of the softness and palpitation of life
Harper's Mag, LXVI 248

morbidity (mōr-bid'i-ti), *n* [*F morbidite*, as *morbid* + *-ity*] 1 A morbid condition or state, morbidity

Unable from some defect or *morbidity*
Kingdley
There are no women to chaff with, and to rub your mind out of its *morbidity*
S Bowles, in Merlins, I 369

2 The proportion of diseased persons in a community, the sick-rate [Recent]

This term which is of recent introduction is employed to denote the amount of disease or illness existing in a given community, and as "mortality" expresses the death rate, so *morbidity* indicates the sick rate whether the disease be fatal or not
Quain, Med Dict, p 908

morbidly (mōr'bid-li), *adv* In a morbid or diseased manner, in a way that indicates a diseased or morbid condition. See *morbid* 1

The actions of men amply prove that the faculty which gives birth to those arts is *morbidly* active
Macaulay Dryden

morbidity (mōr'bid-nē), *n* The state of being morbid, diseased, sickly, or unsound, morbidity

morbiferal (mōr-bif'er-al), *a* [*As morbi-ferous* + *-al*] Bringing or inducing disease

Notices of the Press resembling certificates to the virtues of various *morbiferal* panaceas
Loeche, Buglow Papers, Notices of an Independent Press

morbiferous (mōr-bif'er-us), *a* [*L morbi-ferus*, *morbi-fer*, < *L morbus*, illness, + *ferre* = *F ferre*] 1 Bringing or producing disease, morbiferous

morbific (mōr-bif'ik), *a* [= *F morbifique* = *Sp morbifico* = *Pg morbi-fico*, < *L* as if **morbificus* (> *L morbi-ficare*, produce disease), < *morbus*, disease, + *facere*, make] 1 Causing disease; inducing disease

Nothing but the removal of the feverish and *morbific* matter within can carry off the distemper
South, Sermons, VI 311

Morbific agent See *agent*

morbifical (mōr-bif'i-kal), *a* [*Lat morbi-fic* + *-al*] Same as *morbific*

morbifically (mōr-bif'i-kal-i), *adv* In a morbid manner, so as to cause or generate disease

morbili (mōr-bil'i), *n* [*ML*, dim of *L morbus*, disease see *morbus*] Same as *measles*, 1

morbiliform (mōr-bil'i-form), *a* [*ML morbilis*, measles, + *L forma*, form] In *pathol*, resembling measles

morbillos (mōr-bil'us), *a* [= *F morbillus* = *It morbillus*, < *NL* as if **morbillus*, < *ML morbillus*, measles see *morbili*] Pertaining to the measles, putaking of the nature of measles, or resembling the eruptions of that disease

morboset (mōr-bōs'), *a* [= *F morbeur* = *Sp Pg It morbosus*, < *L morbosus*, sickly, diseased, < *morbus*, disease see *morbus*] Proceeding from disease, morbid, unhealthy

Signior Malpighi in his Treatise of Galls, under which name he comprehends all preternatural and *morboset* tumors and excrescences of plants
Ray, Works of Creation, I

morbosity (mōr-bōs'i-ti), *n* [*L morbositas* (-), sickness < *L morbosus*, sickly see *morboset*] The state of being morbose, a diseased state

If we take the intention of nature in every species, and except the casual impediments or *morbosities* in individual
Sir T. Browne, Vulg Err, III 18

morbus (mōr'bus), *n* [*L*] Disease - **Cholera morbus** See *cholera* - **Morbus oscarus** See *hypogonit disease*, under *disease* - **Morbus Gallicus**, syphilis - **Morbus maculosus**, purpura hemorrhagica

moreau (mōi-rō'), *n*, pl *moreaux* (-rōz') [*F* see *morel*] A bit, a morsel, a small piece (a) A short piece or a passage of a literary composition (b) In *music* (1) A short composition, usually of simple character (2) An excerpt or extract

Morchella (mōr-kel'ē), *n* [*NL* (Dillenius, 1719), < *G morchel*, a mushroom see *morel*] A genus of edible fungi of the division *Hymenomyces*, having a fistular stalk and roundish

or conical pitted pileus. It includes *M. esculenta*, the morel. Other species of the genus are eaten. See *morel*

mordacious (mōr-dā'shus), *a* [= *OF mordace* = *Sp Pg mordaz* = *It mordace*, < *L mordax* (mordac-), biting, < *mordere*, bite see *mordant*] 1 Biting, given to biting - 2 Acid, violent in action

Many of these [composites] are not only sensibly hot, but *mordacious* and burning
Kneely, Terra

3 Sarcastic
mordaciously (mōr-dā'shus-li), *adv* In a mordacious or biting manner, sarcastically

Buchanan, a learned though violent Scot, has *mordaciously* taunted this tradition
Watkinson, On Fortescue, p 201

mordacity (mōr-dak'i-ti), *n* [*F mordacité* = *Sp mordacidad* = *Pg mordacidade* = *It mordacità*, < *L mordacitas* (-), bitingness, < *mordax* (mordac-), biting see *mordacious*] The property of being mordacious, bitingness

Such things as have very thin parts, yet notwithstanding are without all acrimony or *mordacity*, are very good sallets
Bacon, Hist Life and Death, § 25

The facility of dogmatism merely of itself could not have yielded the exuberance of his [Skilton's] humor and the *mordacity* of his satire
J D Israeli, Amos of Lit, I 318

mordant (mōi'dant), *a* and *n* [*ME mordant* (det II, 1), < *OF mordant*, *F mordant* = *Sp mordante* = *Pg mordante* = *It mordente* (> *F mordent*), < *L mordens* (-), pp of *mordere* (> *It mordere* = *Sp Pg morder* = *F morder*), bite, sting, prob orig **mordere* = *As mordere*, *F smart*, sting see *smart*, *v* From *L mordere* (pp *morsus*) are also ult *fr mordacious*, etc., *morsel*, *morsel*, *morsel*, etc., *mu. l*] 1 A biting, keen, caustic, sarcastic, severe

It fault in physic is held for *mordant*, burning, caustic, and mundicative
Holland, tr of Illuy xxx 10

2 Having the property of fixing colors

II. *n* 1 A metal chape covering one end of a strap or belt, especially if so arranged as to hook into a clasp on the other end to facilitate securing the belt round the person. The mordant often forms with the belt plate a single design, the decorated front being either as large as the plate or of such shape as to combine with it to form a circular or other regular figure. Also *mordant*

Rychow a girl's little boddie upon,
The buckle of it was of a stone
The *mordant* wrought in noble wise,
Was of a stone full of precious
Loam of the Rose, I 1001

2 In the *fine arts* (a) Any corrosive liquid, such as aqua fortis, which will eat into a metallic or other surface when applied to it in the process of etching. See *etching*. (b) A glutinous size used as a ground for gilding, a gold-mordant, an adhesive mixture for attaching gold-leaf to an indented dotted pattern as a picture-background - 3 In *dyeing*, a substance used to fix colors, a substance which has an affinity for, or which can at least penetrate, the tissue to be colored, and which possesses also the property of combining with the coloring matter employed, and of forming with it an insoluble compound within or about the fibers. Albumin glutin, casein, gelatin, tannin, certain oils, certain alkalis, certain resins, alumina, soda and lead salts, pure or in compounds are used as mordants. A mordant is also termed a *bain* or *bain*

Opposite is the best mordant to fix the color of your thought in the general belief
O W Holmes, Med Essays, p 272

mordant (mōi'dant), *a* and *n* [*Lat mordant*, *n*] To imbue or treat with a mordant

Before dyeing cotton must therefore be *mordanted*. It must be charged with some substance or substances which cause it to take up the colour
Bentley Coal tar Colours (trans), p 46

The cloth may be summed up and *mordanted* as usual with tin, and then dyed
Workshop Receipts 1st ser, p 88

mordantly (mōi'dant-li), *adv* In a mordant manner

Mordella (mōr-del'i), *n* [*NL* (Linnaeus, 1758), < *L mordere*, bite see *mordant*] An

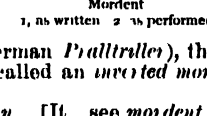


Mordella punctata
a larva b pupa c beetle outline, side view of female d dorsal view of same e antennae magnified f serrated tarsal claw, highly magnified (Lines show natural sizes)

important genus of beetles, typical of the family *Mordellidae*, characterized by the moderate subequilateral scutellum. These beetles are of small or medium size, usually shining black in color, and inhabit fungi or twigs. There are more than 100 species, most of which inhabit Europe or North and South America, 17 being recorded as North American, as *M. punctata*.

Mordellidae (môr-del'i-dê), *n pl* [NL, < *Mordella* + *-idae*] A family of heteromericous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Mordella*. They have the anterior coxal cavities open behind, the head strongly constricted at the base and suddenly narrowed behind, the lateral suture distinct, the base as wide as the elytra, the antennae filiform, and the hind coxae lamelliform. These insects resemble the *Rhipiphoridae*, but the antennae are filiform, and the thorax has a lateral suture. They are of small size, pubescent and glistering-black. They are abundantly found on flowers, particularly on certain *Compositae*. The larvae have short legs, the joints of which are indistinct; they live in fungi and twigs. The family was established by Stephens in 1832.

mordenite (môr-den-î), *n* [*< Morden* (see def.) + *-ite*] A zeolitic mineral occurring in small hemispherical forms with a fibrous structure, whitish color, and silky luster. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminum, calcium, and sodium, and is found near Morden in Nova Scotia.

mordent (môr'dent), *n* [*< It mordente*, in music, a beat, a turn, a passing shake, < *mordente*, biting, pungent see *mordant*] In music (a) A melodic embellishment, not so frequent now as formerly, consisting of a rapid alternation of a principal tone with a tone a half-step below it. It is single or short when the by tone is used but once, otherwise double or long. The signs for the single and double mordents are  and  respectively. When the supplementary tone needs to be chromatically altered, a ♯, ♭, or ♮ is added below the sign. (b) Same as *acciacatura* or *passing trill* (German *Pralltriller*), the latter of which is also called an *inverted mordent*.

mordente (môr-den'te), *n* [*It see mordent*] Same as *mordent*.

mordet, *n* and *v* An obsolete form of *mordet*.

mordency (môr'den-si), *n* [*< mordent*] A biting quality, corrosiveness.

The *mordency* thus alloy'd, be sure to make the mortar very clean, after having beaten Indian capsulim, be sure you stamp any thing in it else. *Probyn, Aetaria*, § 47.

mordicant (môr'di-kant), *a* [= *F mordicant*] = Sp *Pg* *It mordicante*, < *LL mordican(-t)*, pp of *mordicare*, bite, sting, < *mordere*, biting, < *LL mordere*, bite see *mordant*] Biting, acid.

He presumes that the mordicant quality of bodies must proceed from a fiery ingredient. *Boyle*.

mordication (môr-di-kä'shon), *n* [= *F mordication*] = Sp *mordicacion* = *Pg mordicagão* = *It mordicazione*, < *LL mordicatio(n)*, a gripping, lit biting, < *mordicare*, pp *mordicatus*, bite see *mordicant*] The act of biting or corroding, corrosion.

Wise physicians should with all diligence inquire what simples nature yieldeth that have extreme subtle parts, without any mordication or acrimony. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 682.

mordicative (môr'di-kä-tiv), *a* [= *Sp It mordicativo*, as *mordicatio* + *-iv*] Same as *mordicant*. *Holland, Tr. of Plutarch*, p. 774.

mordet, *n* and *v* An obsolete form of *mordet*.

more (môr), *a* and *n* [Also dual (Sc) *maire*, *man*, < ME *more*, *mor*, earlier *maur*, *mar*, < AS *mar* = OS *mëro* = OFries *maia* = D *meer* = MLG *mêr*, Lat *maer* = OHG *meio*, MHG *meie*, G *mehr* = Icel *meiri* = Sw *mera* = Dan *mere* = Goth *maiza* (for **maizja*) (also with additional compar. suffix, ME *maier* = D *meider* = MLG *mêre*, *mêrde* = OHG *mêrôro*, *mêrô*, MHG *mêr*, G *mêr*), *more*, = L *major* (*maior*), neut. *maius* (*maius*), *more*, greater (see also the adv), with compar. suffix (Goth *-iza*, E *-er*, etc.), from a positive **mag*, existing in Teut. only in derivatives, as in the compar. *more* and *mo*, superl. *most*, and (prob.) in *mickle*, much, and found in L *maius*, great, (Gr *μέγας*, great see *mickle*, much, *maize*, *magnitude*, etc. Cf *mo* and *most*] I. a 1 Greater often indicating comparison merely, not absolutely but relatively greater. (a) In size or extent, as comparative of much in its original sense 'great' [Obsolete or archaic].

The more light shall be namid the son
Dyones to wast be downe and be dale
York Plays, p. 11.

The more part know not wherefore they were come to
gether. *Acts* xix 32.

(b) In number, especially as comparative of many.

The children of Israel are more and mightier than we.
Ex i 9.

They were more which died with ballstones than they
whom the children of Israel slew with the sword.
Josh x 11.

Pray for my soul. More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of. *Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur*.

(c) In degree or intensity, especially as comparative of much or as exceeding a small or smaller quantity.

Because he that first put them into a verse found, as it
is to be supposed, a more sweetness in his own care to
have them so tyed.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 90.

Her best is bettered with a more delight
Shak, *Venus and Adonis*, l. 78.

Kind hearts are more than coronets.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

(d) In rank, position, or dignity opposed to less.
And in or way homeward we come to ye church ye the
Jacobyns holde, in the whiche place seynt James the more
was helyd by Herode. *Sw. It. Gylford, Pylgrymage*, p. 21.

Likewise thou
Art more thro' Love, and greater than thy years
Tennyson, Love and Duty.

2 Greater in amount, extent, number, or degree the following noun being in effect a partitive genitive as, more land, more light, more money, more courage—3 In addition, additional the adjective being before or after the noun, or in the predicate.

There is two or three lords and ladies more married
Shak *MND*, iv 2. 17.

This one wrong more you add to wrong's amount.
Browning, Ring and Hook, l. 187.

A moment more, and Alhama would have been thrown
open to the enemy.
Tracy, Granada, p. 66.

The more the merrier. See *merrier*.

II. *n* 1 A greater quantity, amount, or number.

The children of Israel did so, and gathered, some more,
some less.
Ex xvi 17.

I heard thy anxious Coach man say,
It costs thee more in Whips than Hay.
Prior, Epigram.

When our attention passes from a shorter line to a longer,
from a smaller spot to a larger, from a feebler light to a
stronger from a paler blue to a bluer, from a march tune
to a gallop the transition is accompanied in the synthetic
field of consciousness by a peculiar feeling of difference,
which is what we call the sensation of more—more length,
more expanse, more light, more blue, more motion.
W. James, Mind, XII 15.

2 Something superior or further or in addition
corresponding to I, 2, with partitive genitive
merged.

'Tis not in mortals to command success,
But we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll do more.
Addison, Cato, l. 2.

Who does the best his circumstance allows
Does well, acts nobly: angels could no more.
Young, Night Thoughts, ll. 92.

3† Persons of rank, the great.

The remnant were anointed more and less.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale l. 276.

Where there is advantage to be given,
Both more and less have given him the revolt.
Shak, *Macbeth*, v 4. 12.

To make more of. See *make*.

more (môr), *adv* [Also dual (Sc) *maire*, *man*, < ME *more*, *mare*, etc., < AS *maere* = OFries *mar*, *mêr* = MD *mêr*, D *meer* = MLG *mêr*, *mê* = OHG *mêr*, MHG *mêr*, *mêre*, G *mêr* = Icel *meiri* = Sw *mer*, *mera* = Dan *mer*, *mer* = Goth *maia*, *adv*, *more*, prop. neut. of the adj. see *more* I, a 1] In a greater extent, quantity, or degree.

Nothing for sooth no seg vnder heuene
Ne selge neuer no route aralged more beten
Willelm of Palerne (E E T S), l. 4279.

Israel loved Joseph more than all his children.
Gen xxxvii 3.

If it be a high point of wisdom in every private man,
much more is it in a Nation to know it self.
Milton, Hist. Ing., iii.

I fear myself more than I fear the Devil or Death.
Howell, Letters, ll. 63.

Thicker than arguments, temptations throng,
At best more wathful this, but that more strong.
Pope, Essay on Man, ll. 76.

[In this sense *more* is regularly used to modify an adjective or adverb and form a comparative phrase, having the same force and effect as the comparative degree made by the termination *-er* as, more wise (*wisier*), more wisely, more illustrious, more illustriously, more contemptible, more durable. It may be used before any adjective or adverb which admits of comparison, and is generally used with words of more than two syllables, in which the use of the suffix *-er* would be awkward as, more curious, more eminent, etc. formations like *curiower*, *virtuower*, etc., being avoided though occasionally used in older writers. For merely more was very often used superlatively in the comparative as, more better, braver, fierer, mightier, etc.]

2 Further, to a greater distance.

And yet we ascended mor and came to the place where
owen Savyoi Crist sayng and be haldyng the Cilde of Jhe
rusalem vpon Palme of Sonnday wepte.
Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 29.

20 leagues we sayld more Northwards not finding any
inhabitants. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, l. 176.

I was walking a mile,
More than a mile from the shore.
Tennyson, Maud, lx.

3. In addition, besides, again qualified by such words as *any*, *no*, *ever*, *never*, *once*, *twice*, etc., the two being in some cases also written together as one, as *evermore*, *nevermore*, and formerly *nomore*.

The jolly shepheard that was of yore
Is now nor jollye nor shepheard more
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more
Shak, *Hen V*, ill. 1. 1.

More and more, with continual increase.

And alway more and more it doth encrease,
God wote I am no thing in hortys ease.
Generydes (E E T S), l. 741.

Amon trespassed more and more. 2 Chron. xxxiii 23.

More by token. (a) In proof of this a corroborative phrase. (b) Besides, indeed.

Surely a dragon was killed there, for you may see the
marks yet where his blood ran down, and more by token
the place where it ran down is the easiest way up the hill
side.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, l. 1.

More or less, about, in round numbers, an expression denoting nearness, but excluding the idea of precision as, five miles more or less—None the more. See *none* I—Not the more. See *not* I—To be no more, to be no longer living, to be dead.

Cassius is no more. *Shak*, *J. C.*, v 3. 60.

more (môr), *v t* [*< ME moren* (= MLG *mêren*, *mêren* = OHG *mêrôn*, MHG *mîren*, G *mêrôn*), < *morc* I, a] To make more, increase, enhance.

What he will make leas he leaseth,
What he will make more he moreth.
Gower, Conf. Amant, vii.

It is ordeyned that the Aldirman and malstres schul gif
no clothynge to no persone in moryng the pris of the Huece
Englisch Gude (E E T S), p. 461.

more (môr), *n* [*< ME moren*, < AS *mona*, also *more*, *f*, and in comp. *mona*, *m*, *a* root, = MD *moore* = OHG *mōrahā*, *mōhā*, *mōra*, MHG *more*, *mohā*, G *mohā*, also in comp. *mohr-rub*, a carrot, ult. origin unknown Cf *morc* I, a] 1 A root, stock.

Al hit com of one More that vs to dethe brougte,
And that vs to lyue agein thorow Ihesus that vs brougte.
Holy Rode (E E T S), p. 10.

She that was soothfaste, crop and more,
Of al his lust or joyes heretofore.
Chaucer, Troilus, v 26.

2 A plant.

And all the earth far underneath her feete
Was dight with flowers
Tenne thousand mores of sundry sent and hew
Spenser, F. Q., VII vii 10.

more (môr), *v t* [*ME moren*, < *morc* I, a] To root up.

The archebishops wodes ek the king hit ech on,
That ech tre wite vp mored that it be sprung, namore ther.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 499.

more (môr), *n* 1† An obsolete form of *moor* I.

—2 A hill. *Hallwell* [*Prov. Eng.*].

more (môr), *n* [*ME*, also *moore*, *mour*, in comp. also *mur*, < AS *môr*, *mûr* = D *mori* = OHG *môr*, *mur* (in comp.) = OF *more*, *mure*, < L *môrus*, a mulberry-tree, *môrum*, a mulberry, < Gr *μῆλον*, *μῆρον*, a mulberry, *μῆρα*, a mulberry-tree. Hence, in comp. ME *morbere*, **molberu*, *mulberic*, *molberic*, now *mulberry* see *mulberry*. Cf *morat* and *muricy*.] A mulberry-tree, *Morus nigra*.

more (môr), *n* [*ME*, < L *mora*, delay see *mora* I] Delay.

That gan to hem clerly certifie,
Withoute more, the childis dwellyng place
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 184, l. 24 (*Hallwell*).

-more I. [*< ME -more*, being the adv. *more*, used after the analogy of *-most* taken as the adverb *most*, but really of diff. origin (see *-most*), as a formative of comparison.] A formative of comparison, indicating the comparative degree. It is used with adjectives or adverbs, the superlative being expressed by *-most* as, *farthermore*, *innermore*, *outermore*, etc. In some instances, as *evermore*, *forevermore*, *nevermore*, the *more* is merely the adverb *more* I used intensively.

-more II. See *-mor*.

Moren (môr-rê-ô), *n pl* [NL (Endlicher, 1833), < *Morus* + *-ea*] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the apetalous order *Urticaceae*, typified by the genus *Morus*, and characterized by pendulous ovules and inflexed filaments reversing the anthers in the bud. It contains 23 genera, including the mulberries and the Osage orange. They are generally trees or shrubs with a milky juice.

moreen (môr-rên'), *n* [Formerly *mooreen*, prob. < F **morine*, a conjectural trade-name, < *more*, *mohair* see *mohair*, *more*] A fabric of wool, or very often of cotton and wool, similar to tammey, commonly watered, but sometimes plain.

Aubrey & Royal Soc MS

Motion of Spanish make with comb 16th century

Mormon² (môr'môn), *n* [Prop attrib use (the Mormon Church, Bible, etc.) of Mormon, one of the characters of the "Book of Mormon," from whom it derives that name.] An adherent of a religious body in the United States, which calls itself "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints." This denomination was founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, a native of Sharon Vermont. The government of the church is a hierarchy consisting of two orders of priesthood, an order of Melchisedek (the higher) and an Aaronic or lesser order. The former is presided

over by a president and two counselors whose authority extends over the entire church, and it includes the twelve apostles, the seventy, the patriarch, the high priests, and the elders. The twelve apostles constitute a traveling high council, which ordains other officers and is entrusted with general ecclesiastical authority; the seventy are the missionaries and the propagandists of the body, the patriarch pronounces the blessing of the church, the high priests officiate in the offices of the church in the absence of any higher authorities, and the elders conduct meetings and superintend the priests. The Aaronic priesthood includes the bishops, the priests, the teachers, and the deacons, the two last named are the subordinate orders in the church. The duties of the bishops are largely secular. The entire territory governed by the church is divided and subdivided into districts, for the more efficient collection of tithes and the administration of the government. The Mormons accept the Bible, the Book of Mormon, and the Book of Doctrine and Covenants as authoritative, and regard the head of their church as invested with divine authority, receiving his revelations as the word of the Lord. They maintain the doctrines of repentance and faith, a literal resurrection of the dead, the second coming of Christ and his reign upon earth (having the seat of his power in their territory), baptism by immersion, baptism for the dead, and polygamy as a sacred duty for all those who are capable of entering into such marriage. The Mormons settled first at Kirtland, Ohio, then in Missouri, and after their expulsion from these places in Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1847-8 they removed to Utah, and have since spread into Idaho, Arizona, Wyoming, etc. They have frequently defied the United States government. There is also a comparatively small branch of the Mormon Church, entitled "The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," which is opposed to polygamy and is ecclesiastically independent of the original organization. Also *Mormonism*, *Mormonite* — **Book of Mormon**, one of the authoritative writings of the Mormon Church. According to the Mormons, it is the record of certain ancient peoples in America, abridged by the prophet Mormon, written on golden plates, and discovered by Joseph Smith at Cumorah (western New York), and translated by him. By anti-Mormons it is generally regarded as taken from a romance written about 1811 by Solomon Spaulding, whose manuscript was used by Smith and Rigdon.

Mormondom (môr'mon-dum), *n* [*< Mormon*² + *-dom*]. The community or system of the Mormons, Mormons collectively.

Mormonism (môr'mon-izm), *n* [*< Mormon*² + *-ism*]. The system of doctrines, practices (especially polygamy), ceremonies, and church government maintained by the Mormons.

It is not possible to attack *Mormonism* with very delicate weapons. *The Nation*, Feb. 23, 1882, p. 161.

Mormonist (môr'mon-ist), *n* [*< Mormon*² + *-ist*]. Same as *Mormon*².

Mormonite (môr'mon-it), *n* [*< Mormon*² + *-ite*]. Same as *Mormon*².

Mormoops (môr-mô'ops), *n* [NL.] Same as *Mormops*.

mormope (môr'môp), *n* A but of the genus *Mormops*.

Mormopidae (môr-mop'i-dê), *n* pl [NL., *< Mormops* + *-idae*]. A family of bats named from the genus *Mormops*. It coincides with *Lobostomatinae*.

Mormops (môr'mops), *n*. [NL., *< Gr* μωψ, a bugbear, + *ωψ*, face, countenance]. A genus of tropical American phyllostomine bats of the subfamily *Lobostomatinae* so called from the extraordinary physiognomy, which is remarkable even among the many strange expressions of face presented by bats. *M. blainvilliei* is the type. Also *Mormoops*.



Face of *Mormops blainvilliei*

mormyre (môr'mîr), *n* A fish of the genus *Mormyrus*, a mormyrian.

mormyrian (môr-mîr'i-an), *n* [*< Mormyrus* + *-ian*]. A fish of the family *Mormyridae*.

Mormyridae (môr-mîr'i-dê), *n* pl. [NL., *< Mormyrus* + *-idae*]. A family of scyphophorous fishes, exemplified by the genus *Mormyrus*, to which different limits have been given. (a) By Bonaparte and most others it is restricted to those species which have well developed dorsal and anal fins more or less nearly opposite each other but of varying extent, and a well developed caudal remote from the dorsal and anal. It includes all but one of the scyphophorous fishes. (b) By Günther it is extended to include the foregoing, together with species without an anal or caudal fin placed by other authors in the family *Gymnarchidae*. All have the body and tail scaly, head scaleless, margin of the upper jaw formed in the middle by the intermaxillaries, which coalesce into a single bone, and laterally by the maxillaries. The interoperculum is sometimes rudimentary, and on each side of the single parietal bone is a cavity leading into the interior of the skull. The family contains a number of fresh-water African fishes representing several genera, some of which are remarkable for the prolongation of the snout. There is also great diversity in the development of the dorsal and anal fins, in some cases these being much lengthened and in others very short. *Mormyrus oxyrinchus* is common in the Nile. Also *Mormyri*.

Mormyrus (môr-mî'rus), *n*. [NL. (*cf.* L. *mormyr*), *< Gr* μωμύρος, a sea-fish]. 1 An African genus of fishes representing the family *Mormyridae*. *M. oxyrinchus* is the micheh, oxyrinch, or sharp nosed mormyre of the Nile. It is held in high esteem, and was venerated by the ancient Egyptians, and never eaten, because it was supposed to have devoured the privy member of the god Osiris. Some species are highly esteemed for food.

2. [*< <*] A species of this genus, a mormyre **morn** (môr'n), *n* [*< ME* *morn*, contr. of *mowen*, *morgen*, *margen*, *< AS* *morgen*, *meigen* = *OS* *morqan* = *OFries* *morn* = *D* *morqen* = *MLG* *Lâ morqen* = *OHG* *morgan*, *morqen*, *morgin*, *MIHG* *G* *morgen* = *Iscl* *morquinn*, *morginn* = *Sw* *morqon* = *Dan* *morgen* = *Goth* *maurgun*, *mornung*, perhaps connected with *OBulg* *mirkhat*, become dark, *mraku*, darkness, the morning being in this view the 'dim light' of early dawn. In another view, the word is orig. 'dawn,' connected with *Lith* *merkti*, blink, *Gr* μωμύριον, shine, glitter (*see marble*). The same word, in the *ME* form *mowen*, *morgen*, lost the final *-n* (which was understood as a suffix) and became, through *morgi*, *mowre*, the source of *E* *morrow*, while a deriv. form *morning* has taken the place of both forms in familiar use. *see* *morrow*, *morning*. 1 The first part of the day, the morning now used chiefly in poetry and often with personification. *See* *morning*.

Whyt as mornie milk
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog* to *C* 7, l. 1 358

To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve
Milton, *P* 1., l. 1 712

2 *Morrow* usually preceded by *the* as, *the morn* (that is, to-morrow) [*Obsolete or Scotch*].

Abraham ful erly watz vp on the mornie
Illustrative Poems (ed. Morris), 1 1001

But Duncan swore a haly oath
That Meg should be a bride the morn
Burns, *There was a Lass*

The morn's morning, to-morrow morning as I'll be with you the morn's morning [*Scotch*].

morn-daylight, *n* [*ME*]. The light of morning.

So forth passyd till morn day lyght to se
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1 761

morne (môr'n), *n* [*OF*, *< morne*, blunt]. 1 The rebated head of a tilting-lance. Compare *coronal*, 2 (a).

The spore hedded with the morne
Quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 15

Yet so were they [lances] colour d, with hooks near the mornie that they prettily represented sheep hooks
Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, II

Tilting lances with mornes, coronels, and vamplate
Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., XXVII 125

2 A small rounded hill [*French-American*]. The road sinks between mornes wooded to their summits
Harper's Mag., LVIX 846

morné (môr-na'), *a* [*OF* *morné*, pp. of *mornier*, blunt, *< mornre*, blunt *see* *morne*]. In *her*, an epithet noting a lion rampant when depicted in coat-armour with no tongue, teeth, or claws.

morned (môrnd), *a* [*< mornre* + *-ed*]. In *her*., blunted, having a blunt head and especially of a tilting-spear used as a bearing.

mornifet, *n* *See* *murnwal*.

morning (môr'ning), *n* and *a* [*< ME* *mornunge*, *mornungne*, *mornung*, *morgening*, *< morn*, *mowen*, *mowren*, *morn*, + *-ing*¹ (*cf.* *evening*, *< even* + *-ing*¹)]. 1. *n* 1 The first part of the day, strictly from midnight to noon. In a more limited sense, *morning* is the time from a little before to a little after sunrise, or the time beginning a little before sunrise, or at break of day, and extending to the hour of breakfast, or to noon. Among men of business and people of fashion, the *morning* is often considered to extend to the hour of dining, even when this occurs several hours after noon.

The Friday erly in the witsonwike, that was a feire mornungyne and a softe, and yet was not the water ne the enchantment left
Martin (E. E. T. S.), II 351

To-morrow is a fresh morning streak the east
With first approach of light, we must be risen
Milton, *P* L., IV 623

The Duke of Devonshire took a morning's ride before dinner yesterday at seven o'clock in the afternoon
Hull Advertiser, April 16, 1796 (quoted in *N* and *Q*, 7th [ser. VI] 983)

2. *Figuratively, the first or early part*
O life! how pleasant in thy morning!
Burns, to James Smith

We are Ancients of the times,
And in the morning of the times
Tennyson, *Day-Dream*, L'Envoi

3 A morning dram or draught [*Scotch*].

morning-tide

Of this he took a copious dram, observing he had already taken his morning with Donald Bean Lean
Scott, *Waverley*, xviii.

4 A slight repast taken at rising, some time before what is called breakfast. *Jamieson*. [*Scotch*] — **Good morning**. *See* *good* — **The morn's morning**. *See* *morn*.

II. *a* 1 Pertaining to the first or early part of the day, being in the early part of the day, or before dinner as, a morning concert — 2 Existing, taking place, or seen in the morning as, morning dew, morning light, morning service often used figuratively.

She looks as clear
As morning roses newly wash'd with dew
Shak., *P* of the 4, II 1 174

The broad brow [of Chaucer], drooping with weight of thought, and yet with an inextinguishable youth shining out of it as from the morning forehead of a boy
Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 229

Morning sun, hour, etc. *See* the nouns.
morning-cap (môr'ning-kap), *n* A cap worn during the day, on other than ceremonial occasions, especially, a cap worn by women in the morning to cover and protect the hair.

morning-flower (môr'ning-flou'ér), *n* A plant of the iris family, *Orientalis multiflora* [Australia].

morning-gift (môr'ning-gift), *n* [A mod. translation of *AS* *morgengifu* (= *G* *morgengabe*, etc.), *< morgan*, *morn*, *morning*, + *gift*, gift (*cf.* *morgengat*)] A gift made to a woman by her husband the morning after marriage, a practice formerly common in Europe (in some places a legal right of the bride), but now nearly obsolete.

Now he has wooed the young countess,
The countess of Balquhlin,
An' given her for a morning gift
Strathboggie and Aboyne
Lord Thomas Stuart (*Child's Ballads*, III 367).

She is described as dwelling at Winchester in the possession, not only of great landed possessions, the morning-gifts of her two marriages, but of immense hoarded wealth of every kind. *E. A. Freeman*, *Norman Conquest*, II 3.

morning-glory (môr'ning-glô'ri), *n* A plant of the genus *Ipomœa*, especially *I. purpurea*. *See* *kaladana*.

morning-gown (môr'ning-goun), *n* A gown suitable for wearing in the morning.

Seeing a great many in rich morning gowns, he was amazed to find that persons of quality were up so early.
Addison.

morning-land (môr'ning-land), *n* [*cf.* *G* *morgensland*, the East] The East [*Poetical*].

Where through the sands of morning-land
The camel bears the spice
Macaulay, *Proph. of 'Ayyas*, st. 31

morning-room (môr'ning-rôm), *n* A room used by the women of a family as a boudoir or sitting-room, and supposed to be occupied only before dinner [*Great Britain*].

morning-speech (môr'ning-spêch), *n* [*ME* *mornspêche*, *mornespêche* *see* *morrow-speech*] Same as *morn-speech*. *See* the quotation.

The word *morning speech* (*morgn* *n* *spæc*) is as old as Anglo-Saxon times. 'morgn' signified both 'morning' and 'morrow,' and the origin of the term would seem to be that the meeting was held either in the morning of the same day or on the morning (the morrow) of the day after that on which the Guild held its feast and accompanying ceremonies and that it afterwards became applied to other similar meetings of the Guild brethren.
English Guilds (E. L. T. S.), Int., p. xxxiii.

morning-sphinx (môr'ning-shingks), *n* *See* *sphinx*.

morning-star (môr'ning-stâr'), *n* [*cf.* *AS* *morgensstar* (*cf.* *G* *morgensstern*), *< morgan*, *morn*, *morning*, + *starna*, *star*]. 1 *See* *star* — 2 A weapon consisting of a ball of metal, usually set with spikes,

either mounted upon a long handle or staff, usually of wood and used with both hands, or slung to the staff by a thong or chain. Also called *holly-water sprinkler*. Compare *war-flail* — **Morning-star halberd**, a long handled weapon having the blade of a halberd or partizan, and below it a heavy ball or similar mass of iron set with spikes. Also *morning-star partizan*. *See* *halberd*, *partizan*.



Morning star or War flail. Beginning of 15th century

morning-tide (môr'ning-tîd), *n* Morning, figuratively, the early part of any course, especially of life. Compare *morrow-tide*.

mornspeech, *n* Same as *morrow-speech*

It is ordeyned to haue foure *mornspeeches* in the gere
English Gols (E E T 8), p 45

morn-tide, *n* Same as *morrow-tide*

morn-whillet, *n* [ME *mornwhile*] The morning time.

Bot be ane attyre mydnyghte alle his mode (changede,
He mett in the morn while full mervaylous dremes!
Mork Arthur (E E T 8), l 3224

moro (mō'rō), *n* [NL, < L *morus*, a mulberry see *mora*, *Morus*] The vinous grosbeak, stonebird, or desert-trumpeter, *Carpodacus* (*Bucanetes*) *githaguus*, a small fringilline bird

Moroccan (mō-rok'an), *n* & *a* [< *Morocco* (see *morocco*) + -an] Of or pertaining to Morocco, a sultanate in northwestern Africa, lying west of Algeria or its inhabitants

The Jew is still the most remarkable element in the Moroccan population
The Academy, No 891, p 371

morocco (mō-rok'ō), *n* and *a* [Short for *Morocco leather*, cf equiv *maroquin*, < F *maroquin* = Sp *marroquí* = Pg *marroquim* = It *marrocchino*, with accom *adj* term, = E -ine¹, so called from *Morocco* or *Marocco* (ME *Marrak*), < Ar *Marrākush*, the city which gave its name to the country, and in which the manufacture of morocco leather is still carried on] *n* 1 Leather made from goatskins, tanned with sunne, originally in the Barbary States, but afterward very largely in the Levant, and now produced in Europe from skins imported from Asia and Africa The peculiar qualities of true morocco are great firmness of texture with flexibility, and a grained surface, of which there are many varieties This surface is produced by an embossing process called *graining* True morocco is of extreme hardness, and makes the most durable bookbindings It is used also for upholstery seats and for similar purposes, and to a certain extent in shoemaking

2. Leather made in imitation of this, often of sheepskins, and used for the same purposes, but much more largely in shoemaking — 3† A very strong kind of ale anciently made in Cumberland, said to have a certain amount of beef among its ingredients, the recipe being kept a secret — *French morocco*, in bookbinding, an inferior quality of Levant morocco, having usually a smaller and less prominent grain — *Levant morocco* See *Levant*

II a Made or consisting of morocco, also, of the common red color of morocco leather
morocco (mō-rok'ō), *v t* To convert into morocco

Morocco gum See *gum arabic*, under *gum*²

morocco-head (mō-rok'ō-hed), *n* The American sheldrake or merganser, *Mergus americanus* [New Jersey]

morocco-jaw (mō-rok'ō-jā), *n* The surf-scooter or surf-duck, *Gallinula perspicillata* so called from the color of the beak G Trumbull, 1888 [Long Island]

morology (mō-ro-l'ō-jī), *n* [< Gr *μωρολογία*, foolish talking, < *μωρός*, talking foolishly, < *μωρός*, foolish, + *λογία*, speak see -ology] Foolish speech *Colas*, 1717 [Rare]

morone (mō-rōn'), *n* [< L *morus*, a mulberry-tree, see *mora*, *Morus*] Same as *mayoni*¹

Moronobea (mō-rō-nō'bē-ā), *n* [NL (Aublet, 1775), < *monobea*, the native name of the tree among the Galibis of Guiana] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the polypetalous order *Guttifera*, type of the tribe *Moronobea*, distinguished by short sepals, erect twisted petals, and spirally twisted filaments partly monadelphous One species *M. coccinea*, is known, native of tropical America It is a tall tree, with long horizontal branches, large white solitary flowers, spirally grooved berries, and a copious gummy juice. See *key gum*.

Moronobea (mō-rō-nō'bē-ā), *n pl* [NL (Endlicher, 1836), < *Moronobia* + -ea] A tribe of plants of the order *Guttifera*, typified by the genus *Moronobia*, and characterized by the absence of cotyledons and by an elongated style It includes 5 genera, of tropical America, Africa, and Madagascar, all shrubs or trees with gummy juice, one of which the *Platoma* of South American forests, reaches an immense size.

morose (mō-rōs'), *a* [= F *maïose*, < L *morosus*, particular, scrupulous, fastidious, self-willed, wayward, capricious, fretful, peevish, < *mor* (mor-), way, custom, habit, self-will see *moral*] 1† Fastidious, scrupulous

Speak morose things always and jocose things at table
Babes Book (E E T 8), li 29

2 Of a sour temper, severe, sullen and austere

A morose ill conditioned ill natured person in all clubs and companies whatsoever
South, Sermons, VI ill

Somewhat at that moment pinched him close,
Else he was seldom bitter or morose
Cooper, Epistle to J. Hill

— *Syn* 2 Gloomy, Sulky, etc. (see *sullen*), gruff, crabbed, crusty, churlish, surly, ill humored, ill-natured, cross-grained

morose (mō-rōs'), *a* [= OF. *moros* = Sp. It. *moroso*, lingering, slow, < ML. *morosus*, lingering, slow, < L *mora*, delay see *mora*¹ The form was appar due in part to *morose*¹] Lingering, persistent

Here are forbidden all wanton words, and all morose de lighting in venereous thoughts
Jer Taylor

Morose delectation, in *theol*, pleasure in the remembrance of past impurities

morosely (mō-rōs'h), *adv* In a morose manner, sourly, with sullen austerity

moroseness (mō-rōs'nes), *n* The state or quality of being morose, sourness of temper, sullenness

morosity (mō-rōs'i-ti), *n* [< F *morosité*, < L *morositas* (-is), peevishness, < *morosus*, peevish see *morose*¹] 1 Moroseness

Blot out all peevish dispositions and morosities
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I 199

2†. Morose people

Fear not what those morose (read *morosité*) will mur mur whose detail (indem brook no glowing sparkes, nor are not for the opinion of such as hold none but philosophy for a subject.
Greene's Vision

Morocian was one of the first and foremost of this rusty morosity
Nash, Unfortunate Traveller

morosophy (mō-ro-sōf'), *n*. [< OF *morosophie*, < LGr *μωροσophie*, foolishly wise, < Gr *μωρός*, foolish, + *σοφία*, wise Cf *sophomore*.] A philosophical or learned fool

Hereby you may perceive how much I do attribute to the wise foolery of our morosophy, Triboulet.
Rabelais, tr by Ozell, iii 48 (Nares)

morosous (mō-ro-sūs), *a* [< ML *morosus*, lingering see *morose*²] Same as *morose*²

Daily experience either of often lapses, or morosous desires
Sheldon, Miracles (1616), p 201

morowet, *n* A Middle English form of *morrow*

morowespechet, *n* Same as *morrow-speech*

morowetidet, *n* Same as *morrow-tide*

moroxite (mō-rok'sit), *n* [< Gr. *μωροξίτης*, *μωροξίτης*, a variety of pipe-clay, + -ite²] A crystallized form of apatite, occurring in crystals of brownish or greenish-blue color It is found in Norway.

Morphean (mōr'fē-an), *a* [< L *Morpheus*, q v., + -an] Of or belonging to Morpheus, a god of dreams in the later Roman poets

The Morphean fount
Of that fine element that visions, dreams,
And fitful whims of sleep are made of
Keats, Endymion, i

morphetic (mōr'fē'tik), *a* [Irreg < *Morpheus*, q v., + -etic] Pertaining to sleep, slumberous [Rare]

I am invulnerably asleep at this very moment, in the very centre of the morphetic domains
Miss Burney, Camilla, ii 4

Morpheus (mōr'fūs), *n* [< L (in Ovid, the first classical writer who mentions Morpheus), < Gr as if **Μωρφεΐς*, god of dreams, so called from the forms he calls up before the sleeper, < *μορφή*, form] In the later Roman poets, a god of dreams, son of Sleep, hence, sleep

morpheut (mōr'fū), *n* [Also *morpheu*, *morpheaw*, *morpheu*, < F. *morpheé*, *morphe* = Sp *morfia* = Pg *morfica* = It *morfica*, *morfia*, < ML *morpheica*, also *morfica*, a scurfy eruption, prob for **morpheica* (cf equiv. *morfica*), prob. < Gr *μωφία*, form, shape] A scurfy eruption
Dunghanson

A morpheu or stayning of the skynne.
Elyot, Dictionary, under *Alphos*, ed 1559 (Halliwell)

No man ever saw a gray haire on the head or beard of any Truth, wrinkle, or morpheu on its face
N Ward, Simple Cocker, p 23

morpheut (mōr'fū), *r t* [< *morpheu*, *n*] To cover with morpheu

Whose handlesse bonnet valls his o ergrown chin
And sullen rags bewray his morpheu d skin
Sp Hall, Satires, IV v 28.

Do you call this painting?
No, no but you call 't carsewing of an old
Morpheued lady, to make her disembovie again
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, ii 1

morphia (mōr'fī-ā), *n* [NL, < L *Morpheus*, q v.] Same as *morphine*

morphic (mōr'fik), *a* [< Gr *μορφή*, form, + -ic] In *biol*, of or pertaining to form, morphological as, a *morphic* character

The majority of specific characters are of divergent origin — are *morphic* as distinguished from developmental
E D Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p 111

Morphic valence, morphological value or equivalency in the scale of evolution of organic forms. Thus, any organism in the gastrula stage of development is a gastrula form, having the morphic valence of a gastrula. Cope.

Morphids (mōr'fī-dē), *n. pl*. [NL, < *Morpho* + -ids.] The *Morphina* rated as a family.

Morphinae (mōr'fī-nē), *n. pl* [NL, < *Morpho* + -inae] A subfamily of nymphalid butterflies, typified by the genus *Morpho*, with large wings, grooved to receive the short abdomen and ocellated on the under side, and filiform antennae. They are found in tropical America and the East Indian islands, with a few in continental Asia. Ten genera and upward of 100 species compose the subfamily

morphine (mōr'fin), *n* [< F *morphine* = Pg *morfina* = It *morfina*, < NL *morfina*, *morphine*, < L *Morpheus*, the god of sleep see *Morpheus*] An alkaloid, C₁₇H₁₉NO₃, the most important narcotic principle of opium. It crystallizes in brilliant, colorless, odorless, and bitter prisms. It dulls pain induces sleep, promotes perspiration, checks peristalsis, contracts the pupil, and is extensively used in medicine in the form of its soluble salts. In large doses it causes death with narcotic symptoms. — *Morphine* or *morfia* process, in *photog*, a dry collodion process, now abandoned, in which the preservative agent was a bath of morphine acetate, one grain to the ounce

morphinism (mōr'fin-izm), *n* [< *morphine* + -ism] A morbid state induced by the use of morphine

That class of diseases in which *morphine*, caffeine, and vanillin are found
The American, XII 269

morphinomania (mōr'fī-nō-mā'nī-ā), *n* [NL.] Same as *morphomania*

morphinomaniac (mōr'fī-nō-mā'nī-ak), *n* Same as *morphomaniac*

morphiomania (mōr'fī-ō-mā'nī-ā), *n* [< NL *morfia*, q v., + L *mania*, madness see *mania*] A morbid and uncontrollable appetite for morphine or opium, the morphine-habit or opium-habit

morphiomaniac (mōr'fī-ō-mā'nī-ak), *n* [< *morphiomania* + -ac] One who suffers from morphiomania

The question arose as to how *morphomaniacs* procured the morphine
Lancet, No 3444, p 451

morphiometric (mōr'fī-ō-mē'trik), *a* [< NL *morfia* + Gr *μέτρον*, measure] Measuring the amount of morphine as, *morphiometric* assays of opium

Morphnus (mōr'fūs), *n* [NL, < L *morphnos*, a kind of eagle that lives near lakes, < Gr *μωφνός*, dusky, dark said of an eagle] A genus of South American diurnal birds of prey founded by Cuvier in 1817, the eagle-hawks There is but one species, *M. guianensis*, of large size, 3 feet long, with a crest Also *Morphnus*

Morpho (mōr'fō), *n* [NL, < Gr *Μωρφή*, 'the shapely,' a name of Aphrodite at Sparta, < *μορφή*, form, shape] A genus of magnificent nymphalid butterflies, typical of the subfamily *Morphina* There are upward of 30 species, mostly South American, some expanding over 7 inches, others of celestial blue hues above and ocellated below *M. achilles*, *M. laertes*, *M. cypris*, *M. neoptolemus*, and *M. polyphemus* are examples

morphea (mōr-fē-ā), *n* [NL, for *morfia*, < ML *morpheica*, **morpheica*, a scurfy eruption see *morpheut*.] A disease of the corium presenting multiple roundish patches, at first pinkish and slightly elevated, later pale, smooth, shining, and level or slightly depressed There is atrophy of the papillary layer of the corium, and cellular infiltration about hair follicles, sweat-glands, and sebaceous glands and vessels, this infiltration contracts, with subsequent atrophy of glands, follicles, and vessels The disease is allied to scleroderma

morphogenesis (mōr-fō-jen'e-sis), *n*, [NL, < Gr *μορφή*, form, + *γένεσις*, origin see *genesis*] The genesis of form, the production of morphological characters, morphogeny.

morphogenetic (mōr'fō-jē-net'ik), *a* [< *morphogenesis* + -ic see *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to morphogenesis, morphological, with special reference to ontogeny and phylogeny; embryological in a broad sense; evolutionary or developmental, with reference to biogeny

morphogenic (mōr-fō-jen'ik), *a* Same as *morphogenetic*

morphogeny (mōr-fō-jē-nī), *n*. [< Gr. *μορφή*, form, + -γενεα, generation: see -geny Cf *morphogenesis*.] 1 In *biol*, morphogenesis, the genesis of form, the production or evolution of those forms of living matter the study of which is the province of the science of morphology — 2 The history of the evolution of the forms of organisms, morphology, or the science of the forms of living bodies, with special reference to the manner in which, or the means by which, such forms originate or develop; embryology in a broad sense

Biogeny, or the history of the evolution of organisms, up to the present time has been almost exclusively *morphogeny*
Haeckel, *Evol. of Man* (trans.), II 461.

morphographer (môr-fog'ra-fēr), *n.* [*< morphograph-y + -er*]. One who investigates morphology or writes on that science
morphographical (môr-fô-graf'î-kal), *a* [*< morphograph-y + -ic-al*]. Of or pertaining to morphology
Encyc. Brit., XXIV 818
morphography (môr-fog'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr μορφή, form, + γραφία, < γράφω, write*]. Descriptive morphology; the systematic investigation, tabulation, and description of the structure of animals, including comparative anatomy, histology, and embryology, and the distribution of animals in time and in space, with special reference to their classification, general or systematic zoology

Morphography. — The work of the collector and systematist exemplified by Linnaeus and his predecessors
Encyc. Brit., XXIV 803

morpholecithal (môr-fô-les'î-thal), *a* [*< morpholecithus + -al*]. Germinal or formative, as the vitellus, of or pertaining to the morpholecithus

morpholecithus (môr-fô-les'î-thus), *n.* [NL, *< Gr μορφή, form, + λέκθος, the yolk of an egg*]. In embryol., the vitellus formativus, or formative yolk, which undergoes segmentation and germination. It constitutes all the yolk of holoblastic eggs, as those of mammals, but only a part (usually a small part) of the yolk of meroblastic eggs, as of birds, the rest being all food yolk or tropholecithus.

morphologic (môr-fô-loj'îk), *a* [= *F morphologia*, *as morpholog-y + -ic*]. Same as *morphological*

morphological (môr-fô-loj'î-kal), *a* [*< morphologie + -al*]. Of or pertaining to morphology, of the character of morphology

The most characteristic morphological peculiarity of the plant is the investment of each of its component cells by a sac, the walls of which contain cellulose or some closely analogous compound. The most characteristic morphological peculiarity of the animal is the absence of any such cellulose investment.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 46

Morphological botany. See *botany*. — **Morphological classification**, a statement or tabulation or other exhibit of the degrees of structural likeness observed in animal or vegetable organisms. Such classification, based on form without regard to function and thus appreciating true morphological characters while depreciating mere adaptive modifications, is the main aim of modern taxonomy in zoology and botany. The term is also sometimes applied to classifications of languages. — **Morphological equivalents**. See *equivalent*

morphologically (môr-fô-loj'î-kal-î), *adv.* In a morphological manner; with reference to the facts or principles of morphology, from a morphological point of view

morphologist (môr-fô-lôj'î-jist), *n.* [*< morpholog-y + -ist*]. One who is versed in morphology, a student of morphology

morphology (môr-fô-lôj'î-jî), *n.* [= *F morphologia* = *Sp morfología* = *Pg morphologia*, *< Gr μορφή, form, + λογία, < λῑγν, speak* see *-ology*]. 1 The science of organic form, the science of the outer form and internal structure (without regard to the functions) of animals and plants, that department of knowledge which treats both of the ideal types or plans of structure, and of their actual development or expression in living organisms. It has the same scope and application in organic nature that crystallography has in the inorganic. — 2 The science of structure, or of forms, in language. It is that division of the study of language which deals with the origin and function of inflection and derivational forms, or of the more formal as distinguished from the more material part of speech

Morphology is the science of form (*Gr μορφή*), and is here applied to the forms of words as developed by the various kinds of mutation
S. S. Haldeman, Outlines of Etymology, p. 17

morphometrical (môr-fô-met'ri-kal), *a* [*< morphometr-y + -ic-al*]. Of or pertaining to morphometry

morphometry (môr-fom'et-ri), *n.* [*< Gr μορφή, form, + μετρία, < μέτρον, measure*]. The art of measuring or ascertaining the external form of objects
Thomas, Med. Diet.

morphon (môr'fon), *n.* [NL, *< Gr μορφή, form*]. A morphological element or factor

morphonomic (môr-fô-nom'îk), *a* [*< morphonom-y + -ic*]. Of or pertaining to morphonomy; morphologically consequent

morphonomy (môr-fon'ô-mî), *n.* [*< Gr μορφή, form, + νόμος, < νέμω, distribute* see *nomē*]. In *biol.*, the laws of morphology, the observed sequence of cause and effect in organic formation, that department of biology which investigates the principles of organic formation or configuration

morphophyly (môr-fôf'î-lî), *n.* [*< Gr μορφή, form, + φύλη, a tribe*]. The tribal history of

forms; that branch of phylogeny, or tribal history, which treats of form alone, without reference to function, the tribal history of the latter being called *phytomorphyly*
Haeckel

morphosis (môr-fô-sis), *n.* [NL, *< Gr μόρφωσις, a shaping, < μορφή, form, shape, < μορφή, form*]. Morphogenesis, the order or mode of formation of any organ or organism

morpion (môr'pi-on), *n.* [*< F morpion, a crab-louse, appar. < mordre < L mordere*], bite, + *puon* (= *it pedone*), *< ML *peduo(n)*, equiv. to *pediculus*, a louse, *< pedis*, a louse, *< pes (ped-)*, = *E foot*]. The crab-louse, *Phthirus pubis*. See *cut* under *crab-louse*

Swore you had broke and robbed his house,
 And stole his tallmanik louse,
 His flea, his morpion, and punquee
S. Butler, Hudibras, III 1 433

morpunkiee (môr-pung'ke), *n.* [*< Hind mor-punkhi, a boat with a peacock decoration, a pleasure-boat, < mor, a peacock, & punkhi, a fan, also a bird, dim. of pankhā, a fan, < pankh, a feather, wing, pimon* see *punka*]. A native pleasure-boat formerly much used for state occasions on the rivers of India. It is very long and narrow, often seating thirty or forty men, it is propelled with paddles, and steered with a large sweep which rises from the stern in the form of a peacock or a dragon

Morrenian (mo'rē-ni-an), *a* [*< Morren* (see *def*) + *-ian*]. Pertaining to the Belgian naturalist C. F. A. Morren (1807-58) specifically applied in zoology to certain glands of worms, as the earthworm, the function of which seems to be to adapt the ingesta for nutrition

Morrhua (môr'ô-î), *n.* [NL, *< ML morhua, moruta* (*F morue*), a cod said to be ult. *< L merula* (?), a fish, the sea-carp]. The principal genus of gadoid fishes, including the common cod now called *Gadus*. *M. vulgaris* is the cod, *M. aglenus* the haddock, etc. See *cuts* under *cod* and *haddock*

morrice, morrice-dance, etc. See *morris*, etc.
morricer (môr'î-sēr), *n.* [*< morrice + -er*]. A morris-dancer
Scott, L. of the L., v 22

morriort, *n.* See *morris*

morris (môr'is), *n.* and *a*. [Also *morrice*, *< ME morris, morice, morice*, *< OF *morice morisque, morisque*, *F morisque* = *It morisco*, *< Sp Morisco*, Moorish *< Moro*, a Moor see *Moor*]. Cf *Morisco*, *Morisco*. I. *n.* 1 Same as *morris-dance*

We are the hulsher to a morris,
 A kind of masque whereof good store is
 In the country hereabout
B. Jonson, The Satyr

He had that whole hevie at command, whether in morrice or at May pole
Milton, Apology for Smectymnus

2 A dance resembling the morris-dance

We'll have some sport
 Some mad morris or other for our money, tutor
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, III 1

Nine men's morris, a game in which a figure of squares one within another was made on a table or on the ground, and eighteen plics or stones, nine for each side, which were placed by turns in the angles, were moved alternately, as at draughts. He who was enabled to place three in a straight line took off one of his adversary's at any point he pleased, and the game ended by the loss of all the men of one of the players. It was also a table game played with counters. Also called *nine men's merels*
Strutt

The nine men's morris is flid'd up with mud,
 And the quaint mazes in the wanton green
 For lack of tread are undistinguishable
Shak., M. N. D., II 1 68

II *a* Belonging to or taking part in a morris-dance

morris (môr'is), *n.* [*< morris*, *n.*]. I *trans*. To dance or perform by dancing. See *morris-dance*

Since the Demon dance was morriced
Hood, The Forge

II. *intrans*. To "dance" or "waltz" off, decamp, be off, begone [Slang]

Zounds! here they are Morrice! France!
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, III

morris (môr'is), *n.* [NL, so called after William Morris, who first found it, on the coast of Wales]. A curious fish, allied to the eels, of the genus *Leptocephalus*. Its body is so compressed as to resemble tape

morris-bell, *n. pl.* Bells for a morris-dance.

morris-dance (môr'is-dans), *n.* [Also *morrice-dance*, *< ME morrys dance < morris + dance*]. 1 A dance of persons in costume, especially of persons wearing hoods and dresses tagged with bells, also, any mumming performance in which dancing played a conspicuous part. Thus, the morris dancers of May day commonly represented the personages of the Robin Hood legend, the hobby horse was a prominent character in morris-dancing of every description

Unless we should come in like a morrice dance, and whistle our ballad ourselves, I know not what we should do
B. Jonson, Love Restored

I judged a man of sense could scarce do worse
 Than caper in the morris dance of verse
Cowper, Table Talk, I 519

2 A kind of country-dance still popular in the north of England. The music for all these dances was, so far as is known, in double time

Also called *Morisco*, *Moor-dance*, and formerly *Morisco dance*

morris-dancer (môr'is-dan sēr), *n.* [*< ME morris-dance*, *< morris + dance*]. One who takes part in a morris dance

Item, palle in charges by the appointment of the parishioners for the setting forth of a gyaunt morris dauncers with vj calivers, and ij bolcs on horsback to go in the watch before the Lord Maiores upon Midsummer even,
 vj li is ix d
Accounts of St. Giles, Crispin, 1571 (Halliwell)

And like a morris dancer dressed with bells,
 Only to serve for noise, and nothing else
S. Butler, Human Learning, II

morris-dancing (môr'is-dan'îng), *n.* The morris or morris-dance, the act of dancing the morris

May games, morris dances, pageants and processions were commonly exhibited throughout the kingdom
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 20

morris-pike (môr'is-pîk), *n.* [Also *morrice-pike*, *morice-pike*, *morris pike*, etc. *< morris*, in orig. adj. sense 'Moorish' (?), + *pik*]. A pike supposed to be of Moorish origin

He, sh. that sets up his rest to do more exploits
 with his mace than a morris pike
Shak. < I iv 1 28
 The guards their morrice pikes advanced
Scott, Marston 1 10

morrot (môr'ot), *n.* Same as *morrot* [Firth of Forth]

morrow (môr'ô), *n.* and *a*. [*< ME morowe, morwe* (by loss of the final *-n*, appar. taken as inflective), for *moruen*, *< AS morgen*, morning see *morin*, *morning*]. I. *n.* 1 Morning formerly common in the salutation *good morrow*, or simply *morrow*, good morning

Use this medicine at morrow and euen, and the patient shall be heol withoute doute
Book of Quente Esence (ed. Furnivall), p. 21

The blay lark, messenger of daye,
 Salueth in hire song the morrice graye
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I 684

Morrow, my lord of Orleans
Beau and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, I 1

Many good morrowe to my noble lord!
Shak., Rich. III, III 2 85

2 The day next after the present or after any day specified

Give not a windy night a rainy morrow,
 To linger out a purposed overthrow
Shak., Sonnets, 30

To morrow you will live, you always cry
 In what far country does this morrow lie?
Cowley, tr. of Martial's Epigrams, v 59

3 The time immediately following a particular event

On the morrow of a long and costly war
John Fiske, The Atlantic, LVIII 377

The morrow of the death of a public favorite is apt to be severe upon his memory
New Princeton Rev., III 1

To morrow, on the morrow next day. See *to morrow* [Now generally written as a compound]

II *a* Following, next in order, as a day

All that nyght did he wake in the chief mynster till
 on the morrow day
Melton (L. L. T. 8) 1 106

A sadder and a wider man
 He rose the morrow morn
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner VII

morrowing (môr'ô-ing), *n.* [*< morrow + -ing*]. Procrastination
Darwin

Daily put thee off with morrowing,
 Till want do make thee weary of thy lending
Bretton, Mother's Blessing, st. 66.

morrow-mass, *n.* A mass celebrated early in the morning opposed to *high-mass*

As young and tender as a morrow mass priest's Leman
Greene, Disputation (1592)

morrow-speech, *n.* [ME *morwespeche*, *morn-speche*, *< AS morwaspæc*, *< morgan*, morrow, morning, + *spæc*, speech]. A periodical conference or assembly of a guild held on the morrow after the guild-feast. Also, as a modern translation, *morrowing speech*

morrow-tide, *n.* [ME *morwætid*, *mornetid*, *morgentid*, *< AS morgentid*, *morgentid* (= *OS mor-gantid* = *IceL morquntidhr*, pl.), *< morgen*, morrow, morn, + *tid*, tide, time]. Morning

The mornetid thur monte came
 Two maidens thur muchel honour
 Into the hegestur
King Horn (E. E. T. 8), I 558.

morsbunker, *n.* See **mossbunker**

morse¹ (môr's), *n.* [Also *morsus*, *mors*, < F. *morse* = Lapp *morsk*, perhaps < Russ *morŭ*, *morskŭ*, a morse, perhaps < *more*, the sea (cf *morskaya korova*, the morse, lit 'sea-cow') In another view, *morse* is a contracted form, < Norw *mar*, the sea, + *ros*, a horse, cf Norw *rosmar*, with the same elements reversed, and cf *walrus*] 1 The walrus

Neere to New found land in 47 deg is great killing of the *Morse* or Sea ox. They are great as Oxen, the hide dressed is twice as thick as a Bull's hide. It hath two teeth like Elephants, but shorter, about a foot long growing downe wards, and therefore lesse dangerous, dearely sold then Iuon, and by some reputed an Antidote, not in feiour to the Vincombes hurne

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 748.

The tooth of a *morse* or sea horse

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii 23

2 In *her*, same as *ma-lon*

morse² (môr's), *n.* [L. *morsus*, a biting, a clasp, < *mordere*, pp *morsus*, bite see *mordant*] The clasp or fastening of a cope and similar garments, generally made of metal, and set with jewels. Also called *pectoral*

To hinder the cope from slipping off, it was fastened over the breast by a kind of clasp which here in England was familiarly known as the *morse*, in shape flat or convex

Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii 37

Morse alphabet. See **alphabet**

Morse key. See **telegraph**

morsel (môr'sl), *n.* [Also dial *mossel*, < ME *morsel*, *mussel*, *mussel*, < OF *morsel*, *morsel*, F *morceau* (also used in E see *morceau*) = It *morsello*, < ML *morsillum*, a bit, a little piece, dim of L *morsum*, a bit, neut of *morsus*, pp of *mordere*, bite see *morsus*, *mordant* Cf *muzzle*.] 1 A bite, a mouthful, a small piece of food; a small meal

And after the *morsel*, thanne Satanas entride into him

Wyclif, John xiii 27

Fte thi mete by smalle morselles

Dobbes Book (R. E. T. S.), p. 18

Liquorish draughts

And morsels unctuous

Shak, T. of A., iv 3 196

She so prevails that her blind Lord, at last,

A morsell of the sharpest sweet fruit doth taste

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, The Imposture

2 A small quantity of anything considered as parceled out, often of something taken or indulged in, a fragment, a little piece

Revenge was no unpleasing morsel to him

Milton, Eikonoklastes, ix

Of the morsels of native and pure gold he had seen, some

weighed many pounds

Boyle

3† A person used jestingly or in contempt

To the perpetual wink for aye might put

This ancient morsel, this Sir Prudence

Shak, Tempest, ii 1 286

How doth my dear morsel, thy mistress!

Shak, M. for M., iii 2 57

morselization (môr'sl-i-zā'shon), *n.* [Cf *morsel* + -ize + -ation] The act of breaking up into fragments; subdivision, decentralization [Rare]

The unsatisfactory condition of the foremost nations of Europe resulted from the infinite morselization (morselization) of interests

A. G. Warner, tr. of Le Play, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XIX 798

morsing-horn (môr'sing-hôrn), *n.* [Cf **morsing*, verbal *n.* of **morse*, *r*, prob. for **amorice*, < F *amorcer*, prime (a gun), bait, < *amorice*, priming, bait see *amorice*] The small flask formerly used to contain the fine powder used for priming, hence, a powder-horn in general

Buff coats all frowned and broider'd o'er,

And morsing horns and scarfs they wore

Scott, L. of L. M., iv 18

morsitation (môr-si-tā'shon), *n.* [Cf ML *as* if **morsitatio* (*n.*) < **morsitari*, freq. of *mordere* pp *morsus*, bite see *mordant*, *morse*²] The act of gnawing, morsure

morsure (môr'sū), *n.* [= F *morsure* = It *morsura*, < L. *as* if **morsurus*, < *mordere*, pp *morsus*, bite see *morse*²] The act of biting

It is the opinion of choké virtuos that the brain is only a crowd of little animals, and that all invention is formed by the morsure of two or more of these animals upon certain capillary nerves

Swift, Mechanical Operation of the Spirit, § 2

morsus (môr'sus), *n.* [L., a biting, bite see *morse*²] In *anat.*, a bite, biting, or morsure — *Morsus diaboli*, or *morsus diabolus*, the devil's bite, the diabolical biting a fanciful name for the fibrated or funiculiform orifice of the Fallopian tube or oviduct

mort¹ (môrt), *n.* [Cf F *mort* = Sp. *muerte* = Pg *morte*, < L. *mors* (*-is*), death, < *mors* (pp *morsus*), die, = Pers *mr*, *mu dān* = Skt *√ mar*, die (*mrita*, dead) Cf *murth*, *murder*, from the

same ult. root.] 1. Death.—2. A flourish sounded at the death of game.

He that bloweth the *mort* before the fall of the buck, may very well miss of his fees

Greene, Card of Fancy

They raised a buck on Rookens Edge,

And blew the *mort* at fair Ealylawe

Death of Percy Reed (Child's Ballads, VI 141)

mort² (môrt), *a* and *n.* [Cf F *mort* = Sp. *muerte* = Pg *morte*, < L. *mortuus*, dead (= Gr. *θρῆσκος*, for **μῆστος*, **μῆστος*, cf neg *ἀμῆστος*), mortal, = Skt *mrita*, dead), pp of *mors*, die see *mort*¹] 1† a Dead

Thy mede is markyd, when thou art *mort*, in blyme

Political Poems, etc (ed Fumivall), p. 159

II *n.* The skin of a sheep or lamb which has died by accident or disease [Obsolete or Scotch]

The sadler he stuffs his pannels with straw or hay and over gasceth them with haire, and makes the leather of them of *Morte* or tan d sheep's skins

Greene, Quip for an Ustart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V 418)

mort³ (môrt), *n.* [Also *murth* (Halliwell), perhaps < leel *mart* for *margt*, neut of *margr* = E *many* see *many*¹] A great quantity or number [Prov. Eng.]

And with a *mort* of folk began

To eat up the good cheer

Bloomfield, The Horkey

Bnt pray, Mr. Rag, what kind of a place is this Bath? — I ha heard a deal of it here's a *mort* o' merry making, hey!

Sheridan, The Rivals, i 1

mort⁴ (môrt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A woman [Thieves' slang]

Male gipsies all, not a *mort* among them

B. Jonson, Masque of Gipsies

When they have gotten the title of doxies, then they are common for any, and walks for the most part with their betters (who are a degree above them), called *morts*

Of *morts* there be two kinds — that is to say, a walking *mort* and an antem *mort*. The walking *mort* is of more antiquity than a doxy and therefore of more knavery: they both are unmarried, but the doxy professes herself to be a maide (if it come to examination), and the walking *mort* says she is a widow. An antem *mort* is a woman married (for antem in the beggars' language is a church)

Dekker, Belman of London (1608).

mortaise¹, *n* and *i*. See **mortise**

mortaise², *i* [Early mod E also *mortayse*, < ME *mortaisen*, *mortaisen*, < OF *mortaiser*, grant in mortmain, < *mort*, dead see *mort*², and cf *mortmain*] To grant in mortmain *Pulgrave*

Churches make and found, which deised were,

Bothe landes runtes, thought he *mortise* there,

To found and make noble churches gret

Rom of Parthenay (R. E. T. S.), i 6083

mortal (môr'tal), *a* and *n.* [Cf ME *mortal*, *mortal*, < OF *mortal*, *mortal*, F *mortel* = Sp *Pg mortal* = It *mortale*, < L *mortalis*, subject to death, < *mors* (*-is*), death see *mort*¹] I. *a* 1 Subject to death, destined to die

Thou shalt die,

From that day *mortal*

Milton, P. L., viii 381

Hence—2 Human, or of pertaining to man, who is subject to death as, *mortal* knowledge, *mortal* power

Thys geant the fall to *mortal* deth colde

With that mighty stroke Gaffray hym yeuing

Rom of Parthenay (R. E. T. S.), i 4719

The voice of God

To *mortal* ear is dreadful

Milton, P. L., xii 280

When the Lord of all things made Himself

Naked of glory for His *mortal* change

Tennyson, Holy Grail

3, Deadly, destructive to life; causing death, or that may or must cause death; fatal

This gentleman, the prince's near ally,

My very friend, hath got his *mortal* hurt

In my behalf

Shak, R. and J., iii 1 116

The fruit

Of that forbidden tree whose *mortal* taste

Brought death into the world, and all our woe

Milton, P. L., i 2

4 Deadly, implacable, to the death, such as threatens life as, *mortal* hatred

Longe endured the *mortal* hate be twene him, as longe

as this lif dured

Melton (R. E. T. S.), i 124

Dead or alive, good cause had he

To be my *mortal* enemy

Scott, Marmion, iv 21

5 Such that injury or disease affecting it may cause death

Last of all against himself he turns his sword, but, missing the *mortal* place, with his poniard finishes the work

Milton

6 Hanging death, noting the time of death

Safe in the hand of one Disposing Power,

Or in the natal, or the *mortal* hour

Pope, Essay on Man, i 288

7 Incurring the penalty of spiritual death; inferring divine condemnation opposed to venial as, a *mortal* sin (see *sin*).

Some sins, such as those of blasphemy, perjury, in purity, are, if deliberate, always *mortal*

Cath. Dict., p. 763

8 Extreme; very great or serious as, *mortal* offense [Colloq.]

The nymph grew pale, and in a *mortal* fright,

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i 733

I go there a *mortal* sight of times.

Dickens, Bleak House, xiv

9 Long and uninterrupted; felt to be long and tedious. [Colloq.]

Six *mortal* hours did I endure her loquacity

Scott

They performed a piece called *Pyramus* and *Thisbe*, in five *mortal* acts.

R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 256

10 Euphemistically, confounded, cursed. as, not a *mortal* thing to eat — 11. Drunk [Slang]

He had lost his book, too, and the receipts, and his men were all as *mortal* as himself

R. L. Stevenson and L. Osbourne, The Wrong Box, vi

II. *n* 1 Man, as a being subject to death, a human being

And you all know, security

Is *mortal*'s chiefest enemy

Shak, Macbeth, iii 5 33.

2 That which is mortal

So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this *mortal* shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory

1 Cor xv 54

mortal (môr'tal), *adv* [Cf *mortal*, *a*] Extremely, excessively, perfectly as, *mortal* angry; *mortal* drunk. [Colloq.]

I was *mortal* certain I should find him here

D. Jerrold, Men of Character, iii

Forty two *mortal* long hard working days

Dickens, Oliver Twist, xviii

mortalise, *r* *t* See **mortalize**.

mortality (môr-tal'i-ti), *n.* [Cf ME *mortalite*, *mortalite*, < OF *mortalite*, F *mortalité* = Sp *mortalidad* = Pg *mortalidade* = It *mortalità*, < L *mortalitas* (*-is*), the state of being subject to death, < *mortalis*, mortal see *mortal*] 1 The condition or character of being mortal, or of being subject to death, or to the necessity of dying

When I saw her dye,

I then did think on your *mortalite*

Carew, An Elegie

We that are in this tabernacle do groan, being burdened, not for that we would be unclothed, but clothed upon, that *mortality* might be swallowed up of life.

2 Cor v 4

2 Death

Gladly would I meet

Mortality, my sentence

Milton, P. L., x 776.

3 Frequency of death, numerousness of deaths, deaths in relation to their numbers. as, a time of great *mortality*

In that battle was grette *mortalities* on bothe parties, but the hethen peple hadde moche the werse

Melton (R. E. T. S.), i 56.

Ther fell suche a *mortalite* in the hoost that of fise ther dyed thre

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., i cccxxxi

In the extreme *mortality* of modern war will be found the only hope that man can have of even a partial cessation of war

The Century, XXXVI 585

4 Specifically, the number of deaths in proportion to population usually stated as the number of deaths per thousand of population

— 5 The duration of human life [Rare]

This Age of ours

Should not be numbered by years, dayes, and howrs,

But by our brave Exploits, and this *Mortality*

Is not a moment to that Immortality

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, The Magnificence

6 Humanity, human nature, the human race.

Like angels' visits, short and bright,

Mortality's too weak to bear them long

Norris, The Parting

Bills of mortality, abstracts from public registers showing the numbers that have died in any parish or place during certain periods of time

He proceeded to acquaint her who of quality was well or sick within the *bills of mortality*

Steele, Tatler, No 207

Law of mortality, the principle, deduced from a study and analysis of the bills of mortality and the experiences of insurance companies during a long number of years, which determines what average proportion of the persons who enter upon a particular period of life will die during that period, and consequently the proportion of those who will survive

Tables showing the estimated number of persons of a given age that will die in each succeeding year are called *tables of mortality*. Thus, of 100,000 persons of the age of 10, 490 will not reach the age of 11, of 99,510 persons remaining alive, 487 will die before reaching the age of 12, and so on. On these tables are largely founded the calculations of insurance actuaries in regard to rates of premium, present value of policies, etc

mortalize (môr'tal-iz), *r* *t*, pret. and pp. *mortalized*, pp. *mortalizing* [Cf *mortal* + -ize] To make mortal. Also spelled *mortalise*.

We know you're flesh and blood as well as men, And when we will, can *mortalise* and make you so again

A. Brome, Plain Dealing.

mortally (môr'tal-l), *adv.* [*< ME. mortally, < mortal + -ly.*] 1. In the manner of a mortal.

Yet I was mortally brought forth, and am
No other than I appear *Shak*, *Pericles*, v 1 105

2. In such a manner that death must ensue, fatally as, mortally wounded.—3 Extremely, intensely; grievously. [Now chiefly colloq.]

He wol yow haten mortally, certeyn
Chaucer, *Manciple's Tale*, l 211

A little after but still with swollen eyes and looking mortally sheepish, Jean Marie reappeared and went ostentatiously about his business

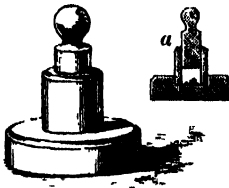
R. L. Stevenson, *Treasure of Franchard*

mortalness (môr'tal-nes), *n.* The state of being mortal; mortality

In the one place the mortalness, in the other the misery of their wounds, wasted them all

Sir H. Savile, tr of *Tacitus*, p 46

mortar¹ (môr'târ), *n.* [Formerly more prop *morter*, the spelling *mortar* being in mod imitation of the L, *< ME. mortar, < AS. mortere = MLG. mortâr, morter, LG. morter = OHG. mortâr, morsâr, MHG. morsære, morser, G. morser, OHG. also morsals, MHG. morsel, G. morsel = Sw. mortel = Dan. morter, a mortar (def. 1) = OF. mortier, a mortar, a kind of lamp, F. mortier (> D. morter) = Pr. mortier = Sp. mortero = Pg. morteiro = It. mortajo, a mortar (def. 1 and 2), < L. mortarium, a vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle, hence a vessel in which mortar is made, mortar (see mortar²), akin to *marcus*, dim. *marculus, martulus*, a hammer, *< √ mar*, pound, grind, see *mill, meal*.] Hence *mortar*² 1 A vessel in which substances are beaten to powder by means of a pestle. The chief use of mortars now is in the preparation of drugs.*



Diamond mortar a, section

Mortars are made of hard and heavy wood, such as lignum-vite, of stone, marble, pottery, metal, and glass

Though thou shouldst bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him

Prov. xxvii, 22

2 In a stamp-mill, the cast-iron box into which the stamp-heads fall, at the bottom of which is the die on which they would strike if it were not for the interposed ore with which the mortar is kept partly filled, and on whose side is the grating or screen through which the ore escapes as soon as it has been broken to sufficient fineness to pass through the holes in the screen.—3† A kind of lamp or candlestick with a broad saucer or bowl to catch the grease and keep the light safe, hence, the candle itself in modern times, chiefly in ecclesiastical use, in the French form *mortier*

For by this mortar, which that I see brenne,
Know I ful wel that day is not ferre henne
Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv 1245

Many morteres of wax merkked with oute
With mony a borlych best al of brande golde
Alberatus Poeme (ed Morris), ll 1487

A mortar was a wide bowl of iron or metal, it rested upon a stand or branch, and was filled either with fine oil or wax, which was kept burning by means of a broad wick (at funerals or on tombs)

Dugdale, *Hist. St. Paul's* (ed Ellis), p 27

4† A cap shaped like a mortar. Compare *mortar-board*

So that methinks I could flye to Rome (at least hop to Rome, as the olde Frouerby is) with a mortar on my head.
Ded *Epistle to Kemp's Nine Daies Wonder* (1680)

He did measure the stars with a false yard, and may now travel to Rome with a mortar on a head, to see if he can recover his money that way

Fletcher (and another), *Fair Maid of the Inn*, v 2

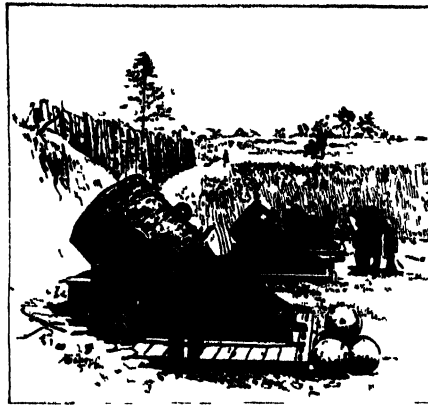
5. A piece of ordnance, short in proportion to the size of its bore, used in throwing bombshells in what is called vertical fire. The shells are thrown at a high angle of elevation, so as to drop from above into the enemy's intrenchment. See cut in next column

Cannons full five they brought to the town,
With a lusty, large, great mortar
Unlabeled Londonerry (Child's Ballads, VII 250)

Life-saving mortar See *life-saving*
mortar¹ (môr'târ), *v t* [*< mortar*¹, *n*] To bray in a mortar

Such another craftie mortring druggell or Italian porridge seasoner
Nash, *Have with you to Ruffron Walden*

mortar² (môr'târ), *n* [Formerly more prop *morter*, the spelling *mortar* being in mod. imitation of the L; *< ME. mortar, morter, < OF. mortier, F. mortier = Pr. mortier = Sp. mortero = Pg. morteiro = It. mortajo = D. mortel = MLG.*



Mortars in the Federal Mortar battery before Yorktown, Virginia

morter, MHG *mortere, morter, mortel, G. mortel, < L. mortarium, mortar, a mixture of lime and sand, so called from the vessel in which it was made, a mortar see mortar*¹] A material used (in building) for binding together stones or bricks so that the mass may form one compact whole. The use of mortar dates back to the earliest recorded history, but various materials were employed for that purpose. "Bitumen" (asphaltum and maltha), or bituminous mixtures, are known to have been used in Babylon and Nineveh. Plaster (calcined sulphate of lime) was the cement employed on the Great Pyramid, and apparently by the Egyptians generally, but not to the entire exclusion of what is now ordinarily called mortar. The substances mentioned are frequently designated as mortar in non technical works. What is now generally understood by this term among builders and architects is a mixture of lime with water and sand, in various proportions, according to the "fatness" of the lime and the desire to economize the more costly material. This kind of mortar was well known to both Greeks and Romans. Mortar made of ordinary lime "sets" (hardens) in the air (not under water) and slowly, since the absorption of carbonic acid and the consequent conversion of the hydrate of lime into the carbonate is by no means a rapid process. The hardening of the mortar depends in large part on the crystallization of the carbonate of lime around the grains of sand, by which these are made to cohere firmly, hence, a clean sand of which the grains are angular is of importance in forming a durable mortar. The kind of mortar which sets under water is sometimes called *hydraulic mortar*, but is more generally known as *hydraulic cement*, or simply *cement*. See *cement* and *cement stone*

A mortar fast is made about the tree

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E E T S), p 108

So bryk was their stone and slyme was theyr mortar
Bible of 1551, Gen xl i

mortar² (môr'târ), *v t* [*< mortar*², *n*] To fasten or inclose with mortar

Electricity cannot be made fast, mortared up, and ended like London Monument.
Emerson, *Eng. Traits*, xiii

mortar-battery (môr'târ-bat'êr-i), *n* See *battery*

mortar-bed (môr'târ-bed), *n* The frame of wood and iron on which the piece of ordnance called a mortar rests

mortar-board (môr'târ-bôrd), *n* 1 A board, generally square, used by masons to hold mortar for plastering. Hence—2 A square-crowned academic cap. [Colloq.]

mortar-boat (môr'târ-bô), *n* A vessel, usually of small size, upon which a mortar (or very rarely more than one) is mounted

mortar-carriage (môr'târ-kar'îj), *n* See *sea-coast artillery*, under *artillery*

mortar-man (môr'târ-man), *n* A mason

Those mortar men whose work deserved the nickname of Babel or confusion

By Gauden, *Leaves of the Church*, p 518 (*Darwin*)

mortar-mill (môr'târ-mil), *n* A mixing and stirring machine for combining lime, sand, and other materials to make mortar. Such machines take the form of pug mills and Chilian mills, and are worked by hand or steam power

mortar-piece (môr'târ-pîs), *n* A mortar (piece of ordnance)

They raised a strong battery, and planted upon it a mortar piece that cast stones and granados of sixteen inches diameter

Baker, *Charles I*, an 1648

mortar-vessel (môr'târ-ves'el), *n* Same as *mortar-boat*

mortuary, *n* An erroneous form of *mortuary*

They will not dream: I made him away
When thus they see me with religious pompe,
To celebrate his tomb-black mortuary

Greene, *Solimus*

mortast, *n* An obsolete form of *mortise*
mortcloth (môr't'klôth), *n* [*< mort*¹ + *cloth*] A pall. [Scotch]

And let the bed clothes for a mort-cloth drop
Into great laps and folds of sculptor's work
Browning, *The Bishop Orders his Tomb*

mort d'ancestor (môr't dan'ses-tôr). [OF.: *mort*, death; *de*, of; *ancestor*, ancestor.] In *Eng. law*, a writ of assize by which a demandant sued to recover possession of an inheritance (coming from his father or mother, brother or sister, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece) of which a wrong-doer had deprived him on the death of the ancestor. It was repealed by 3 and 4 Will. IV, c 27

mort-de-chien (môr't'ô-shi-an'), *n* [F., lit. dog's death *mort*, death, *de*, of, *chien*, dog.] Spasmodic cholera

morteiset, *r t* A variant of *mortaise*²

morter¹, *n* An obsolete form of *mortar*¹.

morter², *n* An obsolete form of *mortar*²

mortgage (môr'gä), *n* [Formerly also *morgage*. *< ME. mortgage, morgage, < OF. morgage, mortgauge, morgage, monouage*, prop. separate, *mort gage*, *mortgage*, *F. mortgage*, lit. a dead pledge, *< mort*, dead, + *gage*, a pledge see *mort*¹ and *gage*¹] 1 (a) At common law (and according to the present rule in some of the United States, and in form in nearly all, if not all, the States), a conveyance of real estate or some interest therein, defeasible upon the payment of money or the performance of some other condition. (b) By the law of most of the United States, a lien or charge upon specific property, real or personal, created by what purports to be an express transfer of title, with or without possession, but accompanied by a condition that the transfer shall be void if in due time the money be paid or the thing done to secure which the transfer is given. It differs from a *pledge* in that it is not confined to personal property, and in that it is in form a transfer of title, while a pledge is of chattels and is usually a transfer of possession without the title but with authority to sell and transfer both title and possession in case of default. (See *pledge*.) At common law a mortgage was regarded (as in form it is still almost universally expressed) as actually transferring the title (See (a), above.) Courts of equity established the rule that a mortgagee of real property could, by payment or performance, redeem it even after default, at any time before the court had adjudged his right foreclosed on the mortgagee had caused a sale of the property to pay the debt (see *equity of redemption*, under *equity*), consequently mortgages ceased to be regarded in most jurisdictions as a transfer of the title, and are now generally held to create a mere lien although the form of the instrument is unchanged. The term *mortgage* is applied indifferently (a) to the transaction, (b) to the deed by which it is effected, and (c) to the rights conferred thereby on the mortgagee

2 A state or condition resembling that of mortgaged property

His trouth plitte lieth in mortgage,
Whiche if he broke, it is falsehode

Gower, *Conf. Amant*, vii

Though God permitted the Jews, in punishment of their rebellions, to be captivated by the devil in idolatries, yet the Jews were but as in a mortgage, for they had been God's peculiar people before

Donne, *Sermons*, iii

Chattel mortgage See *chattel*
Equitable mortgage, a transaction which has the intent but not the form of a mortgage, and which a court of equity will enforce to the same extent as a mortgage, as for instance, a loan on the faith of a deposit of title deeds.—**General mortgage-bond**. See *bond*—**Mortgage debentures**. See *debenture*, 1.—**Welsh mortgage**, a kind of mortgage formerly used in Wales and Ireland by which the mortgagee, without engaging personally for the payment of the debt, transferred the title and possession of the property to the mortgagee, who was to take the rents and profits and apply them on the interest, and there might be a stipulation that any surplus should be applied on the principal. Under this form of mortgage the mortgagee could not compel the mortgagor to redeem or be foreclosed of his right to redeem, for no time was fixed for payment and the mortgagor was never in default, but the mortgagee had the right at any time to redeem (and, though there were no personal debt, an account might be taken as if there were, in order to ascertain what he must pay to redeem), and the statute of limitations did not begin to run against his claim until after full payment of the principal

mortgage (môr'gä), *v t*, *pret* and *pp. mortgaged*, *ppr. mortgaging* [*< mortgage*, *n*] 1 To grant (land, houses, or other immovable property) as security for money lent or contracted to be paid, or other obligation, on condition that if the obligation shall be discharged according to the contract the grant shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force. See *mortgage*, *n*, 1. Hence—2 To pledge; make liable, put to pledge, make liable for the payment of any debt or expenditure, put in a position similar to that of being pledged

Mortgaging their lives to Covetise,
Through wastfull Pride and wanton Riotise,
They were by law of that proud Tyrannesse

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I v 46

I suppose Samuel Rogers is mortgaged to your ladyship for the autumn and the early part of the winter

Sydney Smith, to Lady Holland, vii

mortgage-bond (môr'gäj-bond), *n* A bond secured by a mortgage

mortgage-deed (môr'gäj-dêd), *n* A deed given by way of mortgage

mortgagee (môr-gă-jē'), *n.* [*< mortgage + -ee*].

One to whom property is mortgaged.

mortgageor, mortgagor (môr-gă-jōr), *n.* [*< mortgage + -or*] Same as **mortgager** [Rarely used except in legal documents]

mortgager (môr-gă-jōr), *n.* [*< mortgage + -er*] One who mortgages, the person who grants an estate as security for debt, as specified under **mortgage** [The barbarous spelling **mortgageor** is preferred by legal writers and in legal documents]

morthert, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of **murder**

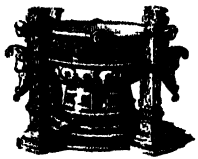
morthert, *n.* A Middle English form of **murder**

mortice, *n.* See **mortise**

mortier, *n.* [F see **mortar**] 1 A cap formerly worn by some English officials, and still in use among the judiciary of France. See **mortier**, 4—2† A headpiece in medieval armor. See **second cut under armor**—3 See **mortier**, 1

mortier, *n.* An obsolete form of **mortar**

mortier-à-cire (môr-ti-ä-sir), *n.* [F *mortier*, *mortar*, *à*, with, *cire*, wax see **cire**] A mortar in which a wax-light was set afloat



Mortier à cire of Henri Deux
pottery from the Louvre
collection

Mortierella (môr-ti-ä-rel-ä), *n.* [NL (*< mort-* + *-ella*), named after B. du Mortier, a Belgian botanist] A genus of fungi, typical of the subfamily **Mortierellaceae**. It has the mycelium dichotomous, branching, and anastomosing, the sporangia bearing hyphae aggregated inflated at base, and erect, the stylesporangia echinulate. About 20 species are known.

Mortierella (môr-ti-ä-rel-ä), *n.* [NL (*< mort-* + *-ella*), named after B. du Mortier, a Belgian botanist] A subfamily of fungi (molds) of the order **Mucorales**. It has the fruiting branches racemose, and the sporangia spherical, polyaperturate, and destitute of columella. It contains a genus *Mortierella* and *Herpocladia*, the latter with a single species.

mortiferous (môr-ti-fēr-ōs), *a.* [= F *mortifère* = Sp *mortifero* = Pg *mortifero*, *< L mortiferus*, *mortifer* *< mor* (*-t-*), death, + *ferre* = *E ferre*] Bringing or producing death, deadly, fatal, destructive

But whatever it [the clitoris] is in any other country, 'tis certainly **mortiferous** in ours. Evelyn, *Acacia*

mortification (môr-ti-fi-kä-shən), *n.* [*< F mortification* = Sp *mortificación* = Pg *mortificação* = It *mortificazione*, *< LL mortificatio* (*n-*), a killing, *< mortificari*, pp *mortificatus*, kill, destroy see **mortify**] 1 The act of mortifying, or the condition of being mortified. Specifically (a) In *pathol* the death of one part of an animal body while the rest is alive, the loss of vitality in some part of a living animal, necrosis, local death gangrene sphacelus. It appeareth in the gangrene or **mortification** of flesh. Bacon, *Nat Hist*

(b) The act of subduing the passions and appetites by penance, abstinence, or painful severities inflicted on the body, a severe penance

It leadeth vs into godly works, and into the **mortification** of the fleshly woorkes. Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 700

He carried his austerities and **mortifications** so far as to endanger his health. Prescott, *Ferd and Isa.* II 25

(c) Humiliation vexation the state of being humbled or depressed, as by disappointment or vexation, *chagrin*

The sight of some of these ruins did fill me with symptoms of **mortification**, and made me more sensible of the frailty of all sublunary things. Howell, *Letters*, I 1 38.

It was with some **mortification** that I suffered the railery of a fine lady of my acquaintance, for calling, in one of my papers, Dormant a clown. Steele, *Spectator*, No 75

(d) In *chem* and *metal*, the destruction of active qualities (now called *sekening*) both in the United States and in Australia with especial reference to quicksilver and amalgamation

Inquire what gives impediment to union or restitution, which is called **mortification**, as when quicksilver is mortified with turpentine. Bacon

(e) In *Scots law*, the act of disposing of lands for religious or charitable purposes

2. That which mortifies; a cause of *chagrin*, humiliation, or vexation

It is one of the vexatious **mortifications** of a studious man to have his thoughts disordered by a tedious visit. Sir R. L. Strange

3 In *Scots law*, lands given formerly to the church for religious purposes, or since the Reformation for charitable or public uses. By the present practice when lands are given for any charitable purpose, they are usually disposed to trustees, to be held either blench or in fee. [Nearly synonymous with **mortmain**]—**Mildew mortification** See **mildew**—**Syn.** 1

(c) Vexation, *Chagrin*, *Mortification*. These words advance in strength of meaning, as to both cause and effect. Vexation is a comparatively petty feeling, produced by small

but annoying or irritating disappointments, slights, etc. *Chagrin* is acute disappointment and humiliation, perhaps after confident expectation. *Mortification* is *chagrin* so great as to seem a death to one's pride or self-respect. See *Lease and anger*

mortifiedness (môr-ti-fid-nēs), *n.* [*< mortified* pp of *mortify*, + *-ness*] Humiliation; subjection of the passions [Rare]

Christian simplicity, **mortifiedness**, modesty. Jer Taylor, *(h)*, Artificial Handsomeness, p. 114

mortifier (môr-ti-fi-ēr), *n.* One who or that which mortifies, one who practises mortification

John Baptist was a greater **mortifier** than his Lord was. Jer Taylor, *Works* (ed 1835), I 23

mortify (môr-ti-fi), *v.* pret and pp. **mortified**, ppr **mortifying** [*< ME mortifier, mortifier*, *< OF mortifier, mortifier*, F. *mortifier* = Sp Pg *mortificar* = It *mortificare*, *< LL mortificare*, kill, destroy, cf *mortificus*, deadly, fatal, *< L mor* (*-t-*), death, + *ficere*, make] I. *trans* 1 To destroy the life of, destroy the vitality of (a part of a living body), affect with gangrene

If of the stem the frost **mortify** any part, cut it off. Evelyn, *Sylva*, II 1 § 8.

2† To deaden, render insensible, make apathetic

Strike in their numb'd and **mortified** bare arms. Plus. Shak, *Lea*, II 4 15

3† To reduce in strength or force, weaken

The good works that he deduced from that he fill in synne been al **mortified** and astoned and dulled by the ofte synnyng. Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*

Thal thaire bitter soure wol **mortifye**, Or kepe hem in her owen leues drie. Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E E T 8), p. 57

4 To subdue, restrain, reduce, or bring into subjection by abstinence or rigorous severities, bring under subjection by ascetic discipline or regimen, subject or restrain in any way, for moral or religious reasons

Mortify therefore your members which are upon the earth. Col III 6

He [Bradford] was a most holy and **mortified** man, who secretly in his closet would so weep for his sins one would have thought he would never have smiled again. Fuller, *Worthies*, Lancashire, II 198

Mortify your sin betime, for else you will hardly **mortify** it at all. Jer Taylor, *Works* (1835), II 19

The Christian religion, by the tendency of all its doctrines, seems to have been so throughout contrived as effectually to **mortify** and beat down any undue complacence we may have in ourselves. Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II xviii

5 To humiliate, depress, affect with vexation or *chagrin*

Arrived the news of the fatal battle of Worcester, which exceedingly **mortified** our expectations. Evelyn

He had the knack to raise up a pensive temper, and **mortify** an impertinently gay one. Steele, *Spectator*, No 468

6† In *chem* and *metal*, to destroy or diminish the active power or characteristic qualities of

This quicksilver wol I **mortifye** Ryght in youre syghte anon, withouten lye, And make it as good silver and as fyn As ther is any in your purs or myn. Chaucer, *Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, I 115

Take also a littill quantite of Mercurie ¶ and **mortifye** it with fastynge spottil and medle it with a good quantite of poudre of staff sagre. Book of *Quinte Essence* (ed Furnivall), p. 19

7 In *Scots law*, to dispose of by mortification. See **mortification**, 3

Referring to pre-Reformation grants, he [Mr. Marshall] says **mortified** lands are such as have "no other 'reddenda' than prayers and supplications and the like"—that is, masses for the souls of the dead. N and Q, 7th ser, III 838.

=**Syn.** 5. To shame, *chagrin*. See **mortification**

II. *intrans* 1 To lose vitality and organic structure while yet a portion of the living body, become gangrenous—2. To become languid, fall into decay.

'Tis a pure ill natur'd satisfaction to see one that was a Beauty unfortunately move with the same Languor, and softness of Behaviour, that once was charming in her—To see, I say, her **mortify** that us d to kill. Steele, *Grief à la Mode*, III 1

3 To be subdued, die away. said of inordinate appetites, etc. Johnson

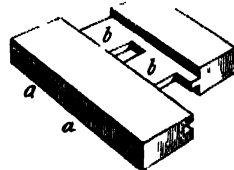
mortis causa (môr-tis kâ-zâ), [*L*, in case of death *causa*, abl of *causa*, cause, case, *mortis*, gen of *mort* (*-t-*), death see **cause** and **mort**] In contemplation of death—**Donatio** or **gift mortis causa**. See **donation**.

mortise (môr-tis), *n.* [Also **mortice**, early mod E also **mortuise**, **mortuise**, **mortuise**, *< ME mortice, mortals*, **mortals**, *< OF mortuise, mortuise*, F. *mortuise*, cf It



Mortise and Tenon
M, mortise T tenon

mortise (Florio), Sp. **mortaja**, a mortise; ult. origin unknown. The equiv. W. **mortais**, Ir. **mortis**, **mortais**, Gael **mortais**, are of E., and Bret. **mortis** is of F. origin.] 1. A hollow cut in a piece of wood or other material to receive a corresponding projection, called a **tenon**, formed on another piece in order to fix the two together. The junction of two pieces in this manner is called a **mortise joint**



Mortise joint
a a, mortises, b b, tenons.

Also upon the height of the same Mount of Cal very, ys the very hold or **mortise** hevyen out of the stone Rooke wherin the Crosse stode, with over blyssyd Savyor at the tyme of hys passion. Torkington, *Diary of Eng Travell*, p. 43.

The joyner, though an honest man, yet hee maketh his joynts weake, and putteth in sap in the **mortises** [read **mortises**?], which should be the hart of the tree. Greene, *Quip for an Upstart Courtier*

If it [the wind] hath ruffian'd so upon the sea, What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them, Can hold the **mortise**? Shak, *Othello*, II 1 9

2. Figuratively, stability, power of adhesion

Oversea they say this state of yours Hath no more **mortise** than a tower of cards. Tennyson, *Queen Mary*, III 1

Chase mortise See **chase mortise**

mortise (môr-tis), *v.* t; pret and pp. **mortised**, ppr **mortising** [*< ME mortisen, < OF mortiser, mortuier, mortise*, from the noun] 1 To join by a tenon and mortise; fix in or as in a mortise

Mars he hath **mortised** his mark. York Plays, p. 228.

To whose huge spokes ten thousand lesser things Are **mortised** and adjoin'd. Shak, *Hamlet* III 8 20

2. To cut or make a mortise in

mortise-block (môr-tis-blok), *n.* A pulley-block in which the openings for the sheaves are cut in a solid piece

mortise-bolt (môr-tis-bölt), *n.* A bolt the head of which is let into a mortise instead of being left projecting

mortise-chisel (môr-tis-chiz-əl), *n.* In carp, a strong chisel used in making mortises

mortised (môr-tist), *a.* In *her*, same as *enclaved*

mortise-gage (môr-tis-gä), *n.* A scribbling-gage having two points which can be adjusted to the required distance of the mortise or tenon from the working-edge, as well as to the width of the mortise and the size of the tenon

mortise-lock (môr-tis-lok), *n.* A lock made to fit into a mortise cut in the stile and rail of a door to receive it—**Mortise-lock chisel**. See **chisel**, 2

mortise-wheel (môr-tis-hwöl), *n.* A wheel having holes, either on the face or on the edge, to receive the cogs or teeth of another wheel



Mortise-wheel

mortising-machine (môr-tis-ing-mä-shēn), *n.* A machine for cutting or boring mortises in wood. Such machines range from a pivoted lever, worked by the hand or foot and operating a chisel moving in upright guides, to power gang-boring machines for making a number of mortises at once in heavy timber. These larger machines employ either chisels, that cut out the mortises by repeated thrusts, or routers and boring tools.

mortling, *n.* See **mortling**

mortmain (môr-tmān), *n.* [*< OF mortmain*, also *main morte*, F. *mainmorte* = Sp *manos muertas*, pl, = Pg *mão morta* = It. *mano morta*, *< ML mortua manus*, *manus mortua*, *mortmain*, lit 'dead hand' I. *mortua*, fem. of *mortuus*, pp of *mori*, dead; *manus*, hand. see **mort** and **main**. Cf **mortgage**] In *law*, possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, or hands that cannot alienate, as those of ecclesiastical corporations, unalienable possession. Conveyances and devises to corporations, civil or ecclesiastical, were forbidden by Magna Charta, and have been restrained and interdicted by subsequent statutes. Also called **dead-hand**

All purchases made by corporate bodies being said to be purchases in **mortmain** in *mortua manu*, for the reason of which appellation Sir Edward Coke offers many conjectures, but there is one which seems more probable than any that he has given us viz, that these purchases being usually made by ecclesiastical bodies, the members of which (being professed) were reckoned dead persons in law, and therefore holden by them might with great propriety be said to be held in *mortua manu*. Blackstone, *Com*, I xviii.

Though the statutes of **mortmain** had put some obstacles to its increase, yet a larger proportion of landed wealth was constantly accumulating in hands which lost nothing that they had grasped. Hallam, *Const. Hist.*, II

Here (Sicily), in the end, Rome laid her mortmain upon Greek, Phœnician, and Sikeliot alike, turning the island into a granary and reducing its inhabitants to serfdom
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 148

Alienation in mortmain, an alienation of lands or tenements to any corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal, particularly to religious houses, by which the estate becomes perpetually inherent in the corporation and unalienable — **Mortmain Act**, an English statute of 1736 (9 Geo II, c. 36), based on the impolicy of allowing gifts, under the name of charity, to be made by persons in view of approaching death, to the disinheriting of their lawful heirs. It prohibits, except in the instance of some universities and colleges, all alienation of land for charitable purposes (unless on full and valuable consideration) otherwise than by deed indented and executed in the presence of two or more witnesses, twelve months before the death of the donor, and enrolled in chancery within six months after its date, and taking effect in possession immediately after the making thereof, and with out power of revocation or any reservation for the benefit of the grantor or persons claiming under him — **Statutes of mortmain**, the name under which are known a number of English statutes, beginning in 1225 (9 Hen III, c. 36, 7 Edw I, st. 2, 13 Edw I, c. 32, 15 Rich II, c. 5, 23 Hen VIII, c. 10), restricting or forbidding the giving of land to religious houses. The **Mortmain Act** (which see, above) is sometimes incorrectly called a *statute of mortmain*.

mortalit, *n*. See *mormal*.

mortné, *a*. An erroneous form of *morné*.

mortorio (môr-tô'ri-ô), *n*. [It, also *mortoro*, < *morto*, dead see *mort*².] A sculptured group representing the dead Christ.

In the *mortorio* of the church of San Giovanni Decollato at Modena, the dead body of our Lord lies upon the ground
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 227

mortpayt, *n*. [< OF *mortepaye*, *morte paye*, < *mort*, dead, + *paye*, pay see *mort*² and *pay*¹.] *n*. Dead-pay.

The severe punishing of *mort payes*, and keeping back of souldiours wages
Bacon, Hist. Hen VII, p. 101

mortress (môr'tres), *n*. [Early mod E, *mortress* (Palsgrave), for **mortresse*, < ME *mortress*, *mortreux*, *mortreus*, *mortrus*, *mortrews*, *mortrels*, appar. pl., the sing. **mortrel*, *mortrell* being scarcely used, < OF *mortreux*, *mortreus*, *mortruel*, *mortreol*, a mixture of bread and milk, appar. < *morter*, *mortur*, mortar (in general sense of 'mixture') see *mortar*².] A kind of soup, said to have been 'white soup,' a delicacy of the middle ages in England.

At thel ete mete of more coste, *mortrewes*, and potages, Of that men mys womne thel made hem wel at ease
Pers. Plowman (B), xlii, 41

He cowde rote, and sethe and broille, and frie, Maken *mortreux*, and wcl bake a pye
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 384

A *mortress* made with the brawn of capons stamped, strained, and mingled with like quantity of almond butter, is excellent to nourish the weak
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

mortreux, *mortrewest*, *n*. See *mortress*.

mort-safe (môr'tsâf), *n*. [< *mort*² + *safe*.] An iron coffin.

Iron coffins, called *mort safes*, were used in Scotland as a precaution against resurrectionists. After time had been allowed for the wooden coffin to decay, the grave was reopened, and the *mort safe* taken out for further use.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI, 516

mortstone (môr'tstôn), *n*. [< *mort*² + *stone*.] A large stone by the wayside between a village and the parish church, on which in former times the bearers of a dead body rested the coffin.

'Tis here,
Six furlongs from the chapel. What is this?
Oh me! the *mortstone*!
Sir II. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, v. 7

mortuary (môr'tü-ä-r), *a* and *n*. [= F. *mortuaire* = Sp. *mortuario* = Pg. *mortuario* = It. *mortorio*, *mortoro*, < L. *mortuarius*, belonging to the dead, ML neut. *mortuarium*, also *mortuorum*, a mortuary, < L. *mortuus*, dead see *mort*².] *I. a*. Of or pertaining to the burial of the dead. — **Mortuary chapel**, a wreath or crown put upon the head of a corpse at the funeral ceremony and often left with it in the tomb. Such a garland was known by the Romans as *corollarium*. In medieval Europe these wreaths were common, especially in the case of women who died unmarried. They were sometimes made of filigree-work with gold and silver wire. — **Mortuary chest**, a coffin of wood or other material intended to receive the remains of bodies once buried elsewhere, when the graves have been disturbed.

II. n, pl. *mortuaries* (-riz). 1. In law, a sort of ecclesiastical heriot, a customary gift claimed by and due to the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner. It seems to have been originally a voluntary bequest or donation, intended to make amends for any failure in the payment of tithes of which the deceased had been guilty. Mortuaries, where due by custom, were recoverable in the ecclesiastical courts.

The curate claimed ye beryng shete for a *mortuary*
Hall, Hen VIII, an. 6.

The Payment of *Mortuaries* is of great Antiquity. It was antiently done by leading or driving a Horse or Cow, &c., before the Corps of the Deceased at his Funeral. It was considered as a Gift left by a Man at his Death, by Way of

Recompence for all Failures in the Payment of Tithes and Oblations, and called a *Corse-present*.

Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 25.

2. A burial-place. **Whitlock** — 3. A place for the temporary reception of the dead, a dead-house. — 4. A memorial of the death of some beloved or revered person; especially, in the seventeenth century, a sword bearing some emblem of the wearer's devotion to the memory of Charles I. and the cause of royalty.

Swords of this type [cavalry sword, thus of the Commonwealth] are often called *mortuary*, as a number of them were made in memory of Charles I., and bear his likeness upon the hilt.

Edgerton-Castle, Schools and Masters of Fence, p. 240

morula (môr'q-lä), *n*, pl. *morulæ* (-lë) [NL, dim. of L. *morum*, a mulberry see *morr*⁴.] In embryol., the condition (resembling a mulberry) of an ovum after complete segmentation of the vitellus or yolk and before the formation of a blastula, when the contents are a mass of cells derived by cleavage of the original and successively formed nuclei, a mulberry-mass of blastomeres or cleavage-cells. See *monerula*, *blastula*, *gastrula*, and *cut* under *gastrulation*.

The number of blastomeres thus increases in geometrical progression until the entire yolk is converted into a mulberry-like body, termed a *morula*, made up of a great number of small blastomeres or nucleated cells.

Huxley, Crayfish, p. 200.

morulation (môr-q-lä'shon), *n*. [< *morula* + *-ation*.] In embryol., the conversion of the vitellus or yolk of an ovum into a mulberry-mass (*morula*) of cleavage-cells.

moruloid (môr'q-lôid), *a*. [< *morula* + *-oid*.] Having the character of a *morula*, resembling a *morula*.

Morus (mô'rûs), *n*. [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *morus*, a mulberry-tree see *morr*⁴.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the apetalous order *Urticaceæ*, type of the tribe *Morææ*, the mulberries. It is characterized by spicate flowers, the fertile with 4 parted perianth, and by leaves 3-nerved from the base. The mulberry fruit is a multiple fleshy fruit formed by the coalescence of many ovaries and in vesting perianths. About 12 species are known, natives of the northern hemisphere and of mountains in the tropics, some are valued for their edible fruit and some for their leaves, which are used as silkworm food. See *mulberry*.

Morvan's disease. A disease described by Morvan in 1883, characterized by a progressive anæsthesia and akinesia, especially of the extremities, accompanied by trophic disturbances, including ulceration and necrosis. The nervous have been found to exhibit an intense inflammation, so that it has been regarded as a multiple neuritis. Also called *analgesia parvæ* and *parezo-analgesia*.

morwet, *n*. A Middle English form of *morrow*.

morwent, *n*. A Middle English form of *morn*, *morrow*.

morweningt, *n*. A Middle English form of *morn*, *morrow*.

morwespæchet, *n*. See *morrow-speech*.

mosaic (mo-zä'ik), *a* and *n*. [Formerly also *mosack*, *mosauk*, = F. *mosaïque* = Sp. *mosaico* = Pg. *mosaico* = It. *mosaico*, *mosaico*, < ML. *mosaicus*, prop. **mosaicus*, < MGr. **μοσαϊκός*, equiv. to (Gr. *μοσαῖος*) < L. *museus* and *museus*, *mosau*, lit. of the Muses, i. e. artistic, neut. *mosaicus*, also *mosaicus* < L. *mosaicum*, also *mosaion*, se *opus*, mosaic work, < *μοῦσα*, a Muse see *Mus*². Cf. *museum*.] *I. a*. Made of small pieces inlaid to form a pattern, also, resembling such inlaid work.

The roof compact, and adorned with *Mosaic* painting
Sandys, Travels, p. 24

In the bottom of this liquid Ice
Made of *Mosaic* work, with quaint device
The cunning work man had contrived trim
Carpes, Pikes, and Dolphins seeming even to swim
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Trophies

Mosaic canvas, the finest sort of canvas, prepared for embroidery. *Dict. of Needlework*. — **Mosaic glass**, *gold*, etc. See the nouns. — **Mosaic theory**, a doctrine respecting the physiological action of the compound eyes of arthropods, which supposes that each retinal cell perceives but a part of the picture, the several parts being connected by the action of the brain as a kind of optical mosaic. — **Mosaic wool-work**, *rug*, etc., made of variously colored woolen threads, arranged so that the ends form a pattern. The threads are held firmly in a frame, so as to form a dense mass, with the upper ends of the threads presenting a close surface. This surface is smeared with a cement, and has a backing of canvas attached, after which a transverse section is cut the desired thickness of the pile, and so on with a number of similar sections.

II. n. 1. **Mosaic work**, inlaid work, especially in hard materials, as distinguished from inlays of wood, ivory, or the like. The most common materials for mosaic are colored stones and glass pavements and floors being more commonly made of the former. Glass mosaic is composed either of pieces cut from small colored rods which are prepared in a suitable variety of colors and shades and by means of which pictorial

effects can readily be obtained, as in *Roman mosaic*, or of tesserae made each by itself, the colors used in this method being fewer and the pieces usually about a quarter of an



Mosaic. Detail from space of the Basilica of San Marco in Venice, 12th century.

inch square. The latter variety may be distinguished as *Byzantine* or *Venetian mosaic*. Mosaic was a usual decoration among the later Greeks and the Romans, and among the Byzantines and their immediate artistic followers, as at Ravenna and Venice, and in the splendid Norman Saracenic churches of Sicily displayed a preeminent excellence of design and map of influence of color. The art has recently been revived, with especial success in Italy and France.

Each beautiful flower

Is all hues roses, and jessamin,
Reared high thick florid heads between
Mosaic
Milton P. L., iv, 700

The liquid floor brought with pearls divine,
Where all his labours in mosaic shine
Savage, The Wanderer, v.

2. A piece of mosaic work, as, a Florentine *mosaic*, a Roman *mosaic*, a glass *mosaic*.

Herschel thought that the workers on the *mosaics* of the Vatican must have distinguished at least thirty thousand different colors. G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 383

3. Anything resembling a piece of mosaic work in composition.

No doubt every novel since time began has been a *mosaic*. The author fits into one picture bits of experience found in many places, in many years.

A. Lang, Contemporary Rev., LIV, 817

Alexandrine, fictile, Florentine, etc., mosaic. See the adjectives. — **Cloisonné mosaic**, a modern decorative art in which dividing lines, bars or ridges are made prominent features of the design, the spaces between being filled with colored material, as opaque glass. **Roman mosaic**. See the quotation.

The modern so-called *Roman mosaic* is formed of short and slender sticks of coloured glass fixed in cement, the ends, which form the pattern, being finally rubbed down and polished.
Encyc. Brit., XVI, 854

Straw mosaic, fine straw in different shades of color attached by glue to a cardboard foundation, used in various forms of decoration. *Art of Decoration*, II, 85

Mosaic² (mô-zä'ik), *a*. [= F. *mosaïque* = Sp. *mosaico* = Pg. *mosaico* = It. *mosaico* (cf. G. *mosaik*), < NL. **Mosaicus* (cf. LL. *Mosaicus*, *Mosaicus*), < LL. *Mōses*, *Mōysēs*, < (Gr. *Μωϋσῆς*, *Mōysēs*, *Mōses*, < Heb. *Mōshē*, *Mōses*, appar. < *māshah*, draw out (se of the water, with *raf* to Ex. ii. 3-5), but prob. an accommodation of the Egyptian name.] Relating to Moses the Hebrew lawgiver, or to the writings and institutions attributed to him. — **Mosaic law**, the ancient law of the Hebrews, given to them by Moses at Mount Sinai, and contained in the books of Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.

mosaic¹ (mô-zä'ik-al), *a*. [< *mosaic*¹ + *-al*.] Same as *mosaic*¹. [Rare.]

Behind the thickets again [were] new beds of flowers, which being under the trees, the trees were to them a pavilion, and they to the trees a *mosaic* floor.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

Mosaic² (mô-zä'ik-al), *a*. [< *Mosaic*² + *-al*.] Same as *Mosaic*².

After the Babylonish captivity when God did not give any new command concerning the Crown, the Royal Line was not extinct, we find the People returning to the old *Mosaic* form of Government again.
Milton, Answer to Salmasius

mosaically (mô-zä'ik-al-i), *adv*. In the manner of mosaic work.

mosaicist (mô-zä'ik-al-ist), *n*. [< *mosaic*¹ + *-ist*.] One who makes or deals in mosaics.

By far the greater number of these colors are discoveries or improvements of the venerable mosaicist Lorenzo Radi.

Hovells, Venetian Life, xvi.

Mosaicism (mō'zā-izm), *n.* [= *F. mosaïsme*, as *Mosa(ic)*² + *-ism*] The religious laws and ceremonies prescribed by Moses, adherence to the Mosiac system or doctrines

mosali, *n.* [For **mosul* see *muslin*] *Muslin*

There [in Grand Cairo] there are diverse ranks of Drapers shops in the first rank they sell excellent fine linnen, fine Cloth of cotton, and cloath called *Mosai*, of a marvellous breadth and fineness, whereof the greatest persons make shirts, and scaufs to wear upon their Tullipants.

S. Clarke, Geog. Description (1671), p. 56

mosandrite (mō-zan'drit), *n.* [Named after K. G. Mosander, a Swedish chemist, 1797-1858] A rare silicate containing chiefly titanium and the metals of the cerium group, occurring in reddish-brown prismatic crystals, and also in massive and fibrous forms. It is found in the elaeolite-syenite of southern Norway.

mosandrium (mō-zan'dri-um), *n.* [*< Mosander* see *mosandrite*] A supposed chemical element found in samarskite, but now believed to be a mixture

Mosasauria (mō-sa-sā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL see *Mosasaurus*] A group of remarkably long-bodied marine reptiles, from the Cretaceous rocks of Europe and America. It is typified by the genus *Mosasaurus*, which attained a length of over 15 feet and possessed some 100 or more vertebrae. The skull resembles that of the monitor in the large size of the nasal apertures and the fusion of the nasals into one narrow bone. Now called *Pythonomorphia*

mosasaurian (mō-sa-sā'ri-an), *a* and *n.* [*< Mosasaurus* + *-an*] I. *a* Pertaining to the *Mosasauria*, pythonomorphie

II. *a* A member of the *Mosasauria*

Mosasaurus, **Mososaurus** (mō-sa-sā'rus, mō-sō-sā'rus), *n.* [NL, *< L. Mosas*, the river Meuse (F) or *Mosa* (D), on which Maestricht is situated, where the first was found, + *Gr. σαῦρος*, lizard] The typical genus of *Mosasauria*



Skull of *Mosasaurus hoffmanni*

ered in 1780 in the Maestricht, and originally called *La ceria gigantea*. The genus is also called *Saurochampsia*. Also written *Mosamurus*

moschate (mos'kāt), *a* [*< NL. moschatus* (ML *muscatus*), *< LL. muscus*, ML also *moscus*, *moschus*, *< LGr. μύσχος*, musk see *muscat*] Exhaling the odor of musk

moschatel (mos'ka-tel), *n.* See *Adoxa*

moschatous (mos'ka-tus), *a* [*< NL. moschatus* see *moschate*] Same as *moschate*

Moschidae (mos'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Moschus* + *-idae*] The *Moschinae*, or musk-deer, rated as a family apart from *Cervidae*

moschiferous (mos'ki-f'e-rus), *a* [*< ML. moschus*, *moscus*, *musculus*, LL *musculus* (LGr *μύσχος*), musk, + *L. ferre* = *F. bear*¹] In zool., bearing or producing musk; as, *moschiferous* organs, a *moschiferous* animal

Moschinea (mos'ki-nē), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Moschus* + *-inae*] A subfamily of *Cervidae* represented by the genus *Moschus*, containing small Asiatic deer both sexes of which are hornless, and the male of which has long canine teeth projecting like tusks from the upper jaw, and secretes an odoriferous substance called *musk*, the musks or musk-deer. The young are spotted as in *Cervidae*; the adults plain brownish. Both true and false hinds are long and widely separable, the tail is very short, and the hind quarters are high. There are 2 genera, *Moschus* and *Hydropotes*. Also *Moschina* and *Moschidae*. See *musk deer*

moschine (mos'kin), *a* [*< Moschus* + *-ine*] Pertaining to the *Moschinae*, or having their characters, musky as, a *moschine* deer, a *moschine* odor

moschitor, *n.* See *mosquito*

Moschus (mos'kus), *n.* [NL, *< ML. moschus*, *< LGr. μύσχος*, musk see *musk*] The leading genus of *Moschinae*. The common musk-deer is *M. moschiferus*

Moscovitet, *n* and *a* An obsolete variant of *Muscovita*

moset, *n.* [Prob *< ME. mosc*, *masc* (used to gloss the corrupt ML words *adfrica* and *me-phas*), appar the name of a disease, prob = MD. **masc*, *masche* = MLG *masc* = OHG *māsa*, MHG *masc*, a spot: see *measles*. Cf. *moset*, *v*] A disease of horses

moset, *v* 1. [*< moset*, *n*] To have the disease called the *mosc* in the phrase *to mosc in the*

chine (also *to mourn of the chine*, where *mourn* is a different word from *mosc*: see *mourn*²).

His horse hipped, with an old moth saddle, and stirrups of no kindred, besides, possessed with the glanders, and like to *mosc* in the *chine* *Shak*, T of the S, III. 2. 51.

moset (mōz), *n.* [*Cf. moset*²] A smolder of wood

Hallwell [Prov Eng]

moset, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *muzzle*

Moselle (mō-sel'), *n.* [*< F. Moselle*, *G. Mosel*, *< L. Mosella*, the river Moselle see *def*] One of the wines produced along the river Moselle. The most esteemed brands are those known as *sparkling Moselle*, which are considered lighter than champagne and almost as good as the sweeter champagnes

moses (mō'zes), *n.* [From the name *Moses* (†)] *Naut.*, a flat-bottomed boat used in the West Indies for carrying hogsheads of sugar to ships

moses-boat (mō'zes-bōt), *n.* [*Cf. moses*] An old style of skiff or small boat with a keel [Provincetown, Massachusetts]

moset¹ (mō'si), *a* A dialectal variant of *mossey*

moset² (mō'zi), *v.* 1. [Origin obscure, thought by some to be abbr from *vamosc*.] 1. To move off or away quickly, get out, "light out" [Slang, U. S.]

And whereas, and seein, and wherefore,

The times being all out o' jint,

The nigger has got to moset

From the limits o' Spunky P'int

J. Hay, Banty Tim

2 To be lively, be quick, "hustle" [Slang, U. S.]

Hurry 'long, D. ludy, you uns ain't goin' ter reel a hank ef ye don't moset

M. N. Murfree, Prophet of Great Smoky Mountains, xlii

mosk, *n.* See *mosque*

moskered (mos'kērd), *a* [Also *maskered*, origin obscure] Decayed, rotten, brittle

The teeth stand thin, or loose, or moskered at the root

Granger, 'Om on Ecclesiastes, p. 320 (1621). [Latham]

Some moskered shining stones and spangles which the waters brought down

Capt John Smith, Works, I. 125

mosklet, *n.* Same as *musket*

Moslem (mos'lem), *n* and *a* [Also *Moslim*, *Muslim*, *Moslim* *< Turk muslim*, pl *muslimin* (*< Ar*), *muslimān* (*< Pers*), also used as sing, *< Ar muslim*, also transliterated *moslim*, pl *muslimin*, a believer in the Mohammedan faith, lit one who professes submission (*islam*) to the faith, *< scilicet*, consign in safety, resign, submit, *< salama*, be safe and sound Cf *Islam*, *Musliman*, and *salam*, from the same source] I. *n* A follower of Mohammed, an orthodox Mohammedan.

II. *a* Of or pertaining to the Mohammedans, Mohammedan

They piled the ground with Moslem slain

Hallack, Marco Bozzaris

Moslemism (mos'lem-izm), *n.* [*< Moslem* + *-ism*] The Mohammedan religion

Moslim (mos'lim), *n* and *a* Same as *Moslem*

moslings (moz'lingz), *n. pl.* [Perhaps for **mosselings*, *< moscel*, dial form of *moscel*, a bit, a piece see *morsel*] The thin shreds of leather shaved off by the currier in dressing skins. They are used to rub oil from metals in polishing them

It is necessary between the application of each powder, to wipe the work entirely clean, with rags, cotton waste, sawdust, *moslings* (or the curriers shavings of leather)

O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 374

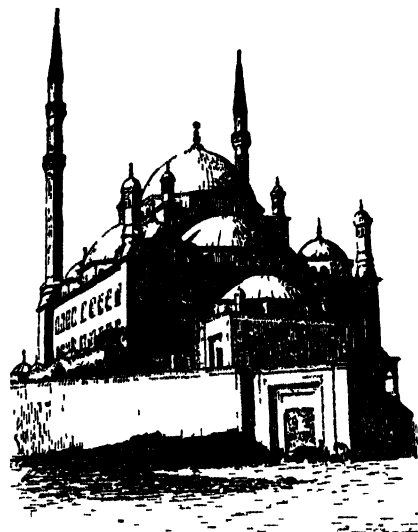
mosolin (mos'ō-lin), *n.* [OF. see *muslin*] Stuff made at Mosul, in Asiatic Turkey, originally, costly materials of different kinds for which Mosul was famous in the middle ages

Compare *muslin*

Mososaurus, *n.* See *Mosasaurus*

mosque (mosk), *n.* [Also *mosk*, and formerly *mosch*, *mosche*, *moschoe*, *moskry* (also *mesquit*, *meskit*, *meskito*, *meschit*, *mesquita*, *mosquita*, *mosketh*, etc see *mesquit*¹), *< F. mosque* = *It. moschea* (*> G. moschee*), *< Sp. mesquita* = *Pg. mesquita*, *< Ar. masjid*, *masjad*, a temple, *< sajada*, prostrate oneself, pray] A Mohammedan place of worship and the ecclesiastical organization with which it is connected; a Mohammedan church. The architectural character of mosques varies greatly, according as they occupy free or cramped sites, and as in construction they are original foundations or adaptations of existing buildings. The normal plan of the mosque is rectangular, and includes, besides the covered place of worship proper, an open cloistered court with a fountain for ablutions, and one or more minarets from which the faithful are summoned to prayer at stated hours. The dome, supported on pendentives, and the arch, usually pointed, of the horse shoe (Saracenic) form, and springing from slender columns, together with elaborate and often splendidly colored surface ornament, mainly geometrical, are features of very frequent occurrence. In the interior the chief decora-

tion is found in numerous hanging lamps. The direction of Mecca is indicated by a niche or recess, sometimes a mere tablet inscribed with verses from the Koran, called



Mosque of Mehmet Ali in Cairo.

the *mihrab*. A class of mosques is set apart for the instruction of young men, and with many of the larger there are connected hospitals and public kitchens for the benefit of the poor. See cuts under *Moors*, *minaret*, and *mihrab*

For the *Barrasyna* kept that place in greater reverence, and worship it right moche in their maner, and haue made thereof theyr *Muskey*

Sir R. Guyford, Pilgrimage, p. 20

The places of most Religion amongst themselves are their *Mosches*, or *Moschats* that is, their Temples and Houses of prayer

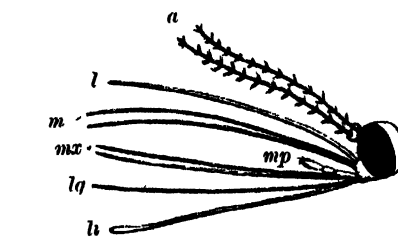
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 297

By his (Mahomet II's) command the metropolis of the Eastern church was transformed into a *mosch*.

Gibbon, Decline and Fall, Ixviii

mosquit (mus-kē'tul), *a* [*< mosquito* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to or produced by a mosquito; as, *mosquit* saliva

mosquito, **musquito** (mus-kē'tō), *n.*, pl *mosquitos*, *mosquitos*, *mosquitos*, *mosquitos* (-tōz) [Formerly also *musquito*, *moschito*, *muskit*, = *F. moustique*, for **mosquito* = *G. moskete*, *< Sp. Pg. mosquito*, a little gnat, dim. of *mosca*, a fly, *< L. musca*, a fly see *Musca*] One of many different kinds of gnats or midges the female of which bites animals and draws blood. They are insects of the order *Diptera*, suborder *Nemocera*, and chiefly of the



Mouth parts of Mosquito (*Culex pipiens*), enlarged
a, antenna; *l*, labrum; *mp*, maxillary palpus; *m*, mandibular setae; *mx*, maxillary setae; *lg*, ligula; *li*, labium

family *Culex*, though some members of related families, as *Simulidae*, are called *mosquitos*, the term being applied in most parts of the world to gnats which have a piercing and sucking proboscis and annoy man. The name is said to have arisen in the West Indies, where it specifically designates *Culex mosquito*, a gnat streaked with silvery white and having a black proboscis. Mosquitos are commonly supposed to be especially tropical insects, but they swarm in summer in almost inconceivable numbers in arctic and cold temperate latitudes, as in Labrador, or in the region of the Red River of the North, and throughout the moist wooded or marshy regions of British America. They breed in water, and hence are most numerous in marshy and swampy places. The life of the adult insect is very brief, and its natural food is a drop or two of the juice or moisture of plants. See cut under *gnat*

In 66. deg 33 min they found it very hot, and were much troubled with a stinging Fie, called *Musquito*

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 741

This summer was very wet and cold (except now and then a hot day or two), which caused great store of *mosketoes* and rattle snakes.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 104

Mosquito net. See *net*²

Mosquito-bar (mus-kē'tō-bär), *n.* A mosquito-net. It may be a net-covered frame for a window, a net window screen that can be rolled up or let down by means of pulleys, or a net canopy for a bed

mosquito-canopy (mus-kē'tō-kan'ō-pi), *n.* A covering of fine netting supported on a frame

or tester and suspended over a bed as a protection against insects.

mosquito-curtain (mus-ké'tô-kér'tân), *n*. Same as *mosquito-net*.

mosquito-hawk (mus-ké'tô-hâk), *n* 1 A dragon-fly. The name applies to any of these insects in the United States, from their preying upon mosquitos and other gnats. This habit is so well marked that



Mosquito-hawk (*Culex apicalis*) natural size

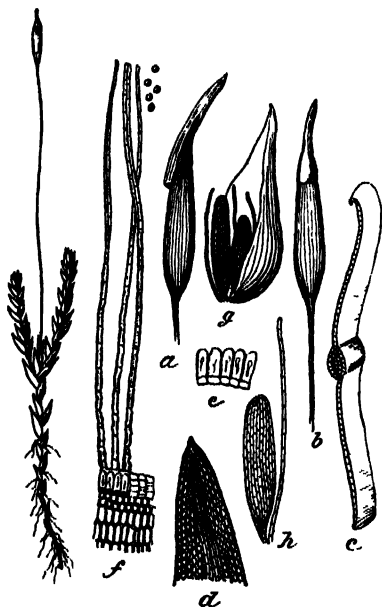
propositions have been made for the artificial propagation and protection of dragon flies as a means of relief from mosquitos in places where the latter are exceptionally numerous

2 The night-hawk, a caprimulgine bird, *Chordeiles popetue*, or some other species of the same genus

mosquito-net (mus-ké'tô-net), *n* A screen or covering of plain lace, coarse gauze, or mosquito-netting, used as a protection against mosquitos and other insects

mosquito-netting (mus-ké'tô-net'ing), *n* A coarse fabric with large open meshes, used for mosquito-bars, etc. The most common kind is a sort of gauze of which the warp has single-threaded strands and the weft strands of two loosely twisted threads holding the thread of the warp between them

moss¹ (môs), *n* [(a) Early mod E also *mosse*, < ME *mos*, < AS **mos* (not found in this form) = MD *mos*, also *mosch*, *mosse*, *mos*, mold, D *mos*, *moos*, = MLG *mos* = OHG MHG *mos*, G *moos* = Icel *moor* = Sw *moosa* = Dan *moos*, *moos*, akin to (b) E dial *moss*, < ME **meas*, < AS *mēas* = OHG *mos*, MHG *G mes*, *moos* (the two series of forms being related phonetically like *loss*, *n*, and *less*², *less*¹, *v*), akin to L *muscus* (> It Sp. *musco* = Pr *moosa* = OF *muis*, *mousse*, F *mousse*, the Pr and F forms pr in part from OHG), *moos*, cf W. *muswg*, *muswg*, *muson*, *moos*, O Bulg. *mūhū* = Bulg *mūh* = Serv *mah* = Bohem Pol *mech* = Russ *mokhū* (> Hung. *moh*), *moos* Cf *moss*²] 1 A small herbaceous plant of the natural order *Musci*, with simple or branching stems and nu-



Fertile Plant of the Moss *Barbula brachyphylla*

a the capsule with the operculum and calyptra, b the capsule with the operculum, c transverse section of the leaf, d the apex of the leaf, e, part of the annulus, f, part of the annulus and the peristome, with a few spores above; g leaf, in the axil of which are to be seen the antheridia and paraphyses, h, antheridium and paraphysis.

merous generally narrow leaves usually applied to a matted mass of such plants growing together, also, in popular use, any small cryptogamic plant, particularly a lichen: as,

Iceland moss, club-moss, rock-moss, coral-moss, etc., and sometimes small matted phanerogams, as *Pyxidantha*

Paul primus heremita had parroked hym selue,
That no man myghte se hym for muche moss and leues
Piers Plowman (C), xviii 15

And on the stone that still doth turn about

There groweth no mosses

Wyllt, How to Use the Court
Moss groweth chiefly upon ridges of houses, tiled or thatched, and upon the crests of walls.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 537

The short moss that on the trees is found
Drayton, Barons Wars, III

2 Money in allusion to the proverb, "a rolling stone gathers no moss" [Slang]—**Animal mosses**, the moss animalcules or *Bryozoa*.—**Black moss**. Same as *long moss*.—**Bog-moss**. See *Sphagnum*.—**Cannary-moss**, a lichen *Parmelia pertusa*, used in dyeing.

—**Ceylon moss**, a seaweed, *Gracilaria lemaneoides*, of Ceylon and the Indian archipelago, similar to Irish moss, and used in immense quantities by the inhabitants of those islands and the Chinese. Also called *Jafna moss* and *agar agar*.—**Clubfoot moss**. Same as *club-moss*.—**Corsican moss**, an esculent seaweed, *Plocaria Helman thochorton*.—**Cup-moss**, a name of various species of lichens, particularly of the genera *Lecanora* and *Cladonia*.—**Feather-moss**, a name sometimes given to some of the larger species of *Hypnum*.—**Florida moss**. Same as *long moss*.—**Flowering moss**, the *Pyxidantha barbata*, a prostrate and creeping evergreen plant of the pine barrens of New Jersey, having small leaves and numerous white or rose colored flowers.—**Fork-moss**, a name sometimes applied to certain species of *Dicranum*.—**Golden moss**. See *Leuca*.—**Hair-moss**. Same as *haircap-moss*.—**Iceland moss**, a lichen, *Cetraria Islandica*, so called from its abundance in Iceland, where it is used as a food and to some extent as a medicine. Before use it requires to be steeped for several hours to rid it of a bitter principle, after which it is boiled to form a jelly, which is mixed with milk or wine or it may be reduced to powder and used as an ingredient in cake and bread. In Germany it is used for dressing the warp of webs in the loom. It is also mixed with pulp for sizing paper in the vat. See *Cetraria*.—**Idle moss**, a name of various pendulous tree lichens, particularly *Ulex barbata*.—**Indian moss**, a garden name for *Saxifraga hypnoides*.—**Irish moss**, seaweed, *Chondrus crispus*. See *carrageen*.—**Irish-moss** also, also of which Irish moss or carrageen form an ingredient. It is supposed to be potent in some diseases.—**Jafna moss**. Same as *Ceylon moss*.—**Long moss**. See *long moss*.—**New Orleans moss**. Same as *long moss*.—**Scale-moss**. See *Tangetum*.—**Spanish moss**. Same as *long moss*.—**Tree-moss**, a name for various species of *Lycopodium*, particularly *L. dendroideum*.—**Water-moss**. See *Pontania*. (See also *beard moss*, *black moss*, *reindeer moss*)

moss¹ (môs), *v* [(a) ME *moosen*, *moosn*, < *moss*¹, *n*] 1 *trans* To cover with moss

Do clay upon and moss it alle about
Palladius, Husbandrie (E E T S, 4, p 74

Under an oak whose boughs were moss'd with age,
And high top bald with dry antiquity

Shak., As you Like It, iv 3 106

II, † *intrans* To become mossy, gathu r moss

Holden mouth the marbleston that men ofte troden
Piers Plowman (A), x 101

Sydon mossy the stone
That oftyn ys tornyd & wende

Book of Precedence (E E T S, extra ser.), i 39

moss² (môs), *n* [(a) ME *moos*, *moos*, < AS *moor* (*moor*), a swamp, = MD *moor*, a swamp, bog, sink, kitchen-sink, = OHG MHG *moos*, G *moos* = Icel *moor* = Sw *moose*, *måsse* = Dan. *moor*, a swamp, akin to F *moir*, < ME *mure*, *myre*, < Icel *mýrr*, *myr* = Sw *myra* = Dan *myr*, *myr* = OHG *moor*, MHG *G moos*, a swamp (see *mire*), prob orig 'a place overgrown with moss', derived from and partly confused with *moss*¹] 1 A swamp or bog, specifically, a peat-bog or a tract of such bogs, also, peat

None in a moss entry are that,
That had wele two myle lang of breid,
Out our that moss on fute that yeld

Barbour, xix 738 (Jamieson)

We think na on the lang Scots miles,
The mosses waters, slaps, and stiles,
That lie between us and our hame

Burns, I am o' Shanter

It [the road] went over rough boulders, so that a man had to leap from one to another, and through soft bottoms where the moss came nearly to the knee

R L Stevenson, Merry Men

moss³, *n* An erroneous form of *moor*¹

The mosses teeth, all kinds of Furra and wrought Iron do here sell to much profit
Sandys, Traveller, p 67

moss-agate (môs'ag'ât), *n* A kind of agate containing brown or black moss-like dendritic forms, due to the oxide of manganese or iron distributed through the mass. Also called *dendrochate*

moss-alcohol (môs'al'kô-hol), *n* See *alcohol*, 1

moss-animal (môs'an'i-mal), *n* A moss animalcule

moss-animalcule (môs'an-i-mal'kûl), *n*. A bryozoan or polyzoan, so called from the mossy appearance of some of them, especially the phylactolematous polyzoans, translating the

scientific name *Bryozoa*. Also *moss-animal*, *moss-coral*, *moss-polyp*. See *Polyzoa*

mossback (môs'bak), *n* 1 A large and old fish, as a bass so called by anglers, in allusion to the growth of seaweed, etc, which may be found on its back—2 In *U S. politics*, one attached to antiquated notions, an extreme conservative [Slang]—3 In the southern United States, during the civil war, one who hid himself to avoid conscription [Slang]

moss-bass (môs'bâs), *n* The large-mouthed black-bass, *Micropterus salmoides*, a centrarchoid fish [Indiana, U S]

mossberry (môs'ber'i), *n*, pl *mossberries* (-iz) See *cranberry*, 1

moss-box (môs'boks), *n* A kind of huge stuffing-box used in a method of sinking shafts invented by M J Chaudron, a Belgian engineer, for preventing water from entering at the bottom of the tubing. It consists of flanged rings arranged to form an annular box, in which moss is placed to form a packing and compressed by the weight of the superincumbent tubing, thus permanently stopping the inflow of water from upper strata which would otherwise descend outside the tubing and enter the pit at the bottom

mossbunker (môs'bung-kér), *n* [Also *moss-bunker*, *mossbunker*, *mossbunker*, *marshbunker*, *marshbunker*, *mossbunker*, *mossbunker*, *mossbunker*, etc., and *abkr bunker*, in earlier form *marshbunker* (1679), < D *marshbunker*, the head or horse-mackerel, *Caranx trachurus*, which annually visits the shores of northern Europe in immense schools, and swims at the surface in much the same manner as the mossbunker—this name being transferred by the Dutch of New York to the fish now so called (it occurs so applied, in the form *mashbank*, in a Dutch poem by Jacob Steedman in 1661) The D *marshbunker* (Gronovius, 1754) is not in the dictionaries. Its formation is not clear, appar < *mars*, a peddler's pack (or *mar*, a mass, a crowd), + *bank*, bank, + -r (= E -r), prob in allusion to its appearance in schools.] The menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*. See *cut* under *Brevoortia*

This bay [New York] swarms with fish both large and small whales, tunnies, and a sort of herring called the *marshbuckers*

Dankers and Slayter Voyage to New York, 1670 (tr in 1867 [for coll Long Island Hist Soc, I 100])

He saw the dayvyl in the shape of a huge moss bunker, seize the sturdy Anthony by the leg, and drag him beneath the waves
Irons, Knickerbocker (ed Grouler), II 223

moss-campion (môs'kam'p-i-on), *n* A dwarf tufted moss-like plant, with purple flowers, *Silene acaulis*. It is found in high northern latitudes, extending southward on the highest mountains

moss-capped (môs'kapt), *a* Capped or covered with moss

moss-cheeper (môs'chē'p-i), *n* The titlark. [Scotch]

In descending the Urioch hill, I found the nest of a titlark, or moss cheeper

Fleming, Tour in Arran (Jamieson)

moss-clad (môs'klad), *a* Clad or covered with moss
Lord Lyttelton

moss-coral (môs'kor'al), *n* Same as *moss-animalcule*

moss-crops (môs'krops), *n* The cotton-grass, a bog loving plant. See *cotton-grass* and *Eriophorum* [Local, Scotch]

moss-duck (môs'duk), *n* See *duck*²

mossel (môs'el), *n* An obsolete or dialectal form of *mormel*

moss-grown (môs'grôn), *a* Overgrown with moss

Shak., the old beldam earth and topples down
Steeple and moss grown towers
Shak., I Hen IV, III 1 33

moss-hags (môs'hagz), *n* pl Dead peat, dried up and more or less blown away or washed away by the rain, so as to leave a curiously irregular surface, over which it is hardly possible to walk with safety [Scotch]

mosshead (môs'hed), *n* The hooded murrenser, *Lophodytes cucullatus* [South Carolina]

The colored women often use a large bunch of "Florida moss," *Tillandsia usneoides*, as a cushion for the heavy loads they carry on their heads, and I am inclined to be lieve that *mosshead* was suggested by this practice, rather than by any direct resemblance to moss in the bird's crest

G Trumbull, Bird Names (1868), p 76

mossiness (môs'i-ness), *n* The state of being mossy, or overgrown with moss

moss-locust (môs'lô'kust), *n* See *locust*²

mosso (môs'sô), *a* [It, pp of *muovere*, move see *move*] In music, rapid as, *piu mosso*, more rapid, *meno mosso*, less rapid

moss-owl (môs'oul), *n* A dialectal form of *mouse-owl* [Scotch]

moss-pink (mós'píngk), *n.* A plant, *Phlox subulata*, found on the rocky hills of the central United States, and often cultivated for its handsome pink-purple flowers.

moss-polyp (mós'pól'ip), *n.* Same as *moss-animalcule*.

moss-rake (mós'rák), *n.* A kind of rake used in gathering Irish moss, *Chondrus crispus*.

moss-rose (mós'rôz), *n.* A beautiful cultivated rose, so named from its moss-like calyx. It is considered a variety of the cabbage-rose.

moss-rush (mós'rush), *n.* An Old World species of rush, growing on peaty land. Same as *goose-corn*.

moss-trooper (mós'tró'pér), *n.* One of a number of men who troop or range over the mosses or bogs (compare *bog-trotter*) applied specifically to the marauders who infested the borders of England and Scotland in former times.

A fancied moss trooper, the boy
The truncheon of a spear bestrode,
And round the hall, right merrily,
In mimic foray rode. *Scott, L. of L. M., l. 19*

The moss troopers of Connecticut

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 305

moss-trooping (mós'tró'píng), *a.* Having the habits of a moss-trooper.

A stark moss trooping Scott was he,
As e'er couched border lance by knee
Scott, L. of L. M., l. 21

moss-wood (mós'wud), *n.* Trunks and stumps of trees frequently found in mosses. *Hallwell*

mossy (mós'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *mossie*, and with single *s* (as in ME *moss*), also *mossy*, *mossie*, *mossie*, *mossie*, etc. dial. *mossy*, *mossy*. < *moss* + *-y*.] 1 Overgrown with moss, abounding with moss.

We are both old, and may be spared, a pair
Of fruitless trees, *mossy* and withered trunks
Shirley (and Fletcher?) Coronation II 1

A violet by a mossy stone

The mossy marble rest
On the lips that he has pressed
In their bloom. *O. W. Holmes, The Last Leaf*

2 Like moss. Specifically:—(a) Hairy, rough. (b) Downy. *Lerian*

Incipiens barba, a young *mossy* beard. *Ellyot, 1550*

(c) Mealy. (d) Moldy. [In these specific senses mostly prov. Eng. or Scotch, and usually *mossy*.]

most (móst), *a.* and *n.* [ME *most*, *maist*, < AS *mōst* = OS *mōst* = OFries *mōst* = D *mōst* = MLG *mōst*, *mōst* = OHG *mīg* G *mōst* = Icel *mōst* = Sw *Dan* *mōst* = Goth *mōists*, *mōst*, superl. going with *mōre* and *mō*, compare *see most*.] 1 a 1 Greatest in size or extent, largest superlative of *much* or *little* in its original sense 'great', 'large'.

They slopen till that it was prime large,
The *most* part, but it were Canale
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 464

Hit were the fayrest of forme & of fauours,
The *most* & the myrrest that maketh ever
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), II 254

2† Greatest in age, oldest.—3† Greatest in rank, position, or importance, highest, chief.

Phanne Goddard was sikerlike
Under God the *most* swike [traitor]
That eue in erthe shapad was. *Havelok, l. 422*

But thou art thy *most* enemy
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 100

Chese yow a wyf in short tyme atte leste
Born of the gentillente and of the *moste*
Of al this lond. *Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 75*

Keith, hope, & charite, nothing coide,
The *moste* of hem is charite
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 117

No both agreed that this their bridle feast
Should for the gods in Proteus house be made,
To which they all repay'd, both *most* and least.
Spenser, F. Q., IV xi 9

4. Greatest in amount, degree, or intensity superlative of *much*.

Thou hast lore thin cardinals at thi *moste* nede
Flemish Inurrection (Child's Ballads, VI 278)

I had *most* need of blessing. *Shak., Macbeth, II 2. 82.*

5 Greatest in number, numerous beyond others, amounting to a considerable majority superlative of *many* used before nouns in the plural.

Most men will proclaim every one his own goodness.
Prov. xx 6

He thinks *most* sorts of learning flourished among them
Pope

For the *most* part, mostly principally

II. *n.* 1 The greatest or greater number in this sense plural.

Then began he to upbraid the cities wherein *most* of his
mighty works were done. *Mat. xi 20*

He has his health and ampler strength indeed
Than *most* have of his age. *Shak. W. T., IV 4. 415*

2. Greatest value, amount, or advantage; utmost extent, degree, or effect.

A covetous man makes the *most* of what he has and can get.
Sir R. L'Estrange

At *most*, or at the *most*, at the utmost extent, at furthest, at the outside.

Within this hour at *most*

I will advise you. *Shak., Macbeth, III 1. 128.*

They [the works of the great poets] have only been read as the multitude read the stars, at *most* astrologically, not astronomically.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 118

Least and *most*! See *least*. To make the *most* of. See *make*.

most (móst), *adv.* [ME *most*, *maist*, < AS *mōst*, *adv.*, orig. neut. of *mōst*, a. see *most*, a.]

1 In the greatest or highest or in a very great or high degree, quantity, or extent, mostly; chiefly, principally.

Thy sovereign temple wol I *most* honour
Of any place. *Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1549*

Women are *most* fools when they think they're wisest
Beau and Fl., Scornful Lady, IV 1

Those nearest the king, and *most* his favourites were
courtiers and prelates. *Milton*

He for whose only sake,
Or *most* for his, such toils I undertake
Dryden, Æneid, l. 859

2 Used before adjectives and adverbs to form a superlative phrase, as *more* is to form a comparative. *as, most* vile; *most* wicked, *most* illustrious, *most* rapidly. Like *more* with comparatives, it was formerly often used superfluously with superlatives thus, *most* boldest, *dearest*, *heavenst*, *worst*, etc. See *more*!

For when his semblant is *moste* clere,
Than is he *moste* derke in his thought.
Gower, Conf. Amant, II

For in the wynter season the fowler spedyth not but in the *most* harlot and coldest weder, whycho is grevous.
Johanna Berners, Tretyse of Wysshynge, p. 4

This was the *most* unkindest cut of all
Shak., J. C., III 2. 187

Most an *end*. See *an end*.
most. [An altered form, by confusion with *most*, of ME *-most*, < AS *-mōst*, a double superlative suffix, < *-ma* (= *-mō*), as in *forma*, first, former, + *-st* (E *-st*) as in *first*, first.] A double superlative suffix associated with *-more*, a comparative suffix, now taken as a suffixal form of *most*, as used in forming superlatives, as in *foremost*, *hindmost*, *uppermost*, *utmost*, *inmost*, *topmost*, etc. Compare *-more*!

moste†, **mostent**, *r.* Middle English forms of *must*!

moste†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *most*.

mostly (móst'h), *adv.* For the greatest part, for the most part, chiefly, mainly, generally.

This image of God, namely natural reason, if totally or mostly detached, the right of government doth cease.
Bacon

My little productions are *mostly* satires and lampoons on particular people.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, l. 1

mosto (mós'tô), *n.* [= Sp Pg It *mosto*, < L *mustum* see *must*, *n.*] *Must*, specifically, a preparation used for "doctoring" wines of inferior quality. Same as *doctor*, *d*.

mostour, *n.* A Middle English form of *most-ure*.

mostwhat† (móst'hwt), *adv.* For the most part.

For all the rest do *most what* fare ails
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 757

mosy, *a.* See *mosky*.

mot†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mote*!

mot†, *n.* [F *mot* = Pr *mot* = Sp Pg *mot* = It *motto* (> E *motto*), a word, motto, < ML *muttum*, a word, *l.* a mutter, a grunt, < *l.* *mutire*, *mutire*, mutter. See *mutter*.] 1† A word, a motto.

God hath not onely graven
On the brass Tables of swift turning Heav'n
His sacred *Mot*

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Columns

2 (F pron *mô*) A saying, especially a brief and forcible or witty saying, a bon-mot. [Recent.]

But, in fact, Descartes himself was author of the *mot*—*"My theory of vortices is a philosophical romance"*
Sir W. Hamilton

mot†, *n.* [ME *mote*, *mot*, < OF *mot*, a note of a horn (another use of *mot*, a word), < L *muttum*, a murmur, grunt. See *mot*†.] A note on the bugle, hunting-horn, or the like, also, a note in the musical notation for such instruments.

Strakande ful stoutly mony stiff *mot*s

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1364

Three *mot*s on this bugle will, I am assured, bring round,
at our need, a jolly band of yonder honest yeomen
Scott, Ivanhoe, xi

mot†, *n.* [See *moat*†.] 1. An obsolete or dialectal form of *moat*—2. A mark for players at quoits. *Hallwell*.

motacil (mot'a-sil), *n.* [= F. *motacille* = Sp. *motacilla* = Pg. *motacilla*, < L *motacilla*, the white water-wagtail, < *mota* (with dim. suffix), pp of *movere*, move. See *move*. The L. word is commonly explained as lit. 'wagtail,' as if irreg. < L *motare*, move (freq. of *movere*, move), + *-cilla*, assumed to mean 'tail.' A wagtail. See *Motacilla*.

Motacilla (mō-ta-sil'ā), *n.* [NL, < L *motacilla*, the white water-wagtail. See *motacil*.] A genus of chiefly Old World oscine passerine birds, typical of the family *Motacillidae* or wagtails. The name has been used with great latitude and little discrimination for many small singing birds of all parts of the world, as the true *Sylvia* or Old World warblers, various *Muscicapidae* or Old World flycatchers, many of the American *Sylviidae* or wood warblers, and for all the *Motacillidae*, including the pipits or titlarks of the subfamily *Anthinae*. It is now restricted to the black and white or pied wagtails, as *M. alba*, of the form, with massed coloration of black, white, and ash, long vibratile tail of twelve weak narrow feathers, pointed wings whose tip is formed by the first three primaries, and whose inner secondaries are long and flowing, and long slender feet without specially lengthened or straightened hind claws. There are many species, widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and other parts of the Old World, one or two of which sometimes straggle to America. Thus, *M. alba* has been found in Greenland and *M. ocularis* in California.

Motacillidae (mō-ta-sil'ā-dō), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Motacilla* + *-idae*] A family of oscine birds of the order *Passeres*, typified by the genus *Motacilla*, the wagtails. The bill is shorter than the head, straight, slender, acute, and notched, the primaries are nine in number, the inner secondaries are lengthened, the feet are long and slender, with scutellate tarsi and usually long and straightened claw, and the tail is usually as long as the wings. The *Motacillidae* are small insectivorous birds of terrestrial habits, resembling larks (*Alaudidae*) in some respects, but widely separated by the laminalianation of the podotheca. Two subfamilies are generally recognized, *Motacillinae* and *Anthinae*, or wagtails proper and pipits or titlarks.

Motacillinae (mō-ta-sil'ā-nō), *n. pl.* [< *Motacilla* + *-ina*] 1 The *Motacillidae* as a subfamily of some other family, as *Sylvia*—2 A subfamily of *Motacillidae*. It contains the wagtails proper as distinguished from the pipits or *Anthinae*, having the point of the wing formed by the first three primaries, the tail as long as the wing or longer, and the coloration either pied with black and white or varied with yellow and green. There are some 50 species, chiefly of two leading genera *Motacilla* and *Rudya*. See *wagtail*.

motacilline (mō-ta-sil'ān), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Motacillinae*.

motation† (mō-tā'shon), *n.* [LL *motatio* (n-), < L *motare*, keep moving, freq. of *movere*, move. See *move*.] The act of moving, mobility. *Bailey, 1731*

motatorious (mō-tā-tō'ri-us), *a.* [LL *motator*, a mover, < L *motare*, pp *motatus*, move. See *motation*.] Vibratory, mobile. Said of the legs of an insect or arachnid which, on alighting, has the habit of moving them rapidly, keeping the body in a constant state of vibration. This habit is found especially among certain long-legged spiders and crane-flies.

Motazilite (mō-taz'ī-lit), *n.* [From an Arabic word meaning 'to separate'.] One of a numerous and powerful sect of Mohammedan heretics, who to a great extent denied predestination, holding that man's actions were entirely within the control of his own will. They held extremely heretical opinions with reference to the quality or attributes of Dely. They appeared a few generations after Mohammed, and became one of the most important and dangerous sects of heretics in Islam.

mote†, *n.* [Formerly also *moat*, < ME *mot* (dat *mote*), < AS *mot*, a particle, atom, = D *mot*, dust, of D. *moet*, a knob, speck, mark, Sp *mota*, a bur in cloth. Cf *moat*†.] 1 A small particle, as of dust visible in a ray of sunlight, anything very small.

As thikke as *motes* in the sonne-beame.

Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 12.

Why beholdest thou the *mote* that is in thy brother's eye?

Mat. vii 3

These Eels did lie on the top of that water, as thick as *motes* are said to be in the sun

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 159

2† A stain, a blemish.

Mote ne spot is non in the

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 768

3 An imperfection in wool—4 The stalk of a plant. *Hallwell* [Prov Eng.].—5 A match or squib with which, before the introduction of the safety-fuse, it was customary to ignite the charge in blasting.

mote†, *n.* [ME *mote*, *mot* (pret. *moste*), < AS **mōtan* (pres *mōt*, pret *mōste*, not found in inf.) = OS *mōtan*, pres *mōt* = OFries. pres.

mōt, pret. *mōte* = MD. D. *moeten* = MLG. *moeten*, LG *mōten* = OHG. *muosen*, MHG. *muosen*, G *muosen* = Goth. *mōtan*, *gamōtan* (pres. *mōt*, pret. *gamōste*), be obliged, relations doubtful. The word remains only in the pret. (and now also pres.) *must*, and in the archaic subj. *mote*. 1 May, might chiefly in the subjunctive as, so *mote* it be. [Archaic.]—2t *Must*. See *must*!

Yit *mōt* he doon bothe right to poore and ryche,
Al be that hire estat be nat yliche.

Chaucer, Good Women, l 388

At last their wayes so fell, that they *mote* part.

Spenser, F. Q., III iii 62

motest, *n* and *v* An obsolete form of *moot*¹

motest, *n* An obsolete form of *moot*

motest, *n* [ME, < L *motus*, motion, < *movere*, pp *motus*, move see *more*, cf *motion*.] Motion

The residue is the mene *mote* for the same day and the same houre

Chaucer, Astrolabe, ll 44

mote-bell (mōt'bel), *n* A bell used to summon people to a moot or court

moted (mō'ted), *a* [*< motel + -ed*] Containing *motes*, abounding in *motes*

And the old swallow haunted barns—
Brown gabled, long, and full of seams
Through which the *moted* sunlight streams.

Whittier, W. W. W. Daughter

moteless (mōt'les), *a* [*< ME moteles*, < *motel + -less*] 1 Free of *motes*

In this *moteless* air were placed test-tubes

The American, IV 298

2 Spotless, without blemish

That *moteles* meyny may neuer remwe
Fro that maskeles mayster neuer the les

Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), l 898

moteling (mōt'ling), *n* [*< motel + -ing*] 1 A little *mote*, something very small

A cloud of *Moatings* hums

Above our heads
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks II, The Vocation

Motella (mō-tel'ā), *n* [NL, < F *mottelle*, the eel-pout (cf *mustelle*, the whistlofish), < L *mustela*, a fish, the eel-pout see *Mustela*] A genus of gadoid fishes, the rocklings. They are of small size, with elongate body, small scales, two dorsal fins, and one anal. There are several species, of various seas, as *M. mustela*

moteret, *i* A Middle English form of *mutter*¹

Prompt Parv, p 30

motet (mō-tet'), *n* [Also *motett*, *mottett*, = F *motet* = Sp Pg *motete*, < It *mottetto* (ML *motetum*), a motet, dim of *motto*, a word, saying see *mot*², *motto*] In music (a) A vocal composition in somewhat strict polyphonic style, having a Biblical or similar prose text, and intended to be sung in a church service. Originally the motet was designed as a contrast to the plain song of the remainder of the service, and probably it often possessed something of the graceful intricacy of the madrigal. The earliest motets date from about 1300. The use of an instrumental accompaniment is usually limited, and often avoided altogether. (b) Any vocal work in harmony intended for use in a church service; an anthem. Strictly speaking, a motet is in medieval style, and an anthem in modern style, but the distinction is often ignored

motettist (mō-tet'ist), *n*. [*< motet*, *motett*, + -ist] A composer or singer of motets

motetus (mō-tē'tus), *n* [ML, also *motetum*] In medieval music, a middle voice or voice-part, a mean

moth¹ (mōth), *n* [*< ME mothe*, *moththe*, < AS. *moththe* = MD. *motte*, D. *mōt* = MLG. LG *mutte* = MHG. *motte*, *matte*, G. *motte* = Icel. *motta*, a moth, = Sw. *mott*, a moth, also E. dial. *mought*, < ME *moughite*, *mowghte*, *moughthe*, < AS. *mōththe*. Perhaps akin to *mad*², *made*², whence *maddock*, *mawt*, a maggot. The forms are somewhat discordant, perhaps two or more orig. diff. words are involved.] 1 A nocturnal or crepuscular lepidopterous insect, a member of the order *Lepidoptera* and suborder *Heterocera*. Moths resemble butterflies, but for the most part fly by night instead of by day, and their antennae, though exhibiting great diversity of size and shape, are not rhopaloceros or clubbed at the end like those of butterflies. There are many families and very numerous genera and species. Aside from numberless specific names, moths are distinguished by the leading families under English names. Hawk moths are *Sphingidae* and related families, butterfly moths *Pieridae* (various popular names), *Zygonidae*; clear-winged hawk moths, *Ageridae*, swift-moths, *Hepialidae*, lappet-moths or silk-worm moths, *Bombycidae*, tiger-moths, *Arctiidae*, lacey-moths, *Lathrididae*, rustic moths, *Noctuidae*, geometrid moths, *Geometridae*, meal moths, *Pyralidae*, leaf-rolling moths, *Tortricidae*, ermine moths, *Yponomeutidae*, leaf-mining moths, *Tenebridae*, plume-moths, *Alucidae* (or *Pterophoridae*). The tinetids include the various small moths injurious to carpets and other woollen fabrics. The smaller moths, of several families, are often collectively designated *Microlepidoptera*. Various small white meal moths are called *millers*. See the above

names, and cuts under *aphnia*, *Bombyx*, *Cidaria*, *Euclos*, *Carpocapsa*, and *Agrotis*.

An vnyedy reuse thi residue shal spene,

That menyne *moththe* was maister ynnne, in a mynte while

Piers Plowman (C), xiii 216

2 Any larva that destroys woollen fabrics.—3 Figuratively, one who or that which gradually and silently eats, consumes, or wastes anything

If I be left behind,

A moth of peace, and he go to the war

Shak., Othello, I 3 257

See-hawk moth. See *see hawk*—**Buffalo moth**, a popular misnomer of the domestic beetle *Anthrenus scrophulariae*, derived from the brown hairy humped larva. See cuts under *Anthrenus* and *carpet beetle*—**Death's-head**, **deltoid**, **emperor**, **harlequin** moth. See the qualifying words—**Grape-berry moth**. See *grape*!—**Hebrew-character** moth. See *Hebrew*—**Honeycomb** moth. See *honeycomb*

moth², *n* An obsolete variant of *mote*¹

Festuco [It.] a little stick, a fesse straw, a tooth pick, a moth, a little beam

Florio

A moth it is to trouble the mind's eye

Shak., Hamlet, I 1 112

moth-blight (mōth'blīt), *n* A homopterous insect of the genus *Aleuodes* or family *Aleuodidae*, so called from their resemblance to moths and the injury they do to plants. They are related to the cicadas or scale-insects, and to the aphids or plant-lice

moth-cicada (mōth'si-kā'da), *n* A homopterous insect of the family *Flatidae*, a flatid

moth-eat (mōth'ēt), *v* *t*. To eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment only in the past participle

Ruine and neglect have so *moatheaten* her [the town of Pettipore] as at this day she lies prostrate, and become the object of danger and misery

Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p 61

mothed (mōth), *a* [*< moth + -ed*] Moth-eaten. [Rare]

Shedded perfume, like a cloud

From closet long to quiet vowed

With *mothd* and dropping *arias* hung

Browning, Paracelsus

mothent (mōth'n), *a* [*< moth + -ent*] Full of moths, moth-eaten

We rake not up old, mouldie, and *mothent* parchment to seek our progenitors' names

Fulke against Allen (1580), p 125

mother¹ (mōth'ēr), *n* [With *th* for orig. *d*, as also in *father*, < ME *moder* (gen. *moder*), < AS *mōdor*, *mōder*, *mōddor* (gen. *mōdor*, dat. *mōder*) = OS *modar*, *muoder* = OFries *mōder* = D. *moeder*, *moer* = MLG *moder*, LG *moder*, *moer* = OHG *MH*G *muoter*, G *mutter* = Icel. *mōðir* = Sw. *Dau* *moder* (not found in Goth., where the word for 'mother' was *aiþra* and for 'father' *atta*) = OIr. *māthir*, Ir. Gael. *māthan* = L. *matr* (*mātr*-) (> It. Sp. Pg. *madre* = Pr. *mare* = OF. *maire*, F. *mère*) = Gr. *μητήρ*, Doric *μητρη* = (OBulg. *mati* = Russ. *mat'* = Lith. *motė* = Pol. *matka* (with dim. term *-ka*) = (Pers. *māta*, Pers. *māder* = Skt. *mātā* (stem *matr*), *mother*, a general Indo-Eur. word (though absent in Goth. and mod. W.), with appar. suffix *-tar*, of agent, from a root usually taken to be *√ mat*, Skt. *mā*, measure or make, but this is conjectural. Cf *matr*, from the same ult. root.] 1 A woman in relation to her child, female parent; also used of female animals in relation to their offspring

Thus brought merlyn the messengers of the kynge to his *moder* place

Morley (E. E. T. S.), I 30

Many was the *moder* son

To the kyrk with him can fare

Robert Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V 5)

Ladies! thou, Paris, movest my laughter

They're deities every *mother's* daughter

Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p 258 (Dames)

2 That which has given birth to anything, source of anything, generatrix

Alas, poor country!

Be called our *mother*, but our grave

Shak., Macbeth, IV 3 166

Athena, the eye of Greece, *mother* of arts

And eloquence Milton, P. R., IV 240

3 A familiar appellation or term of address of an old or elderly woman

But, *mother*, I did not come to hear Mr. Rochester's for tune, I came to hear my own

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xix

4 A title sometimes given to an abbess, and to other women holding an important position in religious or semi-religious institutions

Why should these ladies stay so long? They must come this way. I know the queen employs 'em not, for the reverend *mother* sent me word they would all be for the garden

Beau and Fl., Philaster, II 2

5 A hysterical malady

O, how this *mother* swells up toward my heart!

Shak., Lear, II 4 50

The *mother* is a pestilent, wilful, troublesome sickness.

Middleton, Michaelmas Term, III 1

6t The thickest plate, forming the body or principal part, of the astrolabe

The *moder* of thin Astrolabe is the thickest plate, pierced with a large hole, that reasseyth in his womb the thynne plate compownd for diverse clymate, and thiriet shapen in manere of a net or of a webbe of a loppe

Chaucer, Astrolabe, l 3

Artificial mother. See *brooder*—**Congregation of the Mother of God**. See *congregation*—**Every mother's son**, all, without exception (Colloq.)—**Mother Carey's chicken**. See *chicken*!—**Mother Carey's goose**. See *goose*—**Mother church**. See *church*—**Mother of eels**, a lycodoid fish, *Zoarces anguillaris*, more commonly known as *eel pout*—**Mother of God**, a title given to the Virgin Mary—**Mother of herrings**, the allice [Prov. I ng.]—**Mother of the maids**, the chief of the ladies of honor at the English court—**Mother of the mawkins**. See *mal kins*—**Mother's mark**, a birth mark, a strawberry mark, mole, or other mark

mother¹ (mōth'ēr), *r* *t* [*< mother*¹, *n*] To be or act as a mother to, treat in a motherly fashion

The queen would have *motherd* another body's child

Honell, Hist. I ng., p 170

I *motherd* all his daughters when

Their mother's life cut short

Harper's Mag. I XVIII 829

mother² (mōth'ēr), *n* [Altered, by confusion with *mother*¹, from **mudder*, < MI. *modder*, mud, dregs, lees, D. *moer* = MLG *moder* *moer*, dregs, lees, LG *moder* (> G *moder*, also *mutter*) = Dan. Sw. *mudder*, mud, mold, akin to *mud*, q. v.] 1 Dregs, lees

Near a Nymph with an Urn, that divides the High way,
And into a Puddle throws *Mother* of Tea

Prior, Down Hall, at 15

2 A stringy, mucilaginous substance which forms in vinegar during the acetous fermentation, and the presence of which sets up and hastens this kind of fermentation. It is produced by a plant, *Mycoderma aceti*, the germs of which, like those of the yeast-plant, exist in the atmosphere

Unhappily the bit of *mother* from Swift's vinegar barrel has had strength enough to sour all the rest of Carlyle's characteristick

Lowell, Study Windows, p 124

mother² (mōth'ēr), *r* *t* [*< mother*², *n*] To become concreted, as the thick matter of liquors, become motherly

They oint their [sheep's] naked limbs with *mothered* oil

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, III 688

mother³ (mōth'ēr), *n* Same as *mother*¹

A sling for a *mother*, a bow for a boy,

A whip for a cart

Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry (Latham)

mother-cask (mōth'ēr-kask), *n* The cask in which acetous fermentation is carried on in the manufacture of vinegar

mother-cell (mōth'ēr-sel), *n* See *cell*

mother-cloves (mōth'ēr-klovz), *n* See *cloves*⁴

mother-country (mōth'ēr-kun'tri), *n* 1 A country which has sent colonies to other countries used in speaking of it in relation to its colonies.—2 One's native country.—3 A country as the mother or producer of anything

motherhood (mōth'ēr-hud), *n* [ME **moder-hod*, *moderhede*, < *mother*¹ + *-hood*] The state of being a mother

Mother-Hubbard (mōth'ēr-hub'ard), *n* A loose full gown worn by women, so named from its general resemblance to that considered characteristic of "Mother Hubbard" in the rimes of "Mother Goose"

One morning he opened his door and beheld the vision of a woman going towards the breakfast room in a robe de nuit, but which turned out to be one of the *Mother Hubbards* which have had a certain celebrity as street dresses in some parts of the West

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p 61

mothering (mōth'ēr-ing), *n* [*< mother*¹ + -ing¹] A rural custom of visiting one's parents and giving them presents on Mid-Lent Sunday supposed to be derived from the custom in former times of visiting the mother church on that day. Also called *midlenting* [Eng.]

I'll to thee a shroud bring

Gainst thou go'st a *mothering*

Herrick, To Dianeme

mother-in-law (mōth'ēr-in-lā'), *n* 1 The mother of one's husband or wife.—2 A step-mother [Now only prov. Eng.]

To violate so gentle a request of her predecessor, was an ill foretelling of a *mother-in-law's* harsh nature

Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, I 1

3 An English drink composed of equal proportions of old strong ale and bitter ale, so called in jocular allusion to the qualifications 'old' and 'bitter'. The name has also been recently applied in the United States to a similar mixture

mother-land (muTH'er-land), *n.* The land of one's origin; fatherland, the land whence a people originally sprang

Their effect upon the poets of our *motherland* across the sea. *The Century*, XXIX, 507.

motherless (muTH'er-less), *a* [*< ME moderles, < mother¹ + -less*] Destitute of a mother, having lost a mother as, *motherless* children

motherliness (muTH'er-li-ness), *n.* The quality of being motherly. *Bailey*, 1727.

mother-liquor (muTH'er-lik'or), *n.* Same as *mother-water*

mother-lode (muTH'er-löd), *n.* [Translation of Mex. *veta madre*] A certain very important metalliferous vein in Mexico. The name is also sometimes used in California as a designation of what is more commonly called the "Great Quartz Vein," a vein like mass of quartz which has a very conspicuous outcrop and has been traced nearly continuously for a distance of fully 80 miles from Mariposa to Amador county

mother-love (muTH'er-luv), *n.* Such affection as is shown by a mother

motherly (muTH'er-li), *a.* [*< ME moderlich, < AS moderlic, < moder, mother, + -lic = E -lyl*] 1 Pertaining to a mother as, *motherly* power or authority — 2 Becoming or characteristic of a mother, tender, parental, affectionate as, *motherly* love or care

The *motherly* airs of my little daughters. *Addison, Spectator*

3 Like a mother

She was what is called a *motherly* woman, large and caressing, and really kind

Mrs Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxi

= *Syn. Motherly, Maternal, Parental* The same distinction holds between the Anglo-Saxon word and the Latin ones in this list that is found in the words compared under *brotherly* and under *fatherly*

motherly¹ (muTH'er-li), *adv* [*< motherly, a.*] In the manner of a mother

She castrath the rod into the fire, and colleth the child, giveth it an apple, and dandelth it most *motherly* *J. Bradford Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II 87

mother-lye (muTH'er-li), *n.* Same as *mother-water*

mother-maid (muTH'er-müd), *n.* The Virgin Mary

Thou shalt see the blessed *mothermaid* exalted more for being good Than for her interest of motherhood

Donne, Progress of the Soul, II

mother-naked (muTH'er-nü'ked), *a* [*< ME modernakid (= G. mutter-nackt), < mother¹ + naked*] Naked as at birth, stark naked [*Archaic*]

I saw a child *mother naked*, New born the mother too *Hymns to Virgin, etc.* (E. E. F. S.), p. 58

mother-of-coal (muTH'er-ov-köl'), *n.* See *coal*

mother-of-pearl (muTH'er-ov-péil'), *n.* The nacreous inner layer of the shell of various bivalve mollusks, as of the pearl-oyster, when hard, silvery, iridescent, or otherwise sufficiently beautiful to have commercial value; nacre. It is the substance of which pearls consist a pearl being a mass of it instead of a layer. The large oysters of the Indian seas secrete this nacreous layer of sufficient thickness to render their shells available for purposes of trade. The genus *Melocoryna* furnishes the finest pearls as well as mother of pearl. These shells are found in the greatest perfection round the coasts of Ceylon, near Ormuz in the Persian Gulf and in the Australian seas. Mother of pearl is procured from many different shells, univalve as well as bivalve, and is extensively used in the arts, particularly in inlaid work, and in the manufacture of knife handles, buttons, toys, snuff boxes, etc. — **Mother-of-pearl work**, a kind of embroidery in which many small pieces of mother of pearl are sewed to the background, small holes being bored in them for the purpose. The outlines of the flowers, leaves, etc., made by the thin mother of pearl are indicated by silk or gold thread, in which material are also made the light sprays, stems, etc.

mother-of-thousands (muTH'er-ov-thou'zands), *n.* The *Kenilworth* or *Colossium* ivy. See *ivy¹*. The name is less frequently applied to a few other plants, especially *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, the straw berry geranium, of similar habit. [*Prov. Eng.*]

mother-of-thyme (muTH'er-ov-tim'), *n.* The wild thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum*. See *thyme*

mother-of-vinegar (muTH'er-ov-vin'ë-gär), *n.* See *mother²*, 2

mother-pearl, *n.* Same as *mother-of-pearl*

mother-queen (muTH'er-kwën), *n.* The mother of a reigning sovereign, a queen-mother

With him along is come the *mother queen*, An Ate, stirring him to blood and strife *Shak., K. John*, II 1 62.

mothers (muTH'erz), *n.* Same as *mother-water*

mothership, *n.* [*ME *moderschepe, moderchepe, < mother¹ + -ship*] Motherhood

He hath the seyde as myche ther agayns as he dar do to have hyr gode *moderchep* *Paston Letters*, I 258.

mothersome (muTH'er-sum), *a.* [*< mother + -some.*] Careful or anxious, as a mother is. *Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong*, xv.

mother-spot (muTH'er-spot), *n.* A congenital spot and discoloration of the skin, a birth-mark. See *nævus*.

mother-tongue (muTH'er-tung'), *n.* 1 One's native language — 2 A tongue or language to which other languages owe their origin.

mother-vessel (muTH'er-ves'el), *n.* A souring-vat used in the manufacture of wine-vinegar

mother-water (muTH'er-wä'ter), *n.* In *chem* and *phar*, and in chemical industries, water which has contained dissolved substances, and which remains after a part or the whole of these substances has crystallized or has been precipitated in an amorphous condition. Also called *mother-liquor*, *mother-lye*, and *mothers*

mother-wit (muTH'er-wit'), *n.* Native wit; common sense

For whatsoever *mother wit* or arte could worke he put in proofe

Spenser, Mother Hub Tale, I 1188.

Kath Where did you study all this goodly speech? —

Pet It is extempore, from my *mother wit*

Shak., I of the S, II 1 265

motherwort (muTH'er-wért), *n.* 1 A labiate plant, *Leonurus Cardaca*, which grows in waste places. It has sometimes been used in amenorrhoea. — 2 The mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris*, formerly used for uterine affections

mother² (muTH'er-2), *a* [*< mother² + -y¹*] Containing or of the consistence of mother (see *mother²*), resembling or partaking of the nature of mother as, the *mother²* substance in liquors

Is it not enough to make the clearest liquid in the world both for ulent and *mother²*? *Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, II 19

moth-gnat (móth'nat), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Psychodidae*

moth-hawk (móth'hák), *n.* The nightjar

moth-hunter (móth'hun'ter), *n.* 1 A lepidopterist — 2 A goatsucker or moth-hawk, any bird of the family *Cuprimulgidae*. See *cut* under *goatsucker*

moth¹ (móth'ing), *n.* [*< moth¹ + -ing¹*] The catching of moths [*Rare*]

He [the entomologist] need not relax his endeavors day or night *Moth¹* is night employment *A. S. Packard, Study of Insects*, p. 84

moth-mullen (móth'mul'en), *n.* See *mullen*

moth-orchid (móth'ór'kid), *n.* Same as *moth-plant*

moth-patch (móth'pach), *n.* A term loosely applied to various patches of increased pigmentation in the skin

moth-plant (móth'plant), *n.* A plant of the genus *Phalanopsis*

moth-sphinx (móth'sfing), *n.* A moth of the family *Castniidae*

moth-trap (móth'trap), *n.* In *bee-keeping*, a device to capture the moths whose larvae prey upon the bees in the hive, or to capture the larvae themselves

moth² (móth'2), *a* [*< moth¹ + -y¹*] Containing moths, eaten by moths

An old *moth²* saddle *Shak., T of the S*, III 2 40

motif (F pron mó-téif'), *n.* 1† A Middle English form of *motive*

Feres fele aithes to the folke that thei prechen Meuen *motifs* meny tymes insolubles and fallaces, That both lord and lewed of here byleue douten *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii 280

2 [F] A datum, theme, or ground for intellectual action used as French.

The *motifs* or data which give to the mind its guidance in achieving its more difficult tasks are the spatial series of muscular and tactual sensations which are caused by the motions of the eye for parallel turning, for accommodation, and for convergence in near vision

G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 468

3 [F] In *music* (a) A figure (b) A subject or theme, particularly one that recurs often in a dramatic work as a leading subject

motif³ (mō-tif'ik), *a* [*< L. motus, motion (see mot³), + facere, make*] Producing or inducing motion, motor or motorial [*Rare*]

motile (mō'til), *a* and *n.* [*< L. as if *motilis, < motere, pp motus, move. see move*] 1. a. Capable of spontaneous motion, executing automatic or apparently voluntary movements as, a *motile* flagellum, *motile* cilia, spores, etc.

II. *n.* One in whose mind motor images are predominant or especially distinct

This division of men into visuals, audiles, *motiles*, is a case where motor representations are the favorite furniture of the mind *Mind*, XI 415.

motility (mō-til'i-ti), *n.* [= F *motilité* = Pg *motidade*, < L. as if **motilita*(t)-s, < **motilis*,

motile: see *motile*.] The quality of being motile; capability of moving; capability of automatic or spontaneous motion: the opposite of *stability*.

motion (mō'shon), *n.* [*< ME motion, mocion, < OF moton, F. motion = Sp mocion = Pg moção = It. mozione, < L. mōtio(n)-, a moving, an emotion, < movere, pp motus, move. see move*] 1 Change of place, transition from one point or position in space to another; continuous variation of position used both concretely, for a single change of position, and abstractly, to denote such change considered as a character belonging to the moving body, and also generally for a class of phenomena

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st But in his *motion* like an angel sings, Still quiring to the young eyed cherubins.

Shak., M of V, v 1 61

Encouraged thus, she brought her younglings nigh, Watching the *motions* of her patron's eye

Dryden, Hind and Panther, I 588

The atomists, who define *motion* to be a passage from one place to another, what do they more than put one synonymous word for another? For what is passage other than *motion*? *Locke, Human Understanding*, III iv 3

All that we know about *motion* is that it is a name for certain changes in the relations of our visual, tactile, and muscular sensations

Huxley, Sensation and Sensiferous Organs

Consider for a moment a number of passengers walking on the deck of a steamer. Their relative *motions* with regard to the deck are what we immediately observe, but if we compound with these the velocity of the steamer itself we get evidently their actual *motion* relatively to the earth

Thomson and Tait, Nat. Philos., § 45

2† The power of moving; ability to change one's position

As long as there is *motion* in my body, And life to give me words I'll cry for justice!

Fletcher, Valentinian, III 1

Swallow'd up and lost

In the wide womb of uncreated night, Devoid of sense and *motion*. *Milton, P. L.*, II 151

3 Style or manner of moving, carriage [*Rare*]

A true bred English Beau has, indeed, the Powder the Passions, the Tooth pick, and the Snuff box, and is as idle but the fault is in the flesh, he has not the *motion*, and looks stiff under all this

C. Burnaby, The Reform d Wife (1700), p. 82, quoted in [N and Q, 7th ser., V 834]

4. In *astron*, angular velocity, amount of angular movement, especially the rate of movement of a heavenly body in longitude as, the mean daily *motion* of the sun is 3548' — 5 In *mech*, any mechanism for modifying the movement in a machine, or for making certain parts change their positions in certain ways, also, the action of such mechanism as, the slide-valve *motion* of an engine, heart-*motion* in spinning-machines, etc. — 6† A puppet, or a similar figure mechanically moved, also, a puppet-show

Like dead *motions* moving upon wires.

Beau and Fl, Woman-Hater, III 1

They say there is a new *motion* of the city of Nineveh, with Jonas and the whale, to be seen at Fleet-bridge

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, II 3

Like the masters of a puppet show, they despise those *motions* which fill common spectators with wonder and delight

Swift, Change in Queen's Ministry

7 In *philos*, any change — a translation of *κίνησις*. There are four kinds of motion, according to Aristotelians — generation and corruption, alteration, augmentation and diminution, and change of place. Bacon distinguishes nineteen kinds of simple motions, which seem to be something like elementary forces

8 A natural impulse, as of the senses, but especially of the mind or soul, tendency of desires or passions, mental agitation

When we were in the flesh, the *motions* of sins, which were by the law, did work in our members to bring forth fruit unto death *Rom vii 5*

Hee found more *motions* of Religion in him than could be imagined. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II 59

The people exorbitant and excessive in all their *motions*, are prone oftentimes not to a religious onely, but to a civil kind of Idolatry in idolizing their Kings

Milton, Eikonoklastes, Pref

Catch, in the pauses of their keenest play,

Motions of thought which elevate the will

Wordsworth, Sonnets, III. 40

Woman's pleasure, woman's pain —

Nature made them blinder *motions* bounded in a shallower brain

Tennyson, Locksley Hall

9†. Animal life, the faculty of automatic movement and sensation or feeling; the exercise of such faculty, something which usually belongs equally to soul and body, though occasionally confined to one or the other

Ay, but to die and go we know not where,

To lie in cold obstruction and to rot,

This sensible warm *motion* to become

A kneaded clod *Shak., M of M*, III 1 120.

10. Inclination; disposition; impulse; will, as, of one's own motion

In 16 Edw IV, 1476, [the Lynenwevers] "of thaire fre motion and will have bounden thaim and thaire craft perpetually to kepe . . . upon Corpus Cristi day a pageant" (Council Book III fo 20^v)

York Plays, Int, p xvii

11. Proposal, instigation, incitement

Then he said to hys cardynals, Sire, make you redy, for I woll to Rome Of that moeyon his cardynales were sore abashed and displeased, for they louted nat the Romaynes Berners, tr of Froissart's Chron, I cccxxvi

Between the acting of a dreadful thing
And the first motion, all the interim is
Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream

Shak, J C, II 1 64

12 A proposal or proposition formally made, specifically, a proposal formally submitted in a deliberative assembly, with a view to its discussion and adoption, also, the act of submitting such a proposal as, the motion to appoint a committee was carried

The motion about setting forth y^e fishing ship (caled y^e Frindship) came first from y^e plantation Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p 286

Valentine and Hollis held the Speaker down in his seat by main force, and read the motion amidst the loudest shouts. Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden

13 In law (a) An application to a court or judge, usually in the course of a legal proceeding. Whatever is asked of a court by a suitor is asked by a motion (b) More narrowly, an application which is incidental to the progress of a cause, as distinguished from the trial or investigation of the issue as, a motion for an injunction, a motion to open a default. Still further distinctions are made in common parlance. Thus, applications on the trial incidental to its progress, such as to strike out testimony or to grant a non-suit, are called motions, though being on the trial, and the result being included in the judgment, they are not motions within the rules regulating the formalities required for making motions, the record of the decision, the award of costs, or the mode of review (c) In some of the United States, the paper drawn up by the attorney of the moving party, saying, "now comes the plaintiff (or defendant)," etc., "and moves," etc. (much in the same way that an application to the court would be entered in the minutes), and filed with the clerk in advance of applying to the court, and usually also served on the other party — 14 In music (a) The melodic change of a voice or voice-part from one pitch to another, melodic progression. It is concrete, conjunct or disjunct when it consists of a single step, discrete or disjunct when of a skip (b) The melodic progression of any two voice-parts in harmonic writing in relation to each other. It is similar when both voice parts rise or fall at the same time, parallel when they together rise or fall by the same interval contrary or opposite when one rises and the other falls, oblique when one rises or falls while the other remains stationary, and mixed when all varieties occur at once in several parts. In general, between important or conspicuous parts, contrary motion is sought. Parallel motion in perfect fifths or octaves is regularly forbidden, and similar motion to a perfect fifth or octave is employed sparingly 15 In the fine arts, the change of place or position which, from the attitude represented, a figure is portrayed as making. It can only be implied from the attitude which prepares the subject for the given change, and therefore differs from action 16 In med, evacuation of the intestine, alvine discharge

Shall I lose my doctor? no, he gives me the potions and the motions Shak, M W of W, III 1 105

17 In milit tactics, one of the stages into which each movement prescribed in the manual of arms is divided to facilitate instruction — Absolute motion, change of absolute place. — Accelerated motion. See accelerate — Active motion, in kinesotherapy, motion of the limbs or other parts of the patient produced by his own exertion in contradistinction to passive motion, where the limbs are moved by the attendant. — Angular motion. See angular — Brunonian motion. Same as Brunonian movement (which see, under Brunonian) — Center of motion. See center — Ciliary motion. See ciliary — Consensual motions. See consensual — Contrariety of motion. See contrariety — Differential motion. See differential — Direct motion. (a) In astron, increase in the longitude of a star (b) In music. See direct — Disjunct motion. See def 14 (a) — Diurnal motion of a planet, elliptic motion, equable motion. See the adjectives — Energy of motion. See energy, 7 — Equation of motion. See equation — Focus of mean motion of true motion. See focus — Harmonious motion. See harmonious — Heart-motion, in spinning, winding, and analogous machines, a motion produced by means of a heart-shaped cam — Hourly motion, the space moved through by a heavenly body in an hour — Hourly motion, in astron, the change of position which takes place in an hour — Instinctual, irrotational motion. See the adjectives — Lateral motion, in a railroad-car, the end play or freedom of movement of an axle in its boxes or the freedom of movement between a swing bolster and a truck — Laws of motion, specifically, Newton's three laws of motion, which are as follows First Law Every body continues in its state of rest, or uniform motion in

a straight line, except so far as it may be compelled by force to change that state. Second Law Change of motion is proportional to force applied, and takes place in the direction of the straight line in which the force acts Third Law To every action there is always an equal and contrary reaction, or, the mutual actions of any two bodies are always equal, and oppositely directed — Line of motion. See line — Local motion. See local — Lost motion, in mech, any difference of motion between the driving parts of a motor and the driven machine, or between the parts of a machine that communicate motion from one to another. It results from faulty construction of the parts, or from looseness of the boxes of axles or shafting or of a belt, which is thus permitted to slip — Natural motion, an involuntary movement of the body, as the beating of the heart — Overhead motion, a mechanism, consisting of counterweights and speed pulley arrangements of gears or any other contrivances, for increasing speed or force, interposed between some prime mover or main line of power transmission and a machine with which it communicates. It is so called because for convenience in transmission, or that it may not occupy working space it is placed over the machine affected by it. Also called overhead work — Paracentric motion, motion to or from an attracting center — Parallel motion (a) See parallel (b) In music. See def 14 (b) — Passive motion. See under active motion — Perpetual motion. (a) A machine which should do work without exhausting any power of doing work — that is, its work must not be accompanied by any displacement (such as the fall of a weight, or the uncoupling of a spring) or transformation (such as the combustion of fuel) which could not be undone by a replacement or counter transformation with out the expenditure of as much work as the machine has done. Such a machine is impossible, and contrary to all experience, for power of doing work is never increased nor diminished. Nevertheless, very many pretended perpetual motions have been put forth by deluded or knavish inventors. Most of them are of two classes — 1st, those which depend upon gravity or magnetism, and 2d, those which depend upon centrifugal force or other pressure mistaken for moving power (b) The mode of motion of such a machine (c) By a popular abuse of the term a movement or machine which could go on indefinitely by its own self generated power. Thus, if a man should pretend to have a wheel which turned upon its bearings without resistance, so that it would go on moving indefinitely, or to have a fluid which, though viscous, was frictionless, so that its motion, though continually decreasing never came to rest, neither claim would be a claim to a perpetual motion nor (however unfounded) would it violate any fundamental principle of mechanics. On the other hand, a machine (such as has actually been proposed) which would not go on moving of itself forever, but would require a little external force to overcome friction, but which with that little force should be capable of doing an indefinite amount of work, would, properly speaking, be a perpetual motion — Positive motion, in mech, an arrangement of apparatus connecting related parts of a machine in such manner that, as one moves, the other must move in accordance with the law of the relation. For example, the system of gearing which takes motion from the lathe spindle, and imparts motion to the lead screw of a lathe, is a positive motion. On the other hand, any mechanism which moves a part of a machine in a manner that permits the possibility of some subsequent motion, or variation of the motion, of the part, through the action of any force not directly transmitted by such mechanism, is not positive. Examples of motions not positive are — the mechanism actuating a tilt hammer, which falls by its gravity, a spring which by its elasticity recoils, and pulleys driven by belts in which the motion may be varied through slip — Positive-motion loom. See loom — Primary motion, the diurnal motion of a fixed star — Proper motion, in astron, that apparent motion or angular velocity of a fixed star which is due to a real movement of the star itself relatively to the other stars — Quantity of motion, momentum, the sum of the velocities of all the particles each multiplied by the mass — Rectilinear, parabolic, or circular motion, motion in a rectilinear, parabolic, or circular path — Relative motion, change of relative place — Retrograde motion, in astron, decrease in the longitude of a star — Rotational motion. See vortex-motion — Secondary motion, the proper motion of a fixed star — Simple harmonic motion, a motion like a uniform motion round the circumference of a circle which is looked at edgewise "when a point Q moves uniformly in a circle, the perpendicular QP drawn from its position at any instant to a fixed diameter AA' of the circle intersects the diameter at a point P, whose position changes by a simple harmonic motion" Thomson and Tait — Slide-valve motion, in a steam engine, broadly, the valve-gear, any one of a great variety of devices for imparting to a slide valve its proper motion for induction cut off, exhaust and compression or cushioning of steam at the end of the piston stroke, specifically, the motion of a slide valve produced by the valve gear. The link motion is one of the most important of valve gears. In the majority of slide valve motions the primary movement is derived from an eccentric keyed to the crank shaft. In other cases motion is taken from the cross-head. In the Joy valve gear the primary movement is obtained from the connecting-rod. See induction, cut off, exhaust, eccentric, and valve-gear — Take-up motion, in a loom, the mechanism which takes up and winds the woven cloth on the cloth beam as fast as the warp is unwound from the warp beam. The name is also given to analogous mechanism in many other kinds of machines — Violent motion, in older writers, a motion impressed upon a body by an external force — Voluntary motion, motion ensuing on an act of will, in contrast with reflex action or motion — Syn. Motion Movement Move Motion may be considered separate from that which moves, movement is always connected with the person or thing moving hence we speak of the laws of motion, of heat as a mode of motion, and of perpetual motion. not of movement in any of these cases, hence, also, motion is the more scientific and technical term Motion is more general and more voluntary, movement, more particular and occasional hence we speak of a motion with the hand, a movement of troops, involuntary movements, the movements of the heavenly bodies, the rate of motion or of movement. The figurative uses of the two correspond to the literal. The

chief uses of move are founded upon the idea of moving a piece, in chess or a similar game, for winning the game

motion (mō'shōn), v [ME *moecionen*, < *motio*, n] I *trans* 1 To guide by a significant motion or gesture, as with the hand or head as, to motion a person to a seat — 2 To propose, move

Here a flower enter, a foe to citizens,
One that still motions war and never peace
Shak, I Hen VI, I 8 63.

II. *intrans* 1 To make a significant movement or gesture, as with the hand or head as, to motion to one to take a seat. — 2. To make a proposal, offer plans [Rare.]

Richard Stratton told me that whyll he was in servyse with Whithyll, John Redwe moeyond hym onys myche aftry this intent, etc.
Paston Letters, III 158

Well hast thou motion d, well thy thoughts employ'd
Milton, P L, ix 229

motional (mō'shōn-al), a [*< motion + -al*] Of or pertaining to motion, characterized by (certain) motions specifically applied to particular imitative diseases exhibiting peculiar muscular actions, as *infantism*

motion-bar (mō'shōn-bar), n In a steam-engine, a guide-bar or rod I II Knight

motion-distortion (mō'shōn-dis-tōr'shōn), n A distortion of a line of a spectrum due to relative motions of the parts of the source of light

motioner† (mō'shōn-er), n [*< motion + -er* 1] A mover

Without respects of any worldly rewards or thanks, to referre the fruit and successe of his labours to God the *moecmer*, the atour, and the workes of all goodness
Udall To Queen Catherine

motion-indicator (mō'shōn-in-dī-ka-tor), n An apparatus for showing the speed or the number of revolutions of any machine or part of a machine in a given time. It differs from a counter in that the latter merely registers movement independently of time

motionist† (mō'shōn-ist), n [*< motion + -ist*] One who makes a motion

Milton [usa] *motionist* F Hall False Philol, p 57

motionless (mō'shōn-less), a [*< motion + -less*] Without motion, being at rest

motion-man† (mō'shōn-man), n An exhibitor of a puppet-show. See *motion*, n, 6

And travel with young Goose the *motion-man*.
B Jonson, New Inn, I 1

motivate (mō'ti-vat), v t, pret and pp *motivated*, ppl *motivating* [*< motive + -ate* 2] To motive, act as a motive or as the moving cause of, induce

The expulsions from Southern Russia have not been motivated by any new circumstances
American Hebrew, XXXVI 38

motivation (mō'ti-vā'shōn), n [*< motivate + -ion*] The act or manner of motivating, the act or process of furnishing with an incentive or inducement to action

motive (mō'tiv), a and n [I a = Sp Pg. It *motivo*, < ML *motivus*, serving to move, motive, < L *movere*, pp *motus*, move see *move* II n < ME *motif*, < OF *motif*, F *motif* = Sp Pg It *motivo*, < ML *motivum*, a motive, moving cause, neut of *motivus*, serving to move see I] I. a Causing motion, having power to move some one or something, tending to produce motion

Generals, even in spiritual things, are less perceived and less motive than particulars

Jer Taylor Works (ed 1836) I 67

Motive power or force (a) The whole power or force acting upon any body or quantity of matter to move it. (b) Moving or impelling force in a figurative sense

Such men as *quæser* are not sent into the world to be part of its *motive power*

Lowell, Among My Books, 2d ser, p. 166.

(c) That which moves, as a locomotive, in *railroading*, the locomotive collectively of a railroad as, the superintendent of the *motive power*

II n 1 A mental state or force which induces an act of volition, a determining impulse, specifically, a desire for something, a gratification contemplated as the final cause of a certain action of the one desiring it. The term *motive* is also loosely applied to the object desired. The noun *motive* in this sense was brought into general use by writers influenced by Hobbs (though he uses the adjective only), who held that men's actions are always governed by the strongest motive, and denied the freedom of the will. It is now, however, in common literary and conversational use, apart from any theory

What moves the mind, in every particular instance, to determine its general power of directing to this or that particular motion or rest? And to this I answer the *motive* for continuing in the same state or action is only the present satisfaction in it, the *motive* to change is always some uneasiness

Locke, Human Understanding, II xxi § 29

Without another life, all other motives to perfection will be insufficient
Ep Atterbury, Sermons, I xl, Pref

By *motive*, I mean the whole of that which moves, excites, or invites the mind to volition, whether that be one thing singly, or many things conjunctly
Edwards, On the Freedom of the Will, I, 2.

When the effect or tendency of a *motive* is to determine a man to forbear to act, it may seem improper to make use of the term *motive*, since *motive*, properly speaking, means that which disposes an object to move. We must, however, use that improper term, or a term which, though proper enough, is scarce in use, the word determinative
Bentham, Intro to Morals and Legislation, x, 3, note

2 The design or object one has in any action, intention, purpose, the ideal object of desire

The conversion of the heathen was the *motive* to the settlement
Bancroft, Hist U S, I, 20

We must measure morality by *motives*, not by deeds
II Spencer, Social Statics, p 250

3 One who or that which is the cause of something, an originator

It hath dated her to be my *motive*
 And helper to a husband
Shak, All's Well, iv, 4, 20

Nor are they living
 Who were the *motives* that you first went out
Shak, 1 of A, v, 4, 27

4† Movement

Her wanton spirits look out
 At every joint and *motive* of her body
Shak, T and C, iv, 5, 57

5. Prevailing design Specifically—(a) In music, same as *subject* (b) In the fine arts (1) the prevailing idea in the mind of an artist, to which he endeavors to give expression in his work, or (2) a subject or example prominently characteristic of any work or part of a work, and elaborated or often repeated with more or less variation

The Panathenaic procession furnished Phidias with a series of sculptural *motives*, which he had only to express according to the principles of his art
J A Symonds, Italy and Greece, p 214

6† Motion, proposition

Such *motives* thel moune this maistres in her glorie,
 And maken men in myshilleue that muse moche on her wordes
Piers Plowman (B), x, 113

Leading motive See *leading* = *Syn 1* *Motive, Reason, Inducement, Incitement, Impulse*, consideration, prompting, stimulus. The differences among the first five of these words are suggested by the derivations. A *motive* is that which moves one to act, addressing the will, as though directly, and determining the choice. It is the common philosophical term, and may be collective, as the whole field of *motives*. A *reason* is that which addresses the rational nature by way of argument for either belief or choice. An *inducement* leads one on by his desire for good as to hold out an additional inducement. An *incitement* urges one on like martial music. An *impulse* drives one on, but is transitory

motive (mō'tiv), *n*, pret and pp *motived*, ppr *motiving* [*< motive, n*] To act on as a motive, or with the force of a motive, prompt, instigate [*Recent*]

When he has satisfied himself that it was made by such a person as he, so armed and so *motived*, the problem is solved
Emerson, Essays 1st ser, p 10

motiveless (mō'tiv-less), *a* [*< motive + less*] Having no motive or aim, objectless

Though inconceivable, a *motiveless* volition would, if conceived possible, be conceived as morally worthless
Sir W Hamilton

motivelessness (mō'tiv-less-ness), *n* The character of being motiveless

That calm which Gwendolen had promised herself to maintain had changed into sick *motivelessness*
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxiv

motivity (mō'tiv-i-ti), *n* [*< motive + -ity*] The power of moving, form of motion or locomotion

The active power of moving on, as I may call it, *motivity*
Locke, Human Understanding, II, xxiii, 28

motley (mot'h), *n* and *a* [Formerly also *motly*, *< ME motlikye, mottelay, mottike, motik*, a mixture of colors, a party-colored dress, of uncertain origin. According to Skeat, *< (OF) mottelé*, clotted, curdled, cf equiv *mattonni*, curdled, *< mottes*, curds, *< (G dial (Bav) math*, curds, but the sense does not suit. In meaning the word *motley* is like *medley*; but the forms disagree. The supposed derivation from *W mudline*, a changing color, *< mud*, change, + *lin*, a stain, hue, and that from *W ysmot*, a patch, spot, do not suit the conditions. Hence *mottle*] *I*, *n* 1 A habit made of pieces of cloth of different colors in glaring contrast the usual dress of the jester or professional fool

A worthy fool! *motley* is the only wear!
Shak, As you Like It, II, 6, 34

Hence—2 A jester, a fool

Will you be married *motley*?
Shak, As you Like It, III, 3, 79

3 Any mixture, as of colors

With notes to each and all interlacing the pages into a *motley* of patchwork
D G Mitchell, Wet Days at Edgewood

A *motley* of white and gray on the head, neck, shoulders, and back.
Amer Nat, May, 1889, p 449

Man of motley, a man dressed in motley, a fool.

Never hope,
 After I cast you off, you *men of motley*
Fletcher, Wit without Money, III, 4

II. a 1 Party-colored, variegated in color; consisting of different colors as, a *motley* coat
 Expence and after thought and idle care,
 And doubts of *motley* luck, and dark despair
Dryden

2 Composed of or exhibiting a combination of discordant elements, heterogeneous in composition, diversified

Inquire from whence this *motley* style
 Did first our Roman purity defile
Dryden, tr of Persius's Satires, I, 158

Motley color, in *ceram*, a kind of metallic luster given to some kinds of English pottery. In the seventeenth century and later, by dusting them with powdered lead and manganese

motley (mot'h), *v*, *t* [*< motley, n*. Cf *motile*] To variegate, give different colors to

The course of th' holy Lakes he leads,
 With thousand Dyes hee *motleys* all the meads.
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, Eden

motley-minded (mot'h-min'ded), *a* Having a mind or character like that of a professional fool or clown, exhibiting incoherence in thought, having thoughts of a motley character

This is the *motley minded* gentleman
Shak, As you Like It, v, 4, 41

motly, *n* and *a* An obsolete spelling of *motley*

motmot (mot'mot), *n* [Also *momot*, said to be so named from the bird's note, which sounds like *mot-mot*, slowly repeated] A bird of the family *Momotida* or *Prionitidae*, a sawbill. These birds are peculiar to America inhabiting tropical and subtropical forests, and ranging north nearly or quite to Texas. The average size is about that of the jays, to which they have some superficial resemblance, but they are more like the bee eaters of the Old World, *Meropidae*, having a similar slender form, with long tail, of which the middle feathers project beyond the rest and are spatulate, forming a kind of racket. The bill is serrate, the coloration is variegated, chiefly greenish and bluish. These birds are of solitary habits, like kingfishers, to which they are closely related, they feed upon reptiles, insects, and fruits. See *cut under Momotus*

moto (mō'tō), *n* [It = Pg *moto*, *< L motus*, motion see *moté*] *In music* (a) Motion, the direction in which the harmonic parts move as, *moto contrario* (contrary motion) See *motion*, 14 (b) Energetic or spirited movement, spirit as *con moto* (with spirited movement)

motograph (mō'tō-gráf), *n* [*< L motus*, motion, + Gr *graphē*, write] A form of telegraph or telephone-receiver, invented by Edison, depending for its action on the variation of the friction between two conductors in relative motion, when a current of electricity is passed from one to the other across the surface of contact. A revolving drum is interposed in the circuit, one of the electrical connections being made through a movable terminal in contact with the surface of the drum. This contact piece is connected to a recording lever or to a telephone diaphragm, and, in consequence of the variations of the friction produced by the electric currents, causes the lever to record, or the diaphragm to repeat, the message

motographic (mō'tō-gráf'ik), *a* [*< motograph + -ic*] Of or pertaining to the motograph

There are models of the automatic and autographic telegraph, the *motographic* translator and repeater
Elect. Rev (Amer), XIV, 5

moton, *n* An obsolete form of *mutton*

moton, *n* [OF (?)] A piece of armor of the fifteenth century, forming part of the defense of the arm and shoulder. Perhaps (as thought by Meyrick) it was a gusset for the armpit

motoner, *n* See *muttoner*

motophone (mō'tō-fōn), *n* [*< L motus*, motion, + Gr *phōnē*, voice] A sound-engine actuated by aerial sound-waves, invented by Edison. Vibrations of a diaphragm, produced, as in the phonograph, by sound waves, are converted into motion of rotation by a stylus and ratchet-wheel

motor (mō'tor), *n* and *a* [= F *moteur* = Sp *l'g motor* = It *motore*, a motor, *< LL motor*, one who moves (applied to one who rocks a cradle), *< L movere*, pp *motus*, move see *move*]

I, *n* 1 One who or that which imparts motion, a source or originator of mechanical power, a moving power, as water, steam, etc.

These bodies likewise, being of a congenious nature, do readily receive the impressions of their *motor*
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err, II, 2

Specifically—2 *In math*, an operator or a quantity which represents the displacement of a rigid body. It involves the designation of a particular line in space, and the association with it of a length and an angle

This is in complete analogy with his (Clifford's) introduction of the word *motor* to embrace the species twist and wrench.
The Academy, June 29, 1889, p 462

3 *In mach*, a prime mover, a contrivance for developing and applying mechanically some natural force, as heat, pressure, weight, the tide, or the wind, a machine which transforms the energy of water, steam, or electricity into mechanical energy as, an electric *motor*

See *machine*, 2—4 A motor-nerve—5 *In anat*, specifically, a motor nerve—**Air-motor**, (a) A machine driven by compressed air. Such machines are constructed like steam-engines, and use the air expansively or non-expansively, according to the character of the engine. They are, strictly speaking, heat engines, in which the heat naturally existing in air, or this in connection with heat derived from the work of compression, is converted into *outer work*. When the air is used expansively, the expansion is regulated by cut-off valve-gear, as in a steam engine. Expansion is, however, not generally so available as with steam, on account of the chilling of the air during the period of expansion and consequent freezing of precipitated aqueous vapor, which closes the valve ports with ice, and seriously interferes with the working of such engines. This difficulty is avoided by heating the air prior to its induction to the cylinder of the engine, but, except in the so-called *caloric engine*, this principle has not been widely adopted. See *caloric engine* (under *caloric*), *ice machine*, and *cut under air engine*. (b) A motor car driven by an air motor—**Domestic motor**, a small motor used for pumping water, or running a sewing machine, etc.—**Electric motor** See *electric*—**First motor**, a prime motor—**Hydraulic motor** See *hydraulic*—**Motor oculi**, the third pair of cranial nerves, giving motor impulse to most of the muscles of the eye. Also called *oculomotor*. See *second cut under brain*

II. a 1 Giving motion, imparting motion

Asceticism throws away a great power given by God to help and improve us. It abandons to evil what might be a vast *motor* force leading to good
J F Clarke, Self-Culture, p 392

2 *In physiol*, conveying from the center toward the periphery an impulse that results or tends to result in motion, as a nerve opposed to *sensory*—3 (Of or pertaining to or acting through the motor nerves or trunks

A vigorous *motor* system, ready to act, and to act energetically, is a condition of a rapid development of will
J Sully, Outlines of Psychol, p 598

Motor dynamo, a dynamo used as a motor. When one dynamo is being driven by another the driven is sometimes called the *motor dynamo*—**Motor nerve**, any nerve whose function is to excite muscular contraction, and thus effect movement in an animal body. Most nerves are of mixed character, or sensorimotor, effecting both motion and sensation. See *vasomotor*—**Motor printer**, a printing telegraph in which the mechanism is moved by electric, steam, or other motive power

motor-car (mō'tor-kar), *n* A car which carries its own propelling mechanism, as an electric motor, pneumatic engine, steam-engine, etc., and is therefore a locomotive. Many such cars have sufficient power to draw other cars attached to them

motor-cycle (mō'tor-sī'kl), *n* A bicycle driven by an electric or other motor, an automobile bicycle

motorial (mō-tō'ri-al), *a* [*< LL motorius*, motory (see *motory*), + *-al*] Of or pertaining to motion, specifically, of or pertaining to a motor nerve, motor, as a nerve as, *motorial* nerve-fibers, a *motorial* impulse

motorium (mō-tō'ri-um), *n*, pl *motoria* (-ā) [NL, *< LL motorium*, the power of motion, neut of *motorius*, moving see *motory*] That part of an organism which moves or is moved, as distinguished from that which feels, senses, or perceives the opposite of *sensorium*. Since a sensorium has no determinable physical location, the *motorium* is the entire physical organism—**Motorium commune**, a hypothetical common center in the brain for motor impulses

motorius (mō-tō'ri-us), *n*, pl *motorii* (-i) [NL, *< LL motorius*, moving see *motory*] *In anat* and *physiol*, same as *motor*, 4—**Motorius oculi**. Same as *motor oculi* or *oculomotor*. More fully called *nervus motorius oculi*

motorman (mō'tor-man), *n* One whose business it is to drive a motor-car, or automobile vehicle [*Recent*]

motorpathic (mō-tor-path'ik), *a* [*< motor-path-y + -ic*] Of or belonging to motorpathy or the movement-cure, kinesiopathic—**Motorpathy** (mō-tōr'pa-thi), *n* [Irreg. *< L motor*, a mover (see *motor*), + Gr *-πάθος*, *πάθος*, suffering see *pathos*] *In med*, the movement-cure, kinesiopathy

motory (mō'tō-ri), *a* [= Pg *motorio*, *< LL motorius*, moving, *< L motor*, mover. see *motor*, *n*] Same as *motor* or *motorial*

mott, *n* An obsolete protent of *mete*

mott, *n* An obsolete form of *mot*

motteley, *n* and *a* An obsolete form of *motley*

mottetto (mot-tet'tō), *n* [It see *metet*] Same as *metet*

mottle (mot'l), v. t.; pret. and pp. *mottled*, ppr. *mottling*. [*< motley, taken as *mottly*] To mark with spots or blotches of different colors or shades of color; blotch, variegate, cloud

Bougha grotesque
Mottle with many shades the orchard a slope.
Southey, *Roderick* xv

mottle (mot'l), n. [*< mottle, v*] The pattern or arrangement of spots and cloudings forming a mottled surface, especially in marble or in the natural veining of wood

mottled (mot'ld), p. a. 1 Spotted, variegated, marked with blotches of color, of unequal intensity, passing insensibly into one another

The strong peculiarity of Harvey's style thought pressed on thought, sparkling with imagery, mottled with learned allusions, and didactic with subtle criticism
I. D'Iserles, *Amen of Lit.*, II 111

Bless the mottled little legs of that there precious child (like Canterbury brawn, his own dear father says)
Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, xix.

Specifically—2 In *entom.*, marked with irregular spots, generally formed of hairs of a different color from the ground; having two or more colors irregularly mingled in spots, but not running into one another—3 In *metal.*, an epithet noting the appearance of pig-iron when in a stage intermediate between the stages designated as the *white* and the *gray*. In mottled from the whiter parts of the metal are disseminated through the grayer, so that the whole has a spotted or mottled appearance. The grayest iron contains the largest amount of graphitic carbon, the whitest iron the least graphitic and the most combined carbon—**Mottled calf** See *calf*

mottle-faced (mot'l-fäst), a. Having a mottled face

The mottle-faced gentleman spoke with great energy and determination
Dickens, *Pickwick*, xliii

mottling (mot'ling), n. [Verbal n. of *mottle, v*]

1 Variegation of a surface by irregular spots—2 pl. In *entom.*, the marks of a mottled surface

motto (mot'ō), n., pl. *mottoes* or *mottoes* (-ōr) [*< It. motto (= F. mot), a saying, motto* see *mot*] 1 A short pithy sentence or phrase, sometimes a single word, used to indicate the tenor of that to which it is attached (as an essay or a treatise), or adopted as expressive of one's guiding idea or principle, or appended to a device or a coat of arms. In heraldry the motto is carried on a scroll alluding to the bearing or to the name of the bearer, or expressing some principle or tenet. The heraldic motto, strictly considered, is not hereditary, but personal, but it is frequently used by successive bearers of the escutcheon to which it belongs, especially when, as is often the case, it refers to some part of the achievement. 2 The poetry or verse contained in a motto-kiss or paper cracker

Then we let off paper crackers each of which contained a motto
W. S. Gilbert, *Ferdinand and Elvira*.

3 A motto-kiss [U.S.]—**Motto indentation**. See *indentation*

mottoed (mot'ōd), a. [*< motto + -ed*] Having a motto, bearing a motto as, a mottoed scroll.

motto-kiss (mot'ō-kis), n. A candy or sweetmeat wrapped in fancy paper and having a scrap of love-poetry or a motto inclosed with it, used for the amusement of children. In the United States called *motto* simply

Mottramite (mot'ram-it), n. [*< Mottram* (see *def*) + *-ite*] A hydrous vanadate of lead and copper occurring as a crystalline incrustation of a velvet-black color on sandstone at Mottram in Cheshire, England

motty (mot'i), a. [*< mot¹, mot², + -y*] Containing motes [Scotch]

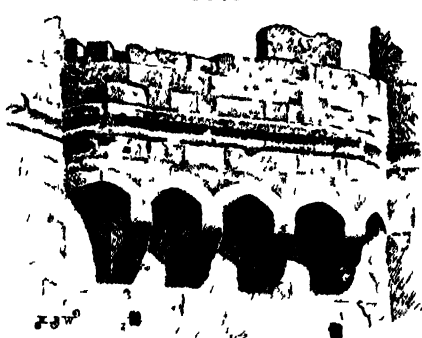
The motty dust-reck raised by the workmen H. Müller

mou (mō), n. A Scotch form of *mouth*
mouch (mouch), v. t. [*Also mouch, var. of mouch¹, q. v.*] 1 To skulk; sneak, move slowly and stupidly. See *mouch¹* [Slang]

These hedge fellows are slow and dull they go mouching along as if they were rinking themselves.
Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I 472

2. To live a sort of semi-vagabond life, without a fixed place of abode, selling water-cresses and other wild produce. See *moucher* [Slang]

moucharaby (mo-shar'-a-by), n. [*< F. In arch.* (a) A balcony inclosed with latticework in a customary Oriental fashion, in such a manner that a person upon it can see the street without being seen. Also called *lattice-window*. See cut under *lattice-window*. (b) A balcony with a parapet and with machicolations, often embattled, projecting from the face of a wall over a gate, to contribute to the defense of the entrance. See cut in next column



Moucharaby—Carlsbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight

mouchard (mo-shar'), n. [*< F. a police-spy, < mouch¹, a fly, spy, esp. a police-spy* see *mouch¹*] In France, a police-spy

mouche (mōsh), n. [*< F. lit. a fly, < L. musca, fly* see *Musca*] A patch worn as an ornament

moucher (mou'cher), n. [*Var. of mouch¹*] 1 One who mouches same as *miche*—2 One who lives a semi-vagabond life, selling water-cresses, wild flowers, blackberries, and other things that may be obtained in country places for the gathering [Slang]

The moucher sells the nests and eggs of small birds to townfolk who cannot themselves wander among the fields, but who love to see something that reminds them of the green meadows. As the season advances and the summer comes he gathers vast quantities of dandelion leaves, parsley, sow thistle, clover, and so forth, as food for the thousands of tame rabbits kept in towns.
Pall Mall Gazette

mouchoir (mo-shwar'), n. [*< F. (= Sp. moedor) = It. moccatore (see moccador, muckender), < mouche¹, < Ml. mucari, blow the nose, < L. mucus, mucus, mucus (of the nose)* see *mucus*] A pocket handkerchief

When you the dear girl expected his Lordship her mouchoirs aprons, saufs little morocco slippers, and other female glumcracks were arranged
Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, xlviii

mouidiwarp, **mouidiwart**, n. Obsolete variants of *molodvay*

mouff¹, n. An obsolete form of *muff¹*

mouffon, **mouffon** (mōf'lon), n. [*Also mouffon, < F. mouffon (see *def*), prob. < G. mufel, a dog or other animal with large hanging lips* see *muff¹, muffle¹*] A wild sheep, an animal of the genus *Ovis*, particularly the musimon, *O. musimon*. This is a species inhabiting the mountains of southern Italy, as in Greece, Sardinia, and Corsica. Though the fleece is not woolly, the animal is closely related to the common sheep, *O. aries*, with which it breeds freely, and to various other kinds as the argali, the big horn, etc.—**Ruffed mouffon**. Same as *oudad*

mought¹ (mout) An obsolete or dialectal form of *might²*, pret. of *may¹*

mought², n. An obsolete or dialectal variant of *moth¹*

mouhair, n. An obsolete form of *mohair*

moujik, n. Same as *muzik*

mould, **mouldability**, etc. See *mold*, etc.

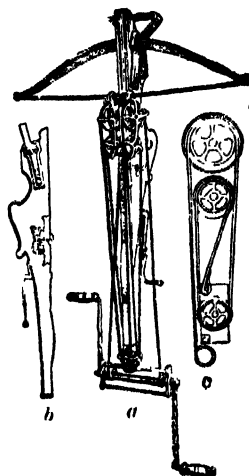
moulet, n. An obsolete form of *molt²*

moulin (mō-lun'), n. [*< F. moulin, a mill, = Sp. molino = Pg. mouino = It. molino, < L. molinum, molina, a mill* see *mill*] 1 A nearly vertical shaft or cavity worn in a glacier by the running down of water, which sometimes in the hot days of summer, on the large glaciers, forms considerable rivulets on the surface of the ice. These run until they reach a crevasse, down which they descend and gradually wear a more or less cylindrical cavity, through which the water pours in a subglacial cascade

A remarkable phenomenon, seen only on the greater glaciers, is that presented by the so called *moulins*

Bull, *Alpine Guide*, [Intro], lxiv

moulinage (mō'lin-āj), n. [*< F. < moulin¹, mill silk*



Crossbow (Arbalest) and Moulinet for bending the bow, 14th and 15th centuries
An arbalest with moulinet in place and adjusted, ready to bend the bow. A. arbalest without the moulinet side view. C, moulinet on a larger scale as it looks when the bow is bent

throw, < *moulin*, a mill see *moulin*] The operation of reeling off, twisting, and doubling raw silk

moulinet (mō'h-net), n. [*< F. moulinet, a millstone, drum, capstan, dim. of moulin, a mill* see *moulin*] 1 The drum or roller of a capstan, crane, etc.—2 A form of windlass used for bending the great crossbow. See *cranequin*, and cut in preceding column—3 A kind of turnstile—4 A circular swing of a sword or saber

moult¹, **moultent**, etc. See *molt²*, etc.

moult², a. [*< F. moult, much, < L. multus, much* see *multitude*] Much, many [Rare]

On the eve we went to the Franciscans' Church to hear the academic exercises, there were moult and moult clergy
Walpole, *Letters* (1739), I 39

moun¹, v. t. [*< ME. moun, mounen, pl. pres. ind. of may* see *may¹*] To be able, may, must. See *moun²*

Moun ye drynke the cuppe whiche I schal drinke
Thel syn to him we moun
Wyclif, *Mat.* xx 22.

moun² (moun), v. t. [See also *maun* < ME. mounen, mounen, < Icel. munu will, shall, must, a pret. pres. ind. verb.] Must [North Eng. and Scotch]

mouncelt, n. [*< ME. < OF. mouncel, mouncel, muncel, etc., a little hill, a heap, < L. monticulus, dim. of monticulus, a little hill or mountain, dim. of mon(-), a hill, mountain* see *mount¹*] 1 A mound, mounded. 2 A heap, a pile

Thel lepe to fight with the crowned Lyon that hadde his bestes departed in to xviii mouncels
Morte d'Arthur (F. T. S.), III 413

mouch¹, n. An obsolete form of *munch*

mound¹ (mound), n. [*< ME. mound, a protection, a helmet, might, < AS. mund, the hand, a hand (as a measure), hence (like the equiv. L. manus, hand) power, protection, guardianship, esp. in comp., in legal use, not found in sense of 'hill,' but cf. mund-broth, a protecting hill, = OFries. mund, mound = Oldf. munt = Icel. mund, protection, perhaps ult. related to L. mon(-), a hill, mountain, > E. mount¹, with which mound¹ has been somewhat confused see mount¹] 1 A protection, a restraint, a curb. Such as broke through all mounds of law
South, *Sermons**

2 A helmet Weber, *Metz Rom.* I—3 Might, size

fourth thousand men that founde,
To batle men of grette mounde
Arthur and Merlin, p. 138 (Halliwell)

4 An artificial elevation of earth, as one raised as a fortification or part of a fortification, or as a funeral monument, a bank of earth, hence, a bulwark, a rampart or fence

This great garden compass with a mound
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II vii 56

That mountain as his garden mound high raised
Milton, *P. L.*, IV 226

I thought of a mound in sweet Auburn,
Where a little headstone stood
Louvill, *First Snow* fall

5 A natural elevation presenting the appearance of having been raised artificially; a hillock, a knoll

He pointed to the field,
Where, huddled here and there on mound and knoll,
Were men and women staring and aghast
Tennyson, *Geraint*.

6 In *civil engin.*, in excavations, a piece of the original ground left at intervals to show the depth—**Indian mounds**, earthworks erected by the aborigines of North America, the so called mound builders. They are especially numerous in that part of the United States which lies between the Great Lakes on the north and the Gulf of Mexico on the south and is bounded on the west by the States lying the western bank of the Mississippi river, and on the east by a line drawn through the middle of the States of New York and Pennsylvania and extending southward so as to include the greater part of the two Carolinas and the whole of Georgia and Florida. Some of these works are very extensive and of varied character, consisting of mounds or tumuli, either conical or truncated, together with embankments or walls of earth or stone, which inclose areas of great size, and not infrequently are accompanied by wide and deep ditches. Thus the work at Newark, Ohio, covers an area of two square miles and consists of a network of hillocks and lines of circumvallation. So far as is known, some of these works were used as burial places and as the sites of rude dwellings and cabins. Others were intended, no doubt, for purposes of defense and others, again, may have been connected in some way with religious rites and ceremonies. Many of them were situated in the river valleys and not a few of the most prosperous cities in the Mississippi valley occupy sites once taken up by them

I venture the assertion that not only has there not, as yet been anything taken from the mounds indicating a higher stage of development than the red Indian is known to have reached, but that even the mounds themselves,

and under this head are included all the earthworks of the Mississippi Valley, were quite within the limits of his of forts *L Carr, Mounds of the Mississippi Valley, p. 3.*

mound¹ (mound), *v* & *n* [*< mound¹, n.*] To fortify with a mound, add a barrier, rampart, etc., to

We will sweep the curled vallies,
Brush the banks that mound our alleys.
Drayton, Muses' Elysium, III.

A spacious city stood, with firmest walls
Sure mounded and with numerous turrets crown'd
J Phillips, Cider, 1

A sand built ridge
Of heaped hills that mound the sea.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory, v

mound² (mound), *n* [*< F monde = Sp. Pg. mundo = It. mondo, < L. mundus, the world, the universe, cosmos, lit. ornament, decoration, dress, hence ult. F. mundify, etc., mundane, etc. Cf. mappenmound.*] A figure of a globe, taken as an emblem of sovereignty. The emblem is of ancient Roman origin, being associated with Jupiter, as in a Pompeian wall painting. It often surmounts a crown. Also *monde*.



Mound.

She willed them to present this crystal mound, a note of monarchy and symbol of perfection, to thy more worthy dely *B Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.*

mound-bird (mound'berd), *n.* A bird of the family *Megapodidae*, and especially of the genus *Megapodus*. The mound birds are so called from the great mounds or tumuli which they construct for the reception of their eggs, which are hatched by the heat of decomposition of the decaying vegetable substances in which they are buried. See *cat under Megapodidae*.

mound-builder (mound'bil'dér), *n.* 1 One of a race of people by whom the various earthworks called *Indian mounds* (see *mound¹*) were constructed. That these works are not necessarily of great antiquity, and that they were built by a race in no essential respect different from that found inhabiting the region where they occur when this was first settled by the whites, is the present opinion of nearly all the best-informed investigators of American archaeology. See quotation under *Indian mounds*, above.

In districts where the native tribes known in modern times do not rank high (even as savages, there formerly dwelt a race whom ethnologists call the *Mound Builders*, from the amazing extent of their mounds and enclosures, of which there is a single group occupying an area of four square miles. *E B Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 50*

2. A mound-bird

mounded (moun'ded), *a* [*< mound¹ + -ed²*] Possessing a mound; formed into or shaped like a mound [Poetical]

When wealth no more shall rest in mounded heaps
Tennyson, Golden Year

mound-maker (mound'mā'kér), *n.* Same as *mound-bird*

moundseer (moun-sēr'), *n.* An old Anglicized form of *monseur*, now used only as ludicrous.

mound¹ (mound), *n* [*< ME. mound, mont, munt, < AS. munt = OF. mont, mound, munt, F. mont = Sp. Pg. monte, < L. mons, montus, a hill, mountain, from a root seen also in eminere, put out see eminent, prominent. Hence ult. < L. mon(t)-a. E. mountain, mound², amount, paramount, surmount, etc., monte, etc.*] 1 An elevation of land, more or less isolated, a hill, a mountain in this sense chiefly archaic or poetical, except before a proper name as the particular designation of some mountain or hill as, *Mount Etna, Mount Calvary*

Down over the mound of Olivete,
As it fell in there forny,
To Jerusalem the redy way,
Gratify furth that held the gate
Holy Rood (E E T S), p. 128

On the mound
Of Badon I myself beheld the King
Charge at the head of all his Table Round
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine

2† A mound, a bulwark or breastwork for attack or defense

Hew ye down trees, and cast a mound against Jerusalem
Jer vi 6

They raised up mounds to plant their artillery upon
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 122

3 In *fort*, a cavalier. See *cavalier*, 5—4. In *her*, a bearing which occupies the base of the shield in the form of a green field curved convexly upward, except when the summit of the escutcheon is occupied by a tree or tower, in which case the mound merely slopes toward this. It is not necessary to mention its color, which is always vert.—5 In *palmystry*, a prominence or fleshy cushion in the palm of the hand. These mounds are seven in number, and surround the hollow part in the center of the palm (called the *plain of Mars*), as follows: (a) *Mound of Apollo*, at the base of the third finger; (b) *Mound of Jupiter*, at the base of the fore finger; (c) *Mound of Mars*, between the Mound of Mercury

and that of the moon; (d) *Mound of Mercury*, at the base of the little finger; (e) *Mound of the Moon*, near the wrist on the side of the hand furthest from the thumb; (f) *Mound of Saturn*, at the base of the middle finger; (g) *Mound of Venus*, the large fleshy base of the thumb. *Mound* grieved or in *deceps*, in *her*, a mound terraced in the form of steps.

mound² (mound), *v.* [*< ME. mounten, monten, munten, < OF. munter, F. monter (= Sp. Pg. montar = It. montare), < ML. montare, mount, lit. go up hill, < L. mon(t)-a, a hill. See mound¹. Cf. dismount, surmount.*] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To rise from, or as from, a lower to a higher position; ascend, soar with or without up.

Doth the eagle mound up at thy command? *Job xxxix. 27*

The Cabalist mounteth with all his industrie and intention from this sensible World vnto that other intellectual. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 761*

As high as we have mounted in delight,
In our defection do we sink as low
Wordsworth, Resolution and Independence

She mustered up courage to look her straight in the face, and a trifle of colour mounted to her face *W. Black*

2. Specifically, to get on horseback as, to mount and ride away.

The money come count, and let me mount.
Robert Hood and the Butcher (Child's Ballads, V. 34).

3 To amount, aggregate often with *up* as, the expenses mount up

Sir, you know not
To what a mass the little we get daily
Mounts in seven years
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, iv. 1

II trans. 1 To raise from, or as if from, a lower to a higher place, exalt; lift on high

That we, down treading earthly cogitations,
May mount our thoughts to heavenly meditations.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 7

What power is it which mounts my love so high,
That makes me see, and cannot feed mine eye?
Shak., All's Well, I. 1. 285

2 To get upon, place or seat one's self upon, as that which is higher, ascend, reach; climb as, to mount a horse, to mount a throne

So men in rapture think they mount the sky,
Whilst on the ground th' intranced wretches lie
Dryden, Essay on Satire, I. 118

3 To get on horseback, furnish with a horse or horses for riding as, the groom mounted the lad on a pony, also, to seat in a coach or the like conveyance

Gone ev'ry blush and silent all reproach,
Contending princes mount them in their coach
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 564

Six Moorish scouts, well mounted and well armed, entered the glen examining every place that might conceal an enemy
Irving, Granada, p. 78

He mounted me on a very quiet Arab, and I had a pleasant excursion
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 324

4 To place in suitable position with adjustment of parts, so as to render available for use as, to mount a cannon, to mount a loom

Let France and England mount
Their battering cannon charged to the moulth.
Shak., King John, II. 1. 881

On this rampart he mounted his little train of artillery
Prescott, Ferd. and Is., II. 12.

Specifically—5 To prepare for representation or exhibition by furnishing and accompanying with appropriate appurtenances and accessories, as a stage-play or other spectacle—6 To be equipped or furnished with, carry as equipment or armament used specifically of anything that carries war material as, the fort mounts fifty guns—7 To put in shape for examination or exhibition by means of necessary or ornamental supports or accessories, furnish, fit up, or set with necessary or appropriate appurtenances as, to mount a picture or a map, to mount objects for microscopic observation, to mount a sword-blade, to mount a jewel—To mount guard, to take the station and do the duty of a sentinel—To mount the high horse

Sec. *horse*

mound² (mound), *n* [*< mound², v*] 1. That upon which anything is mounted or fixed for use, and by which it is supported and held in place. Specifically—(a) The paper, cardboard, or other material to which an engraving or a drawing is attached in order to set it off to advantage. A mount may be a single sheet, or two sheets to one of which the print is attached, while the other, with a space cut out somewhat larger than the print, is placed over it, permitting it to be seen, while protecting it from abrasion.

The crude white mounts wholly or practically destroy the value of those "high lights" always so carefully placed by Turner, and which were with him so integral a part of every composition
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 401

(b) The necessary frame, handle, or the like for any delicate object, as a fan

Perforated cedar, sandalwood, nacre, ivory, such is the proper mount of an elegant fan
Art Journal, N. S., VIII. 90

(c) The paper, silk, or other material forming the surface of a fan.

A paper mount pasted on a wooden handle.
Coryat's Crudities, quoted in Art Journal, N. S., XVII. 172.

To this period belong the fans called "Cabriolet." In these the mount is in two parts, the lower and narrower mount being half way up the stick, the second mount in the usual place at the top of the stick
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 404

(d) Apparatus for the adjustment and attachment of a cannon to its carriage

The carriages and mounts of the guns are made entirely of bronze and steel
The Century, XXXVI. 880

(e) pl. The metal ornaments serving as borders, edgings, etc., or apparently as guards to the angles and prominent parts, as in the decorative furniture of the eighteenth century in Europe. (f) The glass slip, with accessories, used to preserve objects in suitable form for study with the microscope. The object is usually covered with very thin glass, in squares or circles, and, except in the so-called *dry mounts*, is immersed in a liquid (*fluid mounts*), such as Canada balsam, glycerin, etc., a cell, as of varnish, is used in some cases.

2 The means of mounting or of raising one's self on or as on horseback (a) A horse, especially in riding or hunting use

I have got a capital mount
Dickens

(b) A horse-block. *Hall's* [Prov. Eng.] (c) A bicycle. **mountable** (moun'ta-bl), *a.* [*= F. montable, as mound², v., + -able*] Capable of being ascended or mounted *Cotgrave.*

mountain (moun'tān), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. mountaine, mounten, montan, montaine, muntane, montaigne, < OF. montaigne, muntaine, F. montagne = Pr. montanha, montagna, montagna = Sp. montaña = Pg. montanha = It. montagna, < ML. montanea, also montana, a mountain, a mountainous region, < L. montana, neut. pl., mountainous regions, < montanus, of or belonging to a mountain, mountainous, < mon(t)-a, a mountain. See mound¹. Mountain is related to mound¹ as fountain is to fount¹.] **I. n.** 1 An elevation of land of considerable dimensions rising more or less abruptly above the surrounding or adjacent region. Ordinarily no elevation is called a mountain which does not form a conspicuous figure in the landscape, hence, what is a mountain in one region might be regarded as simply a hill in another. A region may have great elevation above the sea level, but not be recognized as a mountain. Thus, the Plains, or the region between the Missouri and the Rocky Mountains, have an elevation on their western edge as great as that of the highest points of the Appalachian range. Elevated regions not mountains are often called *plateaus*. Elevations, although of considerable height, if quite isolated or precipitous, are often called *rocks*, as, the *Rock of Gibraltar*. *Peak* is occasionally used in the same way as, *Pike's Peak*, the *Peak of Teneriffe*, and in the United States, in regions formerly occupied or explored by the French, the word *mont* is employed with a somewhat similar meaning, while *mound* is used over a considerable extent of country, especially in Wisconsin, as nearly the equivalent of *butte* or *mount*. For ranges or connected series of mountains, see *mountain-chain*.*

We returned towards Jerusalem by the mountainous of Jude
Str. R. Guyford, Pilgrimage, p. 22.

Mountains interpose'd
Like enemies of nations
Couper, Task, II. 17.

'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,
And robes the mountain in its azure hue
Campbell, Pleasures of Hope, I. 2.

2 Something resembling a mountain in being large; something of extraordinary magnitude; a great heap as, a mountain of rubbish

No many hadde thei slayn of men and of horse that the mountains of bodies were a-boute hem so grete that noon myght come to hem but launching
Morin (E E T S), II. 322.

If it can confer aile things to the montan of your Majesty's praise, and it were but a clod use it and the auctor as yours. *A Hume, Orthographie (E E T S), Ded. p. 3.*

See skulking Truth to her old cavern fled,
Mountains of Casuality heap'd o'er her head!
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 642.

3 A wine made from grapes grown on high ground. See *II, 2*

Very little old Mountain Malaga sweet wine is grown.
Redding, Modern Wines (1861), p. 20.

Old man of the mountain. See *Allegro, I. 1*—The *Mountain*. A name given to the extreme revolutionary party in the legislatures of the first French revolution. The name was derived from the fact that they occupied the higher part of the hall (Compare *Montagnard* 2.) Among the chief leaders were Robespierre and Danton. The name was temporarily revived in the legislatures following the revolution of 1848.—To make a mountain of a molehill. See *mole hill*.

II. a. 1. Of or pertaining to mountains; found on mountains; growing or living on a mountain. as, mountain air, mountain pines; mountain goats

And in thy right hand lead with thee
The mountain nymph, sweet Liberty
Milton, L'Allegro, I. 26.

2. Produced from vines growing on the slopes of a mountain, a hill, or any high ground: as,

mountain wine.—8. Like a mountain in size; vast; mighty.

The high, the mountain majesty of worth
Should be, and shall, survivor of its woe
Byron, *Childe Harold*, lll 67

Mountain battery, boomer, cavy, howitzer, limestone, maize, etc. See the nouns.

mountain-artillery (moun'tân-ar-tîl'ê-ri), *n* See *artillery*

mountain-ash (moun'tân-ash'), *n*. 1 One of several small trees of the genus *Pyrus*, having ash-like leaves, primarily *P. aucuparia*. This, the rowan tree or quick beam, grows wild in the northern parts of the Old World, and is in general cultivation for ornament, on account of its handsome pinnate leaves, its small but numerous daisy-like white flowers, and its bright-red berries. The wood is used for tools, the berries afford malic acid, and all parts of the tree, as also of the American species, are astringent. The best known American mountain ash is *P. Americana*, a similar tree, but with larger leaves, and smaller though deeper colored fruit. It is native in the mountains of the eastern United States and northward, and is also cultivated. The western mountain-ash *P. sambucifolia*, a not very different tree, extends across the continent. See *dogberry*, 2, and *waken*. 2. One of several species of *Eucalyptus*, especially *E. amygdalina*, *E. gomocalyx*, *E. Scleriana*, and *E. pulchra* (the flintwood) [Australia]

mountain-avens (moun'tân-av'enz), *n* A rosaceous plant, *Dryas octopetala*

mountain-balm (moun'tân-bâm), *n* 1 An evergreen plant, *Eriodictyon glutinosum* (probably also *E. tomentosum*). Also called *yerba santa*—2 The Oswego tea, *Monarda didyma* so called in the drug-trade

mountain-beauty (moun'tân-bû'ti), *n* The California mountain-trout

mountain-beaver (moun'tân-bê'vêr), *n*. The sewellel, *Haplodon rufus* See *sewellel*, and cut under *Haplodon*

mountain-blackbird (moun'tân-blak'bêrd), *n* The ring-ouzel, *Merula torquata* Also called *mountain-ouzel*, *mountain-ouzel*, or *mountain-thrush* [Local, Eng.]

mountain-blue (moun'tân-blû), *n* 1 The blue carbonate of copper See *azurite*, 1—2 Same as *blue ashes* (which see, under *blue*)

mountain-bramble (moun'tân-bram'hl), *n* The cloudberry, *Rubus Chamamorus* See *cloudberry*

mountain-cat (moun'tân-kat), *n*. 1 A catamount, a wildcat—2 A catamount about as large as a cat, *Bassariscus astutus* See *Bassariscus*, 1 [Southwestern U. S.]—3. In her, same as *catamount*, 2.

mountain-chain (moun'tân-tân), *n* A connected series of mountains or conspicuous elevations. In the formation of mountains other than volcanic the process has usually been of such a character that a long strip of country has been raised in a sort of great or wall. Indeed, regions thousands of miles in length have occasionally been thus affected. This elevated ridge or wall has either in the original process of mountain building been raised into masses or submasses of varying height and more or less isolated from each other, or else long continued erosion and exposure to atmospheric agencies have brought about the same result. The more or less separated and distinct peaks, summits, or crests together make up the range. It is impossible to establish any criterion by which one mountain range can be separated from another adjacent one. In most cases, however, there is more or less similarity, if not absolute identity, between the different parts of a range, from both a geological and a topographical point of view, but there are ranges which are made up of parts differing from each other greatly in lithological character and in the epoch of their formation, and which, nevertheless, are always popularly considered as forming one system, and are so designated. This is the case with most of the greater mountain chains, as the Himalayas, the Andes, and the Cordilleras

mountain-cock (moun'tân-kok), *n*. The male capercaillie, *Tetrao urogallus*.

mountain-cork (moun'tân-kôrk), *n* A white or gray variety of *Quercus*, so called from its extreme lightness, as it floats in water. Also called *mountain-leather*.

mountain-cowslip (moun'tân-kou'slip), *n* See *auricula*, and *French-cowslip* (under *cowslip*)

mountain-crab (moun'tân-krah), *n* A land-crab of the family *Gecarcinidae*.

mountain-cranberry (moun'tân-kran'ber-i), *n* The cowberry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*

mountain-cross (moun'tân-kro's), *n*. In her, a plain cross humetê or coupêd

mountain-curassow (moun'tân-kû-ras'ô), *n* A bird of the subfamily *Oreophanina*

mountain-damson (moun'tân-dam'zn), *n* A West Indian tree, *Smarubia amara*, which yields a bitter tonic and astringent

mountain-deer (moun'tân-dêr), *n* The chamouis [Rare]

It is a taste of doubt and fear,
To aught but goat or mountain-deer
Scott, *Lord of the Isles*, lvi 8.

mountain-dew (moun'tân-dû), *n* Whisky, especially Highland whisky. [Scotch]

The shepherds, who had all come down from the mountain heights, and were collected together (not without a quench of the mountain-dew or water of life) in a large shed
J. Wilson, *Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life*, p. 306

mountain-ebony (moun'tân-eb'ô-mi), *n* The wood of an Indian tree, *Bauhinia variegata*

mountained (moun'tând), *a*. [*< mountain + -ed*] 1 Covered with mountains

This mountained world
Keats, *Hyperion*
2 Heaped up high

Giant Vice and Irrigation rise
On mountain d falsehoods to invade the skies
Brown, *Essay on Satire*

mountaineer (moun'tân-êr'), *n* [Formerly also *mountainer*, *< OF montanser, montaigner, montaigner = It montagnaro, montanaro, < ML montanarius, a mountaineer, prop adj, < L montana, mountainus see mountain and -er*] 1 An inhabitant of a mountainous district, hence, a person regarded as uncouth or barbarous

Who call d me traitor, mountaineer
Shak, *Cymbeline*, lvi 2 120

A few mountaineers may escape, enough to continue the human race, and yet, being illiterate rustics (as mountaineers always are), they can preserve no memoirs of former times
Bentley, *Sermons* (ed 1724), p. 108 [Latham]

2 A climber of mountains, as, he has distinguished himself as a mountaineer

mountaineer (moun'tân-êr'), *v* t. [*< mountaineer, n*] To assume or practice the habits of a mountaineer, climb mountains seldom used except in the present participle or the participial adjective

Not only in childhood and old age are the arms used for purposes of support but in cases of emergency, as when mountaineering, they are so used by men in full vigour
H. Spencer, *Prin of Biol*, § 60

mountaineering (moun'tân-êr'ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *mountaineer, v*] The act or practice of climbing mountains

mountainer (moun'tân-êr), *n* Same as *mountaineer*

mountainet (moun'tân-et), *n* [Formerly also *mountanet*, *< OF montagne, montaignette, dim of montagne, montagne, a mountain see mountain*] A small mountain

Between her breasts (which sweetly rose up like two fair mountainets in the pleasant vale of Tempe) there hung a very rich diamond
Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, l.

mountain-fern (moun'tân-fêrn), *n* A common European fern, *Aspidium Oxypteris*, closely allied to the male-fern, *A. Filix-mas*

mountain-fever (moun'tân-fê'vêr), *n* A name given somewhat loosely to certain fevers occurring in the Cordilleras. They are usually malarial or typhoid

mountain-finch (moun'tân-fîneh), *n* The brambling or bramble-finch, *Fringilla montifringilla* See *brambling*

mountain-flax (moun'tân-flaks), *n* 1 A plant, *Linum catharticum* or *Polygala Senega* See *flax*, 1 (a) and (b), and *Linum*—2 A fibrous asbestos, especially when spun and made into cloth

mountain-fringe (moun'tân-frînj), *n* The climbing fumitory, *Adlumina cirrhosa* See cut under *Adlumina*

mountain-grape (moun'tân-grâp), *n* See *grape*, 1

mountain-green (moun'tân-grên), *n* 1. Same as *malachite-green*, 1—2 Same as *May-pole*, 3

mountain-guava (moun'tân-gwâ'vâ), *n*. See *guava*

mountain-hare (moun'tân-hâr), *n* An alternative name of the northern or varying hare, *Lepus variabilis*, and of some of its varieties

mountain-holly (moun'tân-hol'i), *n*. A North American plant, *Nemopanthes Canadensis*, a branching shrub with ash-gray bark

mountain-laurel (moun'tân-lâ'rel), *n* 1 *Kalmia latifolia* See cut under *Kalmia*—2 *Umbellularia Californica*—3. A plant of the genus *Ocotea* (*Oreodaphne*)

mountain-leather (moun'tân-leth'êr), *n* Same as *mountain-cork*

mountain-licorice (moun'tân-lik'ô-ris), *n* A European species of trefoil, *Trifolium alpinum*

mountain-linnet (moun'tân-lînet'), *n* A small fringilline bird of Europe, *Motac montana*, the twite

mountain-lion (moun'tân-lî'on), *n* The cougar, *Felis concolor* See cut under *cougar* [Western U. S.]

There deer, bears, mountain lions, antelope, and turkeys are in abundance
Harper's *Mag*, LXXVII 878

mountain-lover (moun'tân-luv'êr), *n*. [Tr. NL *Oreophila*, Nuttall's name of the genus.] A proposed name for plants of the genus *Pachystima*—Canby's mountain-lover, *P. Canbyi*, a shrub with deep-colored evergreen leaves, discovered in the mountains of Virginia in 1888

mountain-magnolia (moun'tân-mag-nô'liâ), *n* See *Magnolia*

mountain-mahoe (moun'tân-mâ'hô), *n* See *mahoe*

mountain-mahogany (moun'tân-ma-hog'a-mi), *n* See *mahogany*

mountain-man (moun'tân-man), *n* A trapper so called in the Rocky Mountains *Sportsman's Gazette*

mountain-mango (moun'tân-mung'gô), *n* See *mango*

mountain-maple (moun'tân-mu'pl), *n* See *maple*, 1

mountain-meal (moun'tân-mel), *n* Bergmehl

mountain-milk (moun'tân-mîlk), *n* A very soft spongy variety of carbonate of lime

mountain-mint (moun'tân-mînt), *n* See *Pycnanthemum*

mountainous (moun'tân-us), *a* [Formerly also *mountanous*, *< OF montanous, F montagnoux = Sp montanoso = Pg montanhoso = It montagnoso, < L.L. montanous, mountainous, < L. montana, neut pl, mountainous regions see mountain*] 1 Abounding in mountains, as, the mountainous country of the Swiss

The Country is not mountainous nor yet low, but such pleasant plains hills, and fertile valleys
Quoted in *Capt John Smith's Works*, 1 116

2 Large as a mountain, huge, towering
What custom wills, in all things should we do,
The dust on antique time would lie unwept,
And mountainous error be too highly heapt
For truth to o'erpeer
Shak, *Cor*, lll 3, 127

3 Inhabiting mountains, barbarous

In destructions by deluge and earthquake, the remnant of people which hap to be reserved are commonly ignorant and mountainous people, that can give no account of the time past
Bacon, *Vicitude of Things*.

mountainousness (moun'tân-us-nês), *n* Mountainous character or condition *Bierwood*

mountain-parsley (moun'tân-pars'h), *n* 1. The plant *Peucedanum Oraselenum*—2 The parsley-fern of Europe, *Cryptogramme (Allosorus) crispa*

mountain-pepper (moun'tân-pep'êr), *n* The seeds of *Capanna Sinara*

mountain-plum (moun'tân-plum), *n* A tree, *Amelanchier alnifolia*

mountain-pride (moun'tân-prîd), *n* A tree of Jamaica, same as *May-pole*, 1

mountain-rhubarb (moun'tân-rû'bârth), *n*. The plant *Rumex alpinus*

mountain-rice (moun'tân-rîs), *n* 1 An upland rice grown without irrigation in the Himalayas, Cochinchina, and some districts of the United States and Europe—2 Any of the several grasses of the genus *Oryzopsis*

mountain-rose (moun'tân-rôz), *n* The alpine rose, *Rosa alpina*

mountain-sandwort (moun'tân-sand'wêrt), *n*. See *sandwort*

mountain-sheep (moun'tân-sheep), *n* The common wild sheep of the Rocky and other North American mountains, the bighorn, *Ovis montana*

mountain-sickness (moun'tân-sîk'nês), *n* A morbid condition, marked by various distressing symptoms, caused by very high altitudes

mountain-soap (moun'tân-sôp), *n* A clay-like mineral, having a greasy feel, which softens in water and is said to have been used as a soap: it is generally regarded as a variety of halloysite

mountain-sorrel (moun'tân-sor'el), *n* A plant of the genus *Oxyria*

mountain-sparrow (moun'tân-spar'ô), *n* The tree-sparrow, *Passer montanus*

mountain-spinach (moun'tân-spin'âj), *n* A tall erect plant, *Triplaris hortensis*, of the natural order *Chenopodiaceæ*, a native of Tataria. It is cultivated in France, under the name *arroche*, for the sake of its large succulent leaves, which are used as spinach. Also called *garden orach*

mountain-sweet (moun'tân-swê't), *n* New Jersey tea. See *Canothus*

mountain-tallow (moun'tân-tal'ô), *n* A mineral substance having the color and feel of tallow. It occurs in a bog on the borders of Loch Fyne in Scotland, in a Swedish lake, and in geodes in the Glamorgan coal measures. Also called *hatchettite*, *hatchettin*

mountain-tea (moun'tân-tê), *n* The American wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*

mountain-tobacco (moun'tân-tô-bak'ô), *n* A composite plant, *Arnic montana*
mountainward (moun'tân-wârd), *adv* [*< mountain + -ward*] In the direction of mountains, toward the mountains

There is a fine view of the country seaward and *moun-
tainward* The Atlantic, LXIV 856

mountain-witch (moun'tân-wich), *n* A wood-
pigeon, *Cathartes sylvatica* P II Grosse

mountain-wood (moun'tân-wud), *n* A variety
of asbestos See *asbestos*, 3

Mountain wood occurs in soft, tough masses, it has a
brown colour, much resembling wood and is found in Scot-
land, France, and the Tyrol *Spence Encyc Manus*, I 841

mountaince, *n* [ME *mountaunce*, *montaunce*,
< OF montance, *mountance*, a rising, amount,
< monter, mount see *mount*², *v* Cf *mounte-
nance*] Amount, extent

Of al the remenant of myn other care
Ne sette I nat the *mountaince* of a tare
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I 712

Everyche of hem hath be Zere the *mountaince* of 6 score
Moreyns Mandeville, Travels, p 38

mountant (moun'tant), *a* [*< F. montant*,
mounting, ppr of *monter*, mount see *mount*¹,
v Cf *montant*.] High, raised a quasi-her-
aldic epithet

Hold up, you sluts
Your aprons *mountant*, you are not oothable —
Although, I know, you'll swear
Shak, T of A, iv 135

mountebank (moun'tê-bangk), *n* and *a* [For-
merly also *mountbank*, *< It montabanco*,
montabanco, earlier *monta in banco* (Florio), a
mountebank, *< montar in banco*, play the mounte-
bank (Florio), lit mount on a bench *montare*,
mount, in, on, *banco*, bench see *mount*², *in*,
bank, *bench* Cf *saltimbanco*] I *n* 1 A per-
petuating quack, one who prescribes and sells
nostrums at fairs and similar gatherings

We see the weakness and credulity of men in such as they
will often prefer a *mountebank* of witch before a learned
physician Bacon Advancement of Learning, II 190

The front looking on the grate bridge is possessed by
mountebanks, operators, and puppet players
Keelyn, Diary, Feb 3, 1644

Perhaps the latest *mountebank* in Yarmouth was about
twenty years ago in the vicinity of Yarmouth He was
selling "cough drops" and infallible cures for the asthma
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I 217

Hence—2 Any impudent and unscrupulous
pretender, a charlatan

Nothing so impossible in nature but *mountebanks* will
undertake Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull

I tremble for him [William IV], at present he is only a
mountebank, but he bids fair to be a monarch
Griffith, Memoirs, July 30, 1830

3 The short-tailed African kite, *Haliastur
caudatus* so called from its aerial tumbling
—*Syn. kniparic*, etc. See *quack*, *n*.

II *a* 1 Pertaining to or consisting of
mountebanks, sham, quack as, a *mountebank*
doctor

Observed ye, you reverend lad
Mak's faces to tickle the mob
He calls at our *mountebank* squad
It's rivalry just i the job
Burns, Jolly Beggar

2 Produced by quackery or jugglery
Every *mountebank* trick was a great accomplishment
there [in Abyssinia] Bruce, Source of the Nile, Int, p lxxiv

Mountebank shrimp See *shrimp*

mountebank (moun'tê-bangk), *v* [*< mount-
bank*, *n*] I. *trans* 1 To cheat by unscrupu-
lous and impudent arts, gull

I'll *mountebank* their loves,
Cog their hearts from them
Shak, Cor, III 2 182

2 To introduce or insinuate by delusive arts
or pretensions

Mon of Paracelsian parts, well complexioned for hones-
ty such as fitt at to *Mountebank* his [Beelzebub's]
Chimistry into stoke Churches and weak Judgements
N Ward, Simple Coder, p 2

II *intrans* To play the mountebank with
indefinite *v*

Say if 'tis wise to spurn all rules, all censures,
And *mountebank* it in the public ways,
Till she becomes a jest
Kingley, Saint's Tragedy, II 1

mountebankery (moun'tê-bangk-êr-i), *n* [*< mount-
bank + -ery*] The practices of a mounte-
bank, quackery, unscrupulous and impudent
pretensions

Whilst all others are experimented to be but mere em-
pirical state *mountebankery* Hammond, Works, IV 509

mountebanking (moun'tê-bangk-ing), *n* [Ver-
bal *n* of *mountebank*, *v*] Mountebankery

Do not suppose I am going about *mou est moe*, to in-
dulge in moralities about buffoons, paint, motley, and
mountebanking

Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, De Juventute

mountebankish (moun'tê-bangk-ish), *a*. [*< mount-
bank + -ish*] Characteristic of a mounte-
bank; quackish; knavish

A Saturnian merchant born in Ruglia, whom for his
cunningness in negotiating, and for some Hocus-pocus
and *mountebankish* tricks, I transformed to a fox
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p 87 (Davies)

mountebankism (moun'tê-bangk-izm), *n*. [*< mount-
bank + -ism*] Same as *mountebankery*

mounted (moun'ted), *p a* [Pp of *mount*², *v*]
1. Raised, especially, set on horseback as,
mounted police, specifically, in *her*, raised
upon two or more steps, generally three said
especially of a cross—2 Elevated, set up—
3 Furnished, supplied with all necessary ac-
cessories

She is a little haughty,
Of a small body, she has a mind well *mounted*
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, II 2

Mounted Andrew, a merry andrew or mountebank
Davies

While *mounted Andrews*, bawdy, bold, and loud,
Like cocks alarm all the drowsy crowd
Verona prefixed to *Kennet's* tr of Erasmus's Praise of Folly

Mounted cornet, in organ building See *cornet*¹, 1 (c).
—**Mounted power**, a horse power designed for service
without dismounting E II Knight—**Mounted work**,
any work of which the ornaments are soldered on instead
of being raised in relief from the body itself by chasing or
repoussé work

mountee (moun'tê), *n* Same as *mounty*.

mountenance (moun'te-nans), *n* [*< ME*
mountenance, also *mountenaunce*, *montenance*,
an erroneous form (appar simulating the form
of *mountenance*) of *mountance* see *mountance*] Amount, space, extent Compare *mountance*

The *mountenance* of dayes three,
He had hot swoghyne of the fode
Thomas of Frieldoune (Child's Ballads, I 103)

Man can not get the *mount nance* of an egg shell
To stay his stomach B Jonson, Tale of a Tub, III 5

mounter (moun'ter), *n* [*< mount*¹ + -er] (*v*
F mount) 1 One who mounts or ascends—
2 One who furnishes or embellishes, one
who applies suitable appurtenances or orna-
ments as, a *mounter* of fans or canes—3
An animal mounted, a mountee

And forward spur'd his *mounter* fierce withal,
Within his arms longing his foe to strain
Fairfax, tr of Tasso, VII 96

mountier, *n* See *mounty*
mounting (moun'ting), *n* [Verbal *n* of *mount*²,
v] 1 The act of rising or ascending, espe-
cially, the act of getting on horseback, ascent,
soaring

I here was *mounting* mong Grammes of the Netherby (Jan
Forsters, Fenwicks, and Musgraves, they rode and they
ran Scott, Young Lochinvar

It was in solitude, among the flowery ruins of ancient
Rome, that his highest *mountings* of the mind, his finest
trances of thought, came to Shelley
E Dowden, Shelley, II 261

2 The act or art of setting stuffed skins of
animals in a natural attitude, taxidermy—
3 That which serves to mount anything, as a
sword-blade, a print, or a gem see *mount*², *v*,
7—4 That which is or may be mounted for
use or ornament as, the *mountings* for an an-
gle's rod—5 Same as *harness*, 5

mounting (moun'ting), *a* In *her*, rising or
climbing applied to beasts of chase when they
are represented in the position called rampant
in case of a beast of prey Compare *mountant*

mounting-block (moun'ting-blok), *n* A block,
generally of stone, used in mounting on horse-
back

mountingly (moun'ting-ly), *adv* By rising or
ascending, so as to rise high
But leap'd for joy,
So *mountingly* I touch'd the stars, methought
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, II 1

mounting-stand (moun'ting-stand), *n* A small
table containing a sand-bath, heated by a
lamp, and having adjustable legs and other
conveniences for mounting objects for exami-
nation with a microscope

mountlet (moun'tlet), *n* [*< OF. montelet*, dim
of *mont*, mountain see *mount*¹ and *-let*] A
small mountain, a hill

Those snowy *mountlets* through which doe creepe
The milkie rivers that ar' inly bred
In siluer cisternes G Fletcher, Christ's Victorie, st 50

mount-needlework (moun'tê-nê-dl-wêrk), *n*
Decorative needlework, embroidery, etc.,
wrought upon a foundation which is mounted
on a panel or stretched in a frame Dict. of
Needlework

Mount Saint, An obsolete card-game
Coeval with *Gleek* we find *Mount Saint* or more properly
Cent, in Spanish *Cientos*, or hundred, the number of points

that win the game *Mount Saint* was played by count-
ing, and probably did not differ much from *Plequet*, or
picket, as it was formerly written, which is said to have
been played with counters.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p 436.

mounture, *n*. [*< ME. mounture*, *mountour*,
monture, *< OF monture*, *F. monture* = *It. mon-
tura*, *< ML* as if **montatura*, a mounting, *< monter*, mount see *mount*² Cf *monture*.] 1
A mounting

The *mounture* so well made, and for my pitch so fit,
As though I see faire peeces moe, yet few so fine as it.
Gascoigne, Complaint of the Greene Knight.

2 A horse or other animal to be ridden, a
mount

After messe a morsel he & his men taken,
Mry watz the mornnyng, his *mounture* he takes.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E E T 8), I 1601

Most writers agree that Porus was four cubits and a
shaft length high, and that being upon an elephant's back
he wanted nothing in height and bigness to be proportion-
able for his *mounture*, albeit it were a very great elephant.
North, tr of Plutarch, p 584

3 A throne

And in the myddes of this palays is the *mountour* for
the grete Cane that is alle wrought of gold and of pre-
cious stones and grete perles Mandeville, Travels, p 217

mounty (moun'ti), *n* [Also *mountie*, *mountee*,
< OF monté, a mounting, rising, prop pp of
monter, mount see *mount*², *v*.] In *hawking*,
the act of rising up to the prey that is already
in the air

The sport which for that day Basilus would principally
show to Zelmane was the *mountie* at a hearn
Sir P Sidney Arcadia, II

mourt, *n* A variant of *more*⁴

mourant, *n* An obsolete form of *mordant*
Mouriria (mô-rîr'i-h), *n* [NL (A L de
Jussieu, 1789), *< mouririchu*, native name in
Guiana] A genus of dicotyledonous shrubs, of
the polypetalous order *Melastomaceae* and
of the tribe *Memecylca*, all other genera of which
have the ovary with more than one cell About
30 species are known found from Mexico to Brazil, es-
pecially in Guiana. They bear small rose-yellow or white
flowers, rigid sessile opposite leaves, and round coriaceous
berries M *myrtilloides* of the West Indies is called
small leafed ironwood, and, with the genus in general,
silverwood

mourn¹ (môrn), *v* [*< ME mournen*, *mornen*,
murnen, *< AS mornan*, *mornan* = *OS mornan*,
mornôn = *OHG mornên* = *Goth marnan* =
Iceal morna, grieve, mourn Connection with
G murren = *Iceal murrea*, murmur, grieve, *L*
murmurare, murmur, and with *L muerere*, *ma-*
riri, *muri*, be sad, grieve, mourn, *Gr μέμνηται*,
care, etc., is doubtful] I. *intrans* 1. To ex-
press grief or sorrow, grieve, be sorrowful;
lament

Allsaudrine anon attede to hire bourne,
& *morned* neigh for mad for Mellors hire ladi
William of Palerne (E E T 8), I 1780

Blessed are they that *mourn*, for they shall be com-
forted Mat v 4

A plentiful Harvest found not labourers to inne it, but
shed it selfe on the ground, and the cattell *mourned* for
want of milkers Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 681

2 To display the appearance of grief, wear
the customary habiliments of sorrow

We *mourn* in black, why *mourn* we not in blood?
Shak, I Hen VI, I 1 17.

What though no friends in sable weeds appear,
Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then *mourn* a year
Pope, Elegy to an Unfortunate Lady, I 56.

—*Syn* 1 Grieve, etc. See *lament*, *v* 1.

II *trans* 1 To grieve for, lament, bewail;
deplore

As when a father *mourns*
His children all in view destroy'd at once
Milton, P L, xi 760.

Fortius himself oft falls in tears before me,
As if he *mourn* d his rival's ill success
Addison, Cato, I 6.

I go at least to bear a tender part,
And *mourn* my lov'd one with a mother's heart.
Pope, Iliad, xviii 84.

2 To convey or express grief for
Soft is the note, and sad the lay,
That *mourns* the lovely Rosabelle
Scott, L. of L. M., vi 28.

mourn¹, *a* [ME *murne* see *mourn*¹, *v*] Sor-
rowful

Ther let we hem sojourne,
And speke we of chaunces hard and *murne*
Arthur and Merlin, p 308. (Halliwell.)

mourn¹, *n*. [*< mourn*¹, *v*] Sorrow.

Hold, take her at the hands of Radagon,
A pretty peat to drive your *mourn* away
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond and Eng, p 126.
(Davies.)

mourn², *v* : [Found first in the verbal noun
mourning, prob orig as a noun, **mourne*, ex-

roneously, in farriers' use, for "mourue (being confused with the E. *mourn*), < OF. *mourue*, *mourue*, older *morue*, in pl. *mourues*, *mourues*, *morues*, hemorrhoids or piles, also the mumps and a disease of horses; prob (like *piles*), with ref to the shape of hemorrhoids, < L *morum*, a mulberry see *murr*. Confusion with OF *mort*, death (as asserted in the quot from Toppell), seems improbable, but there may have been confusion with OF *morve*, mucus of the nose, as used in the name of a disease of horses, "les *morves* de petit point, a kind of frenzie in an horse, during which he neither knows any that have tended him, nor hears any that come near him" (Cotgrave). There seems to have been confusion also with *mour*, the expression to *mour* in the *chine* being equivalent to *to mourn of the chine* see *mour*. None of the expressions appear in literary use except in allusive slang, and their origin was appar never clearly known. To have a kind of malignant glanders said of a horse, and allusively of persons, in the phrase *to mourn of the chine* or *mourning of the chine*. Compare *to mose in the chine* (under *mose*), and see *mourner*.

The Frenchman saythe "mort de langue, et de eschine sont maladyes saunce medicine," the *mourning* of the tongue and of the chyne are diseases without medicine. Fritzerbert, Husbandry (1634)

This word *mourning of the chine* is a corrupt name borrowed of the French tongue, wherein it is called *mote* (later editions *morte*) *deschen*, that is to say the death of the backe. Because many do hold this opinion, that this disease doth consume the marrow of the backe. Toppell, quoted in N and Q, 7th ser., III 184

This Lover, fuller of passions than of penck, began (when hee entred into the consideration of his owne estate) to *mourne of the chyne*, and to hang the lippe. Greene, Never too Late

mourner¹ (môr'nér), *n* 1 One who mourns or laments

Because man goeth to his long home, and the *mourners* go about the streets. Eccles. xii 5

2 One employed to attend funerals in a habit of mourning

And the *mourners* go home, and take off their hatbands and scarves, and give them to their wives to make aprons of. E. B. Ramsay, Rem of Scottish Life, p 20

3 Anything associated with mourning

The *mourner* yew and bullock oak were there. Dryden, Pal and Arc, iii 961

4 In certain localities, at a funeral, one who is recognized as belonging to the circle of those most afflicted by the death and has a special place accordingly. [Colloq.]—**Indian mourner**

Same as *sad tree*

mourner² (môr'nér), *n* [*< mourn*² + *-er*¹, with allusion to *mourner*¹] 1 One who has the mourning of the chine. [Slang]

He's chin d, he's chin d, good man, he is a *mourner*. Beau and Fl, Custom of the Country, iii 3

mournful (morn'ful), *a* [*< mourn*¹ + *-ful*] 1 Sorrowful, oppressed with grief

The future pious, *mournful* Fair,
Shall visit her distinguish'd Urn.
Prior, Ode on Death of Queen Mary

2 Denoting or expressing mourning or sorrow, exhibiting the appearance of grief as, *mournful music*, a *mournful* aspect

Yet cannot she rejoice,
Nor frame one warbling note to pass out of her *mournful* voice.
Gascogne, Flowers, Lamentation of a Lover
Yet seemed she to appease
Her *mournful* plaints.

No funeral rite, nor man in mourning weeds,
Nor *mournful* bell shall ring her burial.
Shak, Tit And, v 3 197

3. Causing sorrow; deplorable, doleful as, a *mournful* death = *syn.* Languorous, doleful, afflictive, grievous, lamentable, deplorable, woful, melancholy **mournfully** (môr'nful-ly), *adv* In a *mournful* manner, sorrowfully, as one who mourns

What profit is it that we have kept his ordinance, and that we have walked *mournfully* before the Lord of hosts? Mal iii 14

Beat thou the drum, that it speak *mournfully*. Shak, Cor, v 6 151

mournfulness (môr'nful-ness), *n* 1 The condition of being *mournful*; sorrow, grief, the state of mourning, the quality of sadness — 2 An appearance or expression of grief

mournful-widow (môr'nful-wid'ô), *n* Same as *mourning-bride*.

mourning¹ (môr'ning), *n* and *a* [*< ME mourn-ynge*, *moorning*, *mornynge*, < AS *murnung*, *murnung*, verbal *n* of *murnan*, *mouan* see *mourn*¹] 1. *n* 1 The act of lamenting or expressing grief, lamentation, sorrow

I ne had al owtterly forgeten the wepinge and the *mourning* that was set in myn herte.

Chaucer, Boethius, iv prose 1
But when my *mourning* I do think upon,
My wormwood, hemlock, and affliction,
My soul is humbled in rememb'ring this.
Donne, Lamentations of Jermy, iii 19

And at end of day
They reached the city, and with *mourning* sore
Toward the king's palace did they take their way
William Morris, Earthly Paradise I 49

2 The outward tokens or signs of sorrow for the dead, such as the draping of buildings in giving expression to public sorrow, the wearing of garments of a particular color, the use of black-bordered handkerchiefs, black-edged writing-paper and visiting-cards, etc. The color customarily worn on such occasions differs at different times and in different countries. In China and Japan, for instance, white is the mourning color, and basted unhemmed garments the style. At present in Europe and America the customary color is black or black slightly relieved with white or purple, black crape playing an important part especially in the mourning worn by women. Sometimes a distinctive garment, such as the widow's cap, is added.

No Athenian, through my means, ever put on *mourning*.
Langhorne, tr of Plutarch's Pericles.

And even the pavements were with *mourning* hid.
Dryden, Pal and Arc, iii 942

To be in *mourning*, to be under the regulations and restraints, as regards dress, social intercourse, etc. which, and for such length of time as, custom or fashion prescribes on the occasion of the death of a relative or some one held in peculiar respect.

II. *a* Having to do with mourning for the dead, of such kind as is used in mourning for the dead as, a *mourning* garment, a *mourning* hat-band

Six dukes followed after, in black *mourning* gownds.
Death of Queen Jane (Child's Ballads, VII 78).

mourning², *n* See *mourn*²
mourning-bride (môr'ning-brid'), *n* The sweet scabious, *Scabiosa atropurpurea* so called when its flow is deep purple or crimson, but they are sometimes rose-colored or even white

mourning-brooch (môr'ning-brôch), *n* A brooch of jet or other suitable material, worn by women as a sign of mourning

mourning-cloak (môr'ning-klôk), *n* 1 A cloak formerly worn by persons following a funeral, usually hired from the undertaker — 2 A butterfly, *Lausca antiope*

mourning-coach (môr'ning-kôch), *n* 1 A coach used by a person in mourning, black in color, and sometimes covered outside as well as inside with black cloth, the hammer-cloths also being black

It was the fashion to use a *mourning coach* all the time mourning was worn, and this rendered it incumbent upon people to possess such a vehicle, consequently they were frequently advertised for sale.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II 176

2 A closed carriage used to convey mourners on the occasion of a funeral

mourning-dove (môr'ning-duv), *n* The common American or Carolina turtle-dove, *Zenaidura macroura* so called from its plaintive cooing. See cut under *dove*

mourning-livery (môr'ning-liv'ér-ly), *n* Livery worn by men-servants in commemoration of the death of a member of a master's family **mourningly** (môr'ning-ly), *adv* In the manner of one who mourns

The king very lately spoke of him admiringly and *mourningly*. Shak, All's Well, I 1 84

mourning-piece (môr'ning-pēs), *n* A picture intended as a memorial of the dead. It represents a tomb or an urn inscribed with the name of the deceased, with weeping willows, mourners, and other fanciful accessories

They go to sea, you know, and fall out o' the riggin', or get swamped in a gale or killed by whales, and there ain't a house on the island, I expect, but what's got a *mourning piece* hangin' up in the front room.
M. C. Lee, A Quaker Girl of Nantucket, p 48

mourning-ring (môr'ning-ring), *n* A ring worn as a memorial of a deceased person. Such rings were commonly inscribed with the name and the dates of birth and death of the person commemorated. The custom of wearing them is almost obsolete

mourning-stuff (môr'ning-stuf), *n* A lusterless black textile material, such as crape, cashmere, or melino, regarded as especially fitted for mourning-garments

mourning-widow (môr'ning-wid'ô), *n* 1 A dusky-petalled geranium of central and western Europe, *Geranium phaeum* — 2 Same as *mourning-bride*

mournival, *n* See *murnival*

mournsome (môr'nsum), *a* [*< mourn*¹ + *-some*] Mournful. [Recent and rare]

Then there came a mellow noise, very low and *mournsome*, not a sound to be afraid of.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, III

mouse (mous), *n*, pl *mice* (mîs) [*< ME mous*, *mus* (pl *mys*, *myse*, rarely *musus*), < AS *mūs* (pl *mys*) = D *mus* = ML*at* *mūs*, L*at* *mūs* = OH*it* *Miig mus*, G *mus* = Icel *mús* = Sw *Dan mus* = L *mus* (mū-) = Gr *mys* (mūs-) = OBulg *myshi* = Bulg *myshka* = Serv *mysh* = Bohem *mysh* = Pol *mysz* = Russ *myshi* = Pers (> Turk) *mush* = Skt *musha* (> Hind *mūśā*, *mūśā*, dim *mushika* (Pali *mushko*), a rat, a mouse, prob. 'stealer,' < √ *mus*, Skt √ *mush*, steal. Hence ult (< L. *mūs*) *muscul*¹, *muscular*, etc.] 1 A small rodent quadruped, *Mus musculus*, of the family *Muridae* a name extended to very many of the



Mou 4. (Mus musculus)

smaller species of the same family, the larger ones being usually called *rats*. Mice proper, belonging to the genus *Mus*, are indigenous to the Old World only though *M. musculus* has been introduced and naturalized everywhere. The native mice of America all belong to a different section of *Muridae* called *Sigmodontes*, and to such genera as *Hesperomys*. See cuts under *deer mouse*, *Arvicola*, and *Peromyscus*. [Mouse like rat, enters into many compounds indicating different species or varieties of murines, and many other small quadrupeds, not of the same family or even of the same order as harvest-mouse, meadow mouse, field mouse. See those words.]

Now yif thou saye a *mouse* amongstes oother *musus* (var *mys*) that chalcngede to hymself waide ight and power over alle oother *mysus* (var *mys*), how gret scorn woldst thou han of it! Chaucer, Boethius, II prose 6.

2 Some animal like or likened to a mouse, as a shrew or bat. See *shrew-mouse*

And there ben also *Myse* als grette as *Houndes*, and *valowe Myse* als grette as *Itavi* now.

Mandeville Travels, p 291

3 A moth of the family *Imbricaria* — 4 Some little bird used in composition as, *sea-mouse* and *sand-mouse*, the dunlin or purr, *Fringa alpina*, a sandpiper. [Local, Eng.] — 5 A familiar term of endearment

I et the bloot king call you his *mouse*. Shak, Hamlet III 4 183

6 *Vaut* (at) A knob formed on a rope by spun-yarn or purling, to prevent a running eye from slipping. (b) Two or three turns of spun-yarn or rope-yarn about the point and shank of a hook, to keep it from unhooking. Also called *mousing* — 7 A particular piece of beef or mutton below the round, the part immediately above the knee-joint. Also called *mouse-piece* and *mouse-buttock* — 8 A match used in blasting — 9 A swelling caused by a blow, a black eye. [Slang.] **Economist-mouse** See *economist* — **Hare-tailed mouse** Same as *lemmyng* — **Leathern mouse**, a bat — **Long-tailed mouse**, one of the *Muridae*, as the common European wood mouse, *Mus musculus*, or the American deer mouse, *Hesperomys leucopus* so called in distinction from the short-tailed field mice, voles or *Arvicola* — **Pharaoh's mouse** Same as *Pharaoh's rat* (which see, under *rat*).

mouse (mous), *v*, pret and pp *moused*, ppr *mousing* [*< mouse*, *n*] 1 *intrans* 1 To hunt for or catch mice

Your puss, demure and pensive, seems
Too fat to *mouse*. F. Locker, My Neighbor Rose

2 To watch or pursue something in a sly or insidious manner

A whole assembly of *mousing* saluts under the mask of zeal and good nature, lay many kingdoms in blood.
Sir R. L. Strange

A *mousing*, learned New Hampshire lawyer.
H. Cabot Lodge, Daniel Webster, p 107

3 To move about softly or cautiously, like a cat hunting mice, prowl

When we were not on the water, we both liked to *mouse* about the queer streets and quaint old houses of that region.
T. W. Higginson, Oldport p 62

II *trans* 1 To tear as a cat tears a mouse
And now he feasts, *mousing* the flesh of man.
Shak, A John, II 1 354

2 To hunt out, as a cat hunts out mice. [Rare]

He preached for various country congregations, and usually returned laden with boxes and bundles of literary odds and ends *moused* from rural attics and bought or begged for his collection. New York Freeman, Oct 20, 1864

3 *Naut*, to pass a few turns of a small line round the point and shank of (a hook), to keep it from unhooking

mouse-barley (mous'bar'h), *n* *Hordeum murinum*, a grass of little value

mouse-bird (mous'bér'l), *n* Any bird of the African genus (*Colius*), one of the colies so called from their color

mouse-bur (mous'ber), *n* See the quotation, and *Martynia*

On our way across the camp we saw a great quantity of the seeds of the *Martynia proboscidea*, mouse burrs, as they call them, devil's claws or toe nails

Lady Bramesley, Voyage of Sunbeam, I vi.

mouse-buttock (mous'but'ok), *n* Same as *mouse*, 7

mouse-chop (mous'chop), *n* A species of fig-marigold, *Mesembryanthemum murinum*

mouse-color (mous'kul'or), *n* The gray color of a mouse

mouse-colored (mous'kul'ord), *a* Having the gray color of a mouse, or a color somewhat similar, dark-gray with a yellowish tinge, the color of the common mouse

mouse-deer (mous'dér), *n* A chevrotain or tragulid, a small deer-like ruminant of the family *Tragulidae*

mouse-dun (mous'dun), *a* See *dun* 1

mouse-ear (mous'ér), *n* 1 A species of hawk-wood, *Muracum pilosella*, found throughout Europe and northern Asia. It is a low herb with tufted radical leaves and leafy barren creepers, its heads of lemon colored flowers borne on leafless scapes. Also called *mouse ear hawkweed*

2 One of various species of scorpion-grass or forget-me-not of the genus *Myosotis* so called in allusion to their short soft leaves. See *Myosotis* — **Golden mouse-ear**, *Heractium aurantiacum*, a European species with golden red corymbed heads — **Mouse-ear chickweed**. See *chickweed* — **Mouse-ear cress**, *Stenobrium thaliana* — **Mouse-ear everlasting**, a common composite plant of North America, *Antennaria plantaginifolia*, with whitish heads in small corymbs, blooming very early in the spring. Also called *plantain leafed everlasting* — **Mouse-ear hawkweed**. See def 1 — **Mouse-ear scorpion-grass**, *Myosotis palustris*

mouse-fall (mous'fál), *n* [*ME* *mousefall*, *mousefelle*, *mousefalle*, < *mouse* + *fall*] A mouse-trap which falls on the mouse

mouse-fish (mous'fish), *n* An antennarioid fish, *Pterophyque hystrix*, which is partly-colored, and chiefly inhabits the Sargasso Sea, where it builds a sort of nest. The skin is smooth and provided with tag like appendages, the mouth is oblique, the ventral fin is long, and the dorsal and anal fins are well developed. Also called *marbled angler frogfish*, and *toad-fish*. See cut under *Pterophyque*

mouse-grass (mous'gras), *n* 1 A grass, *Antyphylloea*, having short soft leaves [*Local, Eng*] — 2 Another grass, *Dichelachne crinita*, of similar habit [*Australia*]

mouse-hawk (mous'hák), *n* The rough-legged buzzard. See *Archibuteo* [*New Eng*]

mouse-hole (mous'hól), *n* A hole where mice enter or pass, or so small that nothing larger than a mouse may pass in or out, a very small inlet or outlet

If you take us creeping into any of these mouse holes of sin any more, let cats fly off our skulls

Massey, Virgin Martyr, II 1

mouse-hound (mous'hound), *n* A weasel *Hallswell* [*Prov Eng*]

mouse-hunt (mous'hunt), *n* 1 A hunting for mice. — 2 A mouser, one who watches or pursues, as a cat does a mouse

Aye, you have been a mouse hunt in your time, but I will watch you from such watching now

Shak, R and J, IV 4 11

Many of those that pretend to be great Rabbits in those studies have as we saluted them from the strings and the titledge or, to give em more, have bin but the Ferrets and Moushunds of an Index

Milton, Reformation in Eng, I

mousekin (mous'kin), *n* [*< mouse* + *-kin*] A little or young mouse

"Friak about, pretty little mousekin" says gray Grimal kin

Phackray Virgiliana, xxxviii

mouse-lemur (mous'lér'mér), *n* A small kind of lemur of the genus *Chirogalenus*, as *C. milu* or *C. coqueri*. See *Galagmina*, and cut under *Chirogalenus*

mouse-mill (mous'mil), *n* See *mill*

mouse-owl (mous'oul), *n* The short-eared owl, *Asio brachyotus* or *accipitrinus*

mouse-pea (mous'pé), *n* See *Lathyrus*

mouse-piece (mous'pés), *n* Same as *mouse*, 7

mouser (mous'zer), *n* An animal that catches mice, specifically, a cat commonly used with a qualifying term to describe the proficiency of the animal as a mouse-catcher

When you have plenty of fowl in the larder, leave the door open, in pity to the poor cat, if she be a good mouser

Swift, Advice to Servants, II

Owls, you know, are capital mousers

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I 28

mouse-roller (mous'rólér), *n* In printing, an inking-roller which jumps up to take ink, and then jumps back to put this ink on the inking-table

mousey (mous'ér-i), *n*, pl *mouseys* (-iz) [*< mouse* + *-y*] A place where mice abound, the breeding-grounds of large numbers of mice or voles

The disturbance of this populous mousey by the visits of owls

F A Lucas, The Auk, V 290

mouse-sight (mous'sit), *n* Myopia; short-sightedness, near-sightedness

mouse-tail (mous'tál), *n* A plant of the genus *Myosurus*, especially *M. minimus* so named from the shape of the elongated fruiting receptacle

mouse-tail-grass (mous'tál-grás), *n* 1 One of the foxtail-grasses, *Alopecurus agrestis* — 2 Another grass, *Festuca Myurus*

mouse-thorn (mous'thörn), *n* The star-thistle, *Centaurea Calcitrapa*, in the form commonly known as *C. myacantha*. The involucre bears long spines

mouse-trap (mous'trap), *n* [*< ME mouse-trap*, < *mouse* + *trap*] 1 A trap for catching mice

2 A certain mathematical problem. It is as follows. Let a given number of objects be arranged in a circle and counted round and round, and let every one against which any multiple of a given number is pronounced be thrown out when this happens, then, which one will be left to the last? — **Mouse-trap switch**, in *elect*, an automatic switch which is shifted from one position to another when the current passing through the coil of a controlling magnet falls below a certain limit, in which case the released armature draws away a detent and allows the movement of the switch

mouse-trap (mous'trap), *v* t [*< mouse-trap*, *n*] To catch, as a mouse, in a trap, entrap

mouse (mous'si), *n* A diminutive of *mouse* [*Scotch*]

But, Mouse, thou art no thy lane, In proving for aught may be vain

Burns, To a Mouse

mousing (mous'ing), *a* and *n* 1 A Mouse-catching, given to catching mice

A falcon, towering in her pride of place

Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd

Shak, Macbeth, II 4 13

II. *n* 1 The act of watching for or catching mice — 2 *Naut*, same as *mouse*, 6 — 3 In a loom, a rat-het-movement

mousing-hook (mous'ing-huk), *n* A clasp-hook or other form of hook for ropes or harness having a latch or mousing-contrivance to lock a rope or ring in the hook

mousquetaire (mós-ke-tár'), *n* [*F* see *musketeer*] 1 A musketeer — 2 A turn-over collar, usually of plain starched linen, and broad, worn by women about 1850 — 3 A cloak of cloth, trimmed with ribbons or narrow bands of velvet, and having large buttons, worn by women about 1855

Mousquetaire glove, a glove with long loose top and without lengthwise slit, or with a very short opening at the wrist so called as resembling a military glove

mousseline (mo-sé-lén'), *n* [*F*, lit *muslin* see *muslin*] A very thin glass used for claret-glasses, etc

mousseline-de-laine (mó-sé-lén'dé-lán'), *n* [*F* *mousseline*, *muslin*, *de*, of, *laine* (< *L lana*), wool see *muslin*, *de* 2, *lanary*] An untwilled woolen cloth made in many colors and printed with varied patterns. Also called *muslin-de-laine*

mousseline-glass (mó-sé-lén'glás), *n* See *muslin-glass*

moustache, *n* See *mustache*

mousey (mous'si), *a* [*< mouse* + *-y*] 1 Of or relating to a mouse or the color or smell of a mouse — 2 Abounding with mice

mout (mout), *v* The earlier, now only dialectal, form of *molt* 2

moutard, *n* [*ME* *moutard*, < *mouten*, *mouten*, *molt* see *molt* 2] A molting bird. *Prompt. Parv*

mouter, *n* A Middle English form of *molt* 2

mouth (mouth), *n* [*< ME* *month*, *month*, < *AS* *mūth* = *OS* *mūth* = *OFries* *mund*, *mond* = *D* *mond* = *MLG* *munt*, *LG* *munt* = *OHG* *munt*, *MHG* *munt*, *ti* *munt* = *Ice* *munnr*, *múthr* = *Sw* *mun* = *Dan* *mund* (> *E* dial *mun*) = *Goth* *munths*, *month*] 1 The oral opening or ingestive aperture of an animal, of whatever character and wherever situated, the os, or oral end of the alimentary canal or digestive system. The mouth is in the head in most animals and serves for taking in food, mastication deglutition, and the utterance of the voice. In nearly all vertebrates the mouth is com-

posed of upper and lower jaws and associate parts, and consequently opens and shuts vertically. In many the orifice is closed by fleshy movable lips, and the cavity is furnished with teeth and a tongue. Appropriate salivary and mucous glands moisten the interior, which is lined with epithelium. In most invertebrates, as the enormous assemblage of arthropods, the basis of the mouth is clearly seen to be modified limbs, and the jaws work sidewise. In other cases the mouth, though definite in position and character in each case, varies too widely to be defined excepting as the ingestive orifice. In protozoans any part of the body may act as a temporary mouth, and in many worms there is never any mouth or special digestive system, food being absorbed directly through the integument. The most complicated mouths are found among insects and crustaceans (see cut under *mouth part*). See *oes*

stoma, and cuts under *medusiform*, *Actinozoa*, *Halophy sema*, *anthozoid*, *Aurelia*, and *house fly*

Made him to be vn armed and waish their mouthes and thaire visages with warme water

Merlin (E E T S), III 545

Hys mouthes, hys nose, hys cyn too,

Hys berd, hys here he ded also

Holy Rood (E E T S), p 171

2 Specifically — (a) The human mouth regarded as the channel of vocal utterance

Assoyne excuse sent by the mouth of another for non apparance when summoned

Rushall Gude (E E T S), p 404

Now that he is dead, his immortal fame surviveth, and flourisheth in the mouthes of all people

Spenser, State of Ireland

(b) The interior hollow of the mouth, the buccal cavity as, inflammation of the mouth and throat

(c) The exterior opening or orifice of the mouth, the lips as, a well-formed mouth a kiss on the mouth (d) In *entom*, the mouth-parts collectively, the oral organs or appendages which are visible externally as, the trophi of a mandibulate mouth — 3 Anything resembling a mouth in some respect (a) The opening of anything hollow, for access to it or for other uses, as the opening by which a vessel is filled or emptied, charged or discharged, the opening by which the charge issues from a firearm the entrance to a cave pit, or den, the opening of a well, etc the opening in a metal melting furnace from which the metal flows the slot in a carpenter's plane in which the bit is fitted, the surface end of a mining shaft or adit, etc

Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery,

As we will ours, against these saucy walls.

Shak, K John, II 1 408

(b) The part of a river or other stream where its waters are discharged into the ocean or any large body of water, a conformation of land resembling a river mouth

It [the river Po] disgorgeth itself at length into the gulfe of Venice, with sixe greates mouths

Coryat, Crudities, I 97

(c) The opening of a vise between its cheeks, chops, or jaws (d) In *fort*, the interior opening of an embrasure. It may be either rectangular or trapezoidal in form. Some military writers call this opening the throat of the embrasure, and apply the term *mouth* to the exterior opening. See *embrasure* (e) In an organ pipe, the opening in the side of the pipe above the foot, between the upper and the lower lip. See *pipe* (f) In *ceram*, a name given to one of the fireplaces of a pottery kiln. The kilns for firing the biscuit have several of these mouths built against them externally, and a flue from each mouth leads the flames to a central opening, where they enter the oven (g) The cross bar of a bridle-bit, uniting the branches or the rings as the case may be

4 A principal speaker; one who utters the common opinion; an oracle, a mouthpiece.

Every coffee house has some particular statesman belonging to it, who is the mouth of the street where he lives

Addison, Coffee House Politicians.

5 Cry, voice

The fearful dogs divide

All spend their mouths aloft, but none abide

Dryden, tr of Ovid's Metamorph, IV 108.

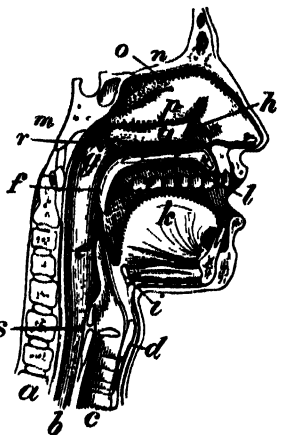
6. Flavor, taste in the mouth said of beer — By mouth, or by word of mouth, by means of spoken as distinguished from written language, by speech, viva voce

But did not the apostles teach aught by mouth that they wrote not?

Tyndale, Ans to Sir T More, etc (Parker Soc, 1850) p 28.

Down in the mouth, dejected, despondent, "blue."

[Colloq.]



Longitudinal Vertical Section of Mouth New etc. taken a little to the left of the middle line. a cervical vertebrae, b, gul let or esophagus, c windpipe or trachea, d larynx, e epiglottis, f uvula, g opening of left Eustachian tube, h opening of left lacrymal duct in the nose, i, hyoid bone, j tongue, k hard palate, m, n base of cranial cavity, o, p, q, superior middle and inferior turbinated bones. The pharynx extends from r to s

The Roman orator was down in the mouth, finding himself thus cheated by the money changer
Ep. Hall, Works, VII, 360.

From hand to mouth. See *hand* — Full, imperfect, masticatory, etc., *mouth* See the adjectives — **Mandibulate mouth.** Same as *masticatory mouth* — **Mark of mouth.** See *mark* — **Mouth-glass.** See *glass* — **Mouth of a plane,** the space between the cutting edge of a plane-iron and the part of the plane stock immediately in front of the iron, through which the shavings pass in hand planing — **Mouth of a shovel,** the part of a shovel which in use first begins to receive the charge or load, the front edge of a shovel. This part is frequently made of steel, such shovels being called *steel mouthed* — **To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth.** See *born* — **To carry a bone in the mouth.** See *bone* — **To crook the mouth.** See *crook* — **To give mouth to,** to utter, express — **To have one's heart in one's mouth.** See *heart* — **To laugh out of the other side of one's mouth.** See *laugh* — **To look a gift-horse in the mouth.** See *gift horse* — **To make a mouth, or to make mouths,** to distort the mouth in mockery, make a wry face, pout.

As do, persevere, counterfeit and looks,
 Make mouths upon me when I turn my back
Shak, M. N. D., III, 2, 238.

To make or have one's mouth water. See *water* — **To make up one's mouth for.** See *make* — **To put one's head into the lion's mouth.** See *lion* — **To stop one's mouth,** to put one to silence.

mouth (mou'θ), *v* [*< ME mouthen, < mouth, n*] *I. trans* 1. To utter

Thanne Meroy ful myldly mouthed thise wordes
 "Throw experience, quod she, "I hope they shal be
 saved."
Piers Plowman (B), xviii, 150

2 To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling, or with more regard to sound than to sense

Speak the speech trippingly on the tongue, but
 if you mouth it, as many of your players do, I had as lief
 the town crier spoke my lines
Shak, Hamlet, III, 2, 3
 I hate to hear an actor mouth trifles.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxi

3 To touch, press, or seize with the mouth or lips, take into the mouth, mumble, lick

The beholder at first sight conceived it a rude and in-
 formous lump of flesh, and imputed the ensouling shape
 unto the mouth of the dam
Sw. T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III, 6

He mouthed them, and betwixt his grinders caught.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, I, 231

Psyche hugged and never hugg'd it [her infant] close
 enough,
 And in her hunger mouth'd and mumbled it
Tennyson, Princess, vi

4 To reproach, insult

Then might the debauchee
 Untrembling mouth the heavens
Blair, The Grave

II. intrans 1 To speak with a full, round, or loud voice, speak affectedly, vociferate, rant as, a *mouthing* actor

Nay, an thou'lt mouth,
 I'll rant as well as thou
Shak, Hamlet, v, 1, 306

I'll bellow out for Rome and for my country,
 And mouth at Cæsar till I shake the senate
Addison, Cato, I, 3

2 To join mouths, kiss [Rare]

He would mouth with a beggar, though she smelt brown
 bread and garlic
Shak, M. for M., III, 2, 194

3. To make a mouth, make a wry face, grimace

Well I know when I am gone
 How she mouths behind my back
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, iv

mouthable (mou'θa-bl), *a* [*< mouth + -able*] That can be readily or fluently uttered, sounding well

And other good mouthable lines
O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LIX, 640

mouth-arm (mou'θ'ārm), *n* One of the oral arms or processes from the mouth of a jelly-fish or other hydrozoan. *Science, V, 258.*

mouth-blower (mou'θ'blō'er), *n* A common blowpipe

mouth-case (mou'θ'kās), *n* In *entom*, that part of the integument of a pupa that covers the mouth

mouthed (mou'θ), *p. a.* Furnished with a mouth mainly used in composition, to note some characteristic of mouth or of speech, as in *hard-mouthed, foul-mouthed, mealy-mouthed*

A langler, and eull mouthed one
Gower, Conf. Amant, v

And set me down, and took a mouthed shell
 And murmur'd into it, and made melody
Keats, Hyperion, II.

mouthier (mou'θi'er), *n* One who mouths, an affected declaimer.

mouth-filling (mou'θ'fī'ing), *a* Filling the mouth.

Swear me, Kate, like a lady as thou art,
 A good mouth filling oath
Shak, I Hen IV, III, 1, 259

mouth-foot (mou'θ'fūt), *n.* A mouth-part which consists of a modified foot or limb, a foot-jaw or maxilliped. generally in the plural.

mouth-footed (mou'θ'fūt'ed), *a.* Having mouth-foot; having foot-jaws or maxillipeds, specifically, stomatopodous.

mouth-friend (mou'θ'frend), *n* One who professes friendship without entertaining it, a pretended or false friend.

May you a better feast never behold,
 You knout of mouth friends
Shak, I of A, III, 6, 80

mouthful (mou'θ'ful), *n* [*< mouth + -ful*] 1 As much as the mouth will contain or as is put into the mouth at one time

A [a whale] plays and tumbles, driving the poor fry before him, and at last devours them all at a mouthful
Shak, Pericles, II, 1, 35

2 A small quantity
 You to your own Aquilum shall repair,
 To take a mouthful of sweet country air
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, III, 499

mouth-gage (mou'θ'gāj), *n* An instrument consisting mainly of graduated bars and slides, used by saddlers for measuring the width and height of a horse's mouth, as a guide in fitting a bit

mouth-glass (mou'θ'glas), *n* A small hand-mirror used in dentistry for inspecting the teeth and gums, etc.

mouth-honor (mou'θ'on'or), *n.* Respect or deference expressed without sincerity

Curses, not loud but deep, mouth honour, breath
Shak, Macbeth, v, 3, 27

mouthing (mou'θing), *n* [Verbalism of *mouth, v*] Rant

These threats were the merest mouthing, and Judas knew it very well
The Century, XXXV, III, 806

mouthing (mou'θing), *p. a.* Ranting

Akenside is respectable, because he really had something new to say, in spite of his pompous, mouthing way of saying it
Loomis, Study Windows, p. 180

mouth-machine (mou'θing-ma shēn'), *n* In *sheet-metal working*, a swaging-machine for striking up the mouths or tops of open-top tin cans, to receive the covers, and also for crimping the bottoms of the cans

mouthless (mou'θ'les), *a* [*< ME *mouthles, < AS mūthlæs, < mūth, mouth, + -læs, E -less* see *mouth* and *-less*] Having no mouth, astomatous

mouth-made (mou'θ'mād), *a* Expressed without sincerity, hypocritical

Riotous madness
 To be entangled with those mouth-made vows,
 Which break themselves in swearing
Shak, A and C, I, 1, 30

mouth-organ (mou'θ'ōr'gan), *n* 1 Pan-pipes, or a harmonica

A set of Pan pipes, better known to the many as a *mouth organ*
Dickens, Sketches (Davies)

2 In *zool*, one of the parts or appendages of the mouth

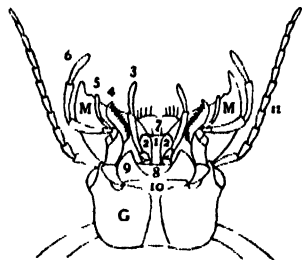
The degraded *mouth organs* of the Suggestia.

mouth-part (mou'θ'part), *n* An appendage or organ that enters into the formation of the mouth of an insect, crustacean, myriapod, etc. See also *cuts* under *house-fly*, *hy-out*, and *mosquito*

mouthpiece (mou'θ'pēs), *n* 1 In an instrument or utensil made to be inserted or applied to the mouth, the part which touches the lips or is held in the mouth, as in a musical instrument, a tobacco-pipe, cigar-holder, etc. See *cut* under *clarinet* — 2 One who delivers the opinions of others, one who speaks on behalf of others as, the *mouthpiece* of an assembly

I come the *mouthpiece* of our King to Doom
Tennyson, Geraldine

mouth-pipe (mou'θ'pip), *n* 1 That part of a musical wind-instrument to which the mouth is applied — 2 An organ-pipe having a lip to cut the wind escaping through an aperture in a diaphragm. *E. H. Knight.*



Mouth parts of a Beetle (*Harpalus callosus*), viewed from the under side
 A, M the mandibles, G, gena or cheek
 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

mouth-ring (mou'θ'ring), *n.* The oral or esophageal nervous ring of an echinoderm

mouthroot (mou'θ'rūt), *n* The goldthread, *Coptis trifolia*. The root is a tonic bitter, and is used in some places for the cure of sore mouth

mouthy (mou'θy), *a* [*< mouth + -y*] Loquacious, ranting, affected

Another said to a *mouthy* advocate, Why barest thou at me so sore?
Pattenham, Acts of Eng. Poets, p. 148

A turgid style of *mouthy* grandiloquence
De Quincey, Rhetoric

mouton (mo-ton'), *n* [(OF), a coin so called from the paschal lamb on the obverse, lit 'a sheep' see *mutton*] A gold coin current in France in the fourteenth century, having types similar to those of the agnel, and weighing about



Obverse Reverse
 French Mouton of Henry V of England

70 grains, also, a gold coin with similar types (sometimes called *agnel*) struck by Edward III and Henry V of England for their French dominions. The mouton of Edward weighed about 70 grains, that of Henry about 40 grains

mouzah (mō'zā), *n* [E. Ind.] In India, a village with its surrounding or adjacent township

mouzlet, *v* An obsolete form of *muzzle*

movability (mō'vā-bil'itē), *n* [Also *moveability, < movable + -ity* see *-ility*] The quality or property of being movable, movableness

movable (mō'vā-bl), *a* and *n* [Also *moveable, < ME. moveable, movable, movable, < OF. movable, moveable = Pr. movable = Sp. movable = Pg. movel = It. movibile, < L. as it *movibilis, contr. mobilis (> ult. E. mobile, mobile, q. v.), < movet, move see move*] 1 *a* 1 Capable of being moved from place to place, admitting of being lifted, carried, drawn, turned, or conveyed, or in any way made to change place or posture, susceptible of motion, hence, as applied to property, personal

To the thudde his goods movable
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 586

A stick and a wallet were all the *movable* things upon this earth that he could boast of
Goldsmith, Vicar, xix

2 Capable of being transposed or otherwise changed in parts or details as, in printing, a form of *movable* type — 3 Changing from one date to another in different years as, a *movable* feast

The lunar month is natural and periodical by which the *movable* festivals of the Christian Church are regulated
Holder

4 Fickle, inconstant

Least thou shouldst ponder the path of life her ways are *movable*: that thou canst not know them
Prov. v, 6.

Movable bars, the cross bars of a printers' chase which are detachable — **Movable dam** Same as *barrage* — **Movable do** See *do* and *not* — **Movable feast** See *feast* — 1 — **Movable kidney** Same as *floating kidney* (which see under *kidney*) — **Movable ladder** See *ladder* — **Movable property**, personal property

II n 1 Anything that can be moved, or that can readily be moved

The first *movable* of the tight space
Chaucer, Astrolabe, I, 17

2 Specifically (generally in the plural), personal property, any species of property not fixed, and thus distinguished from houses and lands. *Movable* things are those which could be removed or displaced without affecting their substance, whether the displacement might be effected by their own proper force or by the effect of a force external to them. *Good* *move* In Scotch law *movables* are opposed to *heritable*, so that every species of property, and every right a person can hold, is by that law either heritable or movable

If you want a greasy palce of silke stockings also, to shew your selfe in at court, they are to be had too amongst his *movables*
Nash, Four Letters, Confuted

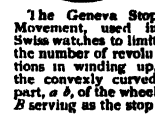
Books of travel have familiarized every reader with the custom of burying a dead man's *movables* with him
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 108

3 An article of furniture, as a chair, table, or the like, resting on the floor of a room

An ample court, and a palace furnished with the most rich and princely *movables*
 Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 11, 1644

It is much if he looks at me — or if he does take no more notice of me than of any other *Movables* in the Room
Steele, Conscious Lovers, III, 1

Heirship movables. See *heirship*



This term of the movement is used in watch-work, and is sometimes called *stop-wheel*. — *Grave, muscular, etc., movement*. See the adjective. — *Movement of plants*, the spontaneous activity of plants, abundantly attested in a great variety of ways, and latterly the subject of an important branch of vegetable physiology. Most unicellular plants (bacteria, etc.) possess proper motions of their own, not distinguishable from those of animals, and the same is true of the spores of algae and the spermatozooids of most cryptogams. For the movements of the more highly organized plants, see *circumnutation, geotropism, heliotropism, apogeotropism, apheliotropism, diageotropism, diacheliotropism, etc.* — *Oxford Movement*, a name sometimes given to a movement in the Church of England toward high-church principles, as against a supposed tendency toward liberalism and rationalism, so called from the fact that it originated in the University of Oxford (1833–41). See *Tractarianism, Puseyism*. = *Syn. Move, etc.* See *motion*.

movement-cure (mōv'ment-kūr), *n* The use of selected bodily movements with a view to the cure of disease, kinesiotherapy.

movent (mō'vent), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *movant*, *Movent* = Sp. *moviente* = Pg. *It. movente*, < L. *movent* (-s), ppr. of *movere*, move see *move*] *1. a.* Moving; not quiescent

To suppose a body to be self-existent, or to have the power of being, is as absurd as to suppose it to be self-movant, or to have the power of motion

N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, I 1

II. *n* That which moves anything

But whether the sun or earth be the common *movant* cannot be determined but by a farther appeal

Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, ix

mover (mō'ver), *n* [*< move + -er*] Cf. OF. *moveur, moveur, moveur* = Sp. Pg. *movedor* = It. *movitore, mover*] *1* One who or that which imparts motion or impels to action

O thou eternal Mover of the heavens,
Look with a gentle eye upon this wretch!

Shak, 2 Hen VI, iii 3, 19

2 One who or that which is in motion or action

In all nations where a number are to draw any one way,
there must be some one principal mover

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii 8

3. A proposer, one who submits a proposition or recommends anything for consideration or adoption as, the mover of a resolution in a legislative body

Attempts were made by different members to point out the absence from the resolution of any specific or tangible charge or to extract from the mover some declaration that he had been informed or believed that the President had been guilty of some official misconduct.

G. T. Curtis, Buchanan, II 248

4 One whose business is to move furniture and other household goods, as from one place of residence to another [Colloq.] — *First mover* (a) The primum mobile, that formerly supposed sphere of the heavens which carries all the others, and in which are fixed the fixed stars.

Do therefore as the planets do — move always and be carried with the motion of your first mover, which is your sovereign, a popular judge is a deformed thing

Bacon, Charge to the Judges in the Star chamber

(b) The first cause. — *Prime mover* See *prime moveress* (mō'ver-ēs), *n* [ME *moveresse*, < *mover* + *-ess*] A female mover, a stirrer of debate and strife

Amydyes saugh I Hate stonde,
That for hir wrathe, yre, and onde,
Semed to ben a moveresse

Rom. of the Rose, I 149

moving (mō'ving), *p. a.* *1* Causing to move or act, impelling, instigating, persuading, influencing as, the moving cause of a dispute. — *2* Exciting the feelings, especially the tender feelings; touching, pathetic; affecting

Have I a moving countenance? Is there harmony in my voice?

Forst, Love's Sacrifice, ii 2

I played a soft and doleful air,
I sang an old and moving story

Coleridge, Love

Action of a moving system See *action* — **Moving al-lister** See *allister* — **Moving force**, in mech. See *momentum*

moving (mō'ving), *n.* [*< ME moevyng, verbal n of move, v*] Movement, motion, impulse

Firste moevyng is cleped moevyng of the firste moevable of the eighte spere, which moevyng is fro east to west

Chaucer, Astrolabe, I 17

How many kinds of motion or moving be there? Six that is to say, Generation, Corruption, Augmentation, Diminution, Alteration, and Moving from place to place

Bruno, De Arte, of Logicks, I xxi

movingly (mō'ving-ly), *adv* In a moving manner, in a manner to excite the feelings, especially the tender feelings, pathetically

movingness (mō'ving-ness), *n.* The power of moving, the quality of exciting the feelings, especially the tender feelings, affectingness

There is a strange movingness to be found in some passages of the Scripture

Boyle, Style of Holy Scripture, p 242

moving-plant (mō'ving-plant), *n* An East Indian plant, *Desmodium gyrans* Also called *telegraph-plant*

mow¹ (mō), *v.*; pret. *mowed*, pp. *mowed* or *mown*, ppr. *mowing* [Sc. *maw*, < ME. *mowen, mawen* (pret. *men*), < AS *māwan* (pret. *meow*) = OFries *māa* = D. *maayen* = MLG *maeyen, maeyen, māgen*, LG *maien, meien* = OHG *mājan, maian, mān*, MHG *māyen, māgen, meien*, G *māhen* = Sw *mēja* = Dan. *mēie* (< G ?), reap, not recorded in Goth., cf. *leel. mā*, blot out, wear out, destroy, < √ *mā, mē*, seen also in *tir* (with *a-*copulative) *ayaw*, reap, *ayawro*, a reaping, harvest, and in L. (with formative *-i*) *molere*, reap, cf. Ir *meithe*, reaping, reapers Hence ult. *meadow, mead*²] *1. trans* *1.* To cut down (grass or grain) with a sharp implement, cut with a scythe or (in recent use) a mowing-machine, hence, to cut down in general

He has got somebody a old two hand sword, to mow you off at the knees.

B. Jonson, Epitome, iv 2

The many leaved locks
Of thriving Charvel, which the bleating Flocks
(as with their daily hunger hardly move
So much as daily doth still newly growe
Sylvestre, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Lawe

2 To cut the grass from: as, to mow a meadow — *3* To cut down indiscriminately, or in great numbers or quantity

He will mow all down before him, and leave his passage
polled

Shak, Cor, iv 5 214

II. intrans To cut down grass or grain; practice mowing, use the scythe or (in modern use) mowing-machine

An ill mower, that mows on still, and never whets his
scythe

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I 96

mow² (mou), *n* [*< ME mowe, muge, < AS māga, māha*, a heap or pile of hay, mow, = Icel *mūgr, mūgr*, a swath, a crowd (lit a heap), = Norw *muga, muga, mow* = Sw dial *muga, muga*, a heap, esp of hay, akin to *muck*, q. v. Cf. ML *maga, mugum*, a mow (< AS)] *1* A heap or pile of hay, or of sheaves of grain, deposited in a barn, also, in the west of England, a rick or stack of hay or grain

O, pleasantly the harvest moon,
Between the shadow of the mow,
Looked on them through the great elm boughs!

Whittier, Witch's Daughter

2 The compartment in a barn where hay, sheaves of grain, etc., are stored

mow³ (mou), *v. t* [*< mow², n*] To put in a mow, lay, as hay or sheaves of grain, in a pile, heap, or mass in a barn commonly with *away*

mow^{3t}, *v. t* [ME *mowe, mowen*, inf and pres and plural of *maw¹* see *maw¹* Cf. *moun¹*] To be able, may See *maw¹*

For who is that he wold hire glorie
To mowen swich a knyght don lyve or dye!

Chaucer, Troilus, II 1594

But that may not be upon lease than wee mowe falle
toward Heven, fro the Erthe, where wee ben

Mandeville, Travels, p 184

mow^{4t}, *n* [ME, also *mowe, moge, mazi*, < AS *mūg, mūge*, a kinswoman see *maw³*] A kinswoman, a sister-in-law

Prompt Parr

mow⁵ (mō), *n* [Formerly also *mo*, < ME *mow, mowe*, < OF *mouc, moc*, F *moue*, a grimace, < MD *mouue*, the protruded under lip in making a wry face] *1* A grimace, especially an insulting one, a mock

Of the buffettes that men gaven hym [Christ] of the
foule mowes and of the reproves that men to hym seyden

Chaucer, Parson's Tale

Each one tripping on his toe,
Will be here with mop and mow

Shak, Tempest, iv 1 47

And other whiles with bitter mockes and mowes
He would him scorn

Spenser, F. Q., VI vii 49

2t A jest, a joke commonly in the plural

And when a wight is from her whiel ythrow,
Than laugheth she [Fortune] and maketh him the mow

Chaucer, Troilus, iv 7

Yett was our meeting meek enough,
Begun wth murriment and mowes
Raid of the Redoubt (Child's Ballads, VI 138)
The men could well their wapones welld,
To mult them was no mowes

Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII 224)

Nae mowes, no joke [Scotch] **mow**⁶ (mō), *v. t* [Formerly also *mowe*, < ME *mowen*, < *mow⁵, n*] To make mouths or grimaces, mock Compare *mop¹*

Summe at me mowes summe at me synylls
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 185
sometime like apes that mow and chatter at me,
And after bite me

Shak, Tempest, ii 2 9

mow⁶ (mou or mō), *n* A Chinese land-measure, equal to about one sixth of an English acre Also spelled *mou*

mowburn (mou'bern), *v. t* To heat and ferment in the mow through being placed there before being properly cured said of hay or grain. Not only the straw, but the seed or kernel is injured by mowburning this greatly impairing the nutritive value of hay or grain, and unfitting grains for mowing

mower¹ (mō'er), *n* [*< ME mowere, mawer*, < AS **mawere*, < *māwan*, mow see *mow¹* and *-er*.]

1 One who mows

And the milkmaid singeth blithe,
And the mower whets his scythe,

Milton, L'Allegro, I 66

2 A mowing-machine — **Front-cut mower**, a mowing machine in which the cutting mechanism is in front, and the team or power which impels it is behind Except for clover headers and lawn mowers this arrangement has not been much used in modern machines Also called *propeller mower*

mower² (mō'er), *n* [*< mow⁵ + -er*] *1* One who mows, mocks, or makes grimaces

mowing¹ (mō'ing), *n* [Verbal n of *mow¹, v*]

1 The act of cutting with a scythe — *2* Land from which the crop is cut

"And be off lying in the mowing like a partridge, when they come after ye" That's one way to do business," said Hopsy

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p 37

mowing² (mou'ing), *n* [Verbal n of *mow², v*] The process of placing or storing hay or grain in a mow

mowing³, *n* [Verbal n of *mow³, v*] Ability

It is opin and cler that the power in the mowings of shrewes nis no power

Chaucer, Boethius, iv prose 2

mowing⁴ (mō'ing), *n* [*< ME mowynge, verbal n of mow⁵, v*] Grimacing, mocking

mowing-machine (mō'ing-ma-shēn), *n* A machine for mowing grass The terms *mowing machine, harvester, and reaper* are in a measure interchangeable While essentially the same machine, the mowing machine or mower is used for cutting grass and clover, and the reaper for cutting grain Both mowers and reapers, more properly the latter, are harvesters The mowing machine is essentially a vehicle fitted with some form of gearing for transmitting the motion of the axle to a set of reciprocating knives An arm projects from the vehicle and carries a series of points or finger-like guards, in and between which play a series of lance-shaped knives This bar is made to travel close to the ground while the shearing action of the row of reciprocating knives between the guards mows down the grass A track cleaver or wing at the end of the bar guides the cut grass toward the machine, so that a clear track will be formed for the tread wheel at the next passage of the mower in the field Mowers have one driving wheel or two, and either a fixed and rigid utter bar or, more often, a bar hinged so that it can be turned up out of the way when not in use for mowing

mow¹, *n* A dialectal form of *mold*²

mow-land (mō'land), *n* [*< mow¹ + land¹*] Grass-land, meadow-land [New Eng]

mowlet, *r* A Middle English form of *mold*²

mowled, **mowled**, *p. a* Middle English forms of *mold*²

mow-lot (mō'lot), *n* A piece of ground or a field in which grass is grown [Local]

I kept him [a colt] here in the mow lot

S. Judd, Margaret, II 7

mown¹ A past participle of *mow¹*

mown^{2t}, *v. t* Same as *mown*²

mowntanet, *n* A Middle English form of *mountain*

mowret, *n* A Middle English variant of *mire*²

mowset, *n* An obsolete spelling of *mousse*

mowthet, *n* A Middle English form of *mouth*

mow-yard (mou'yard), *n* [*< mow² + yard²*] A rickyard, a stackyard

We've been reaping all the day, and we'll reap again the morn
And fetch it home to mow yard, and then we'll thank the Lord

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxix, Lymoor Harvest

[Song]

mowyer (mō'y(r)), *n* [*< mow¹ + -yer*] *1t* One who mows, a mower — *2* The long-billed or sickle-billed curlew, *Vnumenus longirostris* G. Trumbull See cut under *curlew* [Cape May, New Jersey]

moxa (mōk'sh), *n* [Chin and Jap] *1* A soft downy substance prepared in China and Japan from the young leaves of *Artemisia Mori*, used as a cautery — *2* The plant from which this substance is obtained — *3* In *med*, a vegetable substance, either cut or formed into a short cylinder, which when ignited will burn without fusing, used as a cautery or a counter-irritant by being applied to the skin — **Galvanic moxa**, platinum rendered incandescent by a galvanic current, and used as a moxa

moxturbation (mōk-si-bus'chōn), *n* [*< moxa + (combustion)*] In *med*, the act or process of burning or cauterizing by means of moxa or a moxa

moya (mō'n), *n* [S Amer] Mud poured out from a volcano during the time of an eruption The name is a local one, and was originally given

to the dark carbonaceous mud poured out from the volcanic vents near Quito. These flows are also called *mud lava*, and by the Italians *lava d'acqua* or *lava di fango*. The term *moya* is used chiefly by writers on South American geology.

moyennet (moi-en'), *n* [OF, fem of *mouen*, *moyen*, middle, mean see *mean*¹] A size of cannon formerly in use, about 10 feet long.

moyl¹, *v* and *n* An obsolete form of *moult*.

moyl², *n* See *moult*².

moyleret, *n* A Middle English form of *mulier*¹.

moyret, *n* An obsolete form of *moire*.

moyst¹, *a* and *v* An obsolete form of *moust*.

moysture, *n* An obsolete form of *moisture*.

moyther (moi'ther), *v* A variant of *moither*, for *moult*.

Mozambican (mō-zam-bē'kan), *a*. [NL *Mozambica* (< *Mozambique* see *def*) + *-an*] Of or pertaining to Mozambique, a Portuguese possession on the east coast of Africa — **Mozambican subregion**, in zoology, a subdivision of the Ethiopian region, south of the Libyan subregion, and extending perhaps to Sofala. *Encyc Brit*, III 758.

Mozambique gram See *gram*³.

Mozarab (mō-zar'ab), *n* [Sp *Mozárabe*, < Ar *Mozarab*, < *ṣarrāb*, become an Arab, < *arab*, Arab see *Arab*] One of those Christians in Spain who lived among and measurably assimilated themselves to the Moslems, but continued in the exercise of their own religion.

Mozarabian (mō-zar'ā-bi-an), *a* [< *Mozarab* + *-ian*] Same as *Mozarabic*.

Mozarabic (mō-zar'a-bik), *a* [< *Mozarab* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the Mozarabs as, *Mozarabic Church*, architecture, liturgy, etc. — **Mozarabic liturgy**, *Mozarabic mass*, the ancient national liturgy of the Spanish church. In its present form, which shows some assimilation to the Roman mass, this liturgy was restored and revised by Cardinal Ximenes in A.D. 1500, and is still in use in the chapel of a college at Toledo founded by him and in a few other chapels or churches. The Roman liturgy was made compulsory in Spain, with the exception of a few churches, about A.D. 1100, and in the thirteenth and succeeding centuries the national liturgy had fallen into almost entire disuse. The inappropriate epithet *Mozarabic* — that is, 'Arabizing' — may have been given to this liturgy from its longer retention in that part of Spain which was held by the Moors, or may have been meant as an unfavorable reflection upon it by the friends of the Roman rite. Apart from obvious Roman insertions, this liturgy is found to agree with canons of early Spanish councils, especially that of Toledo in A.D. 683, and with an account of the Spanish liturgy given by St Isidore of Seville at about the same date. The Mozarabic liturgy closely resembles the Gallican liturgy, belongs with them to the Ephesine, Gallican, or Hispano-Gallican group of liturgies, and as the only full and complete extant member of that group, serves as its type and representative. Among the marked peculiarities of this liturgy are: (1) the nature, arrangement, and unequalled variability of its parts; (2) its Oriental affinities such as remnants of the epiclesis, proclamations by the deacon, the position of the pax, the presence of the Sanctus Sanctus etc. (3) the elaborate ritual of the fraction, and (4) the use of a peculiar nomenclature for the parts, considerably different even from that of the Gallican use, as, for instance, *offertorium* for *missa*, *missa* for *offertorium*, *anthen*, *oration* for *præface*, etc. See *Ephean*, *Antiphon*, *Liturgy*. — **Mozarabic office**, the office for the canonical hours according to that ancient Spanish rite, as given in the breviary published by Ximenes in A.D. 1502.

— **Mozarabic rite**, the Mozarabic office and liturgy.

Mozartean (mō-zar'tē-an), *a* [< *Mozart* (see *def*) + *-ean*] Of or pertaining to Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-91), an Austrian musical composer, or resembling his style.

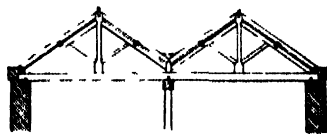
mozetta (mō-zet'a), *n* [< It *mazzetta*, < *mozzo*, cut short] A short ecclesiastical vestment or cape which covers the shoulders and can be buttoned over the breast, and to which a hood is attached. It is worn by the pope, cardinals, bishops, abbots and some other prelates who are especially privileged by custom or papal authority. It is, however, a distinctive mark of a bishop.

mozging (mō'zing), *n* [Verbal *n* of **moze*, origin obscure] The operation of giggering. See *giggering*¹.

M. P. An abbreviation of *Member of Parliament*.

Mr An abbreviation of *Master* or *Mister*.

M-roof (em'rof), *n* A kind of roof formed by the junction of two simple pitched roofs with



M roof

a valley between them, so that in transverse section it resembles the letter M.

Mrs. An abbreviation of *Mistress* or *Missus*.

MS. An abbreviation of *manuscript*.

M. S. In music, an abbreviation of *mano sinistra*, 'the left hand,' noting a note or passage to be played with the left hand.

MSS. An abbreviation of *manuscripts*.

Mt. An abbreviation of *mount*.

M-teeth (em'tēth), *n. pl* In a saw, teeth placed in groups of two, so as to resemble the letter M.

mu (mū), *n* The Greek letter μ, corresponding to the English *m*.

muable (mū'a-bl), *a* [< ME *muable*, < OF. *muable*, < L. *mutabilis*, changeable see *mutable* and *mu*, *mu* = *mu*] Mutable; changing; changeable (*Chaucer*, Boethius, iv prose 6).

mubble-fubblest (mub'l-fub'lz), *n. pl* [Also *muble-fuble*, a slang term] A causeless depression of spirits, the blue-devils [Old slang].

Melancholy is the crest of courtiers' arms, and now every base companion, being in his mubblefuble, says he is melancholy. *Lyly*, *Midas*, v 2. (*Nares*)

mucale (mū'kāt), *n* [< *mu*(ic) + *-al*¹] A salt formed by the union of mucale acid with a base.

mucet, *n* An obsolete form of *muscus*.

mucedin, **mucedine** (mū'se-din), *n.* [< LL *mucedo* (*muc-din*), *mucos* see *mucedinous*] 1 A fungus of the family *Mucedineae* — 2 A nitrogenous constituent of wheat gluten, soluble in alcohol.

Mucedineae (mū-se-din'ē-ā), *n. pl* [NL, < LL *mucedo* (*muc-din*), *mucos* see *mucedinous*] A family of microscopic hyphomycetous fungi. They are molds and mildews growing upon living or decaying animal or vegetable substances, and contributing to their decay. They appear as a downy coating composed of minute thread-like white or colored bodies.

mucedinous (mū-sed'i-nus), *a* [< LL *mucedo* (*muc-din*), *mucos* (< L. *mucos*, *mucos*), + *-ous*] In bot., having the character of mold or mildew, resembling mold.

much (much), *a* and *n* [< ME *much*, *moche*, *myche*, *much*, abbr. from *muchel*, *moche*, *mychel*, *muchel*, assimilated form of *mukel*, *mikel* (> E *mickle*, *muckle*), < AS *mucel*, *mycel*, great, much see *mickle*] 1 *a*, compar. *more*, superl. *most* 1† Great in size, big, large.

And Antor that hadde this child norished till he was a moche man of xv yere of age, he hadde hym trewly norished, so that he was fair and moche. *Martin* (E E T S), i 97.

2 Great in quantity or extent, abundant.

In that loud is fulle muchell waste. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p 188.

If thou wilt observe.

I he rule of — Not too much, by temperance taught, In what thou eat and drink at, So mayst thou live. *Milton*, P L, xi 571.

My much busyness hath made me too oft forget Mondays and Fridays. *Wentworth*, *Hist New England*, I 468.

When many skin nerves are warmed or much retinal surface illuminated, our feeling is larger than when a lesser nervous surface is excited. *W James*, *Mind*, XII 8.

In this sense *much* is sometimes used ironically, implying little or none.

How say you now? Is it not past two o'clock? and here much Orlando? *Shak*, As you Like it, iv 3 2.

Much weuch' or much son! *B Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv 4.]

3† Many in number.

Edom came out against him with much people. *Num* xx 20.

4† High in position, rank, or social station, important.

He ne lafte not for reyn ne thunder In sickness nor in muchel to visit The ferreste in his parlour moche and lite. *Chaucer*, *Gen Pro* to C 1, i 484.

Much of a muchness. See *muchness* — Too much for one, more than a match for one as, he was too much for me [Colloq].

II *n* 1. A large quantity; a great deal.

And over al this yet seyde he muchel more. *Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, i 1902.

Unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required. *Luke* xii 48.

They have much of the poetry of Mæcenas, but little of his liberality. *Dryden*.

The parents seldom devote much of their time or attention to the education of their children. *E W Lane*, *Modern Egyptians*, I 63.

2 A great, uncommon, or serious thing, something strange, wonderful, or considerable.

It was much that one that was so great a lover of peace should be so haply in warre. *Bacon*, *Hist Hen VII*, p 234.

This gracious act the ladies all approve, Who thought it much a man should die for love, And with their mistresses join'd in close debate. *Dryden*.

To make much of. See *make*.

much (much), *adv* [< ME *much*, *moche*, *myche*, *much*, abbr. form of *muchel*, *moche*, etc., assimilated form of *mukel*, *mikel*, < AS *mucel*, *mycel*, *mulum*, *adv*, prop. acc. sing., and dat. sing. and pl. of *mucel*, *ad*] see *much*, *a*.] 1 In a great

degree; to a great amount or extent; greatly, far.

Soche on myght moche helpe us to be-gile his pepill, like as the prophetes be giled us. *Martin* (E E T S), i 2.

Jonathan, Saul's son, delighted much in David. *1 Sam* xix 2.

Upon their plaines is a short wodde like heath, in some countries like galle, full of berries, farre much better than any grasse. *Capt John Smith*, *True Travels*, I 30.

They do not much heed what you say. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel*, p 239.

There seemed to be a combination among all that knew her, to treat her with a dignity much beyond her rank. *Swinft*, *Death of Stella*.

Read much, but do not read many things. *J F Clarke*, *Self Culture*, p 317.

2† Very. And he hadde take the semblance of a moche olde man. *Martin* (E E T S), i 91.

It [*Æsop's* Fables] is a moche pleasant lesson. *Sir T Elyot*, *The Governour*, i 10.

This figure hath three principall parties in his nature and use much considerable. *Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng Poetrie*, p 81.

Thus far my charity this path has try'd (A much unskillful, but well meaning guide). *Dryden*, *Religio Laici*, i 22†.

In this sense *much* was formerly often used ironically, implying denial.

With two points on your shoulder? much! *Shak*, 2 Hen IV, ii 4 14†.

To charge me bring my grain unto the markets, Ay, much! when I have neither barn nor garner. *B Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, i 1.

In present use, *much* or *very much* corresponds before a comparative or a superlative with the *to* very before a positive — thus, *very great*, but *much* or *very much greater*, *much* or *very much the greatest*.

Thou art much mightier than we. *Gen* xxvi 16.

To strength and counsel join'd Think nothing hard, much less to be despair'd. *Milton*, P L, vi 495.

3 Nearly usually emphasizing the sense of indefiniteness.

I heare sale, you haue a sonne, moche of his age. *Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*, p 20.

Much like a press of people at a door. *Shak*, 1 Uicere, i 1301.

Men's thoughts are much according to their inclination. *Bacon*, *Custom and Education*.

All left the world much as they found it. *Sir W Temple*.

[The adverb *much* is very often prefixed to participial forms (to make compound adjectives as, *much abused*, *much enduring*, *much debated*.) *Much about* See *about* — *Much about* it, nearly equal about what it is or was. [Colloq] — *Much at one*, nearly of equal value, effect, or influence.

The prayers are vain as curses much at one. *Dryden*.

Not so much as, not even.

Our Men entered the Town, and found it emptied both of Money and Goods, there was not so much as a Meal of Victuals left for them. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, I 144.

much (much), *v. t* [< *much*, a < ME *muchel*, < AS *mucel*, become great see *mickle*, *i*] 1 To make much, increase — 2 To make much of, coax, stroke gently. *Hallwell*. [Prov Eng and U S.]

muchelt, **muchell¹**, *a*, *n*, and *adv*. Same as *much*.

muchelhedet, *n*. [ME, < *muchel* + *-hed*, *-head*] Greatness, size.

Of fairnesse and of muchelhede, Hate thou ert a man and heo a maide. *King Horn* (E E T S), p 52.

mucherus, *n* Same as *mochas*.

mucheteri, **muchiteri**, *n* Same as *muckender*.

muchly (much'h), *adv* Greatly, much [Obsolete or slang].

Went gravelle dight to entertaine the dame They muchie lov'd, and honour'd in her name. *MS Bibl Reg*, 17 B xv (*Hallwell*).

muchness (much'nes), *n* The state of being much, large quantity.

We have relations of muchness and littleness between times, numbers, intensities, and qualities, as well as spaces. *W James*, *Mind*, XII 15.

Much of a muchness, nearly of like account, of about the same importance or value, much the same a trivial colloquial expression.

Oh! child, men's men, gentle or simple, they're much of a muchness. *George Eliot*, *Daniel Deronda*, xxxi.

much-what (much'hwot), *adv* Nearly; almost.

This shows man's power and its way of operation to be much what the same in the material and intellectual world. *Locke*, *Human Understanding*, II xli § 1 (*Nares*).

much-what (much'hwot), *n* [< ME **much-huat*, *much-quat*, < *much* + *what*.] Nearly everything, everything.

Thus they meled of much quat til myd morn paste. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E E T S), i 1290.

mucio (mū'sik), *a.* [**<** *mucio* (*us*) + *-io*] Pertaining to or derived from gums. Specifically applied to an acid ($C_6H_{10}O_6$) formed by the oxidizing action of dilute nitric acid on sugar of milk, gum, pectin bodies, or mannite. It forms a white crystalline powder, difficultly soluble in cold water.

mucid (mū'sid), *a.* [= *It. mucido*, *<* *L. mucidus*, moldy, *<* *mucere*, be moldy or musty, *<* *mucos*, mucus. see *mucos*] Musty, moldy. *Barley mucidness* (mū'sid-nes), *n.* Mustiness, moldiness. *Ainsworth*.

mucidous (mū'si-dus), *a.* Same as *mucid* [*Kare*].

muciferous (mū-sif'e-rus), *a.* [**<** *L. mucus*, mucus, + *ferre* = *E. bear*] Secreting mucus, muciparous.

The *muciferous* system of many deep sea fishes is developed in an extraordinary degree.

Günther, Encyc. Brit., XII 684

mucific (mū-sif'ik), *a.* [**<** *L. mucus*, mucus, + *facere*, make] Muciparous, muciferous.

muciform (mū'si-fōrm), *a.* [**<** *L. mucus*, mucus, + *forma*, form] In *med*, having the character of mucus; resembling mucus.

mucigen (mū'si-jen), *n.* [**<** *muci* (*n*) + *-gen*, producing] A clear substance secreted by the cells of mucous membranes and of certain glands, and which becomes converted into mucus.

mucigenous (mū-sij'e-nus), *a.* [**<** *L. mucus*, mucus, + *-genus*, producing see *-genus*] Same as *muciparous*.

Out of the breeding season none of these *mucigenous* cells are to be found in the kidneys. *Nature*, XXXIX 188.

mucilage (mū'si-lāj), *n.* [**<** *F. mucilage* = *Sp. mucilago* = *Pg. mucilageme* = *It. mucellageme*, *mucilage*, *<* *L. mucilago*, *mucilago* (*-gin*), a moldy, musty juice, *<* *L. muceri*, be moldy or musty see *mucul*, mucus] 1. Moldiness; mustiness, rottenness, a slimy mass.

The hardest seeds corrupt and are turned to *mucilage* and rottenness, yet rise again, in the spring, from aqualor and putrefaction, a solid substance.

Boetius, True Religion, I 190.

2. Gum extracted from the seeds, roots, and bark of plants. It is found universally in plants, but much more abundantly in some than in others. The marsh mallow root, tubers of orchids, the bark of the linc and elm, the seeds of guineas and flax, are examples of plant products rich in this substance. In the arts the name is applied to a great variety of sticky and gummy preparations, some of which are merely thickened aqueous solutions of natural gum, which is easily extracted from vegetable substances by hot water, while others are preparations of dextrine, glue, or other adhesive materials, generally containing some preservative substance or compound, as creosote or salicylic acid.

3. In *chem*, the general name of a group of carbohydrates, having the formula $C_6H_{10}O_5n$. The mucilages have the common property of swelling enormously in water, so that they are in a condition near to solution, leaving no jelly like mass as many gums do. Members of the group differ greatly in properties, some being closely related to the gums, others to cellulose. Their chemical constitution is not yet determined. — **Animal mucilage**. Same as *mucus*, 1. — **Mucilage-canals**, special mucilage secreting passages or canals observed in many plants, as those traversing the parenchyma of the pith and cortex of the *Marantaceae*, the stems of the *Cyperaceae*, the posterior side of the leaves of some species of *Lycopodium*, etc. — **Mucilage-reservoirs**. Same as *mucilage canals*.

mucilage-cell (mū'si-lāj-sel), *n.* An individual cell secreting mucilage, as those which occur in various ferns, mosses, etc.

mucilage-slit (mū'si-lāj-slit), *n.* In *bot*, in the *Anthocerotae*, a slit on the under surface of the thallus, with no special guard-cells, and leading like a stoma into an intercellular space filled with mucilage. *Goebel*.

mucilaginous (mū-si-lāj'i-nus), *a.* [**<** *F. mucilagineux* = *Sp. Pg. mucilaginoso* = *It. mucellaginoso*, *mucilaginoso*, *<* *L. L.* as if **mucilaginosus*, *<* *mucilago* see *mucilage*] 1. In *anat*, muciparous; secreting a glairy or viscid substance like mucus specifically applied to synovial membranes, certain of whose fringed vascular processes were called *mucilaginous glands* by Clopton Havers in 1691. [Obsolete] — 2. Slimy, ropy, moist, soft, and slightly viscid, partaking of the nature of mucilage as, a *mucilaginous* gum. — **Mucilaginous extracts**, in *chem*, extracts which dissolve readily in water but scarcely at all in alcohol, and undergo spirituous fermentation. — **Mucilaginous glands**. See *gland*. — **Mucilaginous sheath**, an envelop or coat of mucilage surrounding the filaments of certain algae, occurring particularly in the *Conjugatae*.

mucilaginousness (mū-si-lāj'i-nus-nes), *n.* The state of being mucilaginous, sliminess, stickiness.

mucin (mū'sin), *n.* [**<** *L. mucus*, mucus, + *-in*] A nitrogenous body found in all connective tissue, and the chief constituent of

mucus. It is a glutinous substance, soluble in weak alkalis, but not in water.

mucinoid (mū'si-noid), *a.* [**<** *mucin* + *-oid*] Resembling mucin.

mucinous (mū'si-nus), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of mucin.

muciparous (mū-sip'a-rus), *a.* [= *F. mucipare*, *<* *L. mucus*, mucus, + *parere*, bring forth] Secreting or producing mucus. Also *mucigenous*.

Mucivora (mū-siv'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [**<** *L. mucus*, a moldy juice (see *mucus*), + *vorare*, devour] A group of dipterous insects which feed upon plant-juices. *DeMeijere*.

mucivore (mū'si-vōr), *n.* [**<** *NL. Mucivora*, *q. v.*] A mucivorous insect.

mucivorous (mū-siv'ō-rus), *a.* [**<** *NL. Mucivora* + *-ous*] Feeding upon the juices of plants, as *Mucivora*.

muck¹ (muk), *n.* and *a.* [**<** *ME. muck*, *muk*, *mok*, *mokke*, *mukke*, *<* *Icel. myki* = *Dan. móg*, dung (whence ult. *E. mudding*, *muddle*, *q. v.*), cf. *Dan. muk*, grease. Prob. orig. 'heap' (cf. a similar sense of *dung*) of *Norw. mukka* = *Sw. dual mukka* = *Dan. mokke* (Aasen), a heap, pile not connected with *AS. mór*, dung, for which see *mud*, *muren*] 1. *n.* 1. Dung in a moist state, a mass of dung and putrefied vegetable matter.

With fattening muck
Besear the roots. *J. Philips*, (*Idler*, 1)

Hence—2. Manure in general.

And money is like muck, not good except it be spread
Bacon, Seditions and Troubles

3. A wet, slimy mass, a mess. [*Colloq.*]

One of them I thought, expressed her sentiments upon this occasion in a very coarse manner when she observed that by the living jingo she was all of a muck of sweat.
Goldsmith, *Vicar*, ix

Bees which is made of noxious substitutes (for the proper constituent), and which is fitly described in the Eastern countries by the somewhat vigorous word *muck*.
Nineteenth Century, XXI 126

4. Money so called in contempt.

He married her for muck, she him for lust
The motives fowle, then fowly live they must
Darius, *Scourge of Kolly* (1611) (*Nares*)

Swamp-muck, imperfect pent. the less compact varieties of peat, especially the paring or turf overlying peat.

II. *a.* Resembling muck, mucky, damp.

[*Provincial or rare*] — **Muck iron**. See *iron*.

muck¹ (muk), *v.* [**<** *ME. mukke*, manure with muck, remove muck from; *<* *Icel. mykja* = *Dan. móg*, manure with muck, *Icel. moka* = *Sw. moka* = *Dan. muge*, remove muck from, from the noun] I *trans* 1. To manure — 2. To remove muck or manure from.

I can always earn a little by mucking up his stable
Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I 480

II. *intrans.* To labor very hard, toil. *Hallwell* [*Prov. Eng.*]

muck² (muk), *n.* An erroneous form, due to mistaking the adverb *amuck* for a noun with the indefinite article. See *amuck*.

Frontless and satire proof he knows the streets,
And runs an Indian muck at all he meets.
Dryden, *Hind and Panther*, III 1188.

Ran a Malayan muck against the times
Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*

muck-bar (muk'bar), *n.* An iron bar which has been passed through the muck-rolls only.

muckdery, **muckindery** (muk'en-dér), *n.* [Also *muckings*, *muckiter*, *muckster*, corrupt forms, appar. simulating *muck*¹, of *muckador*, *muckador* see *muckador*] A handkerchief used like the modern pocket-handkerchief, but generally carried at the girdle.

The new erected altar of Cynthia, to which all the Paphian widows shall after their husbands' funerals offer their wet muckderys. *Chapman*, *Widow's Tears*, IV 1

Be of good comfort, take my muckdery
And dry thine eyes. *B. Jonson*, *Tale of a Tub*, III 1

mucker¹ (muk'er), *n.* [**<** *ME. mukker*, *<* *muck*¹ + *-er*] 1. One who removes muck from stables, etc. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 246.

mucker² (muk'er), *v.* [**<** *ME. mukkeren*, *muckeren*, *muckeren*, appar. freq. of *muck*¹, *v.*] I *trans* To hoard up, heap.

Lord, throw ye a covetous or a wree he,
That blameth love or halt of it despite,
That of the pens that hegan *mokke* (var. *moke*) and theche,
Was ever yet given him such delite,
As is in love in o point in soon plyte?
Chaucer, *Troilus*, III 1875

But as some as thy backe is turned from the preacher
thou rustest on with al thy forecasting studies, to mucker
vp rymes. *J. Udall*, *On Jas. I*

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a mess or muddle of any business, muddle, fail. [*Prov. Eng.*]

By the bye, Welter has muckered, you know that by this time. *H. Kingsley*, *Barneshoe*, xiv

2. To be dirty or untidy. *Hallwell* [*Prov. Eng.*]

mucker² (muk'er), *n.* [**<** *mucker*², *v.*] A heavy fall as in the mire or muck. [*Prov. Eng.*]

He earned great honour by leaping in and out of the Taddon only four more doing it and one receiving a mucker. *Kingsley*, 1862 (*Litt.*, I 340) (*Dames*)

mucker³ (muk'er), *n.* [**<** *G. mucker*, a sulky person, a hypocrite *<* *mucken*, mutter grumble]

1. In Germany a person of canting and gloomy religious tendencies, specifically [*cap.*], one of a sect accused of immoral practices, adherents of J. W. Ebel, a clergyman in Königsberg, Prussia, about 1810–39. Hence—2. A person lacking refinement, a coarse, rough person [*Slang*].

muckerer¹ (muk'er-er), *n.* [**<** *ME. mokerere*, *<* *mucker*² + *-er*] 1. A miser, a niggard.

Avarice maketh alway muckerers to be hated
Chaucer, *Boethius*, II prose 5

muck-fork (muk'fork), *n.* A dung-fork, a fork for distributing manure.

muck-heap (muk'hép), *n.* [**<** *ME. mukkehepe*, *<* *muck*¹ + *heap*] A dunghill.

muck-hill (muk'hil), *n.* [**<** *ME. mukhil*, *mochil*, *<* *muck*¹ + *hill*] A dunghill.

muckibus (muk'i-bus), *a.* [Appar. *<* *muck*¹ + *-ibus*, a *L.* termination as in *omnibus* and (assumed) in *circumbendibus*, etc.] Confused or muddled with drink, tipsy, maudlin. [*Old slang*].

She [Lady Coventry] said If she drank any more,
she should be muckibus. *W. Atpole*, *Letters*, III 10.

muckindery, *n.* See *muckdery*.

muckiness (muk'nes), *n.* Filthiness, nastiness.

muckingery, *n.* Same as *muckdery*.

muckintogs, **muckingtogs** (muk'in-, muk'ing-togs), *n.* [A corruption of *muckintosh*, simulating *mucky* (weather) and *togs*, *toggery*] A muckintosh. [*Vulgar*].

A little "gallows looking chap,
With a carpet swab and muckintogs and a hat turned
up with green. *Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II 197

muckiter, *n.* Same as *muckdery*.

muckle (muk'l), *a.* and *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *muck*.

muckle-hammer (muk'l-ham'er), *n.* A heavy ax-like hammer for spalling or scaling off small flakes of granite.

muck-midden (muk'mid'n), *n.* A dunghill. [*Scotch*].

muck-pit (muk'pit), *n.* A pit for manure or filth.

Thou must be tumbled into a muckpit
Dekker, *Wonderful Year*.

muck-rake (muk'rāk), *n.* A rake for scraping muck or filth. *Bunyan*, *Pilgrim's Progress*.

muckret, *v.* An obsolete form of *mucker*².

muck-rolls (muk'rolz), *n. pl.* The first pair of rolls in a mill for rolling iron. The iron is passed through these rolls and afterward finished by another pair of rolls, called *merchant train* or *puttle bar train*.

mucks, *n.* See *muck*².

muck-sweat (muk'swet), *n.* Profuse sweat. *Dunghillson*.

mucksy, *a.* See *mucky*.

muck-thrift (muk'thrift), *n.* A miser. *D. Jerrold*.

muck-worm (muk'wérin), *n.* 1. A worm that lives in muck — 2. A miser, one who scrapes together money by mean devices.

Misers are muck worms, silk worms beaus,
And death watches physicians.
Pope, to Mr. John Moore

O the money grubbers! Sempternal muckworms!
Lamb

mucky (muk'i), *a.* [**<** *muck*¹ + *-y*] 1. Containing or resembling muck, filthy, vile.

Thereafter all that mucky pelfe he took,
The spoile of peoples evil gotten good.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, V II 27

mucky (muk'i), *i. t.*, pret. and pp. *mucked*, ppr. *muckying* [**<** *mucky*, *a.*] To soil.

She even brought me a clean towel to spread over my dress "lest," as she said, "I should mucky it."
Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xlix

mucocoele (mū'kō-sēl), *n.* [**<** *L. mucus*, mucus, + *Gr. kōlē*, a tumor] An enlarged lacrymal sac, a tumor that contains mucus.

mucodermal (mū-ko-der'mal), *a.* [**<** *L. mucus*, mucus, + *Gr. déppa*, skin see *dermal*] Of or pertaining to the skin and mucous membrane.

mucoid (mū'koid), *a.* [**<** *L. mucus*, mucus, + *Gr. idos*, form] Resembling mucus or mucous tissue.

The membrane is coated in places with a scanty mucoid exudation.

Mucoid degeneration. See *degeneration*. — **Mucoid tissue,** mucous tissue.

mucopurulent (mū-kō-pū-rē-lent), *a* [*L. mucus*, *mucus*, + *purulentus*, purulent] see *mucous* and *purulent*] Of or pertaining to mucus and pus as, a mucopurulent discharge (a discharge in which these two substances are present).

mucopus (mū'kō-pus), *n* [*L. mucus*, *mucus*, + *pus*, matter of a sore] In *pathol.*, a morbid liquid product containing a considerable amount of mucus and numerous leucocytes

mucor (mū'kor), *n* [*L. mucor*, mold, moldiness, < *mucere*, be moldy] see *mucid*] 1 Moldiness, mustiness — 2 [*cap*] [*NL*] A genus of zygomycetous fungi, typical of the suborder *Mucorales* the true molds. The reproduction is asexual, by the formation of numerous spores in a relatively large sporangium and sexual, by the conjugation of two hyphae, which gives rise to a zygospore. The most common species is *M. Mucedo*. See *mold*. 3 In *med.*, mucus

Mucorales (mū-kō'fō-ē), *n pl* [*NL*, < *Mucor* + *-ales*] A suborder of zygomycetous fungi of the order *Mucorales*, typified by the genus *Mucor*. They are mostly saprophytic, occurring on bread, fruits, saccharine fluids, excrement of animals, etc. Sometimes called *Mucorales*.

Mucorini (mū-kō-rī-nī), *n pl* [*NL*, < *Mucor* + *-ini*] An order of zygomycetous fungi, the typical genus of which is *Mucor*. Sometimes written *Mucoraceae*.

mucosa (mū-kō'sā), *n* [*NL*, see *membrana* see *mucous*] A mucous membrane. More fully called *mucosa mucosa*.

mucose (mū'kōs), *a* [*L. mucosus* see *mucous*] Same as *mucous*.

mucoserous (mū-kō-sē-rus), *a* [*L. mucus*, *mucus*, + *serum*, serum see *serous*] Of or pertaining to mucus and serum. A mucoserous discharge consists of serum containing mucus in considerable quantity.

mucosity (mū-kō'sī-tī), *n* [= *F. mucosité* = *Sp. mucosidad* = *Port. mucosidade* = *It. mucosità*, as *mucosa*, *mucous*, + *-ity*] 1 Mucousness, sliminess — 2 A fluid containing or resembling mucus.

mucosaccharine (mū-kō-sō-sak'a-rin), *a* [*L. mucosus* (see *mucous*) + *saccharum*, sugar see *saccharine*] Partaking of the properties of mucus and sugar.

mucous (mū'kus), *a* [= *F. muqueux* = *Sp. mucoso*, *mucoso* = *Port. mucoso*, < *L. mucosus*, slimy, < *mucus*, slime, mucus see *mucus*] 1 Pertaining to mucus or resembling it, slimy, ropy, and lubricous — 2 Secreting a slimy substance, pituitary as, the mucous membrane — **Mucous canals**, in *skel.* See the quotation.

In most, if not all, fishes the integument of the body and of the head contains a series of sacs or canals, usually disposed symmetrically on each side of the middle line, and filled with a clear gelatinous substance. These sensory organs are known as the "organs of the lateral line" or *mucous canals*. *Huxley, Anat. Vert.*, p. 79.

Mucous fever, fish glands, ligament. See the nouns. — **Mucous layer.** See *membrane*. — **Mucous membrane.** See *membrane*. — **Mucous tissue,** gelatinous connective tissue. The cells may be round, branching, or fusiform, and the intercellular substance is of jelly-like consistence and contains mucus. Mucous tissue forms the chief bulk of the nasal lining, or umbilical cord, in which case it is called the *filly of Wharton*. The vitreous humor of the eye also consists mainly of this tissue.

mucousness (mū'kus-nēs), *n* The state of being mucous, sliminess. *Johnson*.

mucro (mū'krō), *n*, *pl mucrones* (mū-kro'nez) [*L.*, a sharp point, esp. of a sword] A tip, a spine or spine-like process, a mucronate part or organ, a sharp tip or point.

True it is that the mucro or point thereof inclineth unto the left. *Sir T. Broune, Vulg. Err.*, iii 2.

Specifically (a) In *entom.*, an angular projection on the margin or surface of a hard part, as on the thighs or the tips of the elytra, an angular process shorter than a spine. (b) In *bot.*, a short and abrupt point of a leaf or other organ. — **Mucro cordis**, the lower pointed end of the heart.

mucronate (mū'krō-nāt), *a* [= *F. mucroné* = *Port. mucronado* = *It. mucronato*, < *L. mucronatus*, pointed, < *mucro*(*n*), a sharp point] see *mucro*] Narrowed to a point, ending in a tip, having a mucro as, a mucronate feather, shell, leaf, a mucronate process.

mucronated (mū'krō-nāt-ed), *a* Same as *mucronate*.

mucronately (mū'krō-nāt-lī), *adv.* In a mucronate manner; in or with a tip or pointed end.

mucrones, *n* Plural of *mucro*. **mucroniferous** (mū'krō-nif'e-rus), *a*. [*L. mucro*(*n*), a sharp point, + *ferre* = *E. bear*¹] Same as *mucronate*.

mucronulate (mū-kron'ū-lāt), *a* [*NL mucronulatus*, < **mucronulus*, dim. of *L. mucro*(*n*), a sharp point] see *mucronule*] In *bot* and *zool*, minutely mucronate; having a little point, as the carpels of *Sida mucronulata*.

mucronule (mū'krō-nūl), *n* [*NL* **mucronulus*, dim. of *L. mucro*(*n*), a sharp point] see *mucro*] A small mucro.

muculent (mū'kü-lent), *a* [*L. muculentus*, full of mucus, < *L. mucus*, mucus see *mucus*] 1 Slimy, moist and moderately viscous. *Bailey* — 2 Resembling mucus, mucoid, gelatinous, celulosic. *Behren, Micros in Botany* (trans.), v.

Mucuna (mū-kū'nī), *n* [*NL* (Adanson, 1763), < *muuna*, the Brazilian name of one of these plants] A genus of leguminous climbing herbs and shrubs of the tribe *Phaseoleae*, characterized by showy flowers with the banner smaller than the wings or the acute keel, and anthers of two shapes. About 22 species are known, usually climbing high, natives of warm climates throughout the globe, with clusters of purplish or yellowish flowers, leaves of three leaflets, and fleshy pods, usually clothed with stinging hairs. The cowhage or cowitch of New South Wales is *M. purpurea*. For *M. pruriens* see *cowhage*, 1.

mucus (mū'kus), *n* [*L. mucus*, *mucus* (= *Gr. mukos*, found only in grammarians, and perhaps after the *L.* word), mucus, slime, of *Gr. mukos*, snuff of a wick, *muša*, mucus, akin to *apo-mukosiv*, wipe away, *L. mungere*, blow the nose, *Skt. mūch*, release] 1 A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane of animals. It is characterized by the presence of considerable quantities of mucus. Also called *animal mucus*. 2 In *bot*, gummy matter soluble in water — 3 The slime of fish — **Mucous glands.** See *mucous glands*, under *gland*.

mucyline (mū'sī-līn), *n* [*L. muc(ilag)* + *-yl* + *-ine*] A sizing for woolen yarn. It is a solution in water of a paste compounded of stearin, soap, glycerin, and sulphate of zinc.

mud (mud), *n* [*ME mud*, *mod*, *mudde*, < *MLG muddle*, *LG muddle*, *mod* = *Sw. modd*, mud, mire, cf. *MLG mot*, *G. mott*, peat (see *mott*)] Hence *old mother*², q v.] Moist and soft earth or earthy matter, whether produced by rains on the earthy surface, by ejections from springs and volcanoes, or by sediment from turbid waters, a mire.

mud (mud), *v*, pret and pp *mudded*, ppr *mudding* [*ME mud*, *n*] 1 To bury in mud or mire, cover or bedaub with mud.

Myself were mudded in that oozy bed
Where my son lies. *Shak*, *Tempest*, v 1 161.

2 To make turbid or foul with dirt, stir the sediment in (liquors).

Mud not the fountain that gave drink to thee
Shak, *Lucrece* 1 577.

The fount of my tears, troubled and mudded with the
foollike stirring and longbreathed vexation of thy vain
one enormities, is no longer a pure silver spring but a
mily puddle for swine to wallow in. *Nash*, *Christ's Tears*.

II. intrans. To go in or under the mud, for refuge or warmth, as does the eel.

mudar, *n* See *madar*.

mud-bank (mud'bank), *n* An accumulation of mud, especially as formed by streams.

mud-bass (mud'bās), *n* A centrarchoid fish, *Icantharchus pomotis*. It has an oblong oval form, teeth on the tongue, palate, and pterygoids, a large mouth,



Mud bass (*Icantharchus pomotis*)
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission)

cycloid scales, convex caudal fin, and eleven spines in the dorsal and five in the anal fin. It is about 4 inches long, and is found in still fresh water streams near the Atlantic coast of the United States from New Jersey to South Carolina.



Mucronule
1. a leaf of *Puccinia
sativa*, a, the
mucronule.

mud-bath (mud'bath), *n*. A kind of bath connected with some mineral springs, consisting of mud transfused with saline or other ingredients, in which patients suffering from rheumatism, etc., plunge the whole or parts of the body with supposed good results as, the mud-baths of St. Amand or of Barbotan, in France.

mud-bit (mud'bit), *n* In *well-boring*, a chisel-edged tool used for cutting through dense strata of clay shale and the like.

mud-boat (mud'bōt), *n*. A boat for carrying off and discharging the mud dredged from a bar or river-channel.

mud-burrower (mud'bur'ō-br), *n*. A crustacean of the genus *Callinassa*.

mud-cat (mud'kat), *n*. A catfish, *Leptops oivaris*. See *Leptops*, 1.

mud-cock (mud'kok), *n*. A cock in a boiler used in blowing out the deposits of sediment, a purging-valve or -cock.

mud-cone (mud'kōn), *n*. A conical elevation of more or less decomposed material (lava and ashes) softened by water, a mud-volcano of frequent occurrence in solfataric areas or regions of dying-out volcanism. See *mud-volcano*.

mud-coot (mud'kōt), *n*. The common American coot, *Fulica americana*.

mud-crab (mud'krab), *n*. A crab of the genus *Parapagurus*.

muddar, *n* Same as *mudar*.

mud-dauber (mud'dā'ber), *n*. A digger-wasp of the family *Sphegidae*. See *blue-jacket*, 2.

mud-devil (mud'dev'l), *n*. A menopome.

muddify (mud'dī-fī), *v. t.*, pret and pp *muddified*, ppr *muddifying* [*L. mud* + *L. facere*, make see -fy] To make muddy; cloud, soil.

Don't muddify your charming simplicity with controversial distinctions that will sour your sweet plenty.
Walpole, Letters (1769), IV 491 (*Davies*).

muddily (mud'dī-lī), *adv*. 1 In a muddy manner, turbidly, with foul mixture — 2 Obscurely, cloudily, confusedly.

Lucilius writ not only loosely and muddily. *Dryden*.

muddiness (mud'dī-nēs), *n*. 1 The quality or condition of being muddy, turbidness, foulness caused by mud, dirt, or sediment as, the muddiness of a stream — 2 Obscurity, want of perspicuity.

mud-dipper (mud'dīp'er), *n*. The ruddy duck, *Ermaturus rubida*. *G. Trumbull*. See *cut* under *Ermaturus* [Virginia].

muddle (mud'dl), *v*, pret and pp *muddled*, ppr *muddling* [*Freq* of *mud*, *v*] 1 To make foul, turbid, or muddy, as water.

He did ill to muddle the water. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

2 To bewilder, perplex.

Fagging at Mathematics not only fatigues, but hopelessly muddles an unmathematical man, so that he is in no state for any mental exertion.
C. A. Brasted, English University, p. 267.

3 To intoxicate partially, cloud or stupefy, particularly with liquor as, to muddle one's brains.

I was often drunk, always muddled.
Arbutnot, Hist. John Bull.

4 To spend profitlessly; waste, misuse, fritter usually with away.

His genius disengaged from those worldly influences which would have disenchanted it of its mystic enthusiasm, if they did not muddle it ingloriously away.
Lovell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 143.

5 To bring into a state of confusion, make a mess of — 6 To mix, stir as, to muddle chocolate or drinks.

II. intrans. 1 To contract filth, become muddy or foul.

He never muddles in the dirt. *Swift, Dick's Variety*.

2 To become confused, especially from drink. — 3 To potter about, wander confusedly.

There are periods of quiescence during which he not only feels comparatively well, but really acts well in the sense of muddling about, somewhat crippled it may be, but with a convalescent energy deserving praise.
Lancet, No. 3454, p. 947.

muddle (mud'dl), *n* [*L. muddle*, *v*] 1 A mess, dirty confusion, filth — 2 Intellectual confusion, cloudiness, bewilderment [*Colloq*].

We both grub on in a muddle. *Dickens*.



Mucronate
1. all feather of
chimney swift
a the mucro

3. A kind of shoveler; a pottle made with crackers. See *pottle*, 2.—*Mush muddle*. See *mush*.

muddlehead (mud'l-hed), *n*. A confused or stupid person, a blockhead

Mankind are not wanting in intelligence, but, as a body, they have one intellectual defect—they are muddle-headed.
O. Roads, Never too Late to Mend, vi (Davies)

muddle-headed (mud'l-hed'ed), *a* Having the brains muddled, stupidly confused or dull, doltish the opposite of *clear-headed*

What a precious muddle-headed chap you are!

Diokens, Oliver Twist, xxx

muddle-headedness (mud'l-hed'ed-nes), *n* The quality of being muddle-headed, confusion; want of clearness of thought

Such is the muddle-headedness of modern English spelling, which seems to be almost worshipped for its incoherent inconsistencies.
W. W. Skeat, N and Q, 6th ser, IX 32

muddler (mud'l-er), *n* A churning-stick for muddling chocolate or for mixing toddies

mud-drag (mud'drag), *n* An implement or a machine for clearing rivers and docks, a hedgehog. See *hedgehog*, 4

mud-dredger (mud'drej'ér), *n* A dredging-machine

mud-drum (mud'drum), *n* A chamber placed below the steam-generating part of a steam-boiler, and communicating by an upper and a lower passage or passages with the water-space in the boiler. It is usually of cylindrical form (whence the name *drum*), and its function is to collect the sand or earthy matters deposited from the water which is fed to the boiler. The foreign substances so collected are removed from the mud drum through hand holes in it.

muddy (mud'i), *a* [= MLG *moddich*, *mudtich*, LG *muddig* = G *mottig* = Sw. *moddig*, as *mud* + *-y*]. 1 Abounding in, covered with, or containing mud, foul with mud, turbid, as water or other fluids, murky

The true fountains of science out of which both painters and statuary are bound to draw, without amusing themselves with dipping in streams which are often muddy, at least troubled. I mean the manner of their masters after whom they creep.

Dryden, On Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting

2 Consisting of mud or earth, hence, gross, impure, vile

Such harmony is in immortal souls,
But whilst this muddy vesture of decay
Doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it.
Shak, M of V, v 1 64

3. Not clear or pure in color as, a muddy green, a muddy complexion—4 Cloudy in mind, confused, dull, heavy, stupid

Don't think I am so muddy, so unsettled,
To appoint myself in this vexation!
Shak, W T, i 2 326

5 Obscure, wanting in clearness or perspicuity as, a muddy style of writing

muddy (mud'i), *v* *t*, pret and pp *muddied*, ppr *muddying* [*<* *muddy*, *a*]. 1 To soil with mud, dirty

Here is a purr of fortune's, sir, or of fortune's cat, that has fallen into the unclean fishpond of her displeasure, and is muddied withal.
Shak, All's Well, v 2 23

2 To cloud, make dull or heavy

Excess muddies the best wit, and makes it only to flutter and froth high.
N. Greve, Cosmologia Sacra.

muddy-brained (mud'i-bränd), *a* Dull of apprehension, stupid

O, the toll
Of humouring this abject scum of mankind,
Muddy-brained peasants!

Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii 8

muddybreast (mud'i-breest), *n* The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*, in the transition stage of its plumage. *G. Trumbull*

muddy-headed (mud'i-hed'ed), *a* Having a dull understanding; muddy-brained, muddle-headed

Many boys are muddy-headed till they be clarified with age.
Fuller, Holy State, p 100

muddying (mud'i-ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *muddy*, *v*]. A mode of fishing in which attendants stir up the muddy bottom of a lake or stream [Southern U S]

As soon as the heat of summer has thoroughly warmed the waters of these lakes, and has somewhat reduced their volume, the season for muddying begins.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p 371

muddy-mettled (mud'i-met'id), *a* Dull-spirited

A dull and muddy-mettled rascal.

Shak, Hamlet, ii 2 504

mud-eel (mud'el), *n* 1 A long slender salamander which lives in the mud, as *Ambystoma tridactylum* or *Melanophrynus tridactylum*. Also called *mud-puppy*. See *axolotl*—2. An eel of any kind,

especially, in New England, a yellow-bellied sluggish variety of the common eel, found in muddy water

mudfish (mud'fish), *n* A fish which lives or burrows in the mud. Specifically—(a) A dipnoan fish, *Protopterus annectens*, of the family *Lepidosteidae* (b)



Mudfish (*Protopterus annectens*)

The Australian *Ceratodus forsteri*. (c) The North American bowfin, *Amia calva*. Also called *marsh fish*. (d) Some or any species of the genus *Umbra* or family *Umbraeidae*. Also called *mud maw*. (e) A former Anglo-American name in New York of a killifish, *Schorpius*. (f) A gobiline fish, *Gillichthys mirabilis*, remarkable for the great extent of its burrow in the mud between tide marks, so that its burrow is exposed at low tide. It abounds along the coast of California. (g) A New Zealand fish of the family *Gobiaceae*, the *New hanna apoda*. *P. L. Sclater* (See cuts under *Amia*, *Lepidosteus*, *Umbra*, and *Gillichthys*)

mud-flat (mud'fat), *n* A muddy low-lying strip of ground by the shore, or an island, usually submerged more or less completely by the rise of the tide

mud-frog (mud'frog), *n* A European frog of the family *Pelobatidae*, *Pelobates fuscus*

mud-goose (mud'gos), *n* Hutchins's goose *Bernicla hutchinsii*, of wide distribution in North America. It closely resembles the common wild or Canada goose, but is smaller and has fewer tail feathers. *J. P. Giraud* [Long Island, New York]

mud-hen (mud'hen), *n* 1 The common gallinule, *Gallinula galeata* [Local, U S] Also

mud-pullet [Florida]—2 The American coot, *Fulca americana*—3 Same as *marsh-hen* (b)—4 A bivalve mollusk of the family *Lucinidae* and genus *Tapes*. It is common along the European coasts on sandy bottoms near low-water mark. See *hen*, *n*, 4

mud-hole (mud'hol), *n* 1 A place full of mud, a spot where there is mud of considerable depth, a depression where water and mud stand, as in a road

All mudholes of course should be filled promptly at all times, so that no water may stand in the road.
The Century, XXXVIII 956

2 In steam-engines, an orifice with steam-tight covering in the bottom of a boiler, through which the sediment is removed. Also *mud-valve*—3 A salt-water lagoon in which whales are captured [Whalers' slang, California]

mud-hook (mud'huk), *n* An anchor [Slang]

mudlet, *a* An obsolete spelling of *moody*

mudir (mü-dêr'), *n* [Also *mooder*, Ar (> Turk) *mudîr*, a manager, director, administrator, etc., < *udîr*, manage, inspect] An administrator

Specifically—(a) In Turkey, the head of a "kassa," or canton (b) In Egypt, the governor of a district called a *mudirch*, or province

mud-laff (mud'laf), *n* Same as *laff* 2

mud-lamprey (mud'lam'pri), *n* The young of the sandpiper *Petromyzon branchialis*

mud-lark (mud'lark), *n* 1 A man who cleans out common sewers, or any one who fishes up small articles from the mud on the strands of tidal rivers [Slang]

The mud larks collect whatever they happen to find, such as coals, bits of old iron, rope, bones, and copper nails that drop from ships while lying or repairing along shore.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II 173

2 A neglected or deserted child, who is allowed to run and play about the streets, picking up his living and his training anyhow, a street Arab, a gamin—3 A kind of pipit, *Anthus Encyc Brit, XIV 117*

mud-lava (mud'la'va), *n* Same as *moya*

mud-minnow (mud'min'ô), *n* Same as *mud-fish* (d) See *Umbra*

mud-plantain (mud'plan'tân), *n* See *Heteranthera*

mud-plug (mud'plug), *n* In steam-engines, a tapered screw-plug for filling a mud-hole

mud-puppy (mud'pup'i), *n* See *hellbender*, and *mud-eel*, 1

mud-rake (mud'râk), *n* Oyster-tongs with long poles or handles [New Jersey]

mud-scow (mud'skou), *n* A flatboat or barge for the transportation of mud, generally used in connection with dredges

mud-shad (mud'shad), *n*. A fish of the family *Dorosomatidae*, *Dorosoma cepedianum*. It has a superficial resemblance to the shad. The snout is projecting and blunt, the mouth is small, inferior, and oblique, the maxillary bones are narrow, short, and simple, and the lower jaw is short, deep, and enlarged backward. It is very abundant in many parts of the United States, especially southward. It has many other names, as *winter shad*,

stink-shad, *heavy-back* or *thread herring* (in North Carolina), and on the St. John's river *gizzard shad* or *white-eyed shad*. See cut under *gizzard-shad*

mudsill (mud'sil), *n* 1 The lowest sill of a structure, resting on the ground—2 A low-born, ignorant, contemptible person [U S]

The term *mud sill* is supposed to be used contemptuously in the Southern States to designate the lowest rank of the people—those who use nothing and have nothing to use but muscle for their maintenance—men who are uneducated and indifferent to education, men without other aspiration or ambition than that which incites them to appease their hunger and to ward off the blasts of winter.
Pop Sci Mo, XXVI 9

mud-snail (mud'snâl), *n* Same as *pond-snail*

mud-snipe (mud'snip), *n* The American woodcock, *Philohela minor* [Local, U S]

mudstone (mud'stôn), *n* A fine argillaceous rock, often containing more or less sand, somewhat harder than clay, and destitute of any distinct lamination [Rare]

mud-sucker (mud'suk'ér), *n* 1 An aquatic toad which obtains its food from mud

In all water fowl, their legs and feet correspond to that way of life (swimming), and in mud suckers two of the toes are somewhat joined, so that they may not easily sink.
Berham, Physico-Geology, vii 1, note w

2 A catostomid fish. See *sucker*

mud-swallow (mud'swol'o), *n* The cliff-swallow or caves-swallow, *Petrochelidon lunifrons*, which builds its nest of pellets of mud. See cut under *cave-swallow*

mud-teal (mud'tel), *n* See *greenwing*

mud-tortoise (mud'tor'tis), *n* Same as *mud-turtle*

mud-turtle (mud'tér'tl), *n* A name given in the United States to various turtles which live in the mud or muddy water, as species of *Trionyxidae* and *Emydidae*

mud-valve (mud'valv), *n* Same as *mud-hole*, 2

mud-volcano (mud'vol-kä'nô), *n* A conical hill or miniature volcano surrounding an orifice or crater, and the result of the pressure and escape from below of steam or gases, given out either continuously or at intervals. Such accumulations of mud are not uncommon in regions of dying out volcanism, the material being the result of the softening and decomposition of the lava or ashes by sulfatate agencies. Somewhat similar mud cones or mud volcanoes sometimes occur in regions not volcanic, where they appear to be caused by the combustion of sulphur or of coal.

mud-walled (mud'wâld), *a* Having a wall of mud, or of materials laid in mud instead of mortar

Folks from *Mud wall'd* Penement
Bring Landlords Pepper Corn for Rent,
Present a Turkey or a Hen,
To those might better spare them ten
Prior to Fleetwood Shepherd, I 10

mud-wasp (mud'wosp), *n* Same as *claybee* (c)

mudweed (mud'wed), *n* Same as *mudwort*

mud-worm (mud'werm), *n* A worm that lives in the mud, as a lugworm, specifically, one of the *Lumbricidae*

mudwort (mud'wért), *n* A plant, *Limosella aquatica*. Also called *mudweed*

muet, *v* *t* An obsolete spelling of *mute*

Muehlenbergia (mü-len-bér'jü-ä), *n* [NL (Von Schreber, 1789), named after Rev G. H. E. Muehlenberg, an eminent botanist of Pennsylvania, 1751-1815] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Agrostideae*, known by its capillary awns, small spikelets, and grain tightly invested by the delicate glume. About 40 species are known, mostly of North America or the Andes, and a few in Asia. They are low grasses, sometimes forming a turf, with many panicle flowers. On account of the early deciduousness of these grasses are called *droopeds*, especially *M. diffusa* (also called *numble will*). *M. capillaris*, an extremely delicate species, shares with various other grasses the name of *hair grass*. The species have no marked agricultural worth.

Muellerian, *a* See *Mullerian*

muermo (mü-er'mô), *n* [Chilian] A fine roseaceous tree of Chili, *Eucryphia cordifolia*. It reaches a height of 100 feet. Its wood is preferred to all other in Chili for rudders and oars. Also called *whio*

muetti, *a* A Middle English form of *muete*

muzzin (mü-er'm), *n* [Formerly also *muedin*, *muedin*, < Ar *muzzan*, *muzzan* (prop *muedhinn*), a public erier who calls to prayer, < *mu-*, formative prefix, + *azzana*, inform (cf *azan*, the call to prayer, *uzn*, the ear), < *azana*, hear. The consonant here represented by *z* is *dhâl* prop pronounced like *th* in *E. this*, but in Turk, Pers., etc., like *E. z*]. In Mohammedan countries, a crier who proclaims from the minaret of a mosque (when the mosque has one, otherwise from the side of the mosque) the regular hours of prayer. These hours are dawn, noon, four o'clock in the afternoon, sunset, and nightfall.

Or which is a Tower, as with us a Steeple, whereupon the *Maiden* or *Thalisman* as endeth

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 300

The musical chant of the *muessin* from the thousand minarets of Cairo sounds most impressively through the clear and silent air

R. Curzon, Monast in the Levant, p 82

muff (muf), *n.* [Early mod E *muffe*, < ME. **muffe* (in deriv. verb *muffen*), < D *mof*, a *muff* (> G *muff*) = Sw *muff* = Dan. *muffe*, prob., after F *moufle*, etc (see *muffel*). < ML **muffa*, dim *muffula*, *moffula*, a *muff*, < OHG **mouwa*, MHG *mouwer* = Lf *moue*, *maue* = MD *mouwe*, D *mauw*, a wide, hanging sleeve Hence *muffel* 1. A cover into which both hands may be thrust in order to keep them warm It is commonly cylindrical and made of fur, but sometimes of velvet, silk, plush, etc., in bag shape or other fanciful design The *muff* was introduced into France toward the close of the sixteenth century, and soon after into England It was used by both men and women, and in the seventeenth century was often an essential part of the dress of a man of fashion, but it is now exclusively an article of female apparel

In the early part of Anne's reign it was fashionable for men to wear *muffs*, as it had been ever since Charles the Second's time

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I 156

2 The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea Macgillivray* Also *muffet* — 3 A cylinder of blown glass ready for slitting and spreading open in the flattening-furnace to form a plate — 4 A joining-tube or coupler for uniting two pipes end to end **muff** (muf), *v.* [= D *muffen*, *dote*, = G *muffen*, be sulky, sulk Cf freq *muffe* 2 and *mumble* 1. *trans* 1 To mumble, speak indistinctly [Prov Eng] — 2 To perform clumsily or badly, fail, as in some attempt in playing a game, muddle, make a muddle of

I don't see why you should have muffed that shot.

Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, vi

You know we consider him a rhetorical phenomenon Unfortunately he always muffs anything he touches

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII 737

3 Specifically, in ball-playing, to fail to hold (the ball) when it comes into the hands **II. intrans** To act clumsily or badly, especially in playing a game, as in receiving a ball into one's hands and failing to hold it

muff (muf), *n.* [cf D *muf*, a clown, booby, from the verb] 1 A simpleton, a stupid or weak-spirited person [Colloq]

The Low Dutch call the High "muffs" — that is, fools, as the French have it, or blockhead — upbraiding them with their heaviness

Sir J. Hearne, Travels (1657)

A *muff* of a curate *Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, I*

2 An inefficient apprentice craftsman These boys [who have no liking for their craft] often grow up to be unskilful workmen There are technical terms for them in different trades, but perhaps the generic appellation is *muff*

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II 377

3 Anything done in a clumsy or bungling fashion, as a bad stroke of play in a game of ball, specifically, in ball-playing, failure to hold a ball that comes into one's hands

muff-dog (muf'dog), *n.* A very small lap-dog, such as a woman can carry in her muff **muffet** (muf'et), *n.* [cf *muff* 1 + *-et*] Same as *muff* 1, 2.

muffete (muf-e-tē), *n.* [cf *muff* 1 + *-et* + *-ee*] A small muff worn over the wrist, a wristband of fur or worsted worn by women

muff-glass (muf'glas), *n.* Same as *pot-glass* **muffin** (muf'in), *n.* [Perhaps < *muff* 1] 1 A light round spongy cake, the English variety of which is usually eaten toasted and buttered — 2 A small earthen plate.

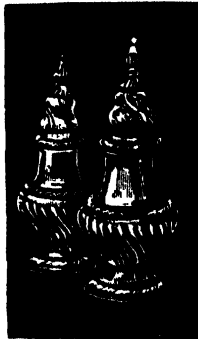
muffin-cap (muf'in-kap), *n.* A round flat cap worn by men The name is given in particular to two varieties (a) A cheap cap of coarse woolen, worn by charity boys and occasionally by others (b) A fatigue cap worn by some regiments of the British army [Eng]

muffineer (muf-i-nō'), *n.* [cf *muffin* + *-ee*] 1 A dish in which to serve toasted muffins, crumpets, etc., so arranged as to keep them hot — 2 A vessel of metal with a perforated cover, used to sprinkle sugar or salt on muffins

muffin-man (muf'in-man), *n.* A seller of muffins

The *muffin man* carries his delicious in a basket, wherein they are well swathed in flannel, to retain the heat

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I 214



Muffinners def 1

muffin-ring (muf'in-ring), *n.* A ring of iron or tin in which muffins are baked

muffle (muf'l), *n.* [cf ME **muffe* (in deriv. verb *muffen*), < MD *moffel* (> G *muffel*) = OF. *mofle*, *moufle*, a kind of mitten or muff, F *moufle*, a muff, a muffle, = Sp *muffa* = It *muffola*, a muff or mitten, < ML *muffula*, *moffula*, a muff, dim of **muffa*, a muff see *muff* 1] 1. A muff for the hands.

This day I did first wear a *muffle*, being my wife's last year's *muffle* *Prapa, Diary, Nov 30, 1662. (Eneye Diet)*

2 A boxing-glove Just like a black eye in a recent scuffle (For sometimes we must box without the *muffle*). *Dyron, Don Juan, II 92*

3 Same as *muffler* (c) — 4 A cover or wrap, especially one used to deaden sound

Yesterday morning he sent for the officer on guard, and ordered him to take all the *muffles* off the drums *Greville, Memoirs, July 18, 1830*

5 In *chem* and *metal*, an arched vessel, resisting the strongest fire, made to be placed over cupels and testas in the operation of assaying, to preserve them from coming in contact with fuel, smoke, or ashes though at the same time of such a form as not to hinder the action of the air and fire on the metal, nor prevent the inspection of the assayer.

In the coppiling of a fixed metall, which as long as any load or dross or any alloy remains with it, continueth still melting, flowing, and in motion under the *muffle* *Tinsell, Parly of Beasts, p 148 (Davies)*

6 A small furnace with a chamber in which pottery or porcelain painted with metallic colors is baked or fired — 7 A pulley-block containing several sheaves, *E. H. Knight — Hard muffle-colors* See *hard — Muffle-painting*, ceramic decoration by painting which will not bear the heat of the porcelain-furnace, but is glazed or fixed at the lower temperature of the muffle Painting upon enamel, whether the enamel is applied upon metal or a ceramic paste is of this nature Muffle painting is divided into two kinds — hard muffle painting or demi grand feu, and ordinary or soft muffle painting

muffle (muf'l), *v. t.* pret and pp *muffled*, ppr *muffling* [cf ME *mufflen*, conceal (the face), cf D *mofflen*, conceal, puffer, from the noun (see *muffle* 1, *n.*), perhaps in part confused with *muffle* 2, *v.*] 1 To unfold or wrap up, especially in some cloth or woven fabric, so as to conceal from view or protect from the weather, wrap up or cover close, particularly the neck and face, envelop or inwrap in some covering

As though our eyes were muffled with a cloud

Geacocyn, Choruses from Juxasta, III

The face lies muffled up within the garment *Addison, Cato, IV 3*

2 To blindfold Alas, that love, whose view is muffled still, Should, without eyes, see pathways to his will! *Shak., R. and J., I 1 177*

3 Figuratively, to wrap up or cover, conceal, involve

The sable fumes of Hell's infernal vault

Muffed the face of that profound Abyss

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I 1

They were in former ages muffled up in darkness and superstition *Arbutnot, Hist John Bull*

4 To envelop more or less completely in something that deadens sound used especially of bells, drums, and oars See *muffled*

The bells they were muffled,

And mournful did play

The Death of Queen Jane (ballad).

5 To restrain from speaking by wrapping up the head, put to silence

Go, tell the Count Rousillon, and my brother, We have caught the woodcock, and will keep him muffled Till we do hear from them *Shak., All's Well, IV 1 100*

I wish you could muffle that ere Stiggins

Dickens, Pickwick, xvii

— *Syn. 5 Muffle* etc See *gag* **muffle** (muf'l), *v. i.* pret and pp *muffled*, ppr *muffling* [cf D. *moffelen* = G dial *muffeln*, mumble, freq of the verb represented by *muff* 2, cf *muffle*] To mumble, mutter, speak indistinctly

The Freedom or Apertness and vigour of pronouncing as in the Bocca Romana and giving somewhat more of Aspiration, And the closeness and *Muffling*, and Laziness of speaking render the sound of their Speech considerably different

Holder, Elements of Speech, p 79

muffle (muf'l), *n.* [cf F *muffle*, the muffle, < G *muffel*, a dog or other animal with large hanging lips] The tumid and naked part of the upper lip and nose of ruminants and rodents **muffled** (muf'ld), *p. a* 1 Wrapped up closely, especially about the face, concealed from view, also, blinded by or as by something wrapped about the face and covering the eyes

A plague upon him! muffled! He can say nothing of me *Shak., All's Well, IV 2 124*

Muffled pagans know there is a God, but not what this God is. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, III 160 (Davies)*

2. Dulled or deadened applied to a sounding body or to the sound produced by it

A sort of muffled rhyme — rhyme spoiled by the ends being blunted or broken off *Croak, Hist. Eng Lit., II 94*

Muffled drum. See *drum* 1 — **Muffled oars**, oars having mats or canvas put round their looms when rowing, to prevent them from making a noise against the tholes or in the rowlocks.

muffle-furnace (muf'l-fēr'nās), *n.* See *furnace* **mufflejaw** (muf'l-jā), *n.* A cottoid fish, *Uranidactylus richardsoni*, a kind of miller's thumb

muffler (muf'lēr), *n.* Anything used to muffle or wrap up Specifically — (a) A sort of kerchief or scarf worn by women in the sixteenth century and later to cover the lower part of the face, the neck and ears, etc., either for protection against the sun or wind, or for partial concealment when in public See *half mask*

He might put on a hat, a *muffler* and a kerchief, and so escape *Shak., M. W. of W., IV 2 73*

(b) A glove, generally without fingers but with a thumb a mitten

Threadbare muffers of grey worsted, with a private apartment only for the thumb, and a common room or tap for the rest of the fingers. *Dickens, Chimes, I*

(c) A wrapper or scarf for the throat, usually of wool or silk, a large silk handkerchief so used Also *muffle* (d) In *mech.*, any device for deadening sound usually a chamber or box for inclosing cog-wheels or other noisy parts of machinery, or steam or air valves in which the sound of escaping steam and air is desired to be muffled, as in the automatic air valves of steam radiators, etc. In the piano-forte the muffler is a device for deadening the tones, usually consisting of a strip of soft felt, which can be inserted between the hammers and the strings by pulling a stop or lever

mufflin (muf'lin), *n.* [Origin obscure] A titmouse as, the long-tailed *mufflin*, *Acredula rosca* [Local, Eng]

mufflon, *n.* See *moufflon*

muffti (muf'ti), *n.* [cf A1 *mufṭi* (> Turk Hind *mufṭi*), a magistrate (see def 1), one who gives a response, < *mu-*, a formative prefix, + *afṭi*, judge (> *fatwa*), a judgment, doom see *fatwa*] A Mohammedan law-officer whose duty it was to expound the law which the kadi was to execute **muffti** (muf'ti), *n.* [Appar for **mufṭi-dress*, the dress of a *muffti*, i. e. civil officer or civilian See *muffti* 1] In India, citizen's dress worn by officers when off duty now commonly used in this sense in the British army

He has no *muffti* coat, except one sent him out by Messrs. Stultz to India in the year 1821

Thackeray, Newcomes, viii

An officer of the station who accompanied us was dressed in *muffti* so that, altogether, we presented by no means an imposing appearance

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II 230

muffy (muf'ti), *n.*, pl *muffies* (tiz) [cf. *muff* 1] The whitethroat same as *muff* 1, 2 **mug** (mug), *n.* [cf Icel *mugga*, soft, drizzling mist Cf W *mwg*, smoke, fume, *mwet*, *mwcan*, fog, mist, Gael *mugach*, gloomy, cloudy Cf also Dan. *muggen*, musty, moldy, and Dan *mog*, E *muck* 1, but these are hardly allied Hence *muggy*] A fog, a mist *Hallwell* [Prov. Eng.]

mug (mug), *n.* [Early mod E *mugge*, cf Ir *mugan*, a mug, *mucog*, a cup, Sw *mugg*, an earthen cup, Norw *mugge*, a mug (< F ?)] 1 A small cylindrical drinking-vessel, commonly with a handle, a small jug With *mug* in hand to wet his whistle *Cotton*

2 The contents of a mug, as much as a mug will hold as, a mug of milk and water The clamorous crowd is hush'd with mugs of mum. Till all, tuned equal, send a general hum *Pope, Dunciad, II 385*

mug (mug), *n.* [Origin obscure, perhaps a slang use of *mug* 2. It is supposed by some to be of Gypsy origin, ult < Skt *mukha*, the face] 1 The mouth or face.

Brougham is no beauty, but his *mug* is a book in which men may read strange matters — and take him as he stands, face and figure, and you feel that there is a man of great energy and commanding intellect

Noctes Ambrosianae, Dec, 1834

2 A grimace [Prov Eng or slang] **mug** (mug), *v. i.* pret and pp *mugged*, ppr *mugging* [Formerly also *mog*, < *mug* 2, *n.*] To distort the face, make grimaces.



Beer mug — German pottery with pewter mountings 18th century

Wit hung her bieb, ev n Humour seem'd to mourn,
And sullenly sat moggling o'er his urn
Collins, *Miscellanies* (1782) p. 122 (*Hallirell*)
The low comedian had mugged at him in his richest
manner fifty nights for a wager
Dickens, *Little Dorrit*, i 20

To mug up (a) To paint one's face. (b) To cram for
an examination (*Slang, Eng*)
mug⁴ (mug), n [*E Ind*] Same as *green gram*
(which see, under *gram*)

muga (mô'gâ), n [*E Ind*] 1 A silkworm of
Assam in British India, *Antheraea assama*, par-
tially domesticated. Also, erroneously, *munga*.
—2 A kind of silk, the production of the muga
silkworm in India, especially in the hill-country
on the northeast coast, where the plants
grow upon which the worms feed

mugel, n [*OF. muge, mouge, < L. mugil, a mul-*
let: see *Mugil*] A fish, the sea-mullet

mugger (mug'gr), n [*E Ind*] A kind of croco-
dile as, the Siamese mugger, *Crocodilus siamen-*
sis. Also *mugger*

muggard (mug'ard), a [*< mug³ + -ard Cf*
G mucker, a sulky person see mucker] Sul-
len; displeased *Gross*

mugger, n Same as *muggard*

mugget (mug'et), n [*Origin not ascertained*] *Chit-
tling*

I'm a poor botching tailor for a court
Low bred on liver, and what towns call mugget
Woot (Peter Pindar), *The Remonstrance* (*Davies*)

mugget² (mug'et), n [*Also mugwet, muquet, <*
F. muquet, woodruff] A name applied to vari-
ous plants, especially to the woodruff (*Asperula*
odorata) and the lily-of-the-valley

mugginess (mug'iness), n The state of being
muggy

muggins (mug'inz), n [*Origin obscure*] 1 A
children's game of cards played by any num-
ber of persons with a full pack divided equally
among the players. Each one in turn places a card
up in a pile in front of him, and if the top card of one player
matches with the top card of some other player, that one of
the two who first cries "*Muggins!*" adds his card to the pile
of the other. This continues until all the cards are placed
in one pile—the player who owns this being the loser.
2 A game of dominoes in which the players
count by fives or multiples of five. Each player
putting down a domino with 5 or 10 spots on it, or one
with such a number of spots as, united with those on
the dominoes at either or both ends of the row, make 5
or a multiple of 5, adds the number so made to his score.
The player first reaching 200 if two play, or 150 if more
than two, wins the game

muggish (mug'ish), a [*< mug¹ + -ish*] Same
as *muggy*

muglet (mug'l), n [*Cf mug²*] A contest be-
tween drinkers to decide which of them can
drink the most

muggled (mug'ld), a [*Appar an arbitrary
var of smuggled*] Cheap and trashy, as goods
offered for sale as smuggled articles, sham
[*Slang*]

Another ruse to introduce muggled or "duffer" goods
Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II 44

Mugletonian (mug-lô'tô'nian), n [*< Mug-*
gleton (see *def*) + *-ian*] A member of a sect
founded in England by Ludowick Mugleton
and John Reeve about 1651. The members of
the sect believed in the prophetic inspiration of its founders,
as being the two witnesses mentioned in Revelation xi
8-9, and held that there is no real distinction between
the persons of the Trinity that God has a human body, and
that Elijah was his representative in heaven when he de-
scended to die on the cross. The last member of the sect
is said to have died in 1808.

muggling (mug'ling), n [*< muggle + -ing*] *The
practice of drinking in rivalry*

mugs, n pl See *mugs*

muggy (mug'gy), a [*< mug¹ + -y*] prob in part
confused with *mucky*] 1 Containing moist-
ure in suspension, damp and close, warm and
humid: as, *muggy air*

Muggy still An Italian winter is a sad thing, but all the
other seasons are charming Byron, *Diary*, Jan 6, 1831

2 Moist; damp, moldy

Cover with muggy straw to keep it moist Mortimer

Also *muggish*

Mughal (mô'gal), n. Same as *Mogul*

mug-house (mug'house), n An ale-house

Our sex has dared the mughouse chiefs to meet,
And purchased fame in many a well fought street
Tuckell, *Epistle from a Lady in England to a Gentleman at*
Avignon

mug-hunter (mug'hun'ter), n One who en-
gages in sporting contests solely with the aim
of winning prizes (which are frequently cups)
an epithet of opprobrium or contempt [*Slang*]

mugency (mü'j-en-si), n. [*< mugen(t) +*
-cy] A bellowing *Sir T. Browne, Vulg Err*,
iii. 27.

mugent (mü'j-ent), a. [= *Sp mugiente* = *It*
mugghante, < L. mugen(t)-s, ppr of mugere
(= *It mugghare*), bellow as a cow, hence also
blare as a trumpet, rumble as an earthquake,
roar as thunder, creak as a mast, etc. cf (*Gr*
μυκάσθαι, bellow, orig imitative, like *F. mool*)
Lowing; bellowing [*Obsolete or archaic*]

A bittern maketh that mugent noise or bumping
Sir T. Browne, Vulg Err, iii 27

Mugil (mü'jil), n [*L, a mullet see mullet*] *The
leading genus of Mugilidae, the mullets*

Mugilidae (mü-jil'i-dê), n pl [*NL, < Mugil*
+ -ida] A family of percomene fishes, typi-
fied by the genus *Mugil*, the mullets (a) In Bonn
partes system, same as *Mugiloides*. (b) In recent sys-
tems restricted to mugiliform fishes with only 24 ver-
tebrae and rudimentary or very weak teeth, and in this
sense accepted by nearly all modern authors. There are
about 80 species, of 7 or 8 genera, mostly inhabiting tropi-
cal or subtropical regions (either in salt or fresh water, but
several extend much further, both north and south. Two at
least are common in British waters, and two others abound
along the Atlantic coast of the United States. None oc-
cur on the Pacific coast north of southern California.
Most of the *Mugilidae* feed almost entirely upon the or-
ganic matter contained in mud. The mud is worked for
some time between the pharyngeal bones, which are pecu-
liarly complicated, the indigestible parts are then rejected,
and the rest is swallowed. See cut under *mullet*

mugiliform (mü'jil-i-fôr-m), a [*< L. mugil, a*
mullet, + *forma, form*] Having the form of
a mullet, resembling the *Mugiliformes*

Mugiliformes (mü'jil-i-fôr-mêz), n pl [*NL*
see *mugiliform*] Günther's eleventh division
of *Acanthopterygii*. It includes *Mugilidae*, *Athe-*
rinidae, and *Sphyrapidae*

mugiloid (mü'jil-oid), a. and n [*< L. mugil, a*
mullet, + *oides, form*] 1. A *Mugiliform*,
or of pertaining to the *Mugilidae* or *Mugiloides*.

II. A mugiloid or mugiliform fish. *Aqua-*
ris, Sir J. Richardson

Mugiloides (mü-jil-oidêz), n pl [*NL*] ('*vi-*
vier's eleventh family (in French *Mugiloides*)
of *Acanthopterygii*, comprising forms with the
ventral fins abdominal or subabdominal in posi-
tion, two dorsal fins, and small teeth. It in-
cluded the *Mugilidae*, *Tetragonuridae*, and *Athe-*
rinidae of subsequent systems

mugs, mugs (mugz), n pl [*Origin obscure*]

The Teeswater breed of sheep [*Scotch*]

mugweed (mug'wêd), n. [*Perhaps a corruption,*
simulating weed, of *muquet* see *mugget*] The
crosswort, *Galium cruciatum*. Also *golden mug-*
weed

mugwet, n See *mugget*

mugwort (mug'wôrt), n [*Also dial (Se) mug-*
wart, muggon, < ME mugworte, corruptly mug-
warde, < AS mugwyr, mugyrt, a plant, Ar-
*temisia vulgaris, < *mug, mugc, mudge, + wyr,*
plant] The plant *Artemisia vulgaris*, also,
sometimes, *A. lusanthum*. In the United States the
western mugwort is *A. ludoviciana*, the leaves as in *A.*
vulgaris, white, tomentose beneath. —East Indian mug-

wort, *Cynathoea lyrata* related to *Artemisia* — West In-
dian mugwort, *Parthenium Hydroporus*

mugwump (mug'wump), n and a [*Algonkin*
mugwump, a great man, chief, captain, leader
used in Eliot's translation of the Bible (1661) to
render the L. terms *captain, duke, centurion*, etc.]

I n 1: An Indian chief, an Indian leader. Said
to have been used among the Indians and whites of Mas-
sachusetts and Connecticut in the seventeenth and eight-
eenth centuries

2 (a) A person of importance; a man of conse-
quence, a leader. In this sense long in local use
along the coast of Massachusetts and the Connecticut
shore of Long Island Sound. Hence—(b) A person
who thinks himself of consequence; a self-im-
portant man — a humorous or satirical use of the
preceding. In this sense the word was also long in local
use as above, and occasionally appeared in print (as in
the Indianapolis "Sentinel," in 1872, and the New York
"Sun," March 28, 1884).

The great Mugwump [a Democratic (Locofoco) candidate
for county commissioner] was delivered of a speech upon
the occasion, which was highly applauded by the great
"Doctor Dum never"

Tippecanoe Log Cabin Songster, May 29, 1840 (a later edi-
tion, dated July 4, 1840) issued "from the office
[of the 'Great Western']"

[In a "song" following the above, in the "negro" dia-
lect, the same person is referred to as "ole mug" and
"honest, honest, mugwump woon"]

Then the great mugwump [a Democratic (Locofoco) can-
didate for Congress] was delivered of a speech which the
faithful loudly applauded

Solon Robinson, editorial in the "Great Western,"
[Lake Co., Ind., July 4, 1840]

We have yet to see a Blaine organ which speaks of the
Independent Republicans otherwise than as Pharisees
hypocrites, dukes, mugwumps, transcendentalists, or some
thing of that sort. *New York Evening Post*, June 20, 1884

The educated men in all the university towns are
in open revolt now. We presume they can be partially

disposed of by calling them free-traders—all educated
men are free traders, it seems—and if any of them hold
out after that, they can be called *mugwumps*
The Nation, July 24, 1884, p. 61

3 [cap.] In *U. S. polit. hist.*, one of the Inde-
pendent members of the Republican party who
in 1884 openly refused to support the nominee
(June 6th) of that party for the presidency of the
United States, and either voted for the
Democratic or the Prohibitionist candidate or
abstained from voting. The word was not generally
known in any sense before this time, but it took the popu-
lar fancy, and was at once accepted by the Independents
themselves as an honorable title. [*U. S. political slang*
in this sense and the next]

4 In general, an independent

For that large class of people—natural *mugwumps*—
who regard the right of property as far above those of per-
sons, economy seems commendable

The American, XVI 227

II a 1 Of or pertaining to a mugwump (in
sense 2 (b))

The faithful forty seven [Locofoco voters] would do well
to be careful how they follow the lead of this *mugwump*
coon *Solon Robinson*, editorial in "Great Western"
[Lake Co., Ind., Aug. 8, 1840]

[See also note following the first quotation under I, 2 (b)]

2 Of or pertaining to a political mugwump (in
sense 3 or 4)

The Democrats now are satisfied as to the strength of
the *Mugwump* stomach *The American*, XVI 229

mugwump (mug'wump), n [*< mugwump, n*]
To act like a mugwump, assert one's indepen-
dence [*Slang*]

They *mugwumped* in 1884

New York Tribune, March 10, 1889

mugwumpery (mug'wump-er-i), n [*< mug-*
wump + -ery] The principles or conduct of a
mugwump in the political sense [*Slang*]

The second service rendered to the community is
in reminding the practitioners of the apollis system that
they cannot in our day get rid of *Mugwumpery* and all
that the term implies *The Nation*, XLVIII 378.

mugwumpism (mug'wump-izm), n Same as
mugwumpery

Muhammadan, Muhammadanism, etc. See
Mohammedan, etc.

Muharram (mô-har'am), n [*Ar*] A Moslem
religious festival, held during the first month
of the Mohammedan year. The ceremonies with
the Shiah Moslems have special reference to the death of
Husain, grandson of Mohammed, who is looked upon by
the Shiah as a martyr, with the Sunnites they have refer-
ence to the day of creation. Also *Moharram*.

muir (mür), n A Scotch form of *moor* 1.

muir-duck (mür'duk), n See *duck* 2

muir-ill (mür'il), n A Scotch form of *moor-ill*

muirland (mür'land), n A Scotch form of
moorland

muir-poot (mür'pôt), n A young moor-fowl
or grouse *Scott* [*Scotch*]

mulik (mô'zhik), n Same as *muzhik*

mult, n An obsolete form of *mull* 1

mulatto (mü-lat'ô), n and a [= *G mulatte*
= *D Dan mulat* = *Sw mulatt* = *F mulâtre* =
It mulatto = *Port mulato*, < *Sp mulato*, a mu-
latto, equiv to *mulato*, a mulatto, so called as of
hybrid origin, lit a mule, dim of *mulo*, a mule
see *mule*] I. n One who is the offspring of
parents of whom one is white and the other
a negro. The mulatto is of a yellow color, with frizzled
or woolly hair, and resembles the European more than the
African

II. a Of the color of a mulatto

There were a dozen stout men, black as sable itself,
about the same number of women of all shades of color,
from deepest jet up to light *mulatto*
W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 84

mulatress (mü-lat'ies), n [*< mulatto +*
-tress] A female mulatto

mulberry (mul'ber-i), n and a [*ME mul-*
*berry, mulberry, prob < AS *môrberie* (not re-
corded, but cf *môrberc*, mulberry-tree, the
AS form **môrberie*, often cited, is erroneous)
= *D moerba* = *LG mulberu* = *OHG môrberi*,
môrberi, MHG *mulbere*,
G mulbere = *Sw mul-*
bar = *Dan môrbar*, mul-
berry, the mulberry-
tree, < **môr*, ME *mori*,
< *L môrum*, < *Gr μῆλον*,
μῆλον, a mulberry, *L*
morus, *Gr μῆλον*, a mul-
berry-tree see *mori* 4
and *berry* 1. The dissim-
ilation of the first *r* to *l*
is due to the following
r] I. n, pl *mulber-*
ries (-iz). 1 The berry-
like collective fruit of



Black Mulberry (*Morus nigra*)

the mulberry-tree — 2. Any tree of the genus *Morus*. The black mulberry, *M. nigra*, native somewhere in western Asia, has been known in Europe from antiquity. It yields a pleasant dark colored fruit, and its leaves were formerly in extensive use for feeding silkworms. The white mulberry, *M. alba*, introduced from China much later, has almost superseded the black in silkworm culture. It has been to some extent introduced into the United States. The red mulberry, *M. rubra*, a native of the United States, is the largest species of the genus. Its wood, which is very durable in contact with the soil, is used for posts, and for cooperage, ship and boat-building, etc. Its leaves are less valued for silk production than those of the other species, but its fruit is excellent. The Mexican mulberry, extending into Texas, etc., is *M. microrhyncha*.

3 One of several plants of other genera. — 4 In *embryol.*, a mulberry-mass or mulberry-germ; a morula. See cut under *gastrulation*. — Dwarf mulberry. See *knobberry* and *cloudberry*. — French mulberry. See *Calliscarpa*. — Indian mulberry, a small tree, *Morinda citrifolia*. See *ash-root*, *al root*, and *Morinda*. — Mulberry-silkworm, *Bombyx mori*, which feeds on the mulberry. — Native mulberry of Australia. See *Hedyocarya*. — Paper-mulberry. See *Broussonetia*.

II. A. Relating to the mulberry (the tree or its fruit), having the shape or color of a mulberry (fruit). — Mulberry calculus. See *calculus mulberry-faced* (mul'ber-i-fäst), a. Having the face deep-red, the color of a mulberry.

Vile as those that made
The mulberry-faced Dictator's origins worse
Than aught they fable of the quiet Gods
Tennyson, *Lucretius*

mulberry-germ (mul'ber-i-järm), *n*. Same as *mulberry-mass*.

mulberry-juice (mul'ber-i-jük), *n*. The Moraceous of the British Pharmacopoeia, the juice of the ripe fruit of *Morus nigra* used in medicine as a refreshing, slightly laxative drink.

mulberry-mass (mul'ber-i-mäs), *n*. In *embryol.*, a morula. Also *mulberry-germ*.

mulberry-rash (mul'ber-i-räsh), *n*. The characteristic eruption of typhus fever.

mulberry-tree (mul'ber-i-trä), *n*. See *mulberry*, 2.

mulch, *a*, *n*, and *v*. See *mulsh*.
mulct (mulkt), *n*. [= OF. *mulct* = Sp. Pg. *multa*, < L. *multa*, multa, a fine, penalty, a word of Sabine origin.] 1 A fine or other penalty imposed on a person for some offense or misdemeanor, usually a pecuniary fine.

Or if this superstition they refuse,
Some mulct the poor Confessors' backs must bruise
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, v. 120

It seeks to save the Soule by humbling the body, not by imprisonment, or pecuniary mulct.
Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, II

2^d A bluish, a defect.

The abstract of what's excellent in the sex,
But to their mulct and frailties a micro-stranger
Mansinger, *Emperor of the East*, iv. 5

= *Syn* 1 Amercement, forfeit, forfeiture, penalty, fine.
mulct (mulkt), *v* *t*. [= OF. *multer*, F. *mulct*] = Sp. Pg. *multar* = It. *multare*, < L. *multare*, *multare*, fine, punish, < *multa*, multa, a fine. See *mulct*, *n*.] 1 To punish by fine or forfeiture, deprive of some possession as a penalty, deprive formerly with either the crime or the criminal as object, now only with the latter followed by *in* or *of* before the thing as, to mulct a person in \$300, to mulct a person of something.

All fraud must be soundly punished, and mulcted with a due satisfaction. *Bp. Hall*, *Cases of Conscience*, i. 6
"I will not spare you," was his favourite text,
Nor did he spare, but raised them many a pound,
Ev'n he mulcted for my poor rood of ground.
Crabbe, *Works*, I. 180

2^d To punish, in general.

How many poor creatures hast thou mulcted with death,
for thine own pleasure? *Bp. Hall*, *A Meditation of Death*

mulctary (mulkt'är-i), *a*. [*<* L. *multa*, a fine, penalty, + *-ary*] Consisting of or paid as a pecuniary penalty, imposing such a penalty.
mulctuary (mulkt'är-i), *a*. [Irreg. for *mulctary*, the term *-uary* appar. conformed to that of *sumptuary*, etc.] Same as *mulctary*.

mulder, *n* and *v*. A Middle English form of *mold*.

mule (mül), *n*. [Early mod. E. also *moul*, *moyle*, < ME *mule*, *mule*, < OF. *mule*, F. *mule* = Sp. Pg. *mulo* = AS *mül* = D. *mül* = OHG *mül*, MHG *mül*, *mül* = IceL *müll* = Sw. *mula* = Dan. *mule* also, in comp., D. *mulezel* = MHG *müle-sel*, G. *mule-sel* = Dan. *mülsel* = Sw. *mülsna* (D. *ezel*, etc. *ass* see *ass*), MHG *mulier*, G. *mault-thur* = Dan. *müldyr* (OHG MHG. *tür*, G. *tür*, Dan. *dyr*, beast, = E. *deer*), < L. *mulus*, a mule. The E. *mule* does not come from the AS *mül*, which would give a mod. form **mowl* (cf. owl, < AS *üle*), it depends on the OF. or

the orig. L.] 1. A hybrid animal generated between the ass and the horse. The cross is usually between a jackass and a mare, that between a stallion and a she ass being called a *hinny*. The mule is a valuable product of artificial selection, in some respects superior to either parent and is extensively bred in America (Kentucky, Missouri, Mexico, etc.), in Spain, in Polton (France), etc. It retains to some extent the specific characters of the ass, in the comparatively large head, long ears, roached mane, slim tail, and narrow, pointed hoofs, but acquires much of the size, strength, and symmetry of the mare. The animal matures slowly, is very long lived, little liable to disease, and able to do more work than a horse under hard treatment and poor fare. Being also very agile and sure footed, it is serviceable as a pack animal in countries where a horse could scarcely be used. The mule is not less docile and intelligent than the horse, and its strength is, in proportion to its size, probably greater. Mules are ordinarily incapable of procreation, and such seems to be all ways the case with the jack, but instances of impregnation of the hinny by the male ass or by a stallion are not rare.

They drive owt of dromondaries diverse lordes,
Mogles mylke whittle, and mervailous bestes,
Elfaydes, and Arraby, and olyfauntes noble,
Ther are of the Oryent, with honourable kynge.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2287

So is the mule, whose panche being full with sucking, she
kisses her dam.
Dekker, *Catch Pole's Masque* (1618).

2 A hybrid in general; a mongrel, a cross between different animals.

No certain species, sure, a kind of mule
That's half an ethnic, half a Christian

B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, II. 1

3. The scap-duck, *Fuligula marila*. Rev. C. Swanson [Prov. Eng.] — 4. In bot., a plant or vegetable produced by impregnating the pistil of one species with the fecundating element of another, a hybrid.

Several mules have been produced between the species of this genus (Vorbacum). Loudon

5. In *spinning*, a machine invented by Samuel Crompton (completed 1779), in which the rovings are delivered from a series of sets of drawing-rollers to spindles placed on a carriage which travels away from the rollers while the thread is being twisted, and returns toward the rollers while the thread is being wound so named because it was a combination of the drawing-rollers of Arkwright and the jenny of Hargreaves. — 6 In *numms.*, a coin, token, or medal which, owing to mistake or caprice, consists of two obverse or two reverse types, or of which the obverse and reverse types are accidentally associated. Thus, a denarius having a head of Tiberius on each side, or a denarius having the head of Iulianus on the obverse and a reverse type struck from one of the coin dies of Augustus, would be a mule.

The encouragement given to the creation of new varieties [of English tradesmen's tokens in the eighteenth century] by combining obverse and reverse dies that had no real connection was satirized by a token bearing the reverse type of an ass [that is, a token collector] and mule saluting each other, [and] having for the legend "Be assured, friend mule, you shall never want my protection." The very appropriate term *mule* was ever after applied to these illegitimate varieties.
T. Sharp, *Cat. of Chetwynd Coll. of Tokens*, p. 1v

7 A slipper without heel-piece or quarter. — 8 The foot of a wine-glass. — 9 A disease in horses.

There are several kinds of scratches, distinguished by various names, as repance, rat tails, mules, kibes, palna, &c.
Rees, *Cyc.*

mule-armadillo (mül'är-mä-dil'ö), *n*. A book-name of *Dasyurus hybridus*.

mule-canary (mül'kä-nä'ri), *n*. A hybrid between the canary and some other finch.

mule-chair (mül'chär), *n*. Same as *cacolet*.

mule-deer (mül'dër), *n*. The blacktail or black-tailed deer, *Cervicus macrotis*, so called from the large ears. It is decidedly larger and more stately than the Virginia or white-tailed deer, and is next in size to the



Blacktail, or Mule-deer (*Cervicus macrotis*)

wapiti and caribou among the North American Cervidae. The tail is very short and slim, and mostly white, but with a black brush at the end. The antlers are characteristic, being doubly dichotomous—that is, the beam forks, and each line forks again, whereas in *C. virginianus* the beam is curved and all the tines spring from it. The animal is the commonest deer in many wooded and mountainous



Head of Mule-deer Fawn

parts of western North America, but is not found east of the great plains.

mule-doubler (mül'dub'ler), *n*. In *cotton-mannf.*, a machine upon which the operations of doubling and twisting are performed with many spindles, and which in general mechanism resembles the spinning-machine called *mule*.

mule-driver (mül'dri'vër), *n*. [= D. *müldryver* = MHG. *mültriber* = Dan. *müldriver*] A driver of mules, a muleteer.

muleherd, *n*. [ME *mulehyrde*, < *mule* + *herd*²] A keeper or driver of a mule or mules. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 246

mule-killer (mül'kil'er), *n*. The whip-tailed scorpion, *Thelyphonus giganteus*. Also called *nigger-killer* and *grampus*. [Florida.]

mule-skinner (mül'skin'er), *n*. A prairie mule-driver. [Western U. S.]

Mule-skinner, stalking beside their slow moving teams.
T. Roosevelt, *The Century*, XXXV. 498.

mule-spinner (mül'spin'er), *n*. 1 One who spins with a mule. — 2 Same as *mule*, 5.

mulet, *n*. [*<* F. *mulet*, a mule, < *mulo*, < L. *mulus*, a mule. See *mule*. Cf. *mulatto*] A mule.

muleteer (mü-le-tër'), *n*. [Early mod. E. *muleter*, *multer*, < F. *muletier* (= Sp. *mulettero*, *mulettero* = Pg. *mulettero* = It. *mulettere*), < *mulet*, a mule. See *mulet*.] A mule-driver.

We agreed with certain Maccormen, so call they their
mulesters of Aleppo, to carry us unto Tripoly
Sandys, *Travels*, p. 156.

mule-twist (mül'twist), *n*. Cotton yarn spun on a machine called a mule. The yarn produced by mule-spinning is of more uniform quality than that spun on the original water frame. See *mule*, 5, and *water-frame*.

mulewort (mül'wört), *n*. A fern of the genus *Hemionitis*.

muley (mü'li), *a* and *n*. [Also *mooly*, *moily*, *mooley*, *mulley*, origin uncertain, perhaps, through an OF. form *mulle* (?), < L. *mutilatus*, mutilated. See *mutilate*. Cf. *mulb*.] 1. A hornless. said of cattle.

Muley cattle have been in Virginia for a great many years and their descendants have also been uniformly polled.
Amer. Nat., XXII. 802.

II. *n*. 1 Any cow, a colloquial abbreviation of *muley cow*. — 2 Same as *muley-saw*.

muley-axle (mül'h-ak'sl), *n*. A car-axle having no collars at the ends.

muley-head (mül'h-hed), *n*. The sliding guide-carriage of a muley-saw.

muley-saw (mül'h-sä), *n*. A mill-saw which is not strained in a gate or sash, but has a rapid reciprocating motion, and has guide-carriages above and below. *E. H. Knight*

mulga-grass (mul'gä-gräs), *n*. See *Neurachne*.

Mulgedium (mul-jë'di-um), *n*. [NL. (Cassini 1824), < L. *mulgere*, milk. See *milk*.] A section of the genus *Lactuca*, the blue lettuce, formerly regarded as a distinct genus. See *Lactuca*.

muliebrity (mü-lie-br'i-tä), *n*. [*<* LL. *muliebritas* (t)-s, womanhood, < L. *muliebris*, of woman, womanly, < *mulier*, a woman. See *mulier*.] 1. Womanhood, the state of puberty in a woman. — 2 Womanishness, womanliness.

There was a little toss in their movement, full of muliebrity.
O. W. Holmes, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 32.

[Rare in both uses.]

mulier (mü'li-ër), *n*. [Now only in legal use, in L. form, < ME *muliere*, *moillere*, *moillere*, < OF. *mulier*, *muller*, *moulier*, *moillier*, *moulier*, etc., = Sp. *mujer* = Pg. *mulher* = It. *moglie*, *mogliera*, *mogliere*, a woman, wife, < L. *mulier*, a woman. There is no probability in the old etym. (given by Isidore) which explains *mulier* as if **moillier*, < *mollis*, soft.] In *law*, a woman, a wife.
mulier (mü'li-ër), *n*. [*<* ME *mulier*, < ML. (AL) *mulier*, a child born in legitimate marriage, < L. *mulier*, a woman. See *mulier*.] 1. A legitimate son, in contradistinction to one born out of wedlock. — *Mulier puista*, a younger son born

in wedlock and preferred before an elder brother born out of wedlock, who was called *bastard stigma*.

mulierly (mū'li-er-li), *adv.* In the manner or condition of a mulier; in wedlock, lawfully

To him, as next heir, being *mulierly* born
Shamhurst, Chron Ireland, an 1558

mulierose (mū'li-e-rōs), *a* [*L mulierosus*, fond of women, < *mulier*, a woman see *mulier*¹] Excessively fond of women *C Reule*, Cloister and Hearth, xxxiii [Rare.]

mulierosity (mū'li-e-rōs'i-ti), *n* [*L mulierositas* (t-s), fondness for women, < *mulierosus*, fond of women see *mulierose*] Excessive fondness for women. [Rare]

Both Gaspar Sanctus and he tax Antiochus for his *mulierosity* and excess in luxury

Dr H More, Mystery of Iniquity, II x 3

Prithce tell me, how did you ever detect the noodle *mulierosity*? *C Reule*, Cloister and Hearth, xxxiii (Dames.)

mulierly (mū'li-er-ti), *n* [*OF mulierie* (f), < *L mulieria* (t-s), womanhood, < *mulier*, a woman see *mulier*¹] In law (a) Lawful issue (b) The position of one legitimately born

mulish (mū'lish), *a* [*L mule* + *-ish*¹] Like a mule, having the characteristics of a mule, sullen, stubborn, also, of a hybrid character

It [tragi-comedy] will continue a kind of *mulish* production, with all the defects of its opposite parents, and marked with sterility

Goldsmith, The Theatre
The curbs invented for the *mulish* mouth
Of headstrong youths were broken

Cooper, Lusk, II 744

mulishly (mū'lish-li), *adv* In a mulish manner, stubbornly

mulishness (mū'lish-nes), *n* The state or quality of being mulish, obstinacy or stubbornness

multer, *n* An obsolete form of *multier*

mul¹ (mul), *n* [*ME mull*, *mol*, *moll*, *mul*, < *AS myl* (rare), dust, = *D mul* = *MLG. mul*, *Lg mul* = *MHG mul* = *Icel mull*, dust, akin to *AS mōlde*, etc., earth, mold (which has a formative -d), *mlu*, meal, etc., < **malan* = *OHG malan* = *Icel mala*, etc., grind see *mold*¹, *meal*¹] Cf *mold*¹, with which *mul*¹ has appar been in part confused (the *Icel mold*, *Sw. mull*, *Dan mull*, are cognate with *E mold*¹) 1† Dust, rubbish, dirt

I am bot mokke & mul among

Aliterative Poems (ed Morris), I 904

2 Soft, crumbling soil *Hallwell* [Prov Eng] —3 [*ME mul*, *v*, 3] A muddle, a mess, a failure applied to anything that is involved or confused through mismanagement [Colloq]

The party was a *mull* The weather was bad In fine, only twelve came

George Flout, in Cross, II xii

mul² (mul), *v* t. [*ME, mul*, *molen*, < *mull*¹, *n* Perhaps in part due to *mul*¹] 1 To reduce to dust, break into small pieces, crumb

[A sister] that went by the cloyster, and as me thought scho bare incet *muled* [var. *crowned*] upon parchment

Quoted in *Cath Ang*, p 246 note

Here's one spits fire as he comes, he will go nigh to *mull* the world with looking on it

Middleton, World Tost at Tennis

2 To rub, squeeze, or bruise *Hallwell* [Prov Eng] —3 To confuse, mix up; muddle, make a mess of

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, *mulled* deaf, sleepy, insensible

Shak, Coi iv 5 239

mul² (mul), *n* [Prob < *Icel mull*, a jutting arag, a promontory, otherwise < Gael *maol*, a promontory, < *maol*, bare, bald] A cape or promontory as, the *mull* of Galloway, the *mull* of Kintyre. [Scotland.]

mul³ (mul), *n* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *mul*¹

mul⁴ (mul), *n*. [Appar a back formation from *mulled ale* (and the later *mulled wine*, *cider*, etc.), *mulled ale* being an erroneous form of *mold-ale* or *mold-ale*, < *ME mold-ale*, *mōld-ale*, a funeral feast, < *mōlde*, the earth (the grave), + *ale*, ale, a feast see *mold-ale* Some confusion with *mul*¹, *v*, or with *F. mouiller*, < *L mollire*, soften, is supposed to have influenced the development of the word; and in the sense of 'keep stirring' the dial *mul*³ for *mul*¹ may be partly concerned.] I. *trans* 1. To heat and spue for drinking, as ale, wine, or the like, especially, to make into a warm drink, softened and spiced

Do not fire the cellar,

There's excellent wine in 't, captain, and though it be cold weather,

I do not love it *mull'd*

Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv 7

Now we trudged homewards to her mother's farm, To drink new *cider*, *mull'd* with ginger warm

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday

The luncheon basket being quickly unpacked, the good priest warmed our food and produced a bottle of port wine, which he *mulled* for our benefit

Lady Brassy, Voyage of Sunbeam, II xxi

2 To boil or stew *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.] II. *trans* 1 To stir, bustle; make a stir.

[Rare] —2 To work continuously at anything without making much progress, toil steadily and accomplish little, toil

Milborne was not likely to act upon impulse, and there is even reason to believe he took much time *mulling* over the matter after it developed in his mind

The Atlantic, LXIV 188

mul⁴ (mul), *n* [*Cf mulley*, *muley*] A cow Compure *muley*. *Satyr aganist Hypocrites* (1689) (Nares)

mul⁵ (mul), *v* t. [Perhaps contr of *muggle* 1 Cf *mold*² (ME *moulen*, *muelen*, etc.)] To rain softly

Hallwell [Prov Eng]

mul⁶ (mul), *n* [Abbr of *multum*] A thin, soft kind of muslin used for dresses, trimmings, etc. known as *India mul*, *French mul*, etc. Also *mulmul*, *multumull*

mulagatawney (mul'ā-ga-tu'm), *n* Same as *mulagatawney*

mullah (mul'a), *n* Same as *molla*

mullar, *n* 1† An obsolete form of *muller*¹ —2 A stamp engraved in intaglio for making a salient impression in metal by percussion

mullen, **mullein** (mul'en), *n* [*ME moleyn*, < *AS mōleyn*, defined as "mullein, *Verbascum thapsus*," by Cockayne, etc.; but *moleyn*, also *moleyn*, *moleyn*, *moleyn*, is found only in glosses, explained by *ML calbaum* (among things appertaining to the table), *calmum* being elsewhere explained as the droppings of a candle which adhere to the sides of the candle or of the candlestick, by *galmum*, explained as a reduced form of *galbanum*, a gum-resin, or the plant producing it (see *galbanum*), by *galmilla*, *gammilla*, which glosses both *moleyn* and *tim-moleyn* (tim, viscous substance, *E lincol*), and by *galmulum*, which glosses *moleyn* — *styce* (*styce*, *pie*)

The term seems to have been transferred from the droppings of a candle to the weed, which is elsewhere compared to a candle-wick or candlestick or torch (cf "*herba luminaria* [*icid luminaria*], *moleyn*, feltwort," in a ME gloss, and see quotation and phrase *candle-wick mullen*, below) The origin of *AS moleyn* is unknown The *OF mōlaine*, *mōlaine*, *F mōlaine*, *mullen*, appears to be < *E* For the *AS* form *moleyn*, cf *AS holly*, *holly* see *holken*, *holly*¹] A well-known tall, stout weed, *Verbascum Thapsus*, with a long dense woolly raceme of yellow flowers, and thick, densely woolly leaves, also, any plant of the genus *Verbascum*

An infusion of the leaves of the common mullen is used in domestic practice for catarrh and dysentery, while the name *bullock's or cow's tongue* indicates another medical application (For other uses see *John Johnson* and *Hay Taper*) This plant has received numerous fanciful names, as *Adams's flannel*, *blanket leaf*, *flintwort*, *flannel flower*, *hare's beard*, *see-leaf*, *Jupiter's staff*

The moth mullen is *F. filitarsis*, a less stout plant, with the flowers yellow, or white tinged with purple. The white mullen is *F. Lychnitis*. These species are fully, or the last sparingly, naturalized in the United States from Europe

Moldaine [*F*], *mullen*, wool blade, long wort, hare's beard, big taper, torches

Cotgrave

Candle-wick mullen, the common mullen so called because anciently it was covered with tallow and used as a candle or torch See *hay taper*

Meechemere [*F*], *candle wick mullen*

Cotgrave

Mullen dock, the common mullen See *dock*¹, 2 — **Mullen foxglove** See *foxglove* — **Mullen pink** See *Lychnis*, 2 — **Petty mullen**, an old name for the common cow slip, *Primula veris*

mullen-shark (mul'en-shark), *n* Ashark-moth, *Cucullia verbasce*, whose larva feeds on the mullen

muller¹ (mul'tr), *n* [*OF moleur*, *mouleur*, a grinder, < *OF mōle*, *mōlde*, *mōlde*, *mōlde*, *F mōlde*, < *L molere*, grind, < *mola*, a millstone see *mull*¹, *meal*¹, etc.] 1 The grinder in an amalgamating-pan, or any similar form of pulverizing and amalgamating apparatus —2 An implement of stone or glass with which paints are ground by hand

muller² (mul'tr), *n* [*Cf mull*⁴ + *-tr*¹] 1 One who mulls wine, *cider*, etc. —2 A vessel in which wine or other liquor is mull

Müllerian¹ (mū-lē'ri-an), *a* [*Cf Muller* (see *def*) + *-ian*] Pertaining to H M Müller

(1820-64), professor at Würzburg — **Müllerian fibers**. See *sustentacular fibers* — **Müller's muscle**, or **Müller's palpebral muscle** See under *muscle*

Müllerian² (mū-lē'ri-an), *a*. [*Cf Muller* (see *def*) + *-ian*] Pertaining to Johannes Müller (1801-58), a German physiologist Also **Müllerian**, **Müllerian** — **Müllerian duct** See *duct* of *Müller*, under *duct*

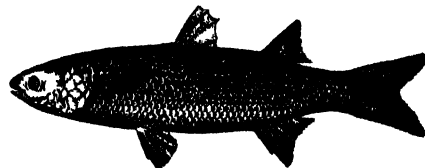
One commences at the anterior abdominal office of the primary duct and has no further relations to the kidney This is the *Müllerian duct*

Gegenbaur, (comp Anat (trans), p 604

Müller's fluid See *fluid*

Müller's glass Same as *hyalite*

mullet¹ (mul'tt), *n* [*ME molet*, *mulet*, < *OF molet*, *F molet*, a mullet, dim of *mulle*, < *L. mulius*, the red mullet see *Mullus*] 1 A fish of the genus *Mugil* or of the family *Mugilidae* of the true mullets the genus *Mugil* is the type The characteristics are — a nearly cylindrical body covered with large scales, six branched dorsal rays, head convex above, the scales large, the muzzle short, an angular rise in the middle of the lower jaw, which fits into a corre-



Gray or Striped Mullet (*Mugil cephalus* or *albus*)
(From Report of U S Fish Commission)

sponding hollow in the upper and billform teeth The best known species is the common gray mullet or great mullet (*M. cephalus*) found round the shores of the British Islands and in particular abundance in the Mediterranean It grows to the length of from 12 to 20 inches, and exceptionally to nearly 4 feet It is of a bottle green color on the back light on the sides, which are marked with longitudinal bands, and of a silvery white underneath It frequents shallow water, and in spring and early summer often ascends rivers It has the habit of rooting in the mud or sand in search of food Another species, also known as the gray mullet (*M. cephalus*), a native of the Mediterranean, is distinguished by having its eyes half covered by an adipose membrane It weighs usually from 10 to 12 pounds, and is the most delicate of all the mullets A smaller species the thick lipped gray mullet (*M. chelo*), is common on the British coasts Many other species, natives of the Mediterranean, India, and Africa, are much esteemed as food

The Indian Manat and the Mullet float
Or Mountain tops where yew the bearded Goat
Did bound and brouz

Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, I 2

2 A surmullet, or fish of the family *Mullidae* —3 The white sucker or red-horse, *Morone macrolepidota* [Local, U S] —4 One of various fishes of the family *Catostomidae* and *Cyprinidae* in the United States —5 One of various species of the family *Sciaenidae* and genus *Mentidius* along the coast of the United States

Black mullet, *Mentidius nebulosus*, a sciaenid, the kingfish See *cut* under *knapp* **Blue mullet**, *Morone chirocentrus*, a catostomid [Morgantown, North Carolina] **Golden mullet**, a catostomid, *Morone macrolepidota* or red horse **Ground-mullet**, a sciaenid, *Mentidius atherinus*, the southern kingfish — **Jumping mullet**, a catostomid, *Morone chirocentrus* — **King of the mullets**, *Sciaenidae* — **Long-headed mullet**, a cyprinid, *Squalius atherinus* — **Red mullet**, one of various species of *Mullidae* — **Silvery mullet**, a catostomid *Morone chirocentrus* — **Striped mullet**, a catostomid, *Morone chirocentrus* [Interior U S] **Thick-headed mullet**, a catostomid, *Morone chirocentrus* — **Whitefish-mullet**, a catostomid, *Morone chirocentrus*

mullet² (mul'tt), *n* [Early mod E also *mulet*, < *ME molette*, < *OF molette*, *molette*, the rowel of a spur, a painter's grindstone, *F molette*, a rowel, = *Sp* *lg molette*, mullet, = *It molette*, pl, pincers (cf *It molla*, a millstone, mill-wheel, clock-wheel), < *L mola*, a millstone see *mull*¹] 1 The rowel of a spur

The hyalite roynys were of sylk

The molette gyte they wore

MS Cantab R I II 38, I 87 (Halliwell)

2 In *her*, a star-shaped figure having sometimes five, sometimes six points It is thought to represent the rowel of a spur, but this is most particularly suggested by the mullet pliered (see below) The mullet is one of the common marks of cadency and is taken to indicate the third son Also *astroid* and *mullette*

3† *pl* Small tongs or pincers, especially those used for curling the hair

Moulette [*It*], *mulletta* fire tongs, pincers

Pluturo [*It*] a pair of mullets to pull out hairs with *Floro*

Where are thy mullets?
B Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v 2

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Three Mulletts in chief, arms of William I of Douglas

Mullet pierced, in *her*, a star-shaped figure having a round hole in the middle. It is supposed to represent the ravel of a spur, and has usually five points.

mullet²⁴ (mul'et), *v. t.* [*< mullet*²², *n*] To deck or adorn by means of mullets or curling-pincers.

Her ladyships brows must be mulletted.
Quarles, Virgin Widow (1656).

mullet-hawk (mul'et-huk), *n* The osprey or fish-hawk, *Pandion haliaetus*.

mullet-smelt (mul'et-smelt), *n* See *smelt*.

mullet-sucker (mul'et-suk'er), *n* Same as *mullet*¹, 3.

mulley (mul'i), *a* and *n* Same as *muley*.

multhead (mul'hed), *n* A stupid fellow *Hallwell* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Mullidae (mul'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, *< Mullus* + *-ida*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Mullus*. They have an oblong compressed body covered with large deciduous scales unarmed opercular bones, no bony preopercular stay, and a pair of movable barbels at the throat. About 50 species inhabit tropical or subtropical seas, and one, the red mullet or surmullet, *Mullus surmuletus*, goes northward to the British and neighboring waters.

mulligrumst, *n* An obsolete form of *mulligrubs*.

Peter's successor was so in his mulligrums that he had thought to have buffeted him.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc. VI 172) (*Davies*)

mulligatawny (mul'i-ga-tā'ni), *n* [Tamil *mul-agu-tannir*, lit pepper-water] A famous East Indian soup made of meat or fowl, strongly flavored with curry. Also spelled *mullagatawny*.

In *Mulligatawny* soup Australian meat forms a very serviceable ingredient.
Saturday Rev (London), May 24, 1873, p. 691.

mulligrubs (mul'i-grubz), *n* [Formerly also *mulligrums*, appar a slang term, and perhaps as such of no definite origin.] 1 A pain in the intestines, colic [*Slang*].

Doctors for diseases of wind and doctors for diseases of water, doctors for mulligrubs and doctors for "miserias."
The Atlantic, XXI 288.

2 Ill temper, sulkiness, the sulks as, to have the mulligrubs [*Slang*].—3 The doberman or heilgrammule [*Local, U S*].

mulligong (mul'in-gong), *n* [Australian] The duck-billed platypus, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*. Also *malangong*. See cut under *duck-bill*.

mullion (mul'yon), *n* [A corruption of *munion*, perhaps by some vague association with *mullet*², a five-pointed star see *munion*] In arch (a) A division, typically of stone, between the lights of windows, screens, etc. Mullions were first used toward the close of the twelfth century, and reached their most perfect development about the middle of the thirteenth century. In the later medieval architecture, while becoming constantly more elaborate in design and in moldings, and exhibiting much science in the methods of assembling, the mullions are artistically less satisfactory in their lines. The word is in the plural almost synonymous with *tracery*. See also cuts under *battlement light*, *geometre*, *decorated*, *flamboyant*. (b) One of the divisions between panels in wainscoting.

Formerly *monial*.

mullion (mul'yon), *v t* [*< mulhon, n.*] To form into divisions by the use of mullions.

mullioned (mul'yond), *a* [*< mullion* + *-ed*²] Having mullions.

mulliti, *v t* See *mullet*².

mull-madder (mul'mad'er), *n* An inferior quality of madder, consisting of the refuse sifted or winnowed out in the preparation of the finer qualities.

mullmull (mul'mul), *n* See *mulmul*.

mull-muslin (mul'muz'in), *n* A muslin of the finest quality, thin, soft, and transparent, used for women's dresses and the like. The name is usually given to the English and other imitations of mull. See *mull*⁷.

mullock (mul'ok), *n* [Early mod E also *mollock*, *< ME mullok*, dim of *mul*, *mulle*, dust. see *mull*¹ and *-ock*] 1 Rubbish; refuse, dirt, dung [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*].

The mullock on an heap yswaped was.
Chaucer *Prolog to Canon's Yeoman's Tale* 1 385.

The Lithopians gather together a great deal of rubbish and mullock.

Paralle of Factions (1655) vi (*Cath. Ang.*)

2 In mining, rubbish, attle mining refuse, that which remains after the ore has been separated [*Australia*].—3 A blundered piece

of business; a mull or mess [*Prov. Eng.*].—4 The stump of a tree *Hallwell* [*Prov. Eng.*].

Mullus (mul'us), *n* [NL, *< L. mullus*, the red mullet. Cf *mullet*¹] The typical genus of *Mullidae*, whose best-known species is the mullet of the ancients, now known as the red mullet or surmullet, *M. surmuletus*.

mulmul (mul'mul), *n*. [Also *mullmull*, *< Hind. malmal*] Same as *mull*⁷.

mulne, *n* An obsolete or dialectal form of *mull*¹.
mulse (muls), *n* [= Pg *It mulsio*, *malsa*, *< L. mulsus*, honey-wine, mead, neut (acc *vinum*, wine) of *mulsus*, pp of *mulcere*, sweeten, lit stroke, soothe, soften. Cf *emulsion*] 1 Sweet wine.—2 Wine sweetened artificially.

mulsh (mulsh), *a* and *n* [In technical use as noun and verb now commonly *mulch*, but prop *mulsh* (cf *Welsh*, prop and now usually *Welsh*), *< ME. molsh* = *< dial. molsch*, *molsch*, soft, mellow, rotten, cf LG *molschun*, *molschon*, become weak, cf AS *molsman*, also in comp *ā-molsman*, *for-molsman*, *ge-molsman*, molder, decay, rot, prob, with formative *-s*, *< moide*, earth, mold (cf AS *molds*, ME *mulse*, *mulce*, mildness, similarly formed, *< milde*, mild) see *mold*¹. Less prob *< AS myl*, dust see *mull*¹] 1. *a* Soft, mellow sound of soil.

This vynes solle be not to molsh nor hardde,
But sumdel molsh, neither to fatte ne leene.
Palsgrave, Husbandrie (E E T S), p. 48.

II. *n* In *gardening*, strawy dung, or any other material, as leaves, loose earth, or hay, spread on the surface of the ground to protect the roots of newly planted shrubs or trees, of tender plants, etc.

mulsh (mulsh), *v t* [*< mulsh, n*] To cover with mulsh. Also written *mulch*.

mult (mult), *r t* [*< late ME multen* (ML *multare*), a back formation (perhaps confused with *L. multare*, fine see *mulet*) *< muller*, *multure* (ML *moltturn*), toll for grinding. see *multure*] To take toll from for grinding corn. See *multure*.

mult- See *multi-*.

multangular (mul-tang'gū-lar), *a* [Also *multangular*, = F *multangularis* = Sp *Pg multangular* = It *multangularis*, *< L. multangulus*, multangular (cf LL *multangulum*, a polygon), *< multus*, many, + *angulus*, angle see *angle*³, *angular*] Having many angles, polygonal.

multangularly (mul-tang'gū-lar-ly), *adv* In multangular form, with many angles or corners.

multangularness (mul-tang'gū-lar-ness), *n* The character of being multangular or polygonal.

multanimous (mul-tan'i-mus), *a* [*< L. multus*, many, + *animus*, mind] Exhibiting many phases of mental or moral character, showing mental energy or activity in many different directions, many-sided.

That multanimous nature of the poet, which makes him for the moment that of which he has an intellectual perception.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 314.

multarticulate (mul-tar-tik'ū-lāt), *a* [Also *multarticulati*, *< L. multus*, many, + *articulus*, joint see *articulate*, *articulate*] Many-jointed, having or composed of many joints or articulations, as the legs and antennae of insects, the bodies of worms, etc. Usually *multarticulate*.

Apus glacialis presents an elongated vermiform body, terminated by two long multarticulate setose styles.
Huxley, Anat. Invert. p. 242.

multeity (mul-tē'i-ti), *n* [*< ML* as if **multeity* (*-tē*), *< L. multus*, much, many. see *multitude* and *-ity*] Manifestness, specifically, extreme numerousness, numerosity, multitudinousness, the character of existing in such great numbers as to give the averages of chance the character of certainty and law.

There may be multeity in things, but there is only be plurality in persons.
Coleridge.

If it should appear that the field of competition is deficient in that continuity of fluid, that multeity of atoms, which constitute the foundations of the uniformities of physics.
F. I. Edgeworth, Mathematical Psychology.

multier, *n* A Middle English form of *multure*.
multier-ark, *n* A vessel in which the multure or toll for grinding corn was deposited. *Cath. Ang.* p. 246.

multier-dish, *n* A dish or vessel used in measuring the amount of multure or toll for grinding. *Cath. Ang.* p. 246.

multi- [L *multi-*, before a vowel *mult-*, combining form of *multus*, much, many see *multitude*] An element in many words of Latin origin or formation, meaning 'many' or 'much'.

multiangular (mul-ti-ang'gū-lar), *a*. Same as *multangular*.

multiarticulate (mul'ti-ār-tik'ū-lāt), *a*. Same as *multarticulate*.

multiaxial (mul-ti-ak'si-āl), *a*. [*Prop. "multiaxial"*, *< L. multus*, many, + *axis*, an axle see *axial*] Having many or several axes or lines of growth. *H. Spencer, Prin of Biol.*, § 50.

multicamerate (mul-ti-kam'er-āt), *a*. [*< L. multus*, many, + *camera*, a chamber see *camerate*] Having many chambers or cells, multiloculate. *Gegenbaur, Comp Anat* (trans.), p. 282.

multicapitate (mul-ti-kap'i-tāt), *a* [*< L. multus*, many, + *capitatus*, having a head see *capitate*] Having many heads, multicapital.

multicapsular (mul-ti-kap'sū-lar), *a*. [= F. *multicapsulaire* = Pg *multicapsular* = It *multicapsulare*, *< L. multus*, many, + (NL) *capsula*, capsule see *capsule*, *capsular*] Having many capsules used especially in botany.

multicarinate (mul-ti-kar'i-nāt), *a*. [*< L. multus*, many, + *carina*, a keel see *carina*, *carinate*] Having many keel-like ridges, as the shells of certain mollusks.

multicanaline (mul-ti-kā'lin), *a* [*< L. multus*, many, + *canalis*, a stem see *canalis*] Having many stems. *Thomas, Med Diet*.

multicavous (mul-tik'a-vus), *a* [= Pg *multicavo*, *< L. multicavus*, many-holed, *< multus*, many, + *cavus*, hollow see *cave*¹] Having many holes or cavities.

multicellular (mul-ti-sel'ū-lar), *a* [*< L. multus*, many, + *cellula*, a small room see *cellula*, *cellular*] Having several cells, consisting of several cells, many-celled as, a multicellular organism. Compare *unicellular*.

To enable this multicellular to be used as an inspectional instrument, a mirror supported in a frame is supplied.
Elect. Review (Eng.), XXV 526.

multicentral (mul-ti-sen'tral), *a*. [*< L. multus*, many, + *centrum*, center see *central*] Having many centers, specifically, having many centers of organic activity or development, as nuclei.

The changes undergone by the nucleus in this rapid multicentral segregation of the parent protoplasm have not been determined.
E R Lankester, Encyc Brit., XIX 837.

multicharge (mul'ti-charj), *a* [*< L. multus*, many, + *E charge*] Having or capable of containing several charges as, a multicharge gun. See *gun*¹.

multicipital (mul-ti-sip'i-tal), *a* [*< L. multus*, many, + *caput* (in comp *-ciput*), head see *caput*, *capital*] In *zool* and *bot*, having many heads, multicapitate.

multicolor, **multicolour** (mul'ti-kul-or), *a* [= F *multicolore* = Pg *multicolor* = It *multicolore*, *< L. multicolor*, many-colored, *< multus*, many, + *color*, color see *color*] Having many colors. Also *multicolored*. [*Rare*].

multicolorous (mul-ti-kul'or-us), *a* [*< LL. multicolorus*, many-colored see *multicolor*] (If many colors, party-colored, *used*).

multicostate (mul-ti-kos'tāt), *a* [*< L. multus*, many, + *costa*, a rib see *costate*] 1 In *bot*, palmately nerved. See *nerivation*, and cut under *leaf*.—2 In *zool*, having many ribs, ridges, or costae.

multicuspid (mul-ti-kus'pid), *a* and *n* [*< L. multus*, much, + *cusps* (*cuspid-*), a point see *cuspid*] I. *a*. Having more than two cusps, as a tooth. Also *multicuspidate*.

II. *n* A multicuspid tooth.
multicuspidate (mul-ti-kus'pi-dāt), *a* [*< L. multus*, many, + *cusps* (*cuspid-*), a point. see *cuspid*, *cuspidate*] Same as *multicuspid*.

multicycle (mul'ti-si-kl), *n* [*< L. multus*, many, + *cyclos*, a circle, a wheel see *bicycle*] A velocipede or "cycle" with more than three wheels; specifically, a form of velocipede first introduced to public notice in 1887, by a series of experiments at Aldershot in England, to test its value as a vehicle for infantry. It is intended to carry from five to twelve men. It has seven pairs of wheels, six pairs being actuated by twelve men, two men to a pair, the space over the axle between the wheels of the seventh pair being occupied as a baggage van. The propulsion is performed entirely by the feet of the men, and the vehicle is steered by one man.

multidentate (mul-ti-den'tāt), *a*. [*< L. multus*, many, + *dens* (*-tē*) = *E. tooth* see *dentate*] Having many teeth or tooth-like processes. — **Multidentate mandible**. See *mandible*¹.

multidenticulate (mul'ti-den-tik'ū-lāt), *a* [*< L. multus*, many, + *denticulus*, dim of *dens* (*-tē*) = *E. tooth* see *denticulate*] Having many denticulations or fine teeth.

multidigitate (mul-ti-dij'i-tăt), *a.* [*< L. multus, many, + digitus, finger, see digitate*] Having many fingers, toes, or digitate processes

multidimensional (mul-ti-di-men'shon-al), *a.* [*< L. multus, many, + dimensio(n)-, dimension, see dimension, dimensional*] In *math*, of more than three dimensions, *n*-dimensional

Only mathematicians can work out systems of non Euclidian geometry, or of multidimensional space
R A Proctor *Gentleman's Mag*, CCLIV 38

multifaced (mul-ti-fäst), *a.* [*< L. multus, many, + facies, face, + E -ed²*] Having many faces, as certain crystals, presenting many different appearances

multifariet, *a.* [*< LL multifarius, manifold, see multifarious*] Same as *multifarious*

As though we went into the land of France
 Ten thousand people, men of good pliancy,
 To write unto her hindring *multifarie*
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 197

multifarious (mul-ti-fä'ri-us), *a.* [= *Sp multifarius, < LL multifarius, manifold, < L. multus, many, + -farius = Gr -φαῖτος, < φαίνεσθαι, √ φα, show, appear Cf bifarious*] 1 Having great multiplicity, of great diversity or variety, made up of many differing parts

Man is a complex and *multifarious* being. Integrated of body and soul
Sp Parker, *Platonick Philos*, p 7

2 In *bot* and *zool*, arranged in many rows or ranks—3 In *law* (of a pleading in equity), combining in the same bill of complaint distinct and separate claims of distinct natures or affecting different persons not connected therein, which ought to be made the subject of separate suits. As the objection is founded on the inconvenience of trying together diverse matters what is to be regarded as multifarious is largely discretionary with the trial court

multifariously (mul-ti-fä'ri-us-ly), *adv* In a multifarious way, with great diversity

multifariousness (mul-ti-fä'ri-us-ness), *n* The state or quality of being multifarious, multiphased diversity

multiferous (mul-ti-fä'ri-us), *a.* [= *F multiferre = Sp multiferro, < L. multifer, fruitful, < multus, much, + ferre = E bear¹*] Bearing or producing much or many *Barley*, 1731

multifid (mul-ti-fid), *a.* [= *F multifidus = It multifo, < L. multifidus, many-cleft, < multus, many, + fido, √ fid, cleave, see fisson*] Having many fissions or divisions, cleft into many parts, lobes, or segments, as certain leaves chiefly a zoological and botanical term

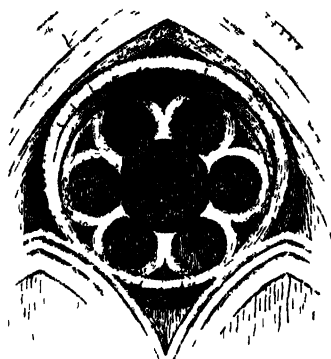
multifidous (mul-ti-fid-us), *a.* [*< L. multifidus, see multifid*] Same as *multifid*

multifidus (mul-ti-fid-us), *n.* [*pl multifidi (-di)*] [*NL, < L. multifidus, many-cleft, see multifid*] In *anat*, one of the muscles of the fifth or deepest layer of the back, consisting of many fleshy and tendinous fasciculi which pass obliquely upward and inward from one vertebra to another, the whole filling the groove between the spinous and transverse processes from the sacrum to the axis more fully called the *multifidus spinae*, and also *interspinatus*

multiflagellate (mul-ti-flaj'e-lät), *a.* [*< L. multus, many, + flagellum, whip, see flagellate¹*] Possessing many flagella, or whip-like appendages correlated with *uniflagellate*, *bi-flagellate*

multiflorous (mul-ti-flö'rus), *a.* [= *F multifloro = Sp Pg It multifloro, < LL multiflorus, abounding in flowers, < L. multus, many, + flos (flor-), a flower, see flower*] Many-flowered, having many flowers.

multiflue (mul-ti-flö), *a.* [*< L. multus, many, + E flue²*] Having many flues, as the boiler of a locomotive [*A trade use*]



Multifol.—Window of Apsidal Chapel Rheims Cathedral, France 13th century

multifol (mul-ti-föl), *a* and *n.* [*< L. multus, many, + folium, a leaf, see foli¹*] 1 *a* In *arch*, *decoration*, etc., having more than five foils or arcuate divisions as, a *multifol arch* 2 *n* Multifol ornament.

In his architecture the tracery, scroll work, and multifol bewilder us, and divert attention from the main design
Siedman, *Vict Poets* p 335

multifold (mul-ti-föld), *a.* [*< L. multus, many, + E -fold*] Many times doubled, manifold, numerous

multiform (mul-ti-för-m), *a* and *n.* [= *F multiforme = Sp Pg multiforme = It multiforme, multiforme, < L. multiformis, many-shaped, < multus, many, + forma, form*] 1 *a* Having many forms, highly diversified, polymorphic

Air and elements, the eldest birth
 Of Nature's womb, that in quaternions run
 Perpetual circle *multiform*, and mix
 And nourish all things
Milton P L, v 182

Multiform aggregates which display in the highest degree the phenomena of evolution structurally considered
H Spencer, *Prin of Biol*, § 4

Multiform function, a function such that within a given area of the variable the latter can pass continuously through a cycle of values so that when it returns to its original value the function shall have a different value from that which it had at first. Also called *non uniform function*

2 *n* That which is multiform, that which gives a multiplied representation or many repetitions of anything

The word suits many different martyrdoms,
 And signifies a *multiform* of death
Mrs Browning, *Aurora Leigh*, tit

multiformity (mul-ti-för'mi-ti), *n.* [= *Of multiforme = Sp multiformidad = Pg multiformidade, < LL multiformitas (-is), < L. multiformis, many shaped, see multiform*] The character of being multiform, diversity of forms, variety of shapes or appearances in one thing

From that most one God flows *multiformity* of effects,
 and from that eternal God temporal effects
Sp Hall, *South's Dove*

If we contemplate primitive human life as a whole we see that *multiformity* of sequence rather than uniformity of sequence is the notion which it tends to generate
H Spencer, *Prin of Psychol* § 488

multiformous (mul-ti-för'mus), *a.* [*< multiform + -ous*] Same as *multiform* [*Rare*]

His *multiformous* places compelled such a swarm of suitors to hunt about him
Sp Hackt, *Abp Williams* i 204 (*Darius*)

multiganglionate (mul-ti-gang'gli-on-at), *a.* [*< L. multus, many, + (NL) ganglion, a tumor, see ganglion*] Having many ganglia *Huxley*

multigenerate (mul-ti-jen'e-rät), *a.* [*< L. multus, many, + generatus, pp of generare, generate, see generate*] Generated in many ways—**Multigenerate function**, in *math*, a function not monogenous

multigenerous (mul-ti-jen'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. multigenus also multigenus, of many kinds, < multus, many, + genus (gener-), kind, see genus*] Of many kinds, having many kinds

multigranulate (mul-ti-gran'u-lät), *a.* [*< L. multus, many, + granulum, a grain, see granulate*] Having or consisting of many grains

multigyrate (mul-ti-p'jät), *a.* [*< L. multus, many, + gyrus, a circle, circuit, see gyrate*] Having many gyres or convolutions, much convoluted, as a brain

multijugate (mul-ti-jö'gät), *a.* Same as *multijugous*

multijugous (mul-ti-jö'gus), *a.* [*< L. multijugus, yoked many together, < multus, many, + jugum, yoke*] In *bot*, consisting of many pairs of leaflets

multilaminate (mul-ti-lam'i-nät), *a.* [*< L. multus, many, + lamina, a thin plate of wood, see laminate*] Having many layers or laminæ

multilateral (mul-ti-lat'e-räl), *a.* [*< F multilater = Sp multilatero = Pg multilatero = It multilatero, < L. multus, many, + latus (later-), side, see lateral*] 1 In *math*, having more lines or sides than one Hence—2 Generally, many-sided

The whole poem represents the *multilateral* character of Hinduism
J F Clarke, *Ten Great Religions*, III 8

multilineal (mul-ti-lin'e-äl), *a.* [= *Pg multilinal, < L. multus, many, + linea, a line, see lineal*] Having many lines

multilinear (mul-ti-lin'e-äl), *a.* [*< L. multus, many, + linea, a line, see linear*] Same as *multilinal*

multilobate (mul-ti-lö'bät), *a.* [*< L. multus, many, + NL lobus, a lobe, + -ate¹, see lobate*] Having many lobes, consisting of several lobes

multilobed (mul-ti-löbd), *a.* [*< L. multus, many, + NL lobus, a lobe, + -ed²*] Having many lobes or lobe-like parts, multilobate

multilobular (mul-ti-löb'ü-lär), *a.* [*< L. multus, many, + NL lobulus, lobule, see lobular*] Having many lobules

multilocular (mul-ti-lök'ü-lär), *a.* [= *F multiloculaire = Pg multilocular = It multiloculare, < L. multus, many, + locus, a cell, + -at³, see locular*] Having many cells, chambers, or compartments as, a *multilocular* pincarp, a *multilocular* spore, *multilocular* shells. See *plurilocular*—**Multilocular crypt**, *see crypt*

multiloculate (mul-ti-lök'ü-lät), *a.* [*< L. multus, many, + locus, a cell, + -ate¹*] Same as *multilocular*

multiloquence (mul-ti-lö-kwens), *n.* [= *It multiloquencia, < L. multus, many, + loquens, a talking, < loquor (-t-), pp of loqui, speak, talk, see locution*] Use of many words, verbosity, loquacity

multiloquent (mul-ti-lö-kwent), *a.* [*< L. multus, much, + loquor (-t-), pp of loqui, speak*] Speaking much, very talkative, loquacious

multiloquous (mul-ti-lö-kwus), *a.* [= *Sp multiloquo = Pg multiloquo = It multiloquo, < L. multiloquus, talkative, < multus, much, + loqui, speak, talk*] Same as *multiloquent*

multiloquy (mul-ti-lö-kwi), *n.* [= *Pg multiloquio = It multiloquio, multiloquio, < L. multiloquum, talkativeness, < multiloquus, talkative, see multiloquous*] Same as *multiloquence*

multimillionaire (mul-ti-mil-yon-är), *n.* [*< L. multus + millionarius*] One who possesses property worth several million dollars (or pounds, or francs, etc.)

multinodal (mul-ti-nö'däl), *a.* [*< L. multus, many, + nodus, knot, see nodal*] Having many nodes, in any sense of that word

multinodate (mul-ti-nö'dät), *a.* [*< L. multus, many, + nodus, knot, see node*] Same as *multinodal*

multinodous (mul-ti-nö'dus), *a.* [*< LL multinodus, multinodus, having many knots, < L. multus, many, + nodus, knot, see node*] Same as *multinodal*

multinomial (mul-ti-nö'mi-äl), *a* and *n.* [= *Sp It multinomio, < L. multus many, + nomen, a name, see nomen¹, nomen*] [*Cf binomial*] Same as *polynomial*—**Multinomial theorem**, an extension of the binomial theorem

multinomial (mul-ti-nom'i-näl), *a.* [*< L. multus, many, + nomen (nomin-), name, see nominal*] Same as *multinominous*

multinominous (mul-ti-nom'i-nus), *a.* [*< LL multinominus, many-named, < L. multus, many, + nomen (nomin-), name, see name¹*] Having many names or terms, multinomial, polynominous

Venus is *multinominous*, to give example to her prodigal disciples
Dante, *Paradise*

multinuclear (mul-ti-nu'klä-är), *a.* [*< L. multus many, + nucleus, a kernel, see nuclear*] Same as *multinucleate*

multinucleate (mul-ti-nu'kle-ät), *a.* [*< L. multus, many, + nucleus, a kernel, see nucleate*] Having many or several nuclei, as a cell [*Ency Brit*, XXIV 125]

multinucleated (mul-ti-nu'klä-ät), *a.* Same as *multinucleate*

multinucleolate (mul-ti-nu'klä-ö-lät), *a.* [*< L. multus, many, + nucleolus, dim of nucleus, a kernel, see nucleolate*] Having many or several nucleoli

multiovulate (mul-ti-ö-vü-lät), *a.* [*< L. multus, many, + ovulum, ovule, see ovule*] In *bot*, containing or bearing many ovules

multiara (mul-ti-p'ä-är), *n.* [*pl multiparæ (-ä)*] [*NL, tim of multiparus, see multiparus*] In *obstet*, a woman who has had two or more children or who, having had one, is parturient a second time opposed to *primipara*

multiparity (mul-ti-par'i-ti), *n.* [*< multiparus + -ity*] Plural birth, production of several at a birth

multiparous (mul-ti-p'ä-rus), *a.* [= *F multipare = It multipara, < NL multiparus, giving or having given birth to many, < L. multus, many, + parere, bear*] 1 Producing many at a birth

(Creatures that are feeble and timorous are generally *Multiparous*)
Ray, *Works of Creation*, p 138

2 In *bot* many-bearing said of a cyme with three or more lateral axes (the *pleiochasium* of Eichler)

multipartite (mul-ti-pär'tit), *a.* [= *F multipartite = It multipartito, < L. multipartitus, much-divided, < multus, much, + partitus, pp of partire, divide, < pars (part-), a part, see*

part, v] Divided or cleft into many parts, having several parts, multifold
multiplied, **multipede** (mul'ti-ped, -péd), *a.* and *n.* [= *F* *multiplé*, < *L* *multiplés* (-péd-), many-footed (> *multipléda*, a many-footed insect), < *multus*, many, + *pes* (-péd-) = *E* foot.] *I. a.* Having many feet, polypous

II. n. A many footed or polypous animal
multi-phase (mul'ti-fāz), *a.* Having many phases, in any sense of that word [Recent]
multi-pinnate (mul'ti-pin'āt), *a.* [*L* *multus*, many, + *pinnatus*, feathered see *pinnate*] In bot., many times pinnate See *pinnate*

multiple (mul'ti-pli), *a.* and *n.* [= *F* *multiple* = *Sp* *multiple* = *Pg* *multiple* = *It* *multiple*, < *ML* *multiplus*, manifold, < *L* *multus*, many, + *plus*, as in *duplex*, double, etc., akin to *E* -fold see *-fold*, and of *dupl*, *trip*, etc. (> *multi-plex*, with diff. second element)] *I. a.* 1 Manifold, having many parts or relations — 2 Consisting of more than one complete individual — **Law of multiple proportion**, in chem., the law, first announced by Dalton, that, when a given quantity of an element A unites with several different quantities of B to form definite compounds, these several quantities of B will bear a simple ratio to each other — **Multiple arc**, the system of connecting electric batteries, lamps, or other circuits to the leads or main conductors where terminals of each lamp or other circuit are connected to the leads, so as to form an independent arc or circuit between them See *parallel circuit* under *parallel* **Multiple contact**, **drilling-machine**, etc. See the nouns — **Multiple echoes** See *echo*, 1 — **Multiple epidermis**, in bot., an epidermis of several layers of superposed cells, resulting from the division of the original epidermal cells by partitions parallel to the surface — **Multiple fruit** See *fruit*, 4 — **Multiple images** See *image* — **Multiple integral**, in math., a quantity which results from the performance of integration more than once, generally with reference to different variables — **Multiple lines**, in fort., several lines of detached works or ramparts arranged for the defense of a military position — **Multiple neuritis**, a neuritis involving several nerves at once — **Multiple point of tangent**, in math., one which results from the coincidence of two points or tangents The *multiple points of curves* are made up of the three kinds of double points, namely, the point where the curve crosses itself the outlying point, and the cusp In like manner, the *multiple tangents* are made up of three kinds of double tangents the tangent from one real convexity to an other, the outlying tangent with no real point of tangency, and the tangent at an inflection — **Multiple pole** Same as *multipolar* — **Multiple star** See *star* — **Multiple values**, in alg., symbols which fulfil the algebraic conditions of a problem when several different values are given to them, as the roots of an equation, certain functions of an arc or angle, etc.

II. n. In *arith.*, a number produced by multiplying another by a whole number as, 12 is a *multiple* of 3, the latter being a *submultiple* or aliquot part of the former — **Common multiple** of two or more numbers, a number that is divisible by each of them without remainder thus 24 is a *common multiple* of 6 and 4 The *least common multiple* is the smallest number of which this is true thus, 12 is the *least common multiple* of 6 and 4 The same definitions apply to algebraic quantities — **Multiple of gearing**, a train of gearing by which a specific power to accomplish a definite act or function is attained through change of speed ratio Thus, in powerful shears, etc., a high speed is changed to a low speed with great increase of pressure exerted through a small distance on the cutting blade conversely, by a multiple of gearing a high speed with less pressure may be obtained

Multiplepointing (mul'ti-pli-poin'ting), *n.* In *Scots law*, double pointing or double distress It gives rise to an action by which a person possessed of money or effects which are claimed by different persons obtains an adjudication for settlement and payment corresponding to *into pleader* in England and the United States See *pointing*

multiplex (mul'ti-pleks), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sp* *multiplex* = *Pg* *multiplex*, *multplex* = *It* *multiplex*, *multplex*, < *L* *multiplex* (i.e. also *multiplus*), manifold, < *multus*, many, + *plus*, fold see *plate*] *I. a.* 1 Manifold, multiple, multiplexate

In favour of which unspeakable benefits of the reality, what can we do but cheerfully pardon the *multiple* ineptitudes of the semblance?

Carlyle, Misc., IV 197 (*Dames*)
2 In bot., having petals lying over one another in folds Also *multiple* — **Multiplex telegraphy**, a method by which several messages (specifically more than four) can be sent over the same wire By Edison a method (see *quadruplex*) four messages can be sent, and the number has been increased by Rowland to twelve or sixteen See *duplex telegraph*

II. n. In math., a set of objects
multiplex (mul'ti-pleks), *i* t [*<* *multiplex*, *a*] To render multiplex, manifold [Colloq.]
multipliable (mul'ti-pli-a-bl), *a.* [*<* *F* *multipliable*, < *L* *multiplabilis* see *multiply* Cf *multiplacable*] Capable of being multiplied

There is a continually increasing demand for popular art, *multiplacable* by the printing press, illustrative of daily events, of general literature, and of natural science

Ruskin, Lectures on Art (1872), p. 10
multiplacableness (mul'ti-pli-a-bl-nēs), *n.* Capableness of being multiplied

multiplacable (mul'ti-pli-ka-bl), *a.* [= *OF* *multiplacable*, *multiplacable*, *F* *multiplacable* = *Sp* *multiplacable* = *Pg* *multiplacavel* = *It* *multiplacabile*, that may be multiplied, < *L* *multiplacabilis*, multiplied, manifold, < *multiplacare*, multiply: see *multiply*] Multiplacable; capable of existing in many individual cases

multiplacand (mul'ti-pli-kand), *n.* [= *F* *multiplacando* = *Sp* *Pg* *multiplacando* = *It* *molto pluando*, < *L* *multiplacandus*, gerundive of *multiplacare*, multiply see *multiply*] In *arith.*, a number multiplied or to be multiplied by another, which is called the *multiplier* See *multiplication*, 2

The two numbers given or assigned in every multiplication have each of them a peculiar name, for the greater is called the *multiplacand* and the lesser is named the *multiplier*
T. Hall, Arithmetick (1600), fol. 230

multiply (mul'ti-pli-kat), *a.* [= *Sp* *Pg* *multiplacado* = *It* *multiplacato*, < *L* *multiplacatus*, pp. of *multiplacare*, multiply see *multiply*] 1 Consisting of many, or more than one — 2 In bot., same as *multipler*, 2

multiplacated (mul'ti-pli-kā-ted), *a.* [*<* *multiplacatus* + -ed] Multiplied, put in two or more folds

The Persian "cap was linen *multiplacated*"
Sir T. Herbert, Travels (1864), p. 319

multiplication (mul'ti-pli-kā'shon), *n.* [*<* *ME* *multiplication*, < *OF* *multiplicacion*, *F* *multiplication*, < *Sp* *multiplicacion* = *Pg* *multiplicação* = *It* *moltiplicazione*, < *L* *multiplicatio*(-n-), multiplication, < *multiplacare*, pp. *multiplacatus*, multiply see *multiply*] 1 The act or process of multiplying or of increasing in number, the state of being multiplied as, the *multiplication* of the human species by natural generation

In hills feet towards Septentrion
Good humour hath *multiplication*.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. 8), p. 175

It may be doubted whether any of us have ever yet realized the enormous change which has taken place in the conditions of national progress by the *multiplication* and diffusion of cheap books
Nineteenth Century, XLIV 499

2 An arithmetical process in which one number, the *multiplier*, is considered as an operator upon another, the *multiplacand*, the result, called the *product*, being the total number of units in as many groups as there are units in the multiplier, each group being equal in number to the multiplacand, and, more generally, the operation of finding the quantity which results from substituting the multiplacand in place of unity in the multiplier Thus, the multiplication of 4 by 5 gives 5 times 4, or the number of units in five groups of four units each, so the multiplication of 4 by 5 consists in finding 4 not of unity, but of unity By a further generalization, multiplication in the higher mathematics is regarded as the process of bringing an operand under an operator Thus, in quaternions, if *u* be the operation of turning a line in a given direction through a given angle, and if *v* be another similar vector, then *uv* or the result of the multiplication of *v* by *u*, is the rotation which would result from turning a line first through *u* and then through *v* In like manner, in the theory of differential equations, if *D_x* denote the operation of differentiation relatively to the variable *x*, and *D_y* denote the same operation relatively to the variable *y*, then the operation of differentiating first relatively to *y* and then relatively to *x* is regarded as the product of *D_y* by *D_x*, and is written *D_{xy}* In the algebra of logical relations the multiplication of one relative by another consists in putting the relates of the multiplacand distinctively in place of the correlates of the multiplier In other cases, multiplication consists in conjoining (in some specific way) each unit of the multiplier with each unit of the multiplacand and this definition may be regarded as including every other Thus, the multiplication of 2 feet of length by 3 feet of breadth is considered as giving 6 feet of area, in each of which square feet one unit of length is conjoined with one unit of breadth So the momentum of a body having a motion of translation is said to be the product of the mass into the velocity — that is, is the result of imparting to each particle of the mass the whole of the given velocity In the Boolean algebra, the product of two classes *A* and *B* is the whole of the class embraced by both — that is, it embraces all the individuals each of which unites the characters of *A* and of *B* In algebra multiplication is denoted by writing the multiplier before the multiplacand, either directly, or with a cross (x) or a dot (.) interposed between them All multiplication follows the distributive principle, expressed by the formula

$$(a + b)(c + d) = ac + bc + ad + bd$$

Under certain restrictions, all multiplication follows the associative principle expressed by the formula $a(bc) = (ab)c$ According to the nature of the conjunction of units, multiplication does or does not follow the commutative principle expressed by the formula $ab = ba$
3 Specifically, in bot., increase in the number of parts of a flower, either (a) in the number of whorls or spiral turns, or (b) in the number of organs (pistils, stamens, petals, or sepals) in any whorl, circle, or spiral turn Also called *augmentation* See *chorus* — 4 The supposed art of increasing gold and silver by alchemical means *Chaucer*

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It is ordained and established, That none from henceforth shall use to multiply Gold and Silver, nor use the Craft of *Multiplication*, and if any the same do, and be thereof attainted, that he incur the Pain of Felony in this case
Stat. 5 Hen. IV, cap. 5

Multiplication of Gold or Silver, the Art of increasing those Metals, which in the Time of E. Henry IV was presumed possible to be effected by means of Elixirs, or other Chymical Compositions
Quoted in *Books of Precedence* (E. E. T. 8, extra ser.), i 111

Item, you commaunded *multiplication* and alchumistrie to bee practised, thereby to abate the king's coine
Stowe, Edw VI, an 1549

Anagrammatic, commutative, internal multiplication See the adjectives — **Cross or duodecimal multiplication** See *duodecimal*, *n.* 2 — **Multiplication table**, a table containing the product of all the simple digits, and onward to some assumed limit, as to 12 times 12 — **Polar or external multiplication**, a multiplication in which the reversal of the order of the factors in variably reverses the sign of the product, while not altering its numerical value. Contrasted with *internal multiplication*

multiplicative (mul'ti-pli-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F* *multiplicatif* = *Sp* *Pg* *It* *multiplicativo*, as *multiplicate* + -ive] *I. a.* Tending to multiply or increase, having the power to multiply numbers

II. n. A numeral adjective describing an object as repeated a certain number of times or as consisting of a certain number of parts, such as *singl*, *double* (*duplex*), *triple* (*treble*), *quadruple*, *quintuple*, or *twofold*, *threefold*, *fourfold*, *fivefold*

multiplier (mul'ti-pli-kā-tor), *n.* [= *F* *multiplicateur* = *Sp* *Pg* *multiplador* = *It* *moltiplicatore*, < *L* *multiplacator*, a multiplier, < *L* *multiplacare*, pp. *multiplacatus*, multiply see *multiply*] Same as *multiplier*, 2

multiplicious (mul-ti-pli-sh'us), *a.* [*<* *L* *multiplus* (*multiplus*), multiplex, + -ous.] Manifold, multiplex

The animal (*amphibæna*) is not one, but *multiplicious*, or many, which hath a duplicity or gemination of principal parts
Sir T. Browne, Vulg Err, III 15

This sense [smelling] although sufficiently grand and admirable (yet) is not so *multiplicious* as of the eye or ear
Derham, Physico Theology, IV 4

multipliciously (mul-ti-pli-sh'us-ly), *adv.* In a manifold or multiplex manner

multiplicity (mul-ti-pli-si'ti), *n.* [= *F* *multiplicité* = *Sp* *multiplidad* = *Pg* *multiplicidade* = *It* *moltiplicità*, < *L* *multiplus* (*multiplus*), manifoldness, < *L* *multiplus*, manifold see *multiplus*] 1 The state of being multiplex or manifold or various, the condition of being numerous

Moreover, as the manifold variation of the parts, so the *multiplicity* of the use of each part, is very wonderful
N. Grell, Cosmologia Sacra, I 5

2 Many of the same kind, a large number

Had they discoursed rightly but upon this one principle that God was a being infinitely perfect, they could never have asserted a *multiplicity* of gods
South, Sermons

A *multiplicity* of laws give a judge as much power as a want of law, since he is over sure to find among the number some to condemn him his partiality
Goldsmith, Revue de Boar's Head Tavern

Multiplicity of a curve, the total number of multiple points, cunodes, anodes, and cusps, or of their compound equivalents, belonging to it Thus, a curve having no singularity except a ramphoid cusp has a multiplicity of 2, since a ramphoid cusp is equivalent to a simple cusp and a cunode **Order of multiplicity of a right line with reference to a surface**, the number of tangent planes to the surface from the line

multiplier (mul'ti-pli-er), *n.* 1 One who or that which multiplies or increases in number.

Broils and quarrels are alone the great accumulators and multipliers of injuries
Decay of Christian Piety

2† An alchemist Compare *multiplication*, 3

Alchemists were formerly called *multipliers*, although they never could multiply as appears from a statute of Henry IV repealed in the preceding record
J. D. Israeli, Curios of Lit, I 376

3. The number in the arithmetical process of multiplication by which another is multiplied Also *multiplacator* — 4 A flat coil of conducting wire used as the coil of a galvanoscope. The tendency to deflection is proportional nearly to the number of coils — 5 An arithmetical factor for performing calculations in multiplication *E. H. Knight* — 6 A multiplying-reel; an attachment to an anglers' reel which gathers in the slack with multiplied speed at each revolution of the crank See *reel* — **Indeterminate, last, etc. multiplier**. See the adjectives

multiply (mul'ti-pli), *v.* pret and pp *multiplied*, ppr *multiplying* [*<* *ME* *multiplicen*, *multiplen*, *multiplen*, < *OF* *multiplier*, *malteplier*, < *F* *multiplier* = *Sp* *Pg* *multiplacar* = *It* *moltiplicare*, *moltiplicare*, < *L* *multiplacare*, make manifold, multiply, increase, < *multiplus*, mani-

fold see *multiplex*.] **I. trans.** 1. To make manifold, increase in number or quantity, make more by natural generation or reproduction, or by accumulation, addition, or repetition as, to multiply men or horses; to multiply evils

That God for his grace gave grayn *multiplic*
Piers Plowman, p. 136 (Richardson.)

I will harden Pharaoh's heart, and multiply my signs and my wonders in the land of Egypt. Ex vii 8

Therefore doth Job open his mouth in vain, he multiplieth words without knowledge Job xxxv 16

When they are come to the bottom, another Cause presents it self, which terrifieth those that enter with the multiplied sounds of Cymbals and vncouth minstrelsie.
Purcheas, Pilgrimage, p. 334

Nothing but Groans and Sighs were heard around,
And Echo multiply'd each mournful Sound
Congreve, Fears of Amaryllis

2 In *arith*, to perform the operation of multiplication upon See *multiplication*, 2—3† To increase (the precious metals) by alchemical means See *multiplication*, 3

An impostor that had like to have impos'd upon us a pretended secret of multiplying gold
Evelyn, Diary, Dec 14, 1660

Multiplying camera, gearing, glass, etc See the nouns

II. intrans. 1 To grow or increase in number or extent, extend, spread

Be fruitful and multiply Gen i 22

The word of God grow and multiplyd Acts xii 24

As dangers and difficulties multiplyd, she multiplied resources to meet them
Freemont, Ford and Lea, II 16

2 In *arith*, to perform the process of multiplication See *multiplication*, 2—3† To increase gold or silver by alchemical means

Whoso that listeth outen his folye,
Let him come forth, and lerne *multiplye*
Chaucer, Prologue to the Canon's Yeoman's Tale, I 282

multiplying-lens (mul'ti-pli-ing-len-z), *n* See *lens*

multiplying-machine (mul'ti-pli-ing-ma-shen'), *n* A form of calculating-machine

multiplying-wheel (mul'ti-pli-ing-hwel'), *n* A wheel which increases the number of movements in machinery

multipolar (mul-ti-pō-lār), *a* and *n* [*L. multus*, many, + *polus*, pole see *polar*] **I. a** Having many poles, as a nerve-cell or a dynamo opposed to *unipolar*, *bipolar* See cut under *cell*, 5—**Multipolar dynamo**, a dynamo in which more than one pair of magnetic poles are used **Multipolar telephone**, a magneto telephone in which more than one pole is opposed to the membrane

II. n An electromagnet machine in which several magnetic poles are used or exist Also called *multiple pole*

multipotent (mul-tip'ō-tent'), *a* [*L. multipotens* (t-), very powerful, < *multus*, much, + *potens* (t-), powerful see *potent*] Having manifold power, or power to do many things [Rare]

Thou shouldst not bear from me a Greekish member
Wherein my sword had not impressure made
Of our rank feud
Shak, T and C, iv 5 129

multipresence (mul-ti-prez'ens), *a* [*L. multipresens* (t-) + *ce* of *presens*] The power or act of being present in many places at once, or in more places than one at the same time

This sleeveless tale of transubstantiation was surely brought into the world, and upon the stage, by that other fable of the Multipresence of Christ's body
By Hall, No Peace with Rome, I III 3.

The mediæval schoolmen and modern Roman divines ascribe omnipresence only to the divine nature and person of Christ, unipresence to his human body in heaven, and a miraculous *multipresence* to his body and blood in the sacrament of the altar
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 75.

multipresent (mul-ti-prez'ent), *a* [*L. multus*, many, + *presens* (t-), present see *present*, *a*] Being present in more places than one, having the property or power of multipresence

multiradiate (mul-ti-rā'di-āt), *a* [*L. multus*, many, + *radius*, ray see *radiate*, *a*]

Having many rays, polyactinal

multiradicate (mul-ti-rad'i-kāt), *a* [*L. multiradix* (-radix-), many-rooted (< *L. multus*, many, + *radix* (radic-), a root). see *radicate*] Having many roots

multiramified (mul-ti-ram'i-fid'), *a* [*L. multus*, many, + *ramus*, a branch, + *facere*, make see *ramify*] Much-branched, having many branches

The Headlongs claim to be not less genuine derivatives from the antique branch of Cadwallader than any of the last-named *multiramified* families
Peacock, Headlong Hall, I

multiramose (mul-ti-rā'mōs), *a*. [*L. multus*, many, + *ramus*, branch. see *ramose*] Having many branches

multiramous (mul-ti-rā'mus), *a*. Same as *multiramose*

multisaccate (mul-ti-sak'āt), *a* [*L. multus*, many, + *saccus*, a sac see *saccate*] Having many sacs

multiscient (mul-tish'ent), *a* [*L. multus*, many, + *sciens* (scient-), ppr of *scire*, know see *scient*] Knowing many things, having much learning

multiscious (mul-tish'us), *a* [*L. multiscius*, knowing much, < *multus*, much, + *sciens*, knowing, < *scire*, know] Having variety of knowledge Bailey

multisect (mul-ti-sekt'), *a* [*L. multus*, many, + *sectus*, pp of *secare*, cut] Having many segments, as an insect or a worm

multisect (mul-ti-sekt'), *i* *t* To divide into more than two parts

multisection (mul-ti-sek'shən), *n* The act of multisectioning

multiseptate (mul-ti-sep'tāt), *a* [*L. multus*, many, + *septum*, a partition see *septate*] In *zool.* and *bot.*, having many septa, diaphragms, or partitions as, *multiseptate* spores

multiserial (mul-ti-sē'ri-al), *a* [*L. multus*, many, + *series*, series see *serial*] Having many series, arranged in many rows, multifarious, polystichous

multiseriate (mul-ti-sē'ri-at), *a* Same as *multiserial*

multisiliqueous (mul-ti-sil'i-kwus), *a* [= *F. multisiliquosus* = *Sp. multisiliquosa*, < *L. multus*, many, + *siliqua*, siliqua see *siliquous*] Having many pods or seed-vessels

multisonous (mul-tis'o-nus), *a* [= *Fr. multisono*, < *L. multisonus*, loud-sounding, < *multus*, much, + *sonus*, sound] Having many sounds, or sounding much

multispiral (mul-ti-spi'rāl), *a* [*L. multus*, many, + *spira*, spire see *spiral*] Having many turns or whorls applied in conchology (*a*) to spiral univalve shells of many whorls, and (*b*) to opercula of many concentric rings

multistaminate (mul-ti-stam'i-nāt), *a* [*L. multus*, many, + *stamen*, the thread of a warp (NL. stamen) see *staminate*] In *bot.*, bearing many stamens

multistriate (mul-ti-strī'āt), *a* [*L. multus*, many, + *stria*, a streak see *striate*] Having many striae, streaks, or stripes

multisulcate (mul-ti-sul'kat), *a* [*L. multus*, many, + *sulcus*, furrow see *sulcate*] Having many sulci or furrows, much-furrowed

multisyllable (mul'ti-sil-a-bl), *n* [= *It. multisillabo*, < *L. multus*, many, + *syllaba*, syllable see *syllable*] A word of many syllables, a polysyllable

multitentaculate (mul'ti-ten-tak'ū-lāt), *a* [*L. multus*, many, + *NL. tentaculum*, tentacle see *tentaculate*] Having many tentacles

multititular (mul-ti-tit'ū-lār), *a* [*L. multus*, many, + *titulus*, title see *titular*] Having many titles

multituberculate (mul'ti-tū-bēr'ku-lāt), *a* [*L. multus*, many, + *tuberculum*, a small swelling, tubercle see *tuberculate*] Having many tubercles, as teeth *Micros. Seeneri*, XXIX 1 20

multituberculated (mul'ti-tū-bēr'kū-lā-ted), *a* Same as *multituberculate* W H Flower, Encyc Brit, XV 376

multitubular (mul-ti-tū'bū-lār), *a* [*L. multus*, many, + *tubulus*, a tube see *tubular*] Having many tubes as, a *multitubular* boiler

multitude (mul'ti-tūd), *n* [*F. multitude* = *Sp. multitud* = *Fr. multitude*, *multitudo* = *It. multitudin*, *multitudin*, < *L. multitudo* (-din-), a great number, a multitude, a crowd, in gram. the plural number, < *multus*, OL *multus*, much, many, appar. orig. a pp (cf *altus*, high, deep, orig. pp of *alere*, nourish, grow see *altitude*, *old*)] 1 The character of being many, numerousness, also, a great number regarded collectively or as congregated together Aquinas and others distinguish *transcendental* and *material* *multitude*, but it is difficult to attach any definite conception to transcendental *multitude*, which is the opposite of transcendental unity Material *multitude* is the multitude of individuals of the same species, an expression which supposes matter to be the principle of individuation

Armed freemen scattered over a wide area are deterred from attending the periodic assemblies by cost of travel, by cost of time by danger, and also by the experience that *multitudes* of men unprepared and unorganized are helpless in presence of an organized few
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 495

2 A great number, indefinitely

It is a fault in a *multitude* of preachers that they utterly neglect method in their harangues Watts
3 A crowd or throng, a gathering or collection of people According to some ancient legal authorities, it required at least ten to make a *multitude*—The *multitude*, the populace, or the mass of men with out reference to an assemblage

The hasty *multitude*
Admiring enter'd, and the work some praise,
And some the architect Milton, P. L., I 730

That great enemy of reason, virtue and religion the *multitude*
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, II 1

=*Syn.* *Multitude*, *Throng*, *Crowd*, *swarm*, *mass*, *host*, *legion* A *multitude*, however great, may be in a space so large as to give each one ample room a *throng* or a *crowd* is generally smaller than a *multitude*, but is gathered into a close body, a *throng* being a company that presses together or forward, and a *crowd* carrying the close ness to uncomfortable physical contact

A very subtle argument could not have been communi-cated to the *multitudes* that visited the shows
De Quincey, Secret Societies, I

We are now yet living in the field,
To smother up the English in our *throngs*,
If any order might be thought upon
Shak, Hen V, iv 5 20

It crosses here, it crosses there,
Thro all that crowd confused and loud
Tennyson, Maud, xxvi

multitudinarian (mul-ti-tū'di-nār-i-an), *a* [*L. as* if **multitudinarius*, < *multitudo* (-din-), a multi-tude see *multitude*] Multitudinous, manifold [Rare]

multitudinous (mul-ti-tū'di-nus), *a* [*L. as* if **multitudinosus*, < *multitudo* (-din-), a multi-tude see *multitude*] 1 Consisting of a multi-tude or great number

Multitudinous echoes awoke and died in the distance
Longfellow, Evangeline, II 2

2 Of vast extent or number, or of manifold diversity, vast in number or variety, or in both

My hand will rather
The *multitudinous* seas incunadine
Making the green one red
Shak, Macbeth, II 2 62

One might with equal wisdom seek to whistle the vague
multitudinous hum of a forest
E. Gurney, Nineteenth Century, LXXI 446.

3† Of or pertaining to the multitude

At once pluck out
The *multitudinous* tongue, let them not lick
The sweet which is their poison
Shak, Cor, III 1 156.

multitudinously (mul-ti-tū'di-nus-lī), *adv* In a multitudinous manner, in great number or with great variety

multitudinousness (mul-ti-tū'di-nus-ness), *n* The character or state of being multitudinous

Its (nature's) *multitudinousness* is commanded by a sen-ate of powers
J. Martineau, Materialism, p. 161

multivagant (mul-tiv'a-gant), *a* [*L. multus*, much, + *vagus* (-t-), ppr of *vagari*, wander see *vagrant*] Same as *multivagant*

multivagant (mul-tiv'a-gant), *a* [*L. multivagus*, that wanders about much, < *multus*, much, + *vagus*, wandering, strolling see *vague*] Wandering much Bailey

multivalence (mul-tiv'a-lens), *n* [*L. multivalens* (t-) + *ce*] The property of being multiva-lent

multivalent (mul-tiv'a-lent), *a* [*L. multus*, many, + *valens* (-t-), ppr of *valere*, be strong (cf *equivalent*)] In chem., equivalent in combining or displacing power to a number of hydrogen or other monad atoms

multivalve (mul'ti-valv), *a* and *n* [= *F. multivalve*, < *L. multus*, many, + *valva*, door see *valve*] **I. a** Having many valves Formerly ap-plied specifically (*a*) among mollusks, to the coat of shell shells, chitons or *Chitonida*, and (*b*) among crustaceans, to the armor shells or carapaces of the family *Balanidae* or *Lepadidae*, once supposed to be mollusks Also *multivalvular*

II. n A multivalve zoological shell
Multivalvia (mul-ti-val'vī-ā), *n* pl [NL, < *L. multus*, many, + *valva*, door see *multivalve*] In Linnaeus's system of classification, a division of his *Tentaculata*, including his genera *Chiton* and *Lepas*

multivalvular (mul-ti-val'vū-lār), *a* Same as *multivalve*

multiversant (mul-ti-vēr'sant), *a* [*L. multus*, many, + *versans* (-t-), ppr of *versare*, turn about, intens of *vertere*, turn see *versac* (cf *conversant*)] Turning into many shapes, as-suming many forms, protean

multivious (mul-tiv'ius), *a* [*L. multivius*, having many ways, < *multus*, many, + *via*, way] Having many ways or roads [Rare]

multivocal (mul-tiv'ō-kal), *a* and *n* [*L. multus*, much, many, + *voc* (voc-), voice see *vocal*] **I. a** Ambiguous, equivocal

An ambiguous or multivocal word Coleridge.

II. *n* A word or an expression that is equivocal, or susceptible of several meanings

Multivocals, as conducing to brevity and expressiveness, are unwisely condemned, or deprecated
F Hall, *Mod Eng* p 170

multivoltine (mul-ti-vol'tin), *a* [*< L multus*, many, + *It volta*, a turn, winding see *volt*¹] Having several (at least more than two) annual broods, generated oftener than twice a year said of silkworm-moths and their larvae

Some [rares of silkworms] are multivoltine
Encyc Brit, XXII 58.

multivorous (mul-tiv'o-rus), *a* [*< L multus*, much, + *vorare*, devour] Voracious

multocular (mul tok'u-lar), *a* [*< L multus*, many, + *oculus*, eye see *ocular*] Having more than two eyes, having two eyes each of many facets or ocelli, as a fly

Flycs are multocular having as many eyes as there are perforations in the cornea
Berham Physico Theology, viii 3, note k

multum (mul'tum), *n* [*< L multum*, neut of *multus*, much see *multitude*] In brewing, a compound consisting of an extract of quassia and licorice, used as an adulterant

multum in parvo (mul'tum in par'vō) [*L multum*, neut of *multus*, much, *in*, in, *parvo*, abl of *parvus*, small] Much in small compass

Multungulata (mul-tung'gu-lā), *n pl* [NL (Blumenbach), *< L multus*, many, + *ungula*, hoof] The seventh order of mammals, containing hoofed quadrupeds with more than two hoofs, as the hog, tapir, rhinoceros, and elephant later called *Multungulata*

Multungulata (mul-tung-gu-lā'tā), *n pl* [NL, neut pl of *multungulus* see *multungulate*] An order of *Mammalia* comprising ungulate quadrupeds which have more than two functional hoofs. It is approximately equivalent to the *Pachydermata* of Cuvier and to the suborder *Perissodactyla* of modern naturalists, but agrees exactly with no natural division. Illiger in 1811 divided it into 6 families: *Lamini* (*Equidae*), *Proboidea* (*Elephantidae*), *Rhinoceros* (*Rhinocerotidae*), *Oryx* (*Hippopotamidae*), *Nasuta* (*Tapiridae*), and *Setigera* (*Swine*). Later *Multungula* comprised *Setigera*

multungulate (mul-tung'gu-lāt), *a* and *n* [*< NL multungulus*, many-hoofed, *< L multus*, many, + *ungula*, a hoof see *ungulate*] *I a* Having more than two functional hoofs, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Multungulata*
II n A multungulate mammal

multiple, *a* [Var of *multiple*, with term as in *duple*, *quadruple*, etc.] Manifold *Roger North*, *Lord Guilford* in 78 (*Darwin*)

multure (mul'tur), *n* [Early mod E also *multure*, *mounter*, *mounter*, *< ME multure*, *multure*, *< OF multure*, *mounture*, *multure*, *E mounture* = *Fr moulture*, *multure*, *mondure*, a grinding, toll for grinding, *< L molitura*, a grinding, *< molere*, pp *molitus*, grind see *mill*] *1* The act of grinding grain in a mill — *2* The quantity of grain ground at one time, a grist — *3* In *Scots law*, the toll or fee given, generally in kind, to the proprietor of a mill in return for the grinding of corn

Out of one sack he would take two multures on scissor grinding
Urquhart, tr of *Rabelais* I II (*Darwin*)

It is always best to be sure, as I say when I chance to take multure twice from the same meal sack
Scott, *Monastery*

multurer (mul'tur-er), *n* [*< multure* + *-er*¹] A person who has grain ground at a certain mill. Multurers are of two kinds: first, such as were *thilled* (thilled) to a certain mill by the conditions on which they occupied their land, and second, those who used the mill without being bound by the tenure to do so. The former were termed *inherited multurers*, the latter *outbought multurers*. [*Scott*]

mum¹ (mum), *a* [*< ME mum*, *mom*, used interjectionally expressing a low murmuring sound made with the lips closed, used at once to attract attention and to command silence, an imitative syllable, the basis of the verbs *mumble*, *mump*¹, *mum*² and their numerous cognates, cf *L mu*, *G mu*, a mere murmured syllable, also *murmur*, and similar imitative words] Silent

Shall we see sacrifice and God's service done to an inanimate creature and be mum?
Bradford, *Lectures* (Parker Soc., 1858), II 231

The citizens are mum and speak not a word
Shak, *Rich III*, III 7 3

mum¹ (mum), *i* pret and pp *mummed*, ppr *mumming* [*< ME mummen* = *D mommen* = *G mummum*, mumble, mutter, imitative of the sound see *mum*¹, *a* Cf *mumbler*, *mump*¹] To be silent, keep silence

Better mummie than meddle overmuch
Gaucogne, *Stowle Glas* (ed Arber), Epil, p 83

(The imperative is often used as an interjection
Mum then, and no more *Shak*, *Tempest*, III 2. 59
 But to his speech he answered no whit,
 As one with griefs and anguishes overcome,
 And unto every thing did answer mum
Spenser, *F Q*, IV vii 44
 I know what has past between you, but, mum
Goldsmith, *The Stoops to Conquer*, v 1

mum² (mum), *i* pret and pp *mummed*, ppr *mumming* [Also *mumm*, *< ME *mommen*, *< OF mommer*, *< MD mommen*, *D mommen* (= *G mummum*), mask, play the mummer, *< MD momme*, *D mom* = *G mummum*, a mask, cf *G mummel*, a hobgoblin, bugbear, supposed to have been used orig, in connection with the syllable *mum*, by nurses to frighten or amuse children, at the same time pretending to cover their faces see *mum*¹] To mask, sport or make diversion in a mask as, to go a mumming

Disguised all are coming,
 Right wantonly a mumming
 Quoted in *Chambers's Book of Days*, II 739

mum³ (mum), *n* [= *D mom* = *Dan mummie*, *< G mummie*, a kind of beer, said to be so named from Christian Mummie, who first brewed it, in 1492] A strong ale popular in the seventeenth century and in use down to a later time. It seems to have been made from what malt, with a certain amount of oat malt and flavored with various herbs, with sometimes the addition of eggs

An honest Yorkshire gentleman used to invite his acquaintance at Paris to break their fast with him upon cold roast beef and mum
Steele, *Guardian*, No 84

A sort of beverage called *mum*, a species of fat ale, brewed from wheat and bitter herbs, of which the present generation only know the name by its occurrence in revenue acts of Parliament, coupled with cider, perry, and other excisable commodities
Scott, *Antiquary*, xi

mum⁴ (mum or m'm), *n* A dialectal variant of *mum* for *madam*

mumble (mum'bl), *i* pret and pp *mumbled*, ppr *mumbling* [*< ME mumbelen* = *D mommelen* = *G mummeln* = *Sw mumbeln* = *Dan mumbeln*, mumble, freq of *mum*¹, *r* Cf *mumble*] *I intrans* *1* To speak with the vocal organs partly closed, so as to render the sounds articulate and imperfect, speak in low tones, hesitatingly, or deprecatingly

Muttering and mumbling, idiotlike it seemed
Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*

2 To chew or bite softly or with the gums, work food with the gums on account of lack or defectiveness of teeth

I have teeth, sh,
 I need not mumble yet this forty years
Maddison, *Chaste Maid*, I 1

The man who laughed but once, to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross gained thistles pass
Dryden, *The Medal*, I 146

II trans *1* To utter in a low articulate voice

He sings the treble part,
 The meaner he mumbles out of tune, for lack of life and heart
Gaucogne, *Memories*

Mumbling of wicked charms
Shak, *1 Cor*, II 1 41
 The chiefs Bonzi in an unknown language mumbleth
 over an hymn
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p 532

He with mumbled prayers atones the Ditty Dryden
2 To chew gently, work (food) by rubbing it with the gums on account of lack of teeth

Gums unaimed to mumble meat in vain
Dryden, tr of *Juvenal's Satires* x 319 (*Latham*)

The sea lapp and mumbles the soft roots of the hills
 and licks away an acre or two of good pasture over
 season
Lowell, *Fireside Travels*, p 278

3 To cover up or hide, as if by uttering in a mumbling unintelligible fashion, say over inarticulately with up

The raising of my rabble is an exploit of consequence,
 and not to be mumbled up in silence
Dryden

Take heed that you fish not so false that at length you
 catch a frog; and then repentance make you mumble
 up a mass with miscere
Greene, *Carde of Fancie*

mumble (mum'bl), *n* [*< mumble*, *v*] A low, indistinct utterance

mumble-matins (mum'bl-mat'ins), *n* [*< mumble*, *v*, + *obj matins*] An ignorant priest
Darwin

How can they be learned, having none to teach them but
 Sir John Mumble matins?
Bp Pilkington, *Works*, p 26

mumblement (mum'bl-ment), *n* [Formerly also *momblement*, *< mumble* + *-ment*] Low indistinct words or utterance, mumbling speech
Chaucer, *French Rev*, III in 8 [Rare]

mumble-news (mum'bl-nūz), *n* [*< mumble*, *v*, + *obj news*] A tale-bearer, a prattler

Some carry tale, some mumble news
Shak, *L. L. L.*, v 2 464

mumbler (mum'bler), *n* One who mumbles

Mass mumbles, holy water swingers
Bp Bale, *A course at the Romysh Foxe* (1543), fol. 88

mumble-the-peg (mum'bl-thē-peg'), *n* [*< mumble*, *v*, + *the*¹ + *obj peg*] A boys' game in which each player in turn throws a knife from a series of positions, continuing until he fails to make the blade stick in the ground. The last player to complete the series is compelled to draw out of the ground with his teeth a peg which the others have driven in with a certain number of blows with the handle of the knife. Also *mumble-peg*, and corruptly *mumbly peg*, *mumbly peg*

mumbling (mum'bling), *n* [*< ME momellynge*, verbal *n* of *mumble*, *v*.] The act of speaking in a low tone or with the vocal organs partly closed; an indistinct utterance

These makes hippyngs, homeryngs,
 Of medles momellyngs
MS Lincoln A 17, f 206 (*Hallwell*)

A series of inarticulate though loud mumbles over his food
Rhoda Broughton, *Red as a Rose is She*, xxxiii.

mumbly (mum'bling-ly), *adv* In a mumbling manner; with a low inarticulate utterance

mumbo-jumbo (mum'bō-jum'bō), *n* [Said to be a native African name, but it may be a mere loose rendering in E of African jargon] *1* A god whose image is fantastically clothed, worshiped by certain negro tribes

Worship mighty Mumbo-Jumbo
 In the Mountains of the Moon
Bon Gaultier Ballade, Lay of the Lovelorn

Hence—*2* Any senseless object of popular idolatry

He never dreamed of disputing their pretensions, but
 did homage to the miserable Mumbo-Jumbo they paraded
Dickens, *Little Dorrit*, I 18.

mum-budget (mum'buǵ'et), *interj* [*< mum*¹ + **budget*, put for *budget*, used like *mum* to command silence] An exclamation enjoining silence and secrecy [In the first quotation it is resolved into its component parts, and used as a kind of masonic sign]

I come to her in white and cry mum, she cries budget,
 and by that we know one another
Shak, *M. W. of W.*, v 2 6

Avoir le bec gelé, to play mum-budget, to be tongue tied,
 to say never a word
Cotgrave

"Nor did I ever wince or grudge it
 For thy dear sake" Quoth she, "Mum budget"
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I III 208

mumchance (mum'chans), *n* and *a* [= *G mummischanz* as *mum*¹ + *chance*] *I. n* *1* A game of hazard with cards or dice in which silence was absolutely necessary

In comes the setter with his cards, and asketh at what
 game they shal play Why, saith the verser at a new
 game called *mum chance*, that hath no pollicie nor knaverie,
 but plain as a pike staff you shal shuffle and lie cut you
 shal cal a card, and this honest man, a stranger almost to
 us both shal cal another for me, and which of our cards
 comes first shal win
Greene, *Conny Catching* (1591).

But leaving cards I let a go to dice as wille,
 To passage, froit type, hazard, or *mum chance*
Machavell's Dogg (1617), sig B (*Nares*)

2 One who has not a word to say for himself, a fool

Why stand ye like a *mum chance*? What, are ye tongue
 tyd?
Plautus made English (1604) (*Nares*)

Methinks you look like *Mumchance*, that was hanged for
 saying nothing
Swift, *Polite Conversation*, I

3 Silence *Hulot*

II. a Silent

The witty poet [Swift] depicts himself as cutting a very
 poor figure at Sir Arthur's dinner table in the presence
 of the dashing dragoon captain, and indeed sitting quite
mumchance
N and Q, 7th ser, II 242.

mum-house (mum'hous), *n* A tavern where mum was sold

I went with Mr Norbury, near hand to the Fleece, a
 mum-house in Leadenhall, and there drunk mum
Pepys, *Diary*, II 124

mumm (mum), *i* See *mum*²

mummachog (mum'a-chog), *n*. Same as *mum-mychog*

mummanize (mum'a-niz), *v* *i* [Irreg *< mumm-y* + *-an* + *-ize* (cf *humanize*)] To mummify

Deere Vault that voll't him,
 Mummanize his corse
 Till it arise in Heaven to be crown'd
Darwin, *Muse's Tears*, p 9 (*Darwin*)

mummet, *n* See *mum*³

mummer (mum'er), *n* [*< OF momeur*, *< momer*, *mum* see *mum*²] One who mums, or masks himself and makes diversion in disguise; a masker, a masked buffoon, specifically, in England, one of a company of persons who go from house to house at Christmas performing a kind of play, the subject being generally St. George and the Dragon, with sundry whimsical adjuncts

mummy (mum'br-i), *n.*; pl. **mummies** (-iz) [Formerly also **mommy**, < OF **mommerie**, F **momerie** (= Sp. **momoria** = D **mommerij** = G **mommeret** = Dan **mommeri**), **mummery**, < **mommer**, **mum**, go a mummying see **mum**?] 1. Pantomime as enacted by mummies, a show or performance of mummies.

Your fathers
Disdain'd the mummy of foreign strollers *Fenton*
This festival [of fools] was a religious mummery, usually held at Christmas time
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 308

2 A ceremony or performance considered false or pretentious, farcical show, hypocritical disguise and parade applied in contempt to various religious ceremonies by people who are of other sects or beliefs

The temple and its holy rites profaned
By mummies he that dwelt in it disdain'd
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 146

But for what we know of Elousia and its mummies which is quite enough for all practical purposes, we are indebted to none of you ancients but entirely to modern sagacity
De Quincey, Secret Societies, l.

mummet (mum'et), *n.* [Perhaps a dial corruption of **noonmet** (ME **nonmelle**) see **quot**] Luncheon [Local, Eng.]

This nonmelle which seems to have been a meal in lieu of a nap is still the word by which luncheon was called at Bristol in my childhood, but corrupted into **mummet**
Southey

mummiat (mum'i-a), *n.* [ML see **mummy**] Same as **mummy**, 2

Hee supposed that **Mumma** was made of such as the sands had surpris'd and buried quick but the true **Mumma** is made of embalmed bodies of men as they use to doe in Egypt
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 280

You followers
Have swallowed you like **mumma**
Webster, White Devil, l. 1

mummick (mum'ik), *i. t.* [cf **momick**] To eat awkwardly and with distaste [Prov Eng and local U S]

mummied (mum'id), *p. a.* Mummified *The Academy*, No 891, p. 383

mummification (mum'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F **momification** as **mummify** + **-ation**] 1 The process of mummifying, or making into a mummy — 2 In **pathol.**, dry gangrene See **gangrene**, 1

mumiform (mum'i-form), *a.* [cf **mummy** + **L forma**, form] Resembling a mummy applied in entomology to the nymphs of certain **Lepidoptera**

mummify (mum'i-fi), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. **mummified**, ppl. **mummifying** [= F **momifier**, as **mummy** + **-fy**] To make into a mummy, embalm and dry as a mummy, hence, to dry, or to preserve by drying

Thou art far
More richly laid and shalt more long remain
Still mummied within the hearts of men
John Hall, Poems (1640), p. 50

There had been brought back to France numerous mummified corpses of the animals which the ancient Egyptians revered and preserved *Huxley, Amer. Addresses*, p. 33

mumming (mum'ing), *n.* [cf ME **mommyng**, verbal *n.* of **mum**?] The sports of mummies, masking or masquerade

That no manner of person of white degree or condition that they be of, at no tyme this Christmas goo a **mummyng** with clove visaged
English Glose (E. L. T. S.), p. 427

She had borrowed the suit under pretence she meant to play in some **mummyng** or rural masquerade
Scott, Monastery, xxix

"Disguisings" and "**mummys**," i. e. dances or other appearances in costume, no doubt often of a signative description, were in vogue at court from the time of Edward III
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., l. 82

mummock (mum'ok), *n.* [Var. of **mammock** Cf. **mummock**] An old coat fit to put on a scarecrow

I haven't a rag or a **mummock**
To fetch me a chop or a steak
I wish that the coats of my stomach
Were such as my uncle would take *T. Hood*

mummy (mum'i), *n.*, pl. **mummies** (-iz) [Formerly also **mummie**, **mumme**, in late ME **momyn**, **momyan** (def. 2), = D G Sw **Dan mume**, < OF. **mume**, F **momie** = Sp. Pg. **momia** = It **mumia**, < ML **mumia**, **momia**, **mumia** = NGr **μῦμία** = Turk **mumya** = Pers **mūmyā** (> Hind **mūmyā**), a mummy (Hind. also a medicine), < Ar **mūmyā**, pl. **mūmā**, an embalmed body, a mummy, < **mūm** (> Pers **mūm**, > Hind. **mom**), wax (used in embalming), cf. Coptic **mum**, bitumen, gum-resin] 1 A dead human body embalmed and dried after the manner of the ancient Egyptian preparation for burial. An immense number of mummies are found in Egypt consisting not only of human bodies, but of those of various ani-

mals, as bulls, apes, fishes, crocodiles, fish, etc. The processes of embalming bodies were very various. The bodies of the poorer classes were merely dried with salt or natron, and wrapped up in coarse cloths. Those of the rich and the great underwent the most complicated operations and were laboriously adorned with various ornaments. The embalmer extracted the brain through the nostrils and the entrails through an incision in the side. The body was then shaved and washed the belly filled with perfumes and the whole body covered with natron, and steeped in the same material for seventy days. After this the corpse was washed treated with balsam or other antiseptics, and then wrapped up in linen bandages sometimes to the number of twenty thicknesses. The body was then put into an ornamented case of wood or cartonnage. Sometimes the cases were double. The term **mummy** is likewise used of human bodies preserved in other ways either by artificial preparation or by accident. The Gimmiches, or ancient people of the Canaries, embalmed their dead in a simple but effectual manner. In some situations the conditions of the soil and atmosphere, by the rapidity with which they permit the drying of the animal tissues, are alone sufficient for the preservation of the body with the general characteristics of a mummy. This is the case in some parts of South America, especially at Africa (formerly in Peru), where considerable numbers of bodies have been found quite dry, in pits dug in a dry saline soil. In some places natural mummies are occasionally found in caverns or in crypts as in a well known church crypt in Bordeaux, France. Natural mummies of various animals are often found in such state of preservation as to allow of scientific description of many of their parts.

An imposture perhaps contrived by the Water men who fetch the mummy (the arms and legs) from the **Mummy** do stick them over night in the sand
Sandys Travels, p. 99

2† The substance of a mummy, a medicinal preparation supposed to consist of the substance of mummies or of dead bodies, hence, a medicinal liquor or gum in general. Also **mumma**. See first quotation under **mummy**.
Mummy with great force in staunching blood which may be ascribed to the mixture of balsam that are glutinous
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 980

'Tis true, there's magic in the web of it
And it was dyed in **mummy** which the skillful
Conseived of maidens hearts
Shak, Othello, III 4 74

Make **mummy** of my flesh, and sell me to the apothecaries
Shak, Bid in a Cage, l. 1

In or near this place is a precious liquor of **mummy** growing a moist redolent gum it is, soveraign against poisons
St. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 121

Mummy is said to have been first brought into use in medicine by the malice of a Jewish physician, who wrote that flesh thus embalmed was good for the cure of divers diseases, and particularly bruises, to prevent the blood's gathering and coagulating
Chambers's Cyc., 1738

3 In **hort.**, a kind of wax used in grafting and planting trees — 4 A brown color prepared from the asphalt taken from Egyptian mummies, and used as an oil-color by artists. It resembles asphaltum in its general qualities, and has the advantage of being less liable to crack. It was supposed that the asphalt taken from the Egyptian mummies made the finest color. *Ure, Dict.*, III 361 — To beat to a mummy, to beat soundly, or till insensible

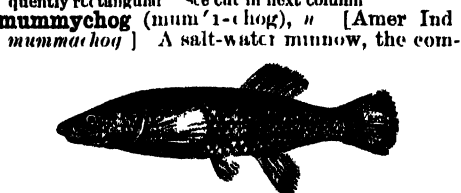
mummy (mum'i), *i. t.*, pret. and pp. **mummied**, ppl. **mummying** [cf **mummy**, *n.*] To embalm, mummify *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII 21

mummy (mum'i), *n.*, pl. **mummies** (-iz) [Short for **mummychog**] A mummychog *Massachusetts Fisheries Report for 1872*, p. 51

mummy-case (mum'i-kas), *n.* In **Egyptian archaeol.**, a case of wood or cartonnage in which a mummy was inclosed, having as nearly as possible the shape of the mummy, and carved and painted so as to represent the dead person. The mummy cases of the rich were often very elaborately painted and inlaid and were inclosed in a second or outer case of wood, of a sarcophagus of stone, the latter being sometimes also of the form of the mummy, but more frequently rectangular. See **cat** in next column

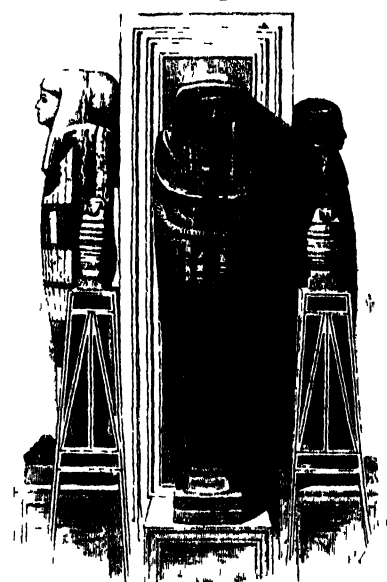
mummychog (mum'i-chog), *n.* [Amer Ind **mumchog**] A salt-water minnow, the com-

mon killifish, *Fundulus heteroclitus*, also, one of numerous other small cyprinodonts, killifishes or top-minnows. See **killifish**. Also written



Mummychog (*Fundulus heteroclitus*)

mon killifish, *Fundulus heteroclitus*, also, one of numerous other small cyprinodonts, killifishes or top-minnows. See **killifish**. Also written



Mummy case of Khufu. Two other cases — Boulak Museum (1891)

mummychog, **mummitchog**, **mammichog**, **mummychog**

mummy-cloth (mum'i-kloth), *n.* 1 Cloth in which mummies are enveloped a fabric as to the material of which there is some dispute, but which is generally admitted to be linen — 2 A modern textile fabric made to some extent in imitation of the ancient fabric, and used especially as a foundation for embroidery — 3 A fabric resembling crape, having the warp of either cotton or silk and the weft of woollen, used for mourning when black on account of its lustreless surface. Also **momma-cloth**

mummy-wheat (mum'i-hwet), *n.* A variety of wheat, originally considered a distinct species, *Triticum compositum* cultivated in Egypt and Abyssinia, and to some extent elsewhere. It has been raised from grains found in mummy cases probably placed there, however, by fraud

mump (mump), *i. t.* [cf D **monnen**, **mump**, cheat, a strengthened form of **monnen**, mumble see **mum**, *r.*] The goth **be-mumpian**, deride, is perhaps ultimately related. In part perhaps associated with **munch**, as **crump** with **crunch**, **hump** with **hunch**, **lump** with **lunch**, etc. Hence **mumps**] 1. **trans** 1 To mumble or mutter, as in sulkiness

And when he's cross or sullen any way,
He **mumps**, and lowers, and bangs the lip, they say
John Taylor, Works (1630) (Nares)

When they come with their counterfeit looks, and **mump** my tones, think them pious — *Lamb, Decay of Beggary*

2 To mumble, chew, munch, or move the jaw as if munching

Ag'd **mump**ing holdmans — *Nash, Letters of the Night*
Spend but a quarter so much time in **mumping** upon Galathea
Nash, Dedication to Hanc with you to Suffron Walden

3 To chatter, make mouths, grin like an ape
Ter. The tailor will run mad upon my life for it
Pd. How he **mumps** and babbles he will cut clothes again
Fletcher and Honley, Maid in the Mill, III 1

4 To explore aims in a low muttering tone, play the beggar, hence, to deceive, practise imposture

And then went **mumping** with a sore leg, canting and whining
Burke

Doubtless his church will be no hospital
For supernumerary forms and **mumping** phantasms
Lowell, The Cathedral

II trans 1 To utter with a low, indistinct voice, chatter unintelligibly

Who **mump** such passion, and who, grimly smiling,
Still thus address the fair with voice beguiling
Goldsmith, Pilgrimage spoken by Mrs. Buckley and (Miss Catley)

2 To munch, chew as, to **mump** food

She sunk to the earth as dead as a doate uille, and never **mump** crust after
Nash, Lenton Stuffe

3 To overreach

What, you laugh, I warrant to think how the young baggage and you will **mump** the poor old father, but if all her dependance for a fortune be upon the father, he may chance to **mump** you both and spoil the feast
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing Master, III 1

mump (mump), *n.* [Origin obscure] 1 A protuberance, a lump [Prov Eng] — 2 Any great knotty piece of wood, a root *Hall's well* [Prov Eng]

mumper (mum'pér), *n* A beggar.

Since the king of beggars was married to the queen of sluts, at Lowry hill, near Beggars bush being most splendidly attended on by a ragged regiment of *mumpers* *Poor Robin* (1694) (Nares)

The country gentleman (of the time of Charles II) was deceived by the tales of a Lincoln's Inn *mumper* *Macaulay, Hist Eng (Latham)*

mumping-day (mump'ing-dā), *n*. St. Thomas's day, the twenty-first of December, when the poor go about the country begging corn, etc *Halliwel* [Prov Eng]

mumpish (mum'pish), *a* [*< mump* + *-ish*] Dull, heavy, sullen, sour

mumpishly (mum'pish-ly), *adv* In a mumpish manner, dully, sullenly

mumpishness (mum'pish-ness), *n* The state of being mumpish, sullenness

mumps (mumps), *n* *pl* (also used as *sing*) [*pl* of **mump*, *n*, *< mump*, *v* Cf *mump*²] 1. Sullenness, silent displeasure, sulks [Rare]

The mumps was so in his *mumps* upon it, that it was all most none before hee could goe to cart that day *Nashe, Lenten Staffe* (Harl Misc, VI 168) (Davies)

2 A contagious non-suppurative inflammation of the parotid and sometimes of the other salivary glands and of the circumglandular connective tissue, idiopathic parotitis. Mumps is usually an innocent affection without dangers or sequelae. It begins with pain and then swelling behind the jaw, close to the ear on one side. The pain at first is caused by motion of the jaw or the presence of acids. The other side is involved a day or two later. There may be inflammation of the testes and scrotum in males, or of the mammae, ovaries, and vulva in females; this extension is, however, mostly confined to pubescence and adult life. One attack usually protects. The period of incubation is thought to be from 7 to 14 days.

3† A drinking game

Now, he is nobody that cannot drinke super nagulum, carouse the hunter a hoop, quaffe upsey frevo crosse with leapes gloves, *mumps*, frolickes, and a thousand such downeieing inventions *Nashe, Pierce Penilesse*

mumpsimus (mump'si mus), *n* [A term originating in the story of an ignorant priest who in saying his mass had long said *mumpsimus* for *summus*, and who, when his error was pointed out, replied, "I am not going to change my old *mumpsimus* for your new *summus*." The story evidently refers to the post-communion prayer "Quod ore *summus*," etc.] An error obstinately clung to, a prejudice

Some be to stiffe in their old *mumpsimus*, others be to hasty and curious in their new *summus* *Hall, Hen VIII, f 201 (Halliwel)*

More chance of circumlocution is their infallible determinant of the true and the false and, somehow, it cannot but be that their old *mumpsimus* is preferable to any new *summus* *F Hall, Mod Eng, p 187*

mun¹ (mun), *n* [*< ME mun*, prob *< Sw mun* = Dan *mund* = *G mund* = *D mond* = *E mouth* see *month*] The mouth

One a penny two a penny, but a cross bun Butter them and sugar them and put them in your *muns* *Popular rime*, quoted by Halliwel

mun², *v* A variant of *mun*², *maun*—that is, *must* [Now only provincial]

A gentleman *mun* show himself like a gentleman *B Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, f 1*

mun³ (mun), *n* [Origin not ascertained] One of a band of dissolute young fellows who, in the reign of Queen Anne, swaggered by night in the streets of London, breaking windows, overturning sedans, beating men, and offering rude caresses to women, a Mohawk

mun⁴ (mun), *n* 1 A dialectal variant of *man*, used indefinitely for both numbers of the third personal pronoun (*he, him, they, them*)

I ve seed *mun* [him] do what few has *Asquith, Westward Ho, xxx*

Look to *mun* [them]—the works of the Lord *Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxx*

2 A familiar term of address applied to persons of either sex and of any age usually at the end of a sentence and practically expletive as, mind what I'm tellin' you, *mun* [Prov Eng and southern U S]

munch (munch), *v* [Formerly also *maunch*, *mounch*, *< ME munchen*, var of *manchen*, *maunchen*, var of *maungen*, *mangen*, eat. see *mange*, *v* For the relation of *munch* to *maunch*¹, cf that of *crunch* to *craunch*] *I, trans* To chew deliberately or continuously, masticate audibly, champ

And some wolde *munch* hire mote all alone *Chaucer, Troilus, f 915*

I could *munch* your good dry oats. *Shak, M N D, iv 1 30*

II, intrans To chew continuously and noisily

A sailor's wife had chestnuts in her lap, And *munch'd*, and *munch'd*, and *munch'd*. *Shak., Macbeth, i 3 5*

munch (munch), *n* [*< munch*, *v*] Something to eat. *Halliwel* [Colloq or prov]

muncher (mun'cher), *n* One who munches.

munch-present, *n* A variant of *maunch-present*

Muncke battery. A galvanic battery the plates of which are in the form of a horseshoe with one zinc and one copper arm soldered together. These are placed in such a manner as mutually to interlock on a frame which is immersed in a trough of acidulated solution

muncorn, *n* Same as *mangcorn*.

mund¹, *n*. [AS see *mound*¹] In Anglo-Saxon law, protection, security. Compare *mundum*

Till a waiver was given, the wrong doer remained in the folk's *mund*, and to act against him without such a waiver or without appeal to the folk, was to act against the folk itself, for it was a breach of the peace or frith to which his *mund* entitled him *J R Green, Conq of Eng, p 28*

mund² (mund), *n* [*< L mundus*, world see *mound*²] A globe or ball same as *mound*²

Another angel, numb'd, supporting in his muffled hand a *mund* or ball surmounted by a double transverse cross *Rock, Church of our Fathers, f 258*

mundane (mun'dān), *a* and *n* [In ME *mondain*, *< OF mondain*, *F mondaine* = Sp *Pg mundano* = It *mondano*, *< LL mundanus*, belonging to the world, *< L mundus*, the world, *< mundus*, adorned, elegant, clean; cf *cosmos*¹] *I, a* 1 Belonging to this world, worldly, terrestrial, earthly *as*, this *mundane* sphere, *mundane* existence

The pompous wealth renouncing of *mondain* glory *Rob of Gloucester, p 579, App No 2*

I, King Pericles, have lost This queen, worth all our *mundane* cost *Shak, Pericles, iii 2 71*

A slight fitted for meditation on the volatility of *mundane* things *Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p 96*

2. In *astrology*, relating to the horizon, and not to the ecliptic. Thus, *mundane parallels* are small circles parallel to the horizon, *mundane aspects* are differences of azimuth amounting to some simple aliquot part of the circle. But the *mundane aspects* are calculated in such violation of the truths of trigonometry as to leave room for dispute as to what is intended. — *Mundane astrology* See *astrology*, 1 — *Mundane era*. See *era*

II + n A dweller in this world

By the shyppe we may understande ye folyes and orroures that the *mondaines* are in by the se this presente worlde *Priol to Watson's tr of Ship of Fools*

mundanely (mun'dan-ly), *adv* In a *mundane* manner, with reference to worldly things

mundanity (mun-dan'i-ty), *n* [= *F mondanté* = It *mondantà*, *< ML mundantia* (-s), love of the world, *< L mundanus*, of the world see *mundane*] The quality of being *mundane*, worldliness, worldly feelings, the way of the world

The love of *mundanté*, wherein do reside the vital spirits of the body of sin *W Montague, Devoute Essays, l xx 1*

He could have blessed her for the tone, for the escape into common *mundanté* *Mrs Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, II xvi*

mundation (mun-dā'shon), *n* [= It *mondazione*, *< LL mundatio* (-n-), a cleansing, *< L mundare*, pp *mundatus*, cleanse, *< mundus*, clean see *mundane*] The act of cleansing *Bailey, 1731*

mundatory (mun-dā-tō-ry), *a* and *n* [*< LL mundatorius*, belonging to cleansing, *< mundator*, a cleanser, *< L mundare*, pp *mundatus*, cleanse see *mundation*] *I, a* Having power to cleanse, cleansing *Bailey, 1727* [Rare]

II n, *pl mundatories* (-rī) Same as *purificator*

mund-byrd (AS pron mund'būrd), *n* [AS (= OS *mundburd* = OHG *mundburd*), protection, patronage, aid, a fine (see def.) *< mund*, protection, + **byrd*, *< bearn*, bear see *beard* and *birth*] In *early Eng hist*, a fee or fine paid for securing protection

In the laws of Ethelbert the king's *mundbyrd* is fixed at fifty shillings *Stubbs, Const Hist, f 71*

mundic (mun'dik), *n*. [Corn] Iron pyrites, either pyrite or marcasite, and including also arsenical pyrites, or arsenopyrite, which is sometimes called *arsenical mundic*.

There are mines of silver mixed with copper at Kutenberg, to the west of Prague, in which there is a crystal that is thought to be *Fluores cuprit*, they find likewise both white and yellow *mundic*, and formerly they had antimony there *Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 239*

mundicidious (mun-di-sid'i-us), *a*. [*< L mundus*, the world, + *cadere* (in comp -*oidere*), fall, happen see *cadent*, *chance*.] Happening, to

be met with, or to be looked for in this world. [Rare.]

A vacuum and an exorbitancy are *mundicidious* evils. *N Ward, Simple Coder, p 21*

mundificant (mun-dif-i-kant), *a* and *n* [= *F mundificante* = It *mundificante*, *< LL mundifican* (-s), pp of *mundificare*, cleanse see *mundify*] *I, a*. Having the power to cleanse and heal, cleansing

II, n A cleansing and healing ointment or plaster. Also *mundifier*

mundification (mun'di-fi-kā'shon), *n* [= *F mundification* = *Pg mundificação* = It *mondificazione*, *< ML mundificatio* (-n-), *< LL mundificare*, pp *mundificatus*, cleanse see *mundify*.] The act or operation of cleansing any body from dross or extraneous matter

The juice both of the branches and herbe itself, as also of the root is singular for to scoure the jaundice, and all things els which have need of cleansing and *mundification* *Holland, tr of Pliny, xlv 6*

mundificative (mun'di-fi-kā-tiv), *a*, and *n* [= *F mundificatif* = *Sp Pg mundificativo* = It *mundificativo*, *< ML mundificativus*, *< LL mundificare*, pp *mundificatus*, cleanse see *mundify*] Same as *mundificant*

mundifier (mun'di-fi-er), *n* Same as *mundificant* *Rees*

mundify (mun'di-fi), *v*, pret and pp *mundified*, ppr *mundifying* [*< F mondifier* = *Sp Pg mundificar* = It *mondificare*, *< LL mundificare*, cleanse, *< L mundus*, clean, + *facere*, make] *I, trans* To cleanse, make clean, purify

Here mercury, here hellebore, Old ulcers *mundifying* *Drayton, Muses' Elysium, v*

Whatever stains were theirs, let them reside In that pure place, and they were *mundified* *Crabbe, Works, VIII 132*

II, intrans To do something by way of cleansing

To cleanse and *mundify* where need is *Holland, tr of Pliny, xxii 4*

(Or at least forces him, upon the ungrateful inconvenience to steer to the next barber's shop, to new rig and *mundify* *Country Gentleman's Vade mecum* (1690). (Nares)

mundil (mun'dil), *n* Same as *mundil*²

mundium, *n* [ML see *mund*¹] In Anglo-Saxon law, protection. See the quotation

And the worst oppressions in consequence of the *mundium* (protection given by a noble or rich man to a poorer, for services to be rendered and assessments paid by the latter) led to the fear that a new serfdom might arise *English Guide* (E E T S), Int, p ex

mundivagant (mun-div'a-gant), *a* [*< L mundus*, the world (see *mundani*) + *vagan* (-t-), pp of *vagari*, wander see *vagrant*] Wandering over the world *J Philips* [Rare]

mundul (mun'dul), *n* Same as *mundil*²

mundungot, mundungust (mun-dung'gō, -gus), *n* [Cf *Sp mondongo*, paunch, tripe, black-pudding] Tobacco made up into a black roll

With these *mundungos*, and a breath that smells Like standing pools in subterranean cells *Satyr against Hypocrites* (1689). (Nares)

Exhale *mundungus*, ill perfuming scent *J Philips, Splendid Shilling*

munerary (mū'ne-rī-ry), *a* [*< LL munerarius*, belonging to a gift, *< L munus* (*muner-*), a gift see *munerate*] Having the nature of a gift *Bailey, 1731* [Rare]

munerate (mū'ne-rat), *v* t [*< L muneratus*, pp of *munerare* (> It *munerare*), give, *< munus* (*muner-*), OL *moenus* (*moener-*), a service, office, function, favor, gift, present, a public show of *munia*, *moenia*, duties, service Hence *remunerate*] Same as *remunerate*

muneration (mu-ne-rā'shon), *n* [= It *munerazione*, *< LL muneratio* (-n-), a giving, *< L munerare*, pp. *muneratus*, give see *munerate*] Same as *remuneration*

munga (mung'gā), *n* Same as *bonnet-macaque*

mungcorn (mung'kōrn), *n* Same as *mangcorn*.

mungeet, *n*. See *munceet*

mungo¹ (mung'gō), *n* [Perhaps *< *mung*, *mong*, *mang*, a mixture, as in *mongcorn*, *mungcorn*. But the termination, in this view, is not explained. The early history is not known. Some conjecture that the word is due to a proper name, *Mungo*. This is a Sc name.] Artificial short-staple wool formed by tearing to pieces and disintegrating old woollen fabrics, as old clothes. The cloth made from it when mixed with a little fresh wool has a fine warm appearance, but from the shortness of the fiber is weak and tender. See *shoddy*

mungo² (mung'gō), *n*. [Cf NL *Mungos*, the specific name of the plant. see *Mungos*.] An

DRUR

mur¹ (mèr), *n* [A var of *mouse*, ME *mous*, *mus*, < AS *mūs* = L *mus* (*mur*-), a mouse see *mouse*.] A mouse *Hallw.* [Prov. Eng.]

mur²⁴, *n* See **murel**

mur³, **murr**¹, *n*. [Also **murre**, origin obscure.]
1† A catarrh; a severe cold in the head and throat

With the post, *mur*, and such like rheumes
Holland, tr of Plutarch, p 685 (*Encyc Dict*)
Some gently manly humours,
The *murr*, the headache, the catarrh
Chapman Mons. D'Olive, II, 1

In sooth madam I have taken a *murr* which makes my nose run most pathetically and unvoluntarily
Marston, Antonio and Melinda, II, 11 2.

2 An epizootic disease, having some resemblance to smallpox, which affects cattle and sheep, and is said to have been transferred to man
Dunghson

Murana (mū-rē-nā), *n* [NL., < *L. murana*, *murina*, the murena, a fish (> It Sp Pg *murana* = F *murène*, a kind of eel, the lamprey), < Gr *μυρῖνα*, a sea-eel, lamprey, a fern form, < *μυρῖν*, a kind of sea-eel] 1 The typical genus of *Muranda*. The name has been indiscriminately applied to almost all the symbranchiate and true apodal fishes but by successive limitations has become restricted to the European murre and closely related species
2 [l c] A fish of this genus Also written *murina*

Muranesocidae (mū-rē-no-sō-sē-dē), *n pl* [NL., < *Muranosor* (-sō-sē-) + *-ida*] A family of enclycephalous apodal fishes, exemplified by the genus *Muranosor*. They have a regular eel-like form, with pointed head, lateral nostrils and branchial apertures, and tongue not free. The family consists of a few tropical or subtropical sea eels.

Muranesocina (mū-rē-no-sō-sē-nā), *n pl* [NL., < *Muranosor* (-sō-sē-) + *-ina*] In Günther's system, a group of *Muranda platyhalia* same as the family *Muranesocidae*

Muranesox (mū-rē-nō-sōks), *n* [NL., < *Muranosor* + *-sox*] The typical genus of *Muranesocidae*, resembling *Muranda*, but with the snout extended like a pike's, whence the name. *M. cinereus*, an East Indian species, attains a length of 5 or 6 feet

Murenidae (mū-rē-m-dē), *n pl* [NL., < *Muræna* + *-ida*] A family of apodal fishes, typified by the genus *Muræna*. (a) In Bonaparte's system of classification a family of *Malacocephalini*, embracing all the *Apodes* as well as the *Gymnates*. (b) In Müller's and Günther's systems a family of physostomous fishes of elongate cylindrical or conoid shape with the vent fin from the head no ventral fin vertical fins, if these exist, confluent or separated by the tip of the tail, the sides of the upper jaw formed by the tooth-bearing maxillaries the fore part by the intermaxillary (which is more or less coarsened with the vomer and rhinoid), and the shoulder girdle not attached to the skull. It corresponds to the *Apodes* and *Lipomeres* of recent systematists. (c) In Cope's system, a family of *Coleophthalmi* with three or fewer opercular bones, no scapular arch, no glossopharynx, and no osseous lateral branchiostyles.

murenoid (mū-rē-nōid), *a* and *n* [< *L. muræna* + Gr *rhōn*, form] 1 *a* Pertaining to the *Muræna*, or having their characters
II *n* One of the *Murænae* Sir J Richardson

Murenoididae (mū-rē-nōid-dē), *n pl* [NL., < *Muræna* + *-ida*] A family of blenniiform fishes, typified by the genus *Murenoides*. Also called *Xiphodontidae*

murage (mū-rāj), *n* [< F *murage* (OF *murage*, a wall), < *mur*, wall see **murel**] Cf *murage*, *murager*] Money paid for keeping the walls of a town in repair

The grant of *Murage* by the sovereign for the privilege of fortifying the cities and repairing the walls
N and Q, 7th ser, II 275

murager, *n* See **murager**

murallé (mū-rā-lā), *a* [F, walled, pp of *muraille*, < *muraille* (= It *muralla* = Sp *muralla* = Pg *muralla* = It *muraglia*), a wall, < *mur*, < *L. murus*, a wall see **murel**] In *her*, walled Also **murallé**

mural (mū-rāl), *a* and *n* [< F *mural* = Sp. Pg *mural* = It *murale*, < *L. murals*, belonging to a wall, < *mur*, a wall see **murel**] I, a 1 Of or pertaining to a wall

Disburden'd heaven rejoiced, and soon repair'd
Her mural breach
Milton, P. L., VI 879

2 Placed on a wall of plants, trained on a wall

Where you desire mural fruit trees should spread, garnish, and bear cut smoothly off the next unbearing branch
Booth (Calendarium Hortense January

These paintings, so wonderfully preserved in this small provincial town (Pompeii) are even now among the best specimens we possess of mural decoration. They excel the ornamentation of the Alhambra, as being more varied and more intellectual
J Ferguson Hist Arch, I 370

3 Resembling a wall, perpendicular or steep as, a mural structure or formation — 4 In pathology, noting vesical calculi when rugous and

covered with tubercles. Such calculi are composed of oxalate of lime, and are also called *milberry calculi* — **Mural arch**, a wall or walled arch, placed exactly in the plane of the meridian for the fixing of a large quadrant sextant, or other instrument to observe the meridian altitude, etc., of the heavenly bodies — **Mural circle**, an instrument which superseded the mural quadrant and which has in its turn been superseded by the meridian or transit circle. It consists of an accurately divided circle, fastened to the face of a vertical wall with its plane in the plane of the meridian. It is furnished with a telescope and reading microscope, and is used to measure angular distances in the meridian, its principal use being to determine declinations of heavenly bodies — **Mural crown**, a golden crown or circle of gold, indented and embattled, bestowed among the ancient Romans on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place and there lodged a standard — **Mural painting**, a painting executed especially in distemper colors upon the wall of a building — **Mural quadrant**, a large quadrant attached to a wall, formerly used for the same purposes as a mural circle — **Mural standards** — **Mural tower**, in *milit arch*, a tower strengthening a wall but not projecting beyond it on the outside G T Clark, Architect Inst Jour, I 102

II *n* A wall

Now is the mural down between the two neighbours
Shak, M N D, v 1 208

muraled (mū-rāld), *a* [< *mural* + *-ed*] Made into a mural crown

Ardent to deck his brows with *muraled* gold
J Philips, Cœcilia

murallé (mū-rāl-lā), *a* In *her*, same as **murallé** — **murally** (mū-rāl-lā), *adv* In a form or arrangement resembling that of the stones in a wall

Murally divided upon cells
E Tuckerman, Genera Lichenum, p 198

Muranese (mū-rā-nēs' or -nēs'), *a* [< *Murano* (see def) + *-ese*] Of or belonging to Murano, an island town near Venice, celebrated for its glass-manufactories

Murano glass. See **glass**

Muratorian (mū-rā-tōr-ian), *a* [< *Muratori* (see def) + *-ian*] Of or pertaining to L. A. Muratori (1672-1750), an Italian scholar — **Muratorian fragment** (or *canon*), a list of the New Testament writings, edited by Muratori. It dates probably from the second century

The *Muratorian fragment* on the Canon must have been written about A D 170
Athenæum, No 8232, p 447

muray (mū-rā), *n* Same as **moray**

murchisonite (mer'chū-sōn-īt), *n* [Named after Sir Roderick I. Murchison (1792-1871), a British geologist] A mineral, a flesh-red variety of orthoclase or potash feldspar, occurring in the New Red Sandstone near Exeter, England. It shows brilliant golden-yellow reflections in a certain direction

murder (mēr-dēr), *n* [Also and more orig *murth* (now newly obsolete), < ME *mordre*, *mordre*, *morth*, < AS *morþan*, *morþan*, murder, torment, deadly injury mortal sin, great wickedness (= Goth *muorth*, murder, > ML *murdrum* OF *morire*, F *mourir*, murder, homicide), with formative -or, < *morð*, death, murder, homicide, destruction, mortal sin (> ME *murth*, slaughter, destruction see **murth**), = OS *morþ* = OFries *morþ*, *moird* = D *moord* = MLG *moort* = OHG *mord*, MHG *mort*, G *mord* = Icel *moirð* = Sw *Dan moirð*, murder, = *L. mor(t)-*, death, = Lith *smerti*, death, akin to Gr *βροτα*, mortal, W *marw* = Bret *marw*, death, *L. mori*, die (> *mortuus*, dead), Skt *√ mar*, die see **mort**, **mortal**, etc., *immortal*, *ambrosia*, *amrita*, etc.] 1 Homicide with malice aforethought, as legally defined, the unlawful killing of a human being, by a person of sound mind, by an act causing death within a year and a day thereafter, with premeditated malice

What form of prayer
Can serve my turn? Forgive me my foul murder!
That cannot be, since I am still possess'd
Of those effects for which I did the murder
My crown, mine own ambition, and my queen
Shak, Hamlet, III 3 52

The name of *murder* (as a crime) was anciently applied only to the secret killing of another and it was defined homicidium quod nullo vidente, nullo sciente, clam perpetratur
Blackstone, Com, IV xiv

2† Slaughter, destruction — **Agrarian murder** — **See agrarian** — **Murder will out**, the crime of murder is not to be hid, something is or will be disclosed which was meant to be kept concealed — **Statute of murders**, an English statute of 1512 for the punishment of murder

murder (mēr-dēr), *v t* [Also and more orig *murth*, < ME *murdren*, *mordren*, *murthern*, *murthen*, < AS *myrþrian*, in comp for *myrþrian*, of *myrþrian*, cf. OFries *morþia*, *morþia* = D *moorden* = OHG *murdjan*, MHG *murden*, *morden*, *morden*, G *er-morden* = Icel *myrðra*

= Sw *morda* = Dan *myrde* = Goth *maurþrian*, murder, from the simpler form of the noun (OS *morþ* = OFries *morþ*, etc.) see **murder**, *n*] 1† To kill, slay in or as in battle.

Mani of here might men [were] *murdered* to deathe, therfor the queen was carful
William of Palerne (E. T. S.), I 2360

2 To kill (a human being) with premeditated malice; kill criminally See **murder**, *n*, 1 — 3. To kill or slaughter in an inhuman or barbarous manner

Calling death banishment,
Thou cutt'st my head off with a golden axe,
And smil'st upon the stroke that *murders* me
Shak, R. and J., III 3 23.

4 To destroy, put an end to

Canst thou quake and change thy colour,
Murder thy breath in middle of a word,
And then begin again, and stop again?
Shak, Rich III, III 5 2

5 To abuse or violate grossly, mai by bad execution, pronunciation, representation, etc as, to *murder* the queen's English, the actor *murdered* the part he had to play — **Murdering bird** or **murdering pie**, the shriek or butcher bird Also called *nine murder* = Syn 2 *Slay*, *Despatch*, etc See **kill**

murderer (mer'dēr-ēr), *n* [Also and more orig *murthrer*, < ME *mordrere*, *murthere*, < *murder* + *-er*] 1 A person who commits murder

In that Ye is no Thief, ne *Mordrere*, ne common Woman, ne pore beggere, ne nevere was man slayn in that Contree
Mandeville, Travels, p 292

2† Some destructive piece of ordnance. One kind thus named was usually placed, on shipboard, at the bulkheads of the fore-castle, half deck and steerage, and used to prevent an enemy from boarding. Also *murdering-piece*

But we having a *Murthrer* in the round house, kept the Lord side cleere whilst our men with the other Ord nance and Musquets playd upon their ships
John Taylor, Works (1630) (Nares)

Mr Vines land'd his goods at Machias, and there set up a small wigwag, and left five men and two *murderers* to defend it
Winthrop Hist New England II 152

= Syn 1 *Manslayer*, *cutthroat*, *assassin*, *thug* See **kill**, *v t*

murderess (mer'dēr-ēs), *n* [Also *murdress*, < *murder* + *-ess*] A female who commits murder

Hast thou no end, O fate, of my affliction?
Was I ordain'd to be a common *murdress*?
Fletcher, Wit for a Month, v 1

murdering-piece (mer'dēr-ing-pēs), *n* 1† Same as **murderer**, 2

O my dear Gertrude, this,
Like to a *murdering-piece*, in many places
Gives me superfluous death
Shak, Hamlet, IV 5 95

A father's curses hit far off, and kill too
And, like a *murdering-piece*, aim not at one,
But all that stand within the dangerous level
Fletcher, Double Marriage, IV 2

2 *pl* Bits of old iron, nails, etc., with which a gun was loaded to sweep the decks of an enemy's ship. Also *murdering-shot* Bailey, 1711

murderment (mer'dēr-ment), *n* [< *murder* + *-ment*] Murder

To her came message of the murderment *Fairfax*
murderous (mer'dēr-us), *a* [Formerly also *murtherous*, < *murder* + *-ous*] 1 Of the nature of murder, pertaining to or involved in murder as, a *murderous* act

Since her British Arthur's blood
By Mordred's *murtherous* hand was mingled with her flood
Dryden, Polyolbion, I 184

If she has deform'd this earthly life
With *murderous* Rapine and seditious Strife,
In everlasting Darkness must she lie!
Prior, Solomon, III.

2 Guilty of murder, delighting in murder

Enforced to fly
Thence into Egypt, till the *murderous king*
Were dead who sought his life
Milton, P. R., II 76.

3 Characterized by murder or bloody cruelty.

Upon thy eye balls *murderous* tyranny
Sits in grim majesty, to fright the world
Shak, 2 Hen VI, III 2 49

4 Very brutal, cruel, or destructive — Syn. *Sanguinary*, *bloodthirsty*, *blood guilty*, *fell*, *savage*.

murderously (mer'dēr-us-lī), *adv* In a murderous or bloody manner

murdress (mēr-dres), *n* [< OF *murdrere*, F *meurtrière*, a loophole] 1 A murderess — 2 In old fort, a battlement with interstices or loopholes for firing through

murel¹ (mūr), *n* [< F *mur* = Sp Pg It *muro* = AS *mūr* = OS *mūra* = OFries *mūro* = D *muur* = MLG *mūre* = OHG *mūra*, *mūri*, MHG *mūre*, *mūre*, G *mauer* = Icel *mūrr* = Sw *Dan mūr* = Ir *mūr*, a wall, < *L. mūrus*, OL *moerus*, *moiros*, a wall] 1. A wall

Oh had God made vs man-like like our mind,
We d not be here fenc d in a mure of arms
But ha' been present at these sea alarms
T Heywood, If you know not M, ii
The incessant care and labour of his mind
Hath wrought the mure that should confine it in
So thin that life looks through, and will break out
Shak, 2 Hen IV, iv 4 118

2. Same as murage

mure¹ (mūr), *n* [*t*] [*< ME muren (= D Mlāt muren = OHG mūron, MHG. mūren, muren, G mauern = Icel mura = Sw mura = Dan mur = Sp Pg murar = It murare) < F mure), < ML murare, wall, wall in, < L murus, a wall see mure*, *n* (*cf* *immure*)] To inclose in walls wall, immure, close up

And he had let *muren* alle the Mountayne aboute with a strong Wallo and a fair
Mandeville, Traveis p 278

He took a murel strong
Of surest yron, made with many a luncke
Therewith he mured up his mouth along
Spenser, F Q VI xh 31

mure² (mūr), *a* [*< ME mure, by aphoresis for demure, q v, otherwise < OF mure, ripe, soft, mellow, also discreet, stand, < L maturus, ripe, mature see mature*] Soft, meek, demure
Halliwell [Prov Eng]

Thou art cleunne, both mylic & mure
Political Poems, etc (ed Kuntzall), p 107

mure³ (mūr), *v* [*t*] [*pret* and *pp mured, ppr muring*] [*Origin obscure*] To squeeze
Halliwell [Prov Eng]

mure⁴ (mūr), *n* [*< F mure, r*] Husks or chaff of fruit after it has been pressed
Halliwell [North Eng]

murena, *n* See *Murana*

murenger (mūr'en-jōi), *n* [Also *muringer murenger* (*t*), *< ME murenger, < OF murenger* (*t*), an officer in charge of town walls, receiving the murage or toll for repairs, *< murage*, toll for repairing walls see *murage* For the epithet *n*, *cf* *murenger, puringer, puringer*, etc.] An officer appointed to superintend the keeping of the town walls in repair and to receive a certain toll (*murage*) for that purpose

A nominal appointment to the office of *Muranger* still takes place annually [at Oswestry], though the active duties of the office have long ceased
Municipal Corp Report 1835, p 2827

The charter of Henry VII provides that the mayor and citizens [of Chester] may yearly choose from among the citizens of the aforesaid city two citizens to be overseers of the walls of the aforesaid city, called *Murangers*, and that they shall yearly overlook and repair the walls of the aforesaid city
Municipal Corp Report, 1835, p 2622

Mures (mūr'ez), *n*, *pl* [*NL, pl of L mus (mur-), mouse see Mus, mouse*] The Old World *Murina* as distinguished from the American *Sigmodontis* by having the molar cusps in series of three across the teeth. There are many genera. The group is only a section of a subfamily of *Murida*

murex (mūr'eks), *n* [*NL, < L murex, the purple-fish*] 1 [*cap*] The typical genus of *Murexidae*. The aperture of the shell is rounded, the canal is long and straight, and the outer surface of the shell is interrupted by numerous varices or spines, at least three to a whorl. The most remarkable forms of these shells are from tropical seas. The animals are highly rapacious, and some of them do great damage to oyster beds, as the European *M. canaliculatus*. The celebrated purple dye of the ancients was chiefly furnished by the animals of two species of the genus *Murex*, *M. trunculus* and *M. brandaris*, the dye being secreted by a special gland, called the "purpurigenous gland," of the animal. The amount secreted being very small, the number of animals sacrificed to secure it was correspondingly large, and the cost therefore great. Hence its use was confined to the wealthy, or reserved for sacred or regal purposes. Its manufacture seems to have expired after the capture of Constantinople by the Turks.
2 A species of this genus—3. *Pl murexes* or *murexes* (-rek-sez, -ri-séz) A caltrop.

murexian (mūr'ek-san), *n* [*< L murex + -an*] The purpuric acid of Prout ($C_4H_3N_2O_3$). It is a product of the decomposition of murexide

murexide (mūr'ek-sid or -sīd), *n* [*< L murex, the purple-fish, + -ide*]. The purpurate of ammonia of Prout (probably $C_2H_3N_2O_3$). It crystallizes in four sided prisms, two faces of which reflect a green metallic luster. The crystals are transparent, and

by transmitted light are of a garnet red color. It forms a brownish red powder, and is soluble in caustic potash, the solution having a beautiful purple color. In 1855 and 1856 this substance was largely used as a dye for producing pinks, purples, and reds but the introduction of aniline colors put an end to its use

murgeon (mūr'jōn), *n* [Formerly *morgouon* (*cf* *F morque, a wry face, morquer, make a wry face see morquel*)] 1 A wry mouth, a grimace, also, a grotesque posturing

Protracy is like the great golden image in the plain of Dura and as Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego were borne out in refusing to bow down and worship, so neither shall Cuddy Headrigg make *murgeons* or contortions as they call them, in the house of the prelates and curates
Scott, Old Mortality, vii

2 A murmur, a muttering or grumbling

muricite (mūr'i-sīt), *n* [*< F muricite, < L muria, brine, + -ite* *cf* *muricite*] Native anhydrous calcium sulphate, or anhydrite. See *anhydrite*

muriate (mūr'i-at), *n* [= *F muriate* = *Sp Pg It muriato, < NL muriatum, < L muria, brine*] Same as *chloride*. **Muriate of ammonia** Same as *sal ammoniac* (which see under *ammoniac*)

Muriate of copper Same as *atacamite*

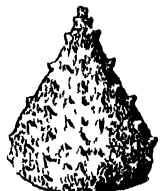
muriate (mūr'i-at), *v* [*t*], *pret* and *pp muriated, ppr muriating* [*< L muria, brine, + -ate*]. To put into brine

Tasty fruits of some plants, when *muriated* or pickled are justly esteemed
Feyta, Actaria, § 12

muriatric (mūr'i-at'ik), *a*. [= *F muriatique* = *Sp muriativo* = *Pg It muriativo, < L muriativus, pickled < muria brine see muriate*] Having the nature of brine or salt water, pertaining to or obtained from brine or sea-salt — **Muratic acid** the commercial name of hydrochloric acid. See *hydrochloric*

muriciferous (mūr'i-a-tif'ō-us), *a* [*< muria + L ferre = E bear*] Producing muric substances or salt

muricate (mūr'i-kāt), *a* [*< L muricatus, pointed, < muria (muric-), a pointed rock, a spine*] Formed with sharp points, full of sharp spines or prickles. Specifically—(a) In bot. rough with short and firm excrescences distinguished from *echinate*, or *spinny* by having the elevations more scattered lower, and less acute. (b) In entom. armed with thick sharp but not close set pointed elevations



Muricite Nodul of Arg.
Muricite muricite

muricated (mūr'i-kā-ted), *a*
Same as *muricate*

muricatohispid (mūr-i-ka-tō-his'pīd), *a* [*< L muricatus, pointed (see muricate), + hispidus, hispid*] In bot. covered with short, sharp points and rigid hairs or bristles

Muricea (mūr'is'ē-a), *n*, *pl* [*NL, < Murice (Mur- + -ea)*] Same as *Muricula*

murices, *n* Latin plural of *murice*

Muricidae (mūr-i-s'īd), *n*, *pl* [*NL, < Murice (Mur- + -ida)*] A large family of marine gastropodous mollusks, typified by the genus *Murex*, to which different limits have been assigned. Within even its most restricted extent the family includes very diversified shells. The animal has a broad foot of moderate length, a long siphon rises at the external base of the tentacles a large purpurigenous gland and teeth of the radula tridentate, the median broad and generally prominent and tridentate and with smaller accessory denticles, the lateral are usually unicuspid and versatile. The shell has the anterior canal straight the columellar lip smooth and reflected. The operculum is corneous, and with a unicuspid or lateral nucleus. The typical species have valves in varying number, but generally three to a whorl. The shells are numerous in tropical seas, and some aberrant members of the family inhabit cold waters of both hemispheres. The family is generally subdivided into two subfamilies, *Muriceae* and *Purpurinae*. Also *Murica*. See *cf* under *Murex*

muriciform (mūr'i-si-fōrm), *a* [*< L murex (mura-), the purple-fish, + forma, form*] Resembling a murex or one of the *Muricidae* in form

muricine (mūr'i-sin), *a* [*< L murex (muric-), the purple-fish + -in*]. Of or pertaining to the *Muricidae* like a murex

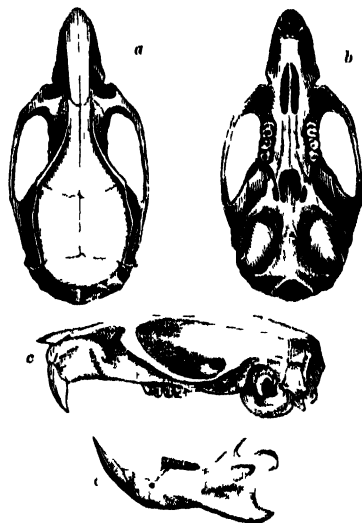
muricite (mūr'i-sīt), *n* [*< Murice (Mur- + -ite)*] A fossil murex, or a fossil shell resembling that of a murex

muricoid (mūr'i-kōid), *a* [*< L murex (muric-), the purple-fish, + (Gr idōc, form)*] Muriciform; resembling a murex. **Muricoid operculum**, an operculum having a subapical nucleus.

muriculate (mūr'ik'ū-lāt), *a* [*< NL *muriculatus, dim of L muricatus, pointed see muricate*] In bot. minutely muricate

Muridae (mūr'i-dē), *n*, *pl* [*NL, < Mus (Mur-) + -ida*] A family of quadrupeds of the order *Rodentia* or *Glinca*, typified by the genus *Mus*. It is by far the largest family of rodents, and is of world wide distribution. They have 2 incisors and 3 molars above

and below on each side (with some rare exceptions). The molars are rooted or rootless, and either tuberculate or flat topped and with angular enamel folds. The external char

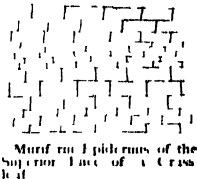


Crural Characters of a Murine skull. Type of Murine skull of a Murine (Mus musculus) skull in view. c, side view of skull and lower jaw

acters are very variable but the pollex is always reduced or rudimentary, and the tail is usually long and scaly. There are many genera, which are grouped in 10 subfamilies—*Swantheina*, *Hydromysina*, *Platacanthomyina*, *Gerbillina*, *Philonomysina*, *Dendromysina*, *Cricetina*, *Murina*, *Arvicolina* and *Siphonina*. See cuts under *Arvicolina*, *hamster*, *lemmyng*, *beaver*, *rat*, *mouse*, *muskrat*, *Neotoma*

muride (mūr'id or -īd), *n* [= *F muride* as *L muria, brine, + -ide*]. Bromine so called because it is an ingredient of sea-water

muriform¹ (mūr'i-fōrm), *a* [= *F muriforme*, *< L murus, wall, + forma, form*] In bot. resembling the arrangement of the bricks in the walls of a house—applied to the cellular tissue constituting the medullary rays in plants, the epidermis of the leaves of grasses, etc.



The aculeus or colourless spore type is of a distinct and higher series than the *muriform* or coloured

Tuckerm., *Glenis* 1840, p 272

muriform² (mūr'i-fōrm), *a* [*< L mus (mur-), a mouse, + forma, form*] Mouse-like or murine in form, myomorphous

Murinae (mūr'i-nē), *n*, *pl* [*NL, < Mus (Mur-) + -inae*] The largest and typical subfamily of *Murida*, represented by the genus *Mus* and closely related genera. They fall into two sections, *Murinae* and *Sigmodontinae* of the Old and the New World respectively. The genera of *Murinae* are *Mus*, *Petomys*, *Echymipera*, *Uromys*, *Haplotus*, *Acronyctus*, *Neomys*, and *Brachytarsomys* of *Sigmodontinae* are *Erythronomys*, *Holochilus*, *Neotoma*, *Ochetodon*, *Leithodon*, *Sigmodon*, and *Acetona*

murine (mūr'in), *a* and *n* [*< L murinus, of a mouse, < mus (mur-) = Gr mus = E mouse see mouse*] 1 A Muriform or myomorphous in general, resembling a mouse or a rat, specifically, of or pertaining to the family *Murida* or the subfamily *Murina*

II *n* A mouse or a rat

muringer, *n* See *muringer*

murion, *n* An obsolete form of *murion*¹

murk¹, **mirk** (mürk), *a* [Also dual *mark*, *< ME murke, mirke, < AS murca, dark gloomy, evil, = OS murke = Icel myrk = Sw Dan mark. dark* *cf* Old Norse *mrak* = *Sw mrak* = *Pol mrok* = *Russ mrak*, darkness, *Gr apokályps*, in the phrase *mrakos apokályps*, 'the darkness of night'] Dark, obscure, gloomy

Such myster saying me seemeth to mirke

Spenser Ship Cal, September

It fell about the Murthmas,

When nights are long and mirk

The Wife of Usher's Well (Child's Ballads, I 215)

The chimera peal muffled with sea mists murk

Lowell, The Black Preacher

murk¹, **mirk** (mürk), *n* [*< ME murke, mirke, < AS murca, myrk (= Icel myrk, also myrkvi, = Sw murker = Dan murke), darkness, gloom, < murc, dark see murk*, *a*] Gloom, darkness

The night drew neigh anon upon this,

And the moon in the murk mightily shone

Destruction of Troy (L F 1 8), 1 3195

I re twice in murk and occidental damp

Molst Hesperus hath quenched his sleepy lamp

Shak, All's Well II 1 106

The soothing lapse of morn to *mèrk*
Emerson, The Celestial Love

murk¹, mîrk (mèrk), *v* *t*. [*< ME. merken, murken*
 (= Icel *myrkna*), darken, *< murk¹, a*] To
 darken *Palsgrave*

murk² (mèrk), *n* [*< Cf. marc²*] Refuse or husks
 of fruit after the juice has been expressed,
 marc

murkily, mîrkily (mèr'ki-lî), *adv* In a murky
 manner, darkly, gloomily

murkiness, mîrkiness (mèr'ki-nès), *n* The
 state of being murky, darkness; gloominess,
 gloom

As if within that *murkiness* of mind
 Work'd feelings fearful, and yet undefined
Byron, Corsair, l. 9

murklinst (mèrk'linz), *adv* [*< murk¹ + -lîns for*
-lîngs see *-lîng²*] In the dark *Hailey, 1731*

murkness, mîrkness (mèrk'nès), *n* [*< ME*
murknes, myrknes, merkenes, < murk¹, a., +
-ness] Darkness

For in *myrknes* of unknowing thal gang,
 Withouten lyght of understanding
Hamlet, Prick of Conscience, l. 198

In hell all neuer *myrknes* be myssande,
 The *myrknes* thus name I for nighte
York Plays, p. 7

murksomet, mîrksomet (mèrk'sum), *a* [*<*
murk¹ + -somet] Darksome

Through *murksome* aire hur ready way she makis
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 28

murksomeness, mîrksomeness (mèrk'sum-
 nès), *n* The state of being murksome, dark-
 ness *Bp Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, viii*

murky¹, mîrky (mèr'ki), *a* [*< murk¹ + -y¹*
 The older adj is *murk¹*] Dark, obscure,
 gloomy

The *murkest* den,
 The most opportune place the strong at suggestion
 Our worser genius can, shall never moit
 Mine honour into lust *Shak, I. Tempest, iv. 1. 25*

murky² (mèr'ki), *n* A variety of harpsichord-
 music in which the bass is in broken octaves

murlin, murlan (mur'lin, -lan), *n* A round
 narrow-mouthed basket [*Scotch*]

murlins (mèr'linz), *n* [*Origin obscure*] Bad-
 derlocks, *Alana esculenta* See *Alana* and *bad-*
derlocks [*Ireland*]

murmur (mèr'mér), *n* [*< ME murmur, < (OF*
murmure, F. murmure = Pr. murmur, murmur
= Pg. murmur = It. mormore, cf. Sp. Pg. mur-
muro, mormoro = It. mormorio, < L. murmur, a
murmur, humming, muttering, roaring, growl-
ing, rushing, etc., an imitative word (cf.
Hind. murmur, a crackling, crunching), a red-
uplication of the syllable 'mur, cf. L. mu, (Gr.
μῦ, a sound made with closed lips, E. mum¹,
ote (cf. murmur, v.) 1. A low sound contin-
ued or continuously repeated, as that of a
stream running in a stony channel, of a num-
ber of persons talking indistinctly in low tones,
and the like, a low and confused or indistinct
sound, a hum

In that Vale heren men often tyme grete Tempestes and
 Thunders and grete *Murmures* and Noyses, alle dayes and
 nyghtes *Mandeville, Travels, p. 281*

The current that with gentle *murmurs* glides
Shak, I. G. of V., ii. 7. 25

The still *murmur* of the honey bee
Keats, To My Brother George

2 A muttered complaint or protest, the ex-
 pression of dissatisfaction in a low muttering
 voice, hence, any expression of complaint or
 discontent

Murmur also is oft among servants and grutehen when
 hir soveraines bidden hem do leful thinges.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale

Palomydon, the proud kyng, prîse of the Grekes,
 Made *murmur* full meeklyll in the mene tyme
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7196.

Some discontents there are, some idle *murmurs*
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2

3 In *med.*, any one of various sounds, normal
 and pathological heard in auscultation — *Card-*
iac murmur, an adventitious or abnormal sound heard
 in auscultation of the heart — *Direct cardiac mur-*
mure, murmurs produced by the blood while moving for-
 ward, as in stenosis of any orifice — *Dynamic murmurs*.
See dynamic — *Flint's murmur*, a murmur resembling
 that of mitral stenosis as developed in cases of aortic re-
 gurgitation in which there is no mitral stenosis — *Nor-*
mal vesicular murmur, the respiratory sounds of
 health, including the inspiratory and expiratory divisions.
 — *Regurgitant cardiac murmurs*, murmurs produced
 by the blood as it rushes back past a leaky valve — *Res-*
piratory murmur, the sound of the breathing as heard
 in auscultating the chest. Also called *respiration*

murmur (mèr'mèi), *v* [*< ME murmuren, <*
OF (and F.) murmurer = Sp. murmurar, mor-
murar = Pg. murmurar = It. mormurare, mur-
murare = OHG. murmurôn, murmulôn, MHG.

G. murmeln, < L. murmurare, murmur, mutter,
= Gr. μωρμύειν, later μωρμύειν, roar as the ocean
or rushing water see murmur, n. Cf. ML. mur-
rare, D. morren = MHG. G. murren = Icel. murra
= Sw. morra = Dan. murre, murmur.] I. in-
trans. 1. To make a low continuous noise, like
the sound of rushing water or of the wind among
trees, or like the hum of bees

They *murmured* as doth a swarm of bees
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 196.

The *murmuring* surge,
 That on the unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
 (cannot be heard so high *Shak, Lear, iv. 6. 20*

I, drawn near,
 The *murmuring* of her gentle voice could hear,
 As waking one hears music in the morn
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 299

2 To utter words indistinctly, mutter — 3
 To grumble, complain, utter complaints in
 a low, muttering voice, hence, in general, to
 express complaint or discontent with *at* or
against.

The Jews then *murmured* at him *John vi. 41*

Since our disappointment at Gualaquil, Capt. Davis's Men
murmured against Captain Swan, and did not willingly
 give him any Provision, because he was not so forward to
 go thither as 'apt Davis *Dampier, Voyages, I. 180.*

— *Syn. 3* To reprove, whither
 II. *trans.* To utter indistinctly, say in a
 low indistinct voice; mutter

I heard thee *murmur* tales of iron wars
Shak, I. Hen. IV., ii. 3. 51

Though his old complaints he *murmured* still,
 He scarcely thought his life so lost and ill
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 156

murmuration (mèr-mèr-à'shon), *n* [*< ME*
murmuration, < (OF. murmuracion, F. murmu-
ration = Sp. murmuracion, mormuracion = Pg.
murmuração = It. mormurazione, mormurazione,
< L. murmuratio(n-), a murmuring, < murmu-
rare, pp. murmuratus, murmur see murmur, v.]
 1 Murmuring, discontent, grumbling

After bakhityng cometh grucchyng or *murmuracioun*
Chaucer, Parson's Tale

2 In *falconry*, a gathering of starlings
murmure (mèr'mèr-ér), *n* One who murmurs,
 one who complains sullenly, a grumbler
murmuring (mèr'mèr-ing), *n*. [Verbal *n.* of
murmur, v.] A continuous murmur, a low
 confused noise

As when you hear the *murmuring* of a throng
Drayton, David and Goliath

murmuring (mèr'mèr-ing), *p. a* 1. Making
 or consisting in a low continuous noise

Where rivulets dance their wayward round,
 And beauty born of *murmuring* sound
 Shall pass into her face.
Wordsworth, Three Years She Grew

2 Uttering complaints in a low voice or sullen
 manner, grumbling, complaining as, a person
 of a *murmuring* disposition

murmuringly (mèr'mèr-ing-lî), *adv* With mur-
 murs, with complaints

murmurish (mèr'mèr-ish), *a* [*< murmur +*
-ish¹] In *pathol.*, resembling a murmur,
 of the nature of a murmur See *murmur, n., 3*
Lancet, No. 3411, p. 78

murmurous (mèr'mèr-us), *a* [*< OF. murmuros,*
murmuros = Pg. murmuroso = It. mormoroso, <
ML. murmuratus, full of murmurs, < L. murmur,
murmur. see murmur, n.] 1. Abounding in
murmurs or indistinct sounds, murmuring

It was a sleepy nook by day, where it is now all life and
 vigilance, it was dark and still at noon, where it is now
 bright and *murmurous* *Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 148*

And all about the large lime feathers low,
 The lime a summer home of *murmurous* wings
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter

2 Exciting murmur or complaint
 Round his swollen heart the *murmurous* fury rolls
Pope, Odyssey, xi. 19

3 Expressing itself in murmurs
 The *murmurous* woe of kindreds, tongues, and peoples
 Swept in on every gale
Whither, In Remembrance of Joseph Sturge

murmurously (mèr'mèr-us-lî), *adv*. With a low
 monotonous sound, with murmurs

murnival (mèr'nî-val), *n* [Also *mournival*,
murnisal, < OF. *mornisfe*, "a trick at cards," still
 used in the latter sense; origin unknown] 1
 In the card-game of *gleek*, four cards of a sort

A *murnival* is either all the aces, the four kings, queens,
 or knaves, and a *gleek* is three of any of the aforesaid
Complete Gamester (1680), p. 68. (Nares.)

2 Hence, any set of four; four
 Cen. Let a protest go out against him
Mirth. A mournival of protests, or a gleek at least.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1

murphy (mèr'fi), *n.*; pl. *murphies* (-fîs). [So
 called from the Irish surname *Murphy*, appar-
 in allusion to the fact that the potato is the
 staple article of food among the Irish—it is
 called the "Irish potato" in distinction from
 the sweet potato.] A potato [*Colloq.*]

You come along down to Sally Harrowell's, that's our
 school house tuck shop—she bakes such stunning *mur-*
phies, we'll have a pennorth each for tea.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, l. 6

murri¹, n See *mur³*
murri² (mèr), *v* [*Imitative, cf. purr*] To
 purr as a cat *Hogg [Scotch]*

murra (mur'â), *n*. [*L., less prop. murrha, myr-*
rha, in Gr. μωρρα or μωρρα, also μωρρα, a ma-
terial first brought to Rome by Pompey, 61
B. C., appar. the name, like the thing, was of
Asiatic origin.] In Rom. antiq., an ornamental
stone of which vases, cups, and other orna-
mental articles were made. This material and the
various things made from it are mentioned by several
Greek and Latin authors, but Pliny is the only one who
has attempted any detailed description of it. Unfortu-
nately his accounts are so vague that the material can
not be positively identified, nor has anything been found
in the excavations at Rome which is certainly known to
be the ancient murra. In the opinion of the best authori-
ties, however, it was fluor spar, for of the known materials
this is the only one found in abundance which has the pe-
culiar coloration indicated by Pliny. The principal ob-
jection to this theory is that no fragments of fluor spar
vases have been found in Rome or its vicinity. Vessels of
murra were at one time considered by the Romans as of
inestimable value

murraîn (mur'ân), *n* and *a* [Formerly also
murren, < ME. murren, murren, < ME. moreyne,
moryn, < (OF. morine = Sp. morilla = Pg. mor-
rinha = It. moria, sickness among cattle, < L.
*mori, die see mori¹)] I. *n* A disease affecting*

domestic animals, especially cattle, a cattle-
 plague or epizootic disease of any kind, in a
 more limited sense, the same as *foot-and-mouth*
disease (which see, under *foot*)

For till *murren* mete with ous ich may hit wcl a vowe,
 Ne wot no wight, as ich wene what is growth to mene
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 226

This plague of *murren* continued twenty eight years ere
 it ended, and was the first rot that other was in England.
Stow, Edw. 1., an. 1287

Murraîn take you, a murraîn to or on you, etc., plague
 take you, plague upon you

A *murren* on your monster! *Shak, Tempest, iii. 2. 98.*
 II. *a* Affected with *murren*

The fold stands empty in the drowned flock
 And crows are fatted with the *murren* blood
Shak, M. N. D., ii. 1. 97

murrainly (mur'ân-lî), *adv* [Also *murrenly, <*
murrain + -ly²] Excessively, plaguily *Davies*

And ye'ad bene there, cham sure you'd *murrenly* ha
 wondred *Bp. Hall, Hammer Gunton's Needle, iii. 2.*
murray (mur'â), *n* Same as *mory*
Murraya (mur'â-â), *n* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1771),
 named after J. A. Murray, a Swedish botanist]
 A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the poly-
 petalous order *Rutaceæ* and the tribe *Surantheæ*,
 known by its pinnate leaves, linear awl-shaped
 filaments, and imbricate petals. Four species are
 known, of tropical Asia and the islands as far as Austra-
 lia, very small summer flowering trees with dotted leaves,
 small oblong berries, and fragrant white flowers resem-
 bling orange blossoms. *M. exotica* has been called *Chinese*
box, and its large variety (sometimes regarded as a species,
M. Sumatrana) *Sumatra orange*. The species is valuable
 for its perfume, and yields a bitter extract *murraya*. The
 seeds of *M. Kaniagi* afford a fixed oil called *minolee oil*.
See curry leaf

Murray cod. See *cod²*

murrayin, murrayine (mur'â-in), *n* [*< Mur-*
raya + -in²] See *Murraya*

murre¹, n See *mur³*

murre² (mèr), *n* [Also *marre*, origin obscure]

1 The common guillemot, *Uria* or *Lomvia troile*,
 and other species of the genus, as *U* or *L. brun-*



Murre or Foulish Guillemot (*Lomvia troile*)

nicks, the thick-billed murre or guillemot.—2.
 The similar but quite distinct razor-billed auk,
Alca or *Utamania torda*. See cut under *razor-bill*.

murrelet (mër'let), *n.* [*< murre² + -let*] A small bird of the auk family, *Alcidae*, related to the murre. Several species of murrelets inhabit the North Pacific, they belong to the genera *Brachyrhampus* and *Synthliboramphus*. The murrelet is *B. marinus*, the crested murrelet is *S. urumatum*. *Coues*.

murrient, *n.* An obsolete form of *murrian*.
murrey (mur'ī), *a* and *n.* [*< OF morce = Sp Pg morado = It. morato*, mulberry-colored, *< ML moratus*, black, blackish (*cf moratum*, a kind of drink, wine colored with mulberries see *more²*), *< L morus*, a mulberry see *more⁴*] *I. a* Of a mulberry (dark-red) color.

The leaves of some trees turn a little murry or red dish. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 512.

After him followed two port apple squires, the one had a murrey cloth gown on. *Greene*, *Quip for an Upstart Courtier* (Harl Misc., V 420).

II. n In her, a tincture of a dark-red-dish brown, also called *sanguine*, indicated in heraldic representations in black and white by lines crossing each other diagonally at right angles.

murra, *n.* See *murra*.

murrhina, *n.* See *murrina*.

Murrian, *n.* A variant of *Morian*.

murrina (mu-rī'nā), *n* pl [*L*, also less prop *murrhina*, *murrhina*, neut pl of *murrinus*, of *murra* see *murrine*] Murrine vessels, chiefly shallow vases and cups. See *murra*.

Murrina continued to be in request down to the close of the empire, and legal writers are continually mentioning them as distinct things from vessels of glass or of the precious metals. *King*, *Nat. Hist. of Gems*, p 188.

murrinallt, *n.* An error for *murnall*.

murrine (mur'in), *a* [*Also murrhine, myrrhine*, *< L murrinus*, less prop *murrinus*, *myrrhinus*, of *murra*, *< murra*, *murra* see *murra*] Made of or pertaining to *murra*. See *murra*.

How they quaff in gold,
Crystal, and myrrhine cups, embossed with gems
And studs of pearl! *Milton*, *P. R.*, iv 119.

Murrine glass, a modern decorative glass manufacture, in which gold and other metals are used for decoration in the body of the glass and are seen through the glass itself precious stones are sometimes embedded in the paste.

murrian, *n.* An obsolete form of *morion*.

murry (mur'ī), *n.* Same as *moray*.

murshid (mür'shōd), *n* [*Ar* (*> Turk*) *mür shid*, a spiritual guide, *cf rāshid*, orthodox, *rashid*, prudent, *oshid*, prudence, orthodoxy.] The head of a Mohammedan religious order. *Encyc Brit*, VII 113.

murth, *n.* A Middle English form of *mirth*.

murth², *n* [*ME*, *< AS morth*, murder see *murder*] Murder, slaughter.

The stour was so stith to the strong men among,
That full mekell was the murthe, & many were ded.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I 5083.

murther, **murtherer**, etc. See *murder*, etc.

murumuru-palm (mō-rō' mō-ro-pain), *n* A palm, *Astrocaryum Murumuru*.

muruxi-bark (mō-ruk'ā-bark), *n* The astringent bark of *Byrsomna spicata*, of the West Indies and South America, used in Brazil for tanning.

murvet, *a* An obsolete form of *merry*.

Mus (mū'zā), *n* [*NL*, *< L mus = Gr μῦς = E mouse*] The leading genus of *Muridae*, typical of the subfamily *Murinae*. The term was formerly used with great latitude for the whole family and various other rodents. It is now restricted to species like the common house mouse, *Mus musculus*, the common rat, *M. domesticus*, the black rat, *M. rattus*, *M. apiculatus*, the wood mouse of Europe and *M. musculus*, the harvest mouse of the same continent. It still includes a great many species of mice and rats, all indigenous to the Old World. Also *Musculus*. See cut under *harvest mouse*.

Musa (mū'zā), *n* [*NL* (Plumier, 1703), prob *< Ar mūze*, banana] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type of the order *Scitamineae* and the tribe *Musaeae*, known by its tubular calyx. There are about 20 species, natives of the tropics. They are herbs with thick smooth tree-like stems formed of sheathing petioles, rising 5 to 30 feet high from solid watery bulbs, with large oblong leaves from 4 to 20 feet long, and yellowish flowers in the axils of large ornamental bracts (often purplish), the whole forming a long nodding spike. *M. sapientum* is the banana. *M. paradisiaca* (perhaps not distinct from the former) is the plantain. *M. testacea* is the Manila hemp. The finest ornamental species is *M. Encke*, the Abyssinian banana. See cuts under *banana* and *plantain*.

Musaceae (mū-zā'sē-ē), *n. pl* [*NL* (Massey, 1816), *< Musa + -aceae*] A natural order of monocotyledonous plants, typified by the genus *Musa*, the banana or plantain family. It embraces 4 other genera.

musaceous (mū-zā'shius), *a* [*< Musaceae + -ous*] In bot, of or relating to the *Musaceae*.
musogeographist, **musogeography**, etc. See *musogeography*, etc.

musackit, *a* and *n.* An obsolete form of *musack*.

musal (mū'zal), *a* [= *Pg musal*, as *Musc² + -al*] Relating to the Muses or poetry, poetical. [*Rare*.]

musalchee, *n.* See *musallchee*.

Musalman (mus'al-man), *n* and *a* Same as *Mussulman*.

musang (mū-sang'), *n* [*Malay musang*] A viverrid mammal of the genus *Paradoxurus*, *P. hermaphroditus* (also called *P. musanga*, *P.*



Musang, (*Musanga fuscatus*)

typus, and *P. fuscatus*), occurring throughout the countries east of the Bay of Bengal—Burma, Siam, the Malay peninsula, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo. It has the back generally striped, a pale band crosses the forehead, and the whiskers are black. The name extends to any *paradoxurus*, and to some similar animals. The golden musang is *P. auratus*, the hill musang is *P. uran*, the three striped white eared musang is *Arctogale lucida*. See *paradoxurus*.

musart (mū'zart), *n* [*CF musette*] An itinerant musician who played on the musette, a bagpipe. [*Hebste*].

Musarabic (mu-'zar'ā-bik), *a* A variant of *Mozarabic*.

musard (mū'zard), *n* [*< ME musard*, *< OF* (and *F*) *musard* (= *It musardo*), *< musa*, mouse see *mus¹*] 1† A muset or dreamer, a vagabond.

All men wole holde thee for musarde
In th' debonaire have founden thee.

Roma of the Rom, I 4094.

We ne do but as musardes, and ne wayte nought elles
but whan we shall be take as a bridle in a nettle, for the
Salmones be but a bounce hens, that all the contri robe and
distroye. *Melun* (L. F. T. S.), II 187.

2 A foolish fellow. *Hallwell* [*Prov Eng*].

Mus B An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Music*.

Musca (mus'ka), *n* [*L*, = *Gr μῦς*, a fly see *midge*. Hence ult *mosquito*] 1 A genus of flies, or two-winged insects, founded by Linnaeus in 1763. Formerly applied to *Diptera* at large, and to sundry other insects, as many of the *Hymenoptera*, now the type of the family *Muscidae*, and restricted to such species as the common house fly *M. domestica*. As at present restricted, *Musca* is characterized by having the antennal bristle thickly feathered on both sides, the fourth longitudinal vein of the wings bent at an angle toward the third, and middle tibiae without any strong bristles or spurs on the inner side. In this sense it is not a very large genus having but 11 species in Europe and 5 in North America, two of the latter *M. domestica* and *M. cornuta*, being common to both continents. See cut under *house fly*.

2 [*l*] A fly or some similar insect. [In this sense there is a plural, *musca* (-sē)]—3 The Fly, a name given to the constellation also called *Apis*, the Bee. It is situated south of the Southern Cross and east of the Camelion, and contains one star of the third and three of the fourth magnitude. The name was also formerly given to a constellation situated north of *Aries*. *Muscae triplices*, an old name of the ichneumon flies so called from the three threads of the ovipositor. *Muscae vibrantes*, an old name of the ichneumon flies so called because they continually wave their antennae. *Muscae volitantes*, specks appearing to dance in the air before the eyes supposed to be due to opaque points in the vitreous humor of the eye.

muscadet (mus'ka-det), *n* [*Also muscatel*, early mod. *E muscadell*, *< OF muscadet*, also *muscadet*, *F muscadet* = *Sp Pg moscatel* = *It moscadello*, *moscatello*, *< ML muscatellum*, also, after *Rom*, *muscadellum*, a wine so called, dim. of *muscatum*, the odor of musk (*> It moscato*, musk, etc.) *> F muscat*, a grape, wine, pear so called] see *muscat*. *CF muscadine*] 1 A sweet wine same as *muscat*, 2.

He calls for wine, quaff'd off the muscadet,
And threw the sops all in the sexton's face.
Shak, *T* of the 3, III 2 174.

2 The grapes collectively which produce this wine. See *Malaga grape*, under *Malaga*.

In Candia they growe grett Vynes, and specially of mal
wey and muscadell.
Torkington, *Diaries of Eng Travell*, p 20.

3 A kind of pear.

muscadin (F pron mūs-ka-dan'), *n* [*F* see *muscadine*] A dandy, a fop.

Your muscadine of Paris and your dandies of London
Darwin, *Cuningsby*, IV 15.

muscadine (mus'ka-din), *n* and *a*. [Formerly also *muskadine*, *< F muscadin*, a musk-lozenge, also dandy, beau, *< It moscatino*, a grape, pear, apricot so called (Florio), *< muscato*, musk: see *muscat*] *I. n* Same as *muscadet*.

He is at this instant breakfasting on new laid eggs
and muscadine. *Scott*, *Keulworth*, I.

II a Of the color of muscadet.

Most decoctions of astringent plants of what color so-
ever, do leave in the liquor a deep and muscadine red.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, vi 12.

muscae, *n* Plural of *musca*, 2.

Muscales (mus-kā'le-z), *n pl* [*NL*, pl of **muscalis*, of moss, *< L muscus*, moss see *moss*] In bot, an alliance of acrogens, divided into *Hepatica* and *Musci* same as *Muscinae*.

muscallonge, *n* Same as *muscatonge*.

muscardine (mus'kar-din), *n* [*< F muscardine*, a fungus so called (*cf muscardin*, a dormouse see *muscardine*), *< It moscardino*, a musk comb, grape, pear, etc., var of *moscardino*, *F muscardin*, a musk-lozenge see *muscadine*] 1 A fungus, *Botrytis Bassiana*, the cause of a very destructive disease in silkworms.—2 The disease produced in silkworms by the muscardine.

muscardine (mus'kar-din), *n* [*< F muscardin*, a dormouse, prob for *muscardin*, a musk-lozenge, with ref to the animal's odor] The dormouse, *Muscardinus arctianus*.

Muscardinus (mus-kar-dī-nus), *n* [*NL*, *< F muscardin*, a dormouse see *muscardine*] A genus of dormice of the family *Myrodidae*, with a cylindric bushy tail and thickened glandular cardiac portion of the stomach. The common dormouse of Europe, *M. arctianus*, is the type. See cut under *dormouse*.

Muscari (mus-kā'ri), *n* [*NL* (Philip Miller, 1724), said to be so called "from their musky smell," *< L muscus*, musk see *musk*. But the term -ari is appar an immediate or ult error for -arium. The word intended is appar *Muscarium*, so called in ref to their globular heads, *< L muscarium*, a fly-brush, also an umbel, *< musca*, a fly.] A genus of ornamental plants of the order *Illiceae* and the tribe *Scilleae*, characterized by its globose or urn shaped flowers. About 40 species are known, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. They bear a few narrow fleshy leaves from a coated bulb and leafless scapes with a raceme of nodding flowers, usually blue. They are closely akin to the true hyacinth. The species in general are called *grape* or *globe hyacinth*, especially *M. botryoides*, a common little garden flower of early spring, with a dense raceme of dark blue flowers like a minute grape cluster. It is now naturalized in the United States. *M. moschatum*, from its odor, is called *musk* (*grape hyacinth*).

Muscaria (mus-kā'ri-a), *n pl* [*NL*, *< L musca*, a fly see *Musca*] A tribe of brachycerous dipterous insects, containing those flies whose proboscis is usually terminated by a fleshy lobe, as in the house-fly now equivalent to *Muscida* in the widest sense.

muscarian (mus-kā'ri-an), *n* [*< NL Muscaria*, *q v*, + *-an*] Any ordinary fly, as a member of the *Muscaria*.

muscariform (mus-kā'ri-form), *a* [*< L muscarium*, a fly-brush (*< musca*, a fly), + *forma*, form] Having the shape of a brush, brush-shaped, in bot, furnished with long hairs toward one end of a slender body, as the style and stigma of many composites.

muscarine (mus'kar-in), *n* [*< NL muscarius* (see def) + *-ine*] An extremely poisonous alkaloid (C₈H₁₁N₂O₂) obtained from the fly-fungus, *Agaricus muscarius*. It produces myosis, infrequent pulse with prolonged diastole, salivation vomiting, spasm of the muscles of the intestines, tumultuous peristalsis, great muscular weakness, dyspnoea, and death.

muscat (mus'kut), *n* [*< F muscat*, a grape, wine, pear so called, *< It moscato*, musk, wine, *< ML muscatum*, the odor of musk, neut of *muscat*, musky, *< L muscus*, musk see *musk*. Hence *muscatel*, *muscadet*, *muscadine*] 1 A grape having a strong odor or flavor as of musk. There are several varieties of grape, mostly white, which come within this category.

2 Wine made from muscat-grapes, or of similar character to that so made, usually strong and more or less sweet. Also called *muscadet*.

He hath also sent each of us some anchovies, olives, and
muscatt, but I know not yet what that is, and am ashamed to ask.
Peppes, *Diary*, I 282.

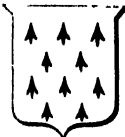
muscatel (mus'ka-tel), *n* Same as *muscadet*.

— **Muscatel raisin**. See *raisin*.

muscatorium (mus-ka-tō'ri-um), *n* [*ML*, a fly-brush, *< L musca*, a fly] *Eccles*, same as *flabellum*, 1.

muschelkalk (mush-el-kalk), *n* [(*g*, < *mu-* *schel*, shell, + *kalk*, lime or chalk)] One of the divisions of the Triassic system as developed in Germany, occupying a position between the Keuper and Bunter. See *Triassic*. In both Germany and France it is subdivided into three zones, the upper one of which is true cherty limestone as the name indicates, while the other two are also cherty limestone, but much less fossiliferous than the first. The formation is important on account of the beds of salt and anhydrite which it contains.

muscheter, muschetour (mus'che-tor, tōr), *n* [(*OF* *moucheture*, *F* *moucheture*, little spots, < *OF* *mouchete*, *F* *mouchete*, spot, < *OF* *mouche*, *F* *mouche*, a fly, a spot, < *L* *musca*, a fly, see *mouche*)] In *her*, a black spot resembling an ermine spot, but differing from it in the absence of the three specks. See *ermine*, 5.



Muscheters

Musci (mus'si), *n* *pl* [(*NL*, *pl* of *L* *musca*, moss, see *moss*)] A large class of cryptogamous plants of the group *Muscinæ* or *Bryophyta*, the mosses. They are low tufted plants a few inches in height, always with a stem and distinct leaves, producing spore cases (sporangia) which usually open by a terminal lid and contain simple spores alone. The germinating spore gives rise in the typical families to a filamentous coniferous prothallium, upon which is produced the leafy plant, these together constituting the sexual generation or oöphyte. The sexual organs are antheridia and archegonia and from the fertilized oöosphere proceeds the sporogonium or "moss fruit" which in itself comprises the non sexual generation or sporophyte. The sporogonium or capsule which is rarely indurated or splitting by four longitudinal slits, usually opens by a lid or operculum beneath the operculum, and arising from the mouth of the capsule are commonly one or two rows of rigid processes collectively the peristome which are always some multiple of four, those of the outer row are called *teeth*, those of the inner, *edges*. Between the rim of the capsule and the operculum is an elastic ring of cells, the annulus. The *Musci* are classified under four orders: the *Bryaceæ* or true mosses (which are further divided into acrocarpous, or terminal fruited and pleurocarpous, or lateral fruited), *Phanaceæ*, *Andropogonaceæ*, and *Sphagnaceæ*. See (at under *moss*).

Muscicapa (mu-sik'a-pä), *n* [(*NL*, < *L* *musca*, fly, + *capere*, take)] A Linnæan genus of flycatchers. It was formerly of great extent and indiscriminate application to numerous small birds which capture insects on the wing but is now restricted to the most typical *Muscicapideæ* such as the black flycatcher, the spotted flycatcher, *M. griseola*, the white-collared flycatcher, *M. collaris*, etc. See (at under *flycatcher*).

Muscicapideæ (mus-i-kap'i-dē), *n* *pl* [(*NL*, < *Muscicapa* + *-ida*)] A family of Old World oscine passerine birds, typified by the restricted genus *Muscicapa*, the flycatchers. They are richly colored, mostly with brown, buff, and grey plumage, with a flattened bill, broad at the base with a ridged culmen and long rectal villi. Their characteristic habit is to capture insects on the wing. None are American, though many American flycatching birds of the setophagine division of *Sylviaceæ* and of the clamariform family *Tyrannidae* have been included in *Muscicapideæ*. Upward of 60 genera and nearly 400 species are placed in this family in its most restricted sense.

Muscicapinæ (mu-sik'a-pi'ne), *n* *pl* [(*NL*, < *Muscicapa* + *-ina*)] The flycatchers as a subfamily of *Muscicapideæ* or of some other family.

muscapine (mu-sik'a-pi'n), *a* Portaining in any way relating to the genus *Muscicapa*.

muscolole (mus'i-kol), *a* [(*L* *musculus*, moss, + *colere*, inhabit)] In *bot*, living upon decayed mosses or *Hepaticæ*, as certain lichens.

muscoline (mu-sik'o-lin), *a* [(*L* *musculus* + *-ine*)] Same as *muscolole*.

muscolous (mu-sik'o-lus), *a* [(*L* *musculus* + *-ous*)] Same as *muscolole*.

Muscidæ (mus'i-dē), *n* *pl* [(*NL*, < *Musca* + *-idæ*)] The representative and by far the largest family of the order *Diptera*, the flies. The limits and definition of the family vary widely. It is now commonly restricted to forms with short three-jointed antennæ, the third joint of which is setose, the proboscis is normally ending in a fleshy lobe and the pupil generally projecting five abdominal segments, two tarsal pulvilli, and no falcate vein in the wing. The *Muscidæ* comprise more than a third of the order *Diptera*, and are divided into numerous subfamilies which are regarded as families by some writers. They are principally divided into *Calyptrata* and *Acalyptrata* according as the tegulæ are large or very small.

musiform (mus'i-fōrm), *a* [(*NL* *musiformis*, < *L* *musca*, a fly, + *forma*, form)] Fly-like, resembling a common fly, or of pertaining to the *Musiformes*.

musiform (mus'i-fōrm), *a* [(*L* *musculus*, moss, + *forma*, form, shape)] In *bot*, same as *muscolole*.

Musiformes (mus-i-fōrm'es), *n* *pl* [(*NL*, *pl* of *musiformis*, see *musiform*)] A section of musciform *Tipulidæ*, containing those craneflies which resemble common flies, having a comparatively stout body and short legs.

Muscineæ (mu-si'nē), *n* *pl* [(*NL*, < *Musca* + *-inæ*)] A subfamily of *Muscidæ*, exemplified by the genus *Musca*, in which the antennal bristle is feathered to the tip, and the first posterior cell of the wing is much narrowed or closed.

Muscineæ (mu-sin'ē-ē), *n* *pl* [(*NL*, < *L* *musca*, moss, + *-in* + *-æ*)] A group of higher cryptogams, coördinate in rank with the *Thallophyta*, *Pteridophyta*, and *Phanerogamia*, and embracing the two classes *Musci* and *Hepaticæ* same as *Bryophyta*.

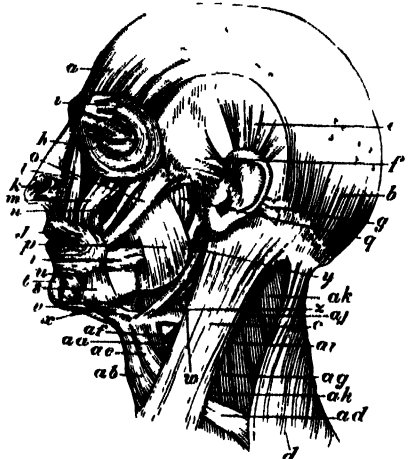
Musciphaga (mu-sif'a-gä), *n* [(*NL*, < *L* *musca*, a fly, + (*gr* *phagō*, eat)] A genus of flycatchers same as *Dumetia*.

Muscisaxicola (mus'i-sak-sik'ō-lä), *n* [(*NL*, < *Muscicapa* + *saxicola*)] A genus of clamariform flycatchers of the family *Tyrannidae*, founded by Lafrenaye in 1837 so called from some resemblance to chats. The species are numerous, all South American. *M. rufivertex* and *M. flutivertex* are examples.

muscite (mus'it), *n* [(*L* *musculus*, moss, + *-it*)] A fossil plant of the moss family, found in amber and certain fresh-water Tertiary strata. Page.

Muscivora (mu-siv'o-rä), *n* [(*NL*, < *L* *musca*, a fly, + *vorare*, devour)] A genus of South American crested flycatchers of the family *Tyrannidae*. It was established by Cuvier in 1799-1800, and was afterward called by him *Muscivora* the mouse-eater. There are several species, as *M. cristata* and *M. coronata*. The term has also been variously applied to other birds of the same family, as by G. R. Gray in 1840 to species of *Micropus*, and by Lesson to certain flycatching birds of a different family.

muscle (mus'l), *n* [Early mod. E. also *muskle*, < *F* *muscle* = *Pr* *muscul*, *mo* = *Sp* *músculo* = *Pg* *musculo* = *It* *muscolo* = *D* *G* *Sw* *Dan* *muskel*, a muscle, < *L* *musculus*, a muscle, a little mouse, dim of *mus*, a mouse, = *Gr* *mūs*, a mouse, also a muscle, = *G* *maus*, a mouse, a muscle, cf. *F* *souris*, a mouse, formerly the brawn of the arm, *Corin* *logodon* *ter*, calf of the leg, lit. mouse of leg, the more prominent muscles, as the biceps, having, when in motion, some resemblance to a mouse, see *mouse*. Hence *muscle*, *muscle*. The pron. *mus'l* instead of *mus'kl* is prob. due to the ult. identical *mus'2*, *muscl*, where, however, the pron. of *in* - *cl* as 'soft' is irregular, though occurring also in *corpuscle*.] 1 A kind of animal tissue consisting of bundles of fibers whose essential physiological characteristic is contractility, or the capability of contracting.



Muscles of Human Head, Face, and Neck

a anterior and *b* posterior belly of occipitofrontalis, extending over the scalp, *c* sternocleidomastoid, *d* trapezius (a small part of it), *e* sternalis aurem, *f* atrahens aurem, *g* retrahens aurem, *h* orbicularis palpebrarum, *i* corrugator supercilii, *j* orbicularis oris, *k* four small muscles of the nostril (the line marks the anterior dilatator naris behind which is the posterior dilatator the compressor narium is next to the tip of the nose and the depressor alae nasi is directly below the posterior dilatator), *l* levator labii superioris alaeque nasi, *m* levator labii superioris beneath which lies unmarked the levator anguli oris, *n* zygomaticus minor, *o* zygomaticus major, *p* supracilii and *q* deep parts of the masseter, *r* risorius, beneath which lies the buccinator, unmarked little shown, *s* depressor anguli oris, *t* levator menti, *u* depressor labii inferioris, *v* anterior and *w* posterior belly of digastricus, *x* mylohyoid, *y* stylohyoid, *z* hyoglossus, *aa* thyrohyoid, *ab* sternohyoid, *ac* anterior and *ad* posterior belly of omohyoid, *ae* a small part of inferior constrictor of the pharynx just above which a small part of the middle constrictor appears, *af* scalenus medius, *ah* scalenus anticus, *ai* scalenus posticus, *aj* levator anguli scapulae, *ak* splenius capitis (The platysma which covers much of the neck and the lower part of the face has been removed).

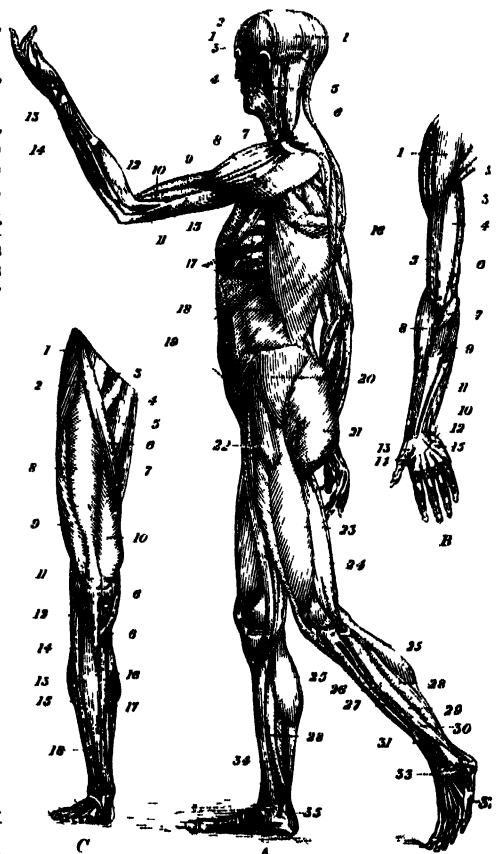
in length and dilating in breadth on the application of a proper stimulus, as the impulse of a motor nerve, or a shock of electricity, flesh, "lean meat." By such change of form, the muscles become the immediate means of motion of the different parts of the body, and of locomotion of the body as a whole.

2. A certain portion of muscle or muscular tissue, having definite position and relation with surrounding parts, and usually fixed at one or both ends.

Any one of the separate masses or bundles of muscular fibers constitutes a muscle, which as a whole and in its subdivisions is enveloped in fascial connective tissue and usually attached to the part to be moved by means of a tendon or sinew. Muscles are for the most part attached to bones, with the periosteum of which their tendons are directly continuous. The most extensive or most fixed attachment of a muscle is usually called its *origin*, the opposite end is its *insertion*. Individual muscles not only change their shape during contraction, but are of endlessly varied shapes when at rest, indicated by descriptive terms, as *conical*, *fusiform*, *penniform*, *digastric*, *deltoid*, etc. besides which each muscle has its specific name. Such names are given from the attachments of the muscle, as *sternocleidomastoid*, *omohyoid*, or from function, as *flexor extensor*, or from position, as *pectoral gluteal*, or from shape, as *deltoid*, *trapezoid*, or from some other quality or attribute, in an arbitrary manner. Circular muscles are those whose fibers return upon themselves, they constitute sphincters, as of the mouth, eyelids, and anus. The swelling part of a muscle is called its *belly*, when there are two such, separated by an intervening tendon, the muscle is *double bellied* or *digastric*. Muscles whose fibers are set obliquely upon an axial tendon are *penniform* or *bipenniform*. Muscles whose fibers are all parallel are called *simple* or *rectilinear*, those whose fibers intersect or cross each other are called *compound*. Muscles which act in opposition to one another are termed *antagonistic*, those which concur in the same action are termed *synergic*.



Aponeurotic or Fascial Investment of Muscles of Right Arm. *f* pectoral fascia, *d* deltoid, *b* biceps, *s* supinator longus



Principal Muscles of the Human Body

A 1, occipitofrontalis, 2 temporalis, 3, orbicularis palpebrarum, 4 masseter, 5 sternocleidomastoid, 6, trapezius, 7, platysma myoides, 8, deltoid, 9, biceps, 10, brachialis anticus, 11, triceps, 12, supinator, 13, 14, extensors of thumb and fingers, 15, pectoralis major, 16, latissimus dorsi, 17, serratus magnus, 18, obliquus externus abdominis, 19, rectus abdominis, 20, gluteus medius, 21, gluteus maximus, 22, tensor vaginae femoris, 23, vastus externus, 24, biceps femoris, 25, flexor cruris, 26, 27, inner and outer heads of gastrocnemius, 28, tibialis anticus, 29, peroneus longus, 30, peroneus brevis, 31, peroneus tertius, 32, muscles of little toe, opposite insertion of peroneus tertius, 33, tendon of extensor proprius hallucis, 34, flexor longus digitorum, 35, tendo Achillis. *B* 1, deltoid, 2, insertion of pectoralis major, 3, coracobrachialis, 4, biceps, 5, brachialis anticus, 6, a small part of triceps, 7, pronator radii teres, 8, supinator longus, 9, flexor carpi radialis, 10, palmaris longus expanding below into the palmar fascia, 11, flexor sublimis digitorum, 12, flexor carpi ulnaris, 13, flexor brevis pollicis, 14, adductor pollicis, 15, abductor minimi digiti. *C* 1, border of gluteus medius, 2, tensor vaginae femoris, 3, iliacus and psoas magnus, 4, pectineus, 5, adductor longus, 6, 6, 6, sartorius, 7, gracilis, 8, rectus femoris, 9, vastus externus, 10, vastus internus, 11, insertion of biceps femoris, 12, ligament of patella or common tendon of insertion of 8, 9, 10, 13, tibialis anticus, 14, extensor longus digitorum, 15, peroneus longus, 16, inner head of gastrocnemius, 17, inner part of soleus, 18, peroneus brevis.

congenious Muscles subject to the will are *voluntary*, their fibers are striped, and they compose the great bulk of the muscular system. *Involuntary* muscles are not subject to the will, they are generally unstriped, though the heart is an exception to this. Hollow organs whose walls are notably muscular, as the heart, intestine, bladder, and womb, are called *hollow muscles*. Striped or voluntary muscle is sometimes called *muscle of animal life* as distinguished from unstriped involuntary *muscle of organic life*.

3 A part, organ, or tissue, of whatever histological character, which has the property of contractility, and is thus capable of motion in itself.—4 Figuratively, muscular strength, brawn—as, a man of *muscle*—**Active insufficiency of a muscle**. See *insufficiency*.—**Alary muscles**, in insects, delicate fan shaped muscles in the upper part of the abdomen, each pair uniting by the expanded portion below the dorsal vessel or heart collectively they have been called the *pericardial septum*. Their function appears to be to promote the circulation of the blood by altering the size of the pericardial cavity.—**Amatorial muscles**. See *amatorial*.—**Appendicular muscles**, those which belong to the appendicular skeleton muscles of the limbs.—**Artificial muscle**, an elastic band of caoutchouc worn to supply the place of or to supplement the action of some paralyzed or weakened muscle.—**Axial muscles**, those which belong to the axial skeleton, muscles of the trunk, including the head and tail.—**Canine, ciliary, dermal, etc. muscle**. See the adjectives.—**Grief-muscles**, a name given by Darwin to the orbicularis palpebrarum, corrugator supercilii, pyramidalis nasi, and central anterior parts of the occipitofrontalis muscles, which draw the features into an expression of grief.

Grimacing-muscle, the levator anguli oris one of the muscles of expression.—**Hilton's muscle** [After the anatomist Hilton] The lower aryepiglottic or inferior arytenoid epiglottidean muscle, called by Hilton *compressor sacculi laryngis*.—**Hornor's muscle** [After the anatomist Hornor] The tensor tarsi, a very small muscle at the inner side of the orbit, inserted into the tarsal cartilage of the eyelid.—**Hypaxial, hypopharyngeal, etc. muscles**. See the adjectives.—**Intercostal muscles**, two sets of muscles, the external and the internal, their fibers crossing each other obliquely, connecting the adjacent margins of the ribs throughout nearly their whole extent. They are concerned in the act of expiration.—**Kissing-muscle**, the orbicular muscle or sphincter of the mouth technically called the *orbicularis oris* *oculorum* and *buccinator*.—**Müller's palpebral muscle** [After H. M. Müller] A layer of smooth muscular fibers in the lid, inserted near the attached margin of the tarsus, and innervated through the cervical sympathetic.—**Muscles of deglutition, of mastication, etc.** See *deglutition*, *mastication*, etc.—**Orbicular, pyramidal, quadrate, etc. muscles**. See the adjectives.—**Snarling-muscle**, the levator labii superioris, as of the dog, which when it acts displays the teeth, as in snarling.—**Snoring-muscle**, the human levator labii superioris laqueus, which acts in the expression of snoring (for other muscles, see their special names).

muscle², *n*. See *muscle*.
muscle-band, *n*. See *muscle-band*.
musclebill (mus'1-lul), *n*. The surf-scooter, a duck, (*Fulmar perspicillata* G. Trumbull [Kennebunk, Maine]).
muscle-case (mus'1-kas), *n*. A muscle-compartment.
muscle-casket (mus'1-kas'ket), *n*. A muscle-compartment.
muscle-cell (mus'1-sel), *n*. A cell from which muscular tissue is derived, a myotome; a myocyte.

The connection with the muscle cells.

C. Claus, Zool. (trans.), p. 45

muscle-clot (mus'1-klot), *n*. The substance formed as a clot in the coagulation of muscle-plasm, myosin.

muscle-column (mus'1-kol'um), *n*. 1 A bundle of muscular fibers.—2 A muscle-prism.

muscle-compartment (mus'1-kom-part'ment), *n*. The prismatic space bounded at both ends by Krause's membrane (intermediate disk) and laterally by the longitudinal planes which mark out Cohnheim's areas. It is occupied by a muscle-prism. Also *muscle-case*, *muscle-casket*.

muscle-corpusele (mus'1-kör'pus-l), *n*. A muscle-nucleus, especially in a striated muscle.

muscle-current (mus'1-kur'ent), *n*. See *current*.

muscle (mus'ld), *a*. [*< muscle¹ + -ed²*] Having muscles or muscular tissue, muscled, used in composition, as, a strong-muscled man.
muscle-nucleus (mus'1-nū'kle-us), *n*. A nucleus of a muscle-fiber. In the striated muscles these are usually placed on the inner surface of the sarcolemma.

muscle-plasm (mus'1-plazm), *n*. The liquid expressed from muscle minced and mixed while living with snow and a little salt. It coagulates, forming a clot (myosin) and muscle-serum.

muscle-plate (mus'1-plät), *n*. A primitive segment of the mesoderm of an embryo destined to become a muscle or series of muscles, a myotome, myomere, or myotome. Also called *muscular plate*.

Most of the voluntary muscles of the body are developed from a series of portions of mesoderm which are termed the *muscle plates*. Quann, Anat., II 132.

muscle-plum (mus'1-plum), *n*. A dark-purple plum. Halliwell.

muscle-prism (mus'1-prizm), *n*. The prismatic mass of muscle-rods occupying a muscle-compartment.

muscle-reading (mus'1-rē'ding), *n*. The detection and interpretation of slight involuntary contractions of the muscles by a person whose hand is placed upon the subject of experimentation.

In the researches I made on *muscle-reading* it was shown over and over that by pure chance only the blind fold subject would, under certain conditions, find the object looked for in one case, and sometimes in two cases out of twelve. Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, 17.

muscle-rod (mus'1-rod), *n*. A segment of a muscle-hybrilla between two successive Krause's membranes (intermediate disks).

muscle-serum (mus'1-sē'rūm), *n*. The serum formed on the coagulation of muscle-plasm.

muscle-sugar (mus'1-shug'ar), *n*. Inosite.

muscling (mus'ling), *n*. [*< muscle¹ + -ing¹*] Exhibition or representation of the muscles.

A good picture, the painter says, must have good *muscling*, as well as colouring and drapery. Shaftsbury.

musoid (mus'koid), *a* and *n*. [*< L. muscus*, (see *moss*), *moss*, + *id* *ad*, form] 1 *a* In bot., moss-like, resembling moss. Also *musoid-form*.

2 *n*. One of the mosses, a moss like plant.

musculological (mus-kol'ō-jī-kal), *a*. [*< musculology + -ical*] Belonging or pertaining to musculology.

musculologist (mus-kol'ō-jīst), *n*. [*< musculology + -ist*] One skilled in the science of musculology, a myologist.

The tribe of Sphagnaceae, or Bog Mosses, is now represented by *Musculopsis* from true Mosses.

W. B. Carpenter, Micros. § 330.

musculology (mus-kol'ō-jī), *n*. [*< F. musculologie*, *< L. muscus*, *moss*, + *log* *ad*, *-λογία*, *< γίγναι*, speak, see *-ology*] The branch of botany that treats of mosses, also, a discourse or treatise on mosses. Also called *mycology*.

muscosity (mus-kos'ī-tī), *n*. [*< L. muscosus*, *mossy*, *< muscus*, *moss* (see *moss*), + *-ity*] *MON-NESS*.

muscovado (mus-kō-vā'dō), *n*. [Also *muscovada*, = *F. muscovade*, *muscovade*, *< Sp. muscovada*, *muscobada*, *muscobado*, *muscobadi*, for *azúcar muscovado*, inferior or unrefined sugar.] Unrefined sugar, the raw material from which loaf sugar and lump-sugar are produced by refining. Muscovado is obtained from the juice of the sugar cane by evaporation and draining off the liquid part called *molasses*.

Muscovite (mus'ko-vit), *n* and *a*. [Formerly also *Moscovite*. *< F. Moscovite*, now *Muscovite* = *Sp. Moscovita* = *D. Moskoviet* = *G. Moskoviter* = *Sw. Dan. Moskovit*, as *Muscovity* (ML. *Muscovia*), Russian (*< Russ. Moskova* (*> G. Moskau*, *F. Moscou*), *Moscow*), + *-ite²*] 1 *n*. A native or an inhabitant of Muscovy or the principality of Moscow, or, by extension, of Russia.—2 [*i. e.*] In *mineral*, common or potash mica (see *mica²*), a silicate of aluminum and potassium, with the latter element in part replaced by hydrogen, the light-colored mica, varying from nearly white to pale smoky brown, which is characteristic of granite, gneiss, and other related crystalline rocks, formerly called *Muscovy glass*. In granitic veins it sometimes occurs in plates of great size, and is often mined, as for example in western North Carolina. In thin plates it is used in stove windows, etc. When ground up it is used as a lubricator for giving a silvery sheen to wall paper, etc. Phenolite is a variety of muscovite, containing more silica than the common kinds. The name *hydrumena* or *hydrumene* is sometimes given to the varieties which yield considerable water on ignition. These usually have a pearly or silky luster and a talc-like feel, and are less elastic than the less hydrous kinds, *dumortieri*, *margaritiferi*, and *sericite* are here included. Fuchsite is a green colored variety of muscovite containing chromium. In 1857 the production of mica (muscovite) in the United States was about 70,000 pounds, valued at nearly \$150,000. 2,000 tons of mica waste, valued at \$15,000, were ground for use. (*Min. Resources of the U. S.*, 1887.)

3 [*i. e.*] The demon or Muscovite rat.
II. *a*. Of or pertaining to Muscovy, or Moscow, a former principality in central Russia, and the nucleus of the Russian empire, by extension, of or pertaining to Russia.
I have used the word *Muscovite* in the sense of "pertaining to the Tsardom of Muscovy," and *Moscovite* in the sense of "pertaining to the town of Moscow." D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 420.

Muscovitic (mus-kō-vit'ik), *a*. [*< Muscovite + -ic*] Same as *Muscovite*.

Muscovy (mus'kō-vī), *n*; pl. *muscovies* (-vīz). [Short for *Muscovy duck* (see *musk-duck*)] 1 A Muscovy duck or musk-duck. See *duck²*, 1, and *musk-duck*, 1.
2 *Muscovy glass*. See *muscovite*, 2.

She were an excellent lady but that her face peeleth like *Muscovy glass*. Marston and Webster, Malcontent, I 3.

muscular (mus'ku-lar), *a*. [= *F. musculaire* = *Sp. Pg. muscular* = *It. musculare*, *muscolare*, *< NL. *muscularis*, of muscle, *< L. musculus*, muscle, see *musc¹*] 1 Of or pertaining in any way to muscle or muscles, composing, constituting, or consisting of muscle—as, the *muscular system*, *muscular origin* or *insertion*, *muscular fiber* or *tissue*.—2 Done by or dependent upon muscle or muscles—as, *muscular action*, *muscular movement*, *muscular strength*.—3 Well muscled, having well developed muscles, strong sinewy, brawny—as, a *muscular man*.—4 Figuratively, strong and vigorous.

No mind becomes *muscular* without ride and early exercise. Bulwer, My Novel, II 18.

Muscular Christianity. See *Christianity*. [The origin of this phrase has been generally attributed to Charles Kingsley, but he expressly repudiates it.]

We have heard much of late about "*Muscular Christianity*." A clever expression spoken in jest by I know not whom has been bandied about the world, and supposed by many to represent some new ideal of the Christian character. For myself I do not know what it means. Letters and Memoirs of Charles Kingsley, II 212.]

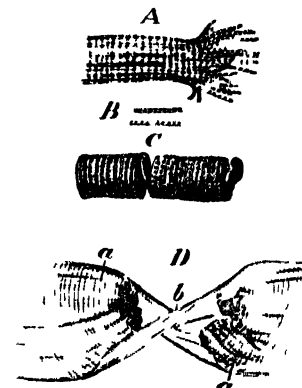
Muscular fascicle, fasciculus, or lacertus a bundle of a variable number of parallel muscular fibers. **Muscular fiber** (a) Muscular tissue, as composed of fibers. (b) One of the fibers of which muscular tissue is ultimately composed. **Muscular fibril, fibrillation**. See the nouns. **Muscular impression**, the mark of the insertion of a muscle as of an adductor muscle on the inner surface of a bivalve shell. See cut in *abductor*. **Muscular insertion**, one of the attachments of an individual muscle, generally that inserted in the smaller or more movable part.

Muscular motion, muscular movement, the motion or movement which results from the action of muscles.

Muscular plate. Same as *muscle plate*. **Muscular rheumatism**. Same as *myalgia*. **Muscular sensations**, feelings which accompany the action of the muscles. (James Mill, 1829.) By these knowledge is obtained of the condition of the muscles, and the extent to which they are contracted, of the position of various parts of the body and of the resistance offered by external bodies.

Muscular sense, muscular sensations or the capacity of experiencing them, especially considered as a means of information. **Muscular stomach**, a stomach with thick muscular walls, as the gizzard of a fowl, distinguished from the *glandular stomach* or *proventriculus*.

Muscular system, the total of the muscular tissue or sum of the individual muscles of the body. **Musculature** or *musculature*, regarded as a set of similar organs or system of like parts comparable to the *vascular system*, the *osseous system*, etc. **Muscular tissue**, the proper contractile substance of muscle, muscular fiber. It is of two kinds, striated or striped muscle and smooth. The former, of which all the ordinary muscles of the trunk and limbs and the heart are composed, consists of bundles



Striated Muscular Fiber, magnified about 250 diameters.

1 *a* Muscular fiber without its sarcolemma breaking up at one end into fibrils. 2 *a* Two separate fibrils. 3 *a* Muscular fiber for drawing up into a knot. 4 *a* Muscular fiber of which the contractile substance is formed into a knot while the sarcolemma (5) has not given way.

of fibers which present a striated appearance and are enveloped in and bound together by connective tissue which also supports the vessels and nerves of the muscle. Striated muscle fibers, except those of the heart, have an outer sheath of sarcolemma. Smooth muscular tissue consists of elongated band-like non-striated fibers, each with a rod-like nucleus. They do not break up into fibrils and have no sarcolemma. **Muscular tube**, in *schist*, a myelome. Syn 3 Sinews, stalwart, sturdy, lusty, vigorous, powerful.

muscularity (mus-kul-ar'ī-tī), *n*. [*< muscular + -ity*] The state, quality, or condition of being muscular.

muscularize (mus'ku-lar-ī-z), *v*, *t*, pret. and pp. *muscularized*, *muscularizing*. [*< muscular + -ize*] To make muscular or strong, develop muscular strength in. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 5.

muscularly (mus'ku-lar-ī-lī), *adv*. With muscular power, strongly, as regards muscular strength.

musculature (mus-kū-lā'shon), *n*. [= *F. musculature*, as *L. musculus*, muscle, + *-ation*] The

way or mode in which a part is provided with muscles, the number, kind, and disposition of the muscles of a part or organ

It is not by Touch, Taste, Hearing, Smelling, *Musculature*, etc., that we can explain astronomical, physical, chemical, and biological phenomena

G. H. Lewis, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, II 446.

-Syn. *Musculature*, *Musculature*. *Musculature* is more frequent in merely descriptive anatomy, with reference to the attachments or other topographical disposition of individual muscles. *Musculature* is the more comprehensive morphological or embryological term.

musculature (mus'ku-lū-jur), *n* [= Sp *musculatura*, as *L. musculus*, *muscule*, + *-ature*] The furnishing or providing of a living organism with muscles, or the method or means by which muscles are formed, also, the muscular tissue, system, or apparatus itself, considered with reference to its origin, development, and subsequent disposition, *musculature*

The musculature of the right side of the larynx is still free, and when acting, a crater like cavity is seen, lined with granulations *Lancet*, No 8486, p 12

Dermal musculature See *dermal* = **Syn.** See *musculature*

muscle (mus'kul), *n* [*L. musculus*, *muscule* see *muscule*¹] A muscle

musculi, *n* Plural of *musculus*, 1

musculine (mus'ku-lin), *n* [*L. musculus*, *muscule* (see *muscule*¹), + *-ine*²] The animal basis of muscle, the chemical substance of which muscle chiefly consists. See *muscle-plasma* and *myosin*

musculite (mus'kū-lit), *n* [*L. musculus*, *muscule* (see *muscule*¹), + *-ite*²] A fossil shell like a muscle or *Mytilus*, or supposed to be of that kind

musculocutaneous (mus'kū-lo-kū-tā-nō-us), *a* [*L. musculus*, *muscule*, + *cutis*, skin see *cutaneous*] Muscular and cutaneous specifically said of certain nerves which, after giving off motor branches to muscles, terminate in the skin as sensory nerves. The superior and inferior musculocutaneous nerves of the abdomen are two branches of the lumbar plexus, more frequently called the *thyrogyastric* and *thyrogastric* (see these words). The musculocutaneous nerve in the arm is a large branch of the brachial plexus, which supplies the coracobrachialis and biceps muscles and in part the brachialis anticus, and then ramifies in the skin of the forearm. That of the leg is one of two main branches of the external popliteal or peroneal nerve, which supplies the peroneal muscles and then ramifies in the skin of the lower leg and foot.

musculopallial (mus'kū-lō-pāl'i-āl), *a* [*L. musculus*, *muscule*, + *NL. pallium* see *pallid*] Supplying or distributed to muscles and to the mantle or pallium of a mollusk specifically applied to the outer of two nerves given off from the visceral ganglion, the other being the *splanchnic* nerve *Trans Roy Soc Edin*, XXXII 628

musculophrenic (mus'kū-lō-frē-nik), *a* [*L. musculus*, *muscule*, + *Gr. φρήν*, diaphragm] Pertaining to the muscular tissue of the diaphragm specifically applied to a terminal branch of the internal mammary artery, which supplies the diaphragm and lower intercostal muscles

musculosity (mus'ku-lō-si-ti), *n* [= *F. musculosité*, *L.* as if **musculosita(-t-)*, *L. musculosus*, *musculous* see *musculous*] The quality of being muscular, *musculosity*

musculospiral (mus'kū-lō-spi-rāl), *a* [*L. musculus*, *muscule*, + *spira*, *spira* see *spirally*] Innermost of a muscle and winding spirally around a bone specifically applied to the largest branch of the brachial plexus, which winds around the humerus in company with the superior profunda artery, and supplies the muscles of the back part of the arm and forearm and the skin of the same part

musculous (mus'kū-lus), *a* [= *F. musculous* = Sp *musculoso* = *It. muscoloso*, *musculoso*, *L. musculosus*, *muscular*, *fleshy*, *L. musculatus*, *a muscle* see *muscule*¹] 1 Pertaining to a muscle or to muscles

The uvula coat or iris of the eye hath a *musculous* power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it called the pupil or sight of the eye *Ray*, *Works of Creation*, II

2 Full of muscles, hence, strong, sinewy [Obsolescent]

He had a tongue so *musculous* and subtle that he could twist it up into his nose *Swift*, *Tale of a Tub*, XI

musculus (mus'kū-lus), *n* [*L.* see *muscule*¹] 1 Pl *musculi* (-li) In *anat.*, a muscle. Muscles were all formerly named in Latin, *musculus* being expressed or implied in their names, but few retain this designation, though the Latin form of the qualifying word or words may remain, as *pectoralis gluteus* etc.

2 [cap.] In *zool.* (a) A genus of mice, of which *Mus musculus* is the type same as *Mus Rappinque*, 1818 (b) A term in use among the conchologists of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries for various bivalve shells, as

Panopæa, *Umonda*, *Cyrenoda*, *Mytiloda*, etc. (c) A genus of brachiopods of the family *Terebratulida* *Quenstedt*, 1871

Mus. Doc. An abbreviation of *Musica Doctor* (Doctor of Music)

muse¹ (mūz), *r*, *v*, *piet* and *pp. mused*, *ppr. musing* [*< ME. musen*, gaze about, ponder, wonder, *muse*, *< OF. musier* (= *Pr. OSp. musar* = *It. musare*), ponder, muse, dream, *F. loiter*, trifle, dawdle, origin uncertain, prob. same as *It. musari*, mutter, mumble, *F. dial* (Walloon) *muser*, hum, buzz, *< ML. musare*, *musare*, *L. musare*, murmur, mutter, be in uncertainty, cf. *Norw. musa*, *mussa*, *myssa*, mutter, whisper, *Gr. μύσσειν*, mutter, ult, like *mum*, mumble, mutter, etc., imitative of a low indistinct sound. Another etymology (Diez, Skeat) rests on *It. musari*, 'gape about,' explained as orig. 'sniff as a dog' (cf. *F. musier*, begin to rut), *< OF. *mus* (= *It. muso*), the mouth, *muzzle*, snout (whence *dim. musci*, *movi*, *> ME. mosel*, *> E. muzzle*), *< L. morsus*, bite, *ML.* also *muzzle*, snout, beak see *muzzle*, *morce*² For the change of *L. morsus* to *OF. *mus* (*mus*), cf. *OF. jus*, *< L. deorsum*, *OF. sus*, *< L. deorsum*. But the *Pr. OSp.* and *It.* forms, in this view must be borrowed from the *OF.*, a thing in itself highly improbable at a date so early, and sufficient, with the improbability of such a transfer of notions, to disprove this explanation. In another view, also improbable, the word is *< OIG. muosen*, be idle, *muosa*, *G. musci*, idleness, leisure. Hence *amusci*] 1 *intr.* 1 To ponder, meditate, reflect continuously and in silence, be in a brown study

Right heartily she hym loved, and *mused* here on so much that she was sore troubled, and fayne wolde she have hym to be her lord *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), II 229

Iaking my lonely winding walk, I *mused*,
And held a custom'd conference with my heart
Courier, The Four Ages

And the young girl *mused* beside the well,
Till the rain on the unshaken floor fell
Walters, Maud Muller

2† To be astonished, be surprised, wonder
I *muse* my Lord of Gloucester is not come,
Is not his wont to be the blindest man
Shak. 2 Hen. VI, III 1 1

Yonder is ther an host of men,
I *muse* how they be
Capitane Car (Child's Ballads, VI 150)

This may be a sufficient reason to us why we need no longer *muse* at the spreading of many idle traditions so soon after the Apostles *Milton*, *Prelatical Episcopacy*

3 To gaze meditatively
As y stood *musing* on the moon,
Poetical Poems etc. (ed. Furnivall) p 148

Then came the fine dawn and wonder'd at her,
And Lancelot later came and *mused* at her
Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*

-Syn. 1 Meditate, reflect, etc. (see list under *contemplate*), cogitate, ruminate, brood

II *trans.* 1 To meditate on, think of reflectively

Thou knowest all that heretofore thouke or *muse*,
All thynges thou seest in thy presence
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I 6441

Come, then, expressive Silence, *muse* His praise
Thomson, *Hymn*, I 118

2† To wonder at
muse² (mūz), *n* [*< ME. musc*, *< OF. musc*, *musc*, *musing*, *amusement*, *< musci*, *musc* see *musc*¹, 1] 1 The act of musing, meditation, reverie, absent-mindedness, contemplative thought

Thy king in *muses* ther was full strongly
In the noblesse of this castell alway,
That almost he slepte, but not a slepte fully
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I 5611

2 Wonder, surprise
This dedication may haply make your Honors *muse*,
well fare that dedication that may excite your *muse*
Florio, *It. Dict.* (1598), Ep. Ded., p 131

He was full d
With admiration and deep *muse*, to hear
Of things so high and strange
Milton, *P. L.*, VII 52

At or in a *muse*, in doubt or hesitation
Which euent being so straunge, I had rather leane
them in a *muse* what it should be, then in a maze in telling
what it was
Lyly, *Euphues Anat. of Wit*, p 104

For the duke and our fleet, we are now all at a *muse* what
should become of them
Court and Times of Charles II, I 251

Muse² (mūz), *n* [*< OF. muse*, *F. muse* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. musa* = *D. musc* = *G. muse* = *Sw. Dan. muse*, *< L. musca*, *< G. μύσκα*, *Æolic μύσκα*, *Doric μύσκα*, *Laconian μύσκα* or *μύσκα*, a *Muse* (see def. 1), hence also *music*, song, eloquence, in pl. arts, accomplishments and in general fitness, propriety, prob. contr. of **μύσκα* (reg. contr. *μύσκα*), fem. *ppr.* of **μύσκειν*, a defective verb (perf. *μύ-*

μύσκειν, pres. mid *μύσκει*), strive after, seek after, attempt, long for, desire eagerly, covet, etc. The lit. meaning of *μύσκειν* is sometimes given as 'inventress' (as ancient writers assumed), from the sense 'invent' inferred from the sense 'seek after', but the term more prob. referred to the emotion or passion, the 'fine frenzy,' implied in the verb in the usual sense 'strive after' (*μύσκειν*, excited), and in its derivatives, among which are counted *μύσκειν*, be in a frenzy, *μύσκειν*, frenzy, madness, *μύσκειν*, a seer, prophet, etc. see *mania*, *Mania*. Hence *museum*, *music*, *mosaic*, etc.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, one of the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, who according to the earliest writers were goddesses of memory, then inspiring goddesses of song, and according to later ideas divinities presiding over the different kinds of poetry, and over the sciences and arts, while at the same time having as their especial province springs and limpid streams. Their number appears in the Homeric poems not to be fixed, later it seems to have been put at three, but afterward they are always spoken of as nine. *Clio*, the Muse of heroic exploits, or of history, *Euterpe*, of Dionysiac music and the double flute, *Thalia*, of gaiety, pastoral life, and comedy, *Melpomene*, of song and harmony, and of tragedy, *Terpsichore*, of choral dance and song, *Erato*, of erotic poetry and the lyre, *Polyhymnia* or *Polyhymnia*, of the inspired and stately hymn, *Urania*, of astronomical and other celestial phenomena, and *Calliope*, the chief of the Muses, of poetic inspiration, of eloquence, and of heroic or epic poetry. The Muses were intimately associated in legend and in art with Apollo, who, as the chief guardian and leader of their company, was called *Musagetes*.

In this city [Cremona] did that famous Poet [Virgil] consecrate himself to the *Muses* *Coryat*, (trudition, I 140) Hence—2 [cap. or l. c.] An inspiring power, poetic inspiration often spoken of and apostrophized by poets as a goddess

O for a *Muse* of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention!
Shak., *Hen. V*, I, Prol

Of Man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world and all our woe,
Sing heavenly *Muse* *Milton*, *P. L.*, I, 1 6

3 A poet, a bard [Rare]
So may some gentle *Muse*
With lucky words favour my destined urn,
And, as he passes, turn
And bid fair peace be to my sable shroud
Milton, *Lycidas*, I 19

muse³ (mus), *n* [*< OF. musc*, a little hole or corner to hide things in, *< musser*, hide see *misch*, *mooch*, *mouch*] 1 An opening in a fence through which a hare or other game is accustomed to pass. Also *muscet*

As when a crew of gallants watch the wild *muse* of a Bore,
Their dogs put in full cry, he rusheth on before
Chapman, *Illad*, XI 388 (*Nares*)

The old proverb " 'Tis as hard to find a hare with out a *muse* as a woman without a scuse "
Greene, *Thieves Falling Out* (*Harl. Misc.*, VIII 387) (*Nares*)

I like an hunter skilfull in marking the secret tracts
and *muses* of wild beastes, [he] enclosed many a man within
his lamentable net and toyle
Holland, tr. of *Ammianus Marcellinus* (1609) (*Nares*)

2† A loophole, a means of escape
For these words still left a *muse* for the people to escape
N. Bacon

3 The mouthpiece or wind-pipe of a bagpipe
Also written *musse*
mused (mūzd), *a* [*< musc*¹ + *-ed*²] Overcome with liquor, bemused, muzzy

Head waiter honour'd by the guest,
Half *mused*, or reeling ripe
Tennyson, *Will Waterproof*

museful (mūz'ful), *a* [*< musc*¹, *n*, + *-ful*] Thinking deeply or closely, thoughtful *Dryden*
musefully (mūz'ful-ly), *adv.* In a museful manner, thoughtfully

muselet, *n* An obsolete variant of *muzzle*
museless (mūz'les), *a* [*< Muse*², *n*, + *-less*] Without a *Muse*, disregarding the power of poetry

Museless and unbookish they [the Spartans] were, minding nought but the feats of Warre.
Milton, *Areopagitica* (Clarendon Press), p 7

musenna, *n* See *mesenna*

museographer (mū-zē-og'ra-fēr), *n* [*< musc*¹ + *-ography* + *-er*¹] Same as *museographist*

museographist (mū-zē-og'ra-fist), *n* [*< museography* + *-ist*¹] One who describes or classifies the objects in a museum. Also *museographist* [Recent]

Most of the naturalists and *museographists* have included shells in their works.

Mendonça da Costa, *Elements of Conchology*, p 57

museography (mū-zē-og'ra-fī), *n* [*< Gr. μουσειον*, a museum, + *-γραφία*, *< γράφειν*, write] The

systematic description or written classification of objects in a museum Also *museography*. [Recent]

museologist (mū-zē-ol'ō-jist), *n* [*< museology + -ist*] One versed in museology
museology (mū-zē-ol'ō-jī), *n* [*< NL museum, museum, + Gr -λογία, < λόγιον, speak: see -ology*] The science of arranging and managing museums Also *museology*. [Recent]

But the account of the last [general arrangements of the several museums] is generally unsatisfactory and imperfect, while very slight or no mention is made of such devices as are characteristically American, and in which *museology* has been notably advanced by us
Science, VI 82

muser (mū'zér), *n* One who muses; one who acts, speaks, or writes as in a reverie; an absent-minded person

He [Arnold] is not, like most elegiac poets, a mere sad muser, he is always one who finds a secret of joy in the midst of pain
Contemporary Rev, XLIX 530

muse-rid (mūz'rid), *a* Iddden by a Muse or the Muses, possessed by poetical enthusiasm [Rare]

No meagre, Muse-rid mope, adust and thin,
In a dun night gown of his own loose skin
Pope, Dunciad, II 87

muset (mū'set), *n* [Also *musit*, dim of *muse*³] Same as *muse*³, 1

The many *musets* through the which he [the hare] goes
Are like a labyrinth to amaze his foot.
Shak, *Venus and Adonis*, l 683.

musette (mū-zet'), *n* [F, dim of OF *musc*, a pipe, a bagpipe, = It. *musa*, < ML *musa*, a bagpipe, < L *musa*, a song, a Muse see *Muse*²] 1 A small and simple variety of oboe — 2 A form of bagpipe once very popular in France, having a compass of from ten to thirteen tones — 3 A quiet pastoral melody, usually with a drone-bass, written in imitation of a bagpipe tune often introduced as one of the parts of the old-fashioned suite, especially as a contrast to the gavotte Such melodies were often used as dance tunes, and thus the term *musette* was extended to the dance for which they were used

museum (mū-ze'um), *n* [= F *museum*, *musée* = Sp. *museo* = Pg *muscu* = It *museo*, < L *musaeum*, < Gr *μουσείον*, a temple of the Muses, a place of study, a library or museum, also (late) mosaic, < *μουσα*, a Muse see *Muse*²] A building or part of a building appropriated as a repository of things that have an immediate relation to literature, art, or science, especially and usually, a collection of objects in natural history, or of antiquities or curiosities Among the leading museums may be mentioned — In Italy, the Vatican (developed largely from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries) and the Capitoline at Rome, the Uffizi and Pitti Palace at Florence, the great Museo Nazionale at Naples, and the Brera at Milan In France the Louvre (perhaps the most important in the world, opened 1793), the Luxembourg (devoted to recent art), the Trocadéro and the Hôtel de Clugy at Paris In Germany, the Zwinger (founded in the eighteenth century) at Dresden, the museums of Berlin, and the Glyptothek and Pinakothek at Munich, in Great Britain, the Ashmolean at Oxford (opened 1683) and the British Museum (the largest in the country, founded 1753) and the South Kensington Museum (Illustrative of the industrial arts) at London There are very notable museums at St Petersburg, at Madrid, and at Athens, and the museum at Ghizeh (formerly Boulak), near Cairo, has a world wide reputation In the United States the chief museums are the Museum of Fine Arts at Boston, the Metropolitan Museum at New York and the National Museum at Washington The meaning to the term *museum* is sometimes extended, especially on the continent of Europe, to include galleries of pictures and sculpture

mush¹ (mush), *n*. [Prob orig a dial var of *mush*², var of *mash*¹, a mixture see *mash*¹. Not < G *mus*, pap.] 1 Anything mashed *Hallwell* [Prov Eng] — 2 Meal boiled in water or milk until it forms a thick, soft mass as, oatmeal *mush*, *mush* and milk, specifically, such a preparation made from Indian corn, hasty-pudding

In thickness like a cane, it Nature round'd
Close up in leaves, to keep it from the cold,
Which being ground and huy'd *Mush* they make
Hardie, Last Voyage to Bermuda (1671) (*Bartlett*.)
Ev'n in thy native regions, how I blush
To hear the Pennsylvanians call thee *Mush*!
Joel Barlow, Hasty Pudding, l

Why will people cook it [rice] into a *mush*? See how separate the grains are!
W M Baker, New Timothy, p 19

3 Something resembling *mush*, as being soft and pulpy as, *mush* of mud

I hate, where I looked for a manly furtherance, or at least a manly resistance, to find a *mush* of concession
Emerson, Friendship

4. Fish ground up, chum, pomace, stosh.
— 5. Dust, dusty refuse *Hallwell* [Prov.

Eng.] — 6. The best kind of iron ore *Hallwell*. — **Mush muddle**, pot-pie. [Cape Cod]
mush² (mush), *v t*. [Perhaps a var of *mash*¹, < To muck or notch (dress-fabrics) round the edges with a stamp, for ornament.

mushed (mush't), *a* [*< mush*¹ + -ed²] Shattered, depressed; "used up" [Prov Eng]
Going about all day without changing her cap and looking as if she was *mushed*
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, III 8.

musheront, *n* An obsolete form of *mushroom*
mushetour, *n*. In *her*, same as *mushetor*
mushquash-root, *n* See *musquash-root*

mushroom (mush'rōm), *n* and *a* [Also dial or obs *mushrome*, *mushrump*, *musheron*, < ME *musheron*, *musheron*, < OF *mouscheron*, *mousseron*, a mushroom, < *mousse*, moss see *moss*¹] 1. *n* 1 A cryptogamic plant of the class *Fungi* applied in a general sense to almost any of the larger, conspicuous fungi, such as toadstools, puffballs, *Hydnum*, etc, but more particularly to the agaricoid fungi and especially to the edible forms The species most usually cultivated is the *Agaricus campestris*, edible agaric or mushroom Mushrooms are found in all parts of the world, and are usually of very rapid growth In some localities they form a staple article of food In Tierra del Fuego the natives live largely upon *Cyatharia Darwinii*, and in Australia many species of *Boletus* are used as food by the natives Many mushrooms are poisonous, and the selection of those suitable for cooking should be entrusted to competent judges See *cut* under *Agaricus*

Hither the Emperor Claudius repaired, in hope to recover his health through the temperature of the air but contrarily here met with the *mushrooms* that poisoned him
Sandys, Travels, p 236

Hence — 2 An upstart, one who rises rapidly from a low condition in life

But cannot brook a night grown *mushrump* —
Such a one as my lord of Cornwall is
Should bear us down of the nobility
Marlowe, Edward II, l 4
And we must glorify
A *mushroom*! one of yesterday!
B Jonson, Catiline, II 1

3 A small mushroom-shaped protuberance that sometimes forms on the end of the negative carbon in arc-lamps — **Cup-mushroom**, a common name for certain *Discomycetes* fungi, particularly of the genus *Peziza* See *Discomycetes* and *Peziza* — **Devil's mushroom**, a name given to many poisonous fungi resembling edible mushrooms [Colloq] — **Fairy-ring mushroom**. See *champanium* and *Maryanna* — **St George's mushroom**, a species of mushroom, *Agaricus gambosus* which appears in May and June, growing in rings The name is also given to *A. arvensis*

II. *a* 1 Of or pertaining to mushrooms, made of mushrooms as, *mushroom* sauce — 2 Resembling mushrooms in rapidity of growth and in unsubstantiality, ephemeral, upstart as, *mushroom* aristocracy

Somebody buys all the quack medicines that build palaces for the *mushroom*, say rather the loadstone, millionaires
O W Holmes, Mod Tragedy, p 186

Mushroom anchor, catchup, coral, etc See the nouns — **Mushroom head**, the nose plate on the inner part of the breech plug of a breech loading cannon See *nose plate*, and second *cut* under *fermeture*

mushroom (mush'rōm), *v t* [*< mushroom, n*] To elevate suddenly in position or rank

The prosperous upstart *mushroomed* into rank
Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, I 297 (*Davies*)

mushroom-hitches (mush'rōm-hich'ez), *n pl* Inequalities in the floor of a coal-mine, occasioned by the projection of basaltic or other stony substances *Hallwell* [Prov Eng]

mushroom-spawn (mush'rōm-spān), *n* The substance in which the reproductive mycelium of the mushroom is embodied

mushroom-stone (mush'rōm-stōn), *n* A stone or fossil that resembles a mushroom

Two small *mushroom* stones, in form of a bluntish cone
Fifteen other *mushroom* stones of near the same shape with the precedent These are of a white colour, and in shape exactly resembling a sort of coralline fungus of marine origin, which I have by me
Woodward, On Fossils, p 137

mushroom-strainer (mush'rōm-strā'nér), *n* An inverted-dish strainer for cistern-pumps, so named from its shape *E H Knight*.

mushroom-sugar (mush'rōm-shug'ār), *n* Mannite

mushru (mush'rō), *n* [Hind *mashrū'a*] A washable material made in India, having a glossy silk finish and a cotton back It is used for wearing-apparel, and is very durable

mushrump (mush'rump), *n* An obsolete or dialectal form of *mushroom*

mushy (mush'y), *a* [*< mush*¹ + -y¹] Like *mush*, soft, pulpy, without fiber or firmness

The death penalty is disappearing, like some better things, before a kind of *mushy* and unthinking doubt of its morality and expediency
The Nation, Feb 3, 1870, p 67

A child bearing, tender hearted thing is the woman of our people,
she's not *mushy*, but her heart is tender
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xlv
Over ripe, *mushy*, bruised and partially decayed fruit makes a poor dark colored dried product
See Amer, N 8, LXL 282.

music (mū'zīk), *n* [*< ME musik, musyk, musike* = D *musik*, *musyk* = MLG *Musik* = G *Musik* = Dan *Sw musik*, < OF (and F) *musique* = Sp *musica* = Pg *It, musica*, music, < L *musica* = Ar *musiqā* = Turk *Hind musiqi*, < Gr *μουσική* (see *τίχη*), any art over which the Muses presided, esp lyric poetry set to melody, music, fem of *μουσικός*, of the Muses (ὁ μουσικός, a votary of the Muses, a poet, musician, man of letters), < *μουσα*, a muse see *Muse*²] 1 Any pleasing succession of sounds or of combinations of sounds, melody or harmony as, the *music* of the winds, or of the sea

For the harmony
And sweet accord was so good *music*
That the noise to angels most was like
Flower and Leaf

In sweet *music* is such art,
killing care and grief of heart
Fall asleep, or hearing die
Shak, *Ham* VIII, III 1 (song).

When those exact combinations which the ear perceives as rhythm, tune and tone color are suggested to the ear by a series of musical sounds, the result is *music*
See Amer Sci Eng V 486

The bird doth not betray the secret springs
Whence note on note her music sweetly pours
John I cry, Poems, p 20.

2. (a) The science of combining tones in rhythmic, melodic, and harmonic order, so as to produce effects that shall be intelligible and agreeable to the ear (b) The art of using rhythmic, melodic, and harmonic materials in the production of definite compositions, or works having scientific correctness, artistic finish and proportion, esthetic effectiveness, and an emotional content or meaning

In *Andria* *stus* (trata was *musique* firste founde, and also tourneys and exercise of armes on horshake
See It Guy [forde, Pylgrymage, p 13

Mus has been developed according to certain rules which depended on unknown laws of nature since discovered. It cannot be separated from these laws, and within them there is a field large enough for all the efforts of human fancy
Blavatsky, Sound, p 187

Degrees in *music* are not conferred by the University of London
Grove's Dict Music, I 482.

3 A composition made up of tones artistically and scientifically disposed, or such compositions collectively as, a piece of *music* *Mus* is classified and named with respect to its origin or general style as barbarous popular, national artistic, sacred, secular, etc, with respect to its technical form as melodic, harmonic, polyphonic or contrapuntal, homophonic, Gregorian, classical, romantic, strict, free, lyric, epic, dramatic, pastoral, measurable, figured, etc, with respect to its method of performance as vocal, instrumental, solo, choral, orchestral, concerted, etc, and with respect to its application as ecclesiastical or church, theatrical, operatic, military, or as concert, chamber, dance music, etc

His [Rossini's] use of the crescendo and the "cabaletta," though sometimes carried to excess, gave a brilliancy to his *music* which added greatly to the excellence of its effect
Krueger, Art, XX 461

4 A musical composition as rendered by instruments or by the voice

Sent to Church repair,
Not for the doctrine, but the *music* there
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l 344

5 The art of producing melody or harmony by means of the voice or of instruments

Also there shall be one Teacher of *Musick*, and to play one the Lute, the Bandora, and cytarin
Book of Precedence (E 1 T 8, extra ser.), l 7

6 The written or printed score of a composition, also, such scores collectively as, a book of *music*, *music* for the piano or the flute — 7 A company of performers of music, a band, an orchestra

Enter *music*
Page The *music* is come, sir
Fal Let them play
Shak, 2 Hen IV, II 4 245.
I am one of the *music*, sir

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, II 6.

8 Pleasurable emotion, such as is produced by melodious and harmonious sounds, also, the source, cause, or occasion of such emotion
Such *Musicks* is wise words, with time concerted
Spenser, F Q, IV II 2

The graces and the loves which make
the *music* of the march of life
Whittier, Last Walk in Autumn

9 Lively speech or action, liveliness, excited wrangling, excitement [Colloq, U S] — 10 Diversion, sport, also, source of the ridiculous In this sense apparently confused with *amus*, compare *musical*, 5 [New Eng] — **Broken, cathedral, church, congregational music**. See the qualifying words — *Dynamics of music*. See

dynamics — **Florida, Gregorian, janitory music.** See the qualifying words. — **Magie music,** a game in which some article is hidden to be sought for by one of the company, who is partly guided by the music of some instrument which is played fast as he approaches the place of concealment and more slowly as he wanders from it.

A pleasant game, she thought, she liked it more
Than *magie music*, for it is, all the rest
Tennyson, *Princess*, ProL

Martial music. See *martial*. — **Measurable, measured, mensurable music.** See *measurable*. 2 — **Military music.** See *military*. **Music of the future,** a phrase first used by Richard Wagner to express an elaborate combination of poetic, musical, dramatic, and scenic art into extended works but often used in a narrower sense as descriptive of a musical style similar to that of Wagner. — **Music of the spheres.** See *harmony of the spheres*, under *harmony*. — **Music trade-mark.** See *trade mark*. **Organic music.** See *organic*. **Program music,** music intended to convey to the hearer, by means of instrumental and without the use of words, a description or suggestion of definite objects, scenes, or events. The term is often very vaguely used. — **To face the music.** See *face*. — **Turkish music.** Same as *janitory music*.

music (mū'zīk), *n* [*< music, n.*] To entice or seduce with music

A man must put a mean valuation upon Christ to leave him for a touch upon an instrument, and a faint idea of future torments to be added and *music'd* into hell
Gentleman Instructed, p. 135 (Dames)

musica (mū'zī-kā), *n* [*L* and *It* see *music*] **MUSIC** — **Musica facta, falsa, or colorata,** false or feigned music, a term applied in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries to music in which accidentals or notes foreign to the scale of the mode were introduced for the sake of euphony.

musical (mū'zī-kāl), *a* and *n* [*< F* *Sp* *lyg* musical = *It* *musicale*, *< NL* **musicalis*, *< L* *musica*, music, see *music*] 1 *a* 1 Of or pertaining to music, in any sense, of the nature of music as, musical proportion — 2 Sounding agreeably, affecting the ear pleasantly, conformable to the laws of the science of music, conformable to the principles of the art of music, melodious, harmonious

As sweet and musical
As bright Apollo's lute
Shak. I. I. L. iv. 3. 42

All little sounds made musical and clear
Beneath the sky that burning August gives,
While yet the thought of glorious summer lives
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 375

3 Pertaining to the performance or the notation of music — 4 Fond of music, discriminating with regard to music as, the child is musical, or has a musical ear. — 5. Amusing, ridiculous [*Slang*, New Eng.]. — **Musical box,** a mechanical musical instrument, consisting essentially of a barrel or cylinder, caused to revolve by clockwork, in the surface of which are small pegs or pins, so arranged as to catch and twang the teeth of a kind of steel comb. These teeth are graduated in size, and carefully tuned, and the disposition of the pins is such as to sound them in perfect melodic succession and rhythm, so that even very elaborate music may be faithfully reproduced. The position of the barrel may usually be slightly shifted from side to side, so that more than one tune can be played from the same barrel, and sometimes more than one barrel is provided for the same box, so that an extensive repertoire is possible. Occasionally small bells or even small reeds blown by a bellows as in the hand organ, are added to increase the resources of the instrument. The effects produced are often very pleasing and varied. — **Musical characters.** See *character*. **Musical clock,** a clock to which a musical box or barrel organ is so attached as to play tunes at certain periods. **Musical condenser,** a condenser to the terminal plates of which the wires from a telephone transmitter are attached. When a musical sound is produced in the neighborhood of the transmitter, it is reproduced by the condenser. — **Musical director,** the conductor, director or leader of a choir, chorus, band, or orchestra. Also called *music director*. — **Musical drama.** See *opera*. **Musical ear.** See *ear*. 5. **Musical glasses.** See *glasses*. **Musical harvest-flea,** the *Cicadula*. — **Musical notation.** See *notation*. **Musical progression.** Same as *harmonic progression* (which see, under *harmonic*). — **Musical scale.** See *scale*.

II. n A meeting or a party for a musical entertainment same as *musical*

Such fashionable cant terms as theatricals and *musicals*, invented by the flippant Poplham still survive among his confraternity of frivolity
I. D. Israel, *Carlos of Ldt.*, III. 346

musicale (mū'zī-kāl'), *n* [*< F* *musicale* (*source musical*, a musical party), fem. of *musical*, musical, see *musical*] A performance or concert of music, vocal or instrumental, or both, usually of a private character, a private concert

musicality (mū'zī-kāl'itē), *n* [*< musical* + *-ity*] Same as *musicalness*

musically (mū'zī-kāl'ī), *adv* In a musical manner, in relation to music

musicalness (mū'zī-kāl'nes), *n* The character of being musical

music-book (mū'zīk-buk), *n* A book containing music.

music-box (mū'zīk-boks), *n* 1 Same as *musical box* (which see, under *musical*)

We shut our hearts up nowadays,
Like some old music box that plays
Unfashionable airs
Austin Dobson, *A Gage d'Amour*

2 A barrel-organ.

Aminadab that grinds the music box
Goldsmith *She Stoops to Conquer*, i. 1

music-cabinet (mū'zīk-kab'ī-net), *n* An ornamental stand or rack for holding music-books and sheet-music

music-case (mū'zīk-kās), *n* 1 A set of shelves, compartments, or drawers for holding music, whether bound or in sheet form — 2 A roll, folio, or cover for carrying music, especially sheet music. Also called *music-roll*, *music-folio*, etc. — 3 A printers' case or tray fitted with partitions for music-types

music-chair (mū'zīk-chāir), *n* Same as *music-stool*

music-clamp (mū'zīk-klamp), *n* A clip or file for holding sheet-music

music-club (mū'zīk-klub), *n* An association for the practice of music

There were also music clubs, or private meetings for the practice of music, which were exceedingly fashionable with people of opulence
Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 383

music-demy (mū'zīk-de-mī'), *n* An English size of printing-paper, 20½ × 14½ inches

music-desk (mū'zīk-desk), *n* A music-stand "tap—tap—tap," went the leader as how on the music desk
Dickens *Sketches*, viii

music-folio (mū'zīk-fō'ho), *n* Same as *music-case*, 2

music-hall (mū'zīk-hāl), *n* A public hall used especially for musical performances or other public entertainments, specifically, in England, such a hall in which the entertainment consists of singing, dancing, recitations, or imitations in character, burlesque, variety performances, and the like

So this is a music hall, easy and free
A temple for singing, and dancing, and sport
F. Locker, *The Music Palace*

music-holder (mū'zīk-hōl'der), *n* 1 A music-case — 2. A rack, clip, or hook for holding music for a performer

music-house (mū'zīk-hous), *n* 1 A house where public musical entertainments are given

Towards the close of the seventeenth century the professed musicians assembled at certain houses in the metropolis, called *music houses*, where they performed concerts, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, for the entertainment of the public
Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 342

2 A firm or other business concern dealing in printed music, or musical instruments, or both

musician (mū'zī-shi), *n* *pl* Same as *harmonian*

musician (mū'zī-sh'ian), *n* [Early mod *E* also *musician*, *< F* *musicien*, as *music* + *-ian*] One who makes music a profession or otherwise devotes himself to it, whether as composer, performer, critic, theorist or historian

The praise of *Bacchus* than the sweet *musician* sung
Dryden, *Alexander's Feast*, l. 47

musicianer (mū'zī-sh'ian-ēr), *n* [*< musician* + *-er*] Same as *musician* [Obsolete or colloq.]

Musicianer I had always associated with the militia musters of my boyhood, and too hastily concluded it an abbreviation of our own, but Mr. Wright calls it a Nor-folk word and I find it to be as old as 1642 by an extract in Collier
Tonell *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., Int.

musicianly (mū'zī-sh'ian-lī), *a* [*< musician* + *-ly*] Having, exhibiting, or illustrating the properties of good music, or the skill and taste of a good musician

musicianship (mū'zī-sh'ian-shīp), *n* [*< musician* + *-ship*] Skill in musical composition or expression, musical acquirements

As a whole "St. Polycarp" is a work which bears testimony both to the thorough *musicianship* and to the natural gifts of its composer
Athenaeum, No. 3178, p. 389

musicless (mū'zīk-less), *a* [*< music* + *-less*] Unmusical, inharmonious

Their *musicless* instruments are frames of brass hung about with rings, which they jingle in shops according to their marchings
Sandys, *Travels*, p. 172 (Dames)

music-loft (mū'zīk-lōft), *n* Same as *organ-loft*

music-mad (mū'zīk-mad), *a* Inordinately and morbidly devoted to the study or pursuit of music, afflicted by musicomania

music-master (mū'zīk-mas'tēr), *n* A male teacher of music

music-mistress (mū'zīk-mis'tres), *n* A female teacher of music

musicodramatic (mū'zī-kō-dra-mat'īk), *a* Combining music and the drama, at once dramatic and musical

His operas, although by no means written "with a purpose" represented an entirely new type of *musicodramatic art*
Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 66

musicography (mū'zī-kog'ra-fī), *n* [*< Gr* *μουσική*, music, + *γραφειν*, write] The science or art of writing music out in legible characters, musical notation

musicomania (mū'zī-kō-mā'nī-ā), *n* [= *F* *musicomanie* = *It* *musicomania*, *< NL* *musicomania*, *< Gr* *μουσική*, music, + *μανία*, mania] In *pathol.* a variety of monomania in which the intellectual faculties are deranged by an absorbing passion for music. *Dunghson*. Also called *musicomania*

music-paper (mū'zīk-pā'per), *n* Paper ruled with staves for recording music

music-pen (mū'zīk-pen), *n* An instrument consisting of a wooden handle and a piece of brass so bent upon itself as to make five small channels or gutters. When the channels are filled with ink and the pen is drawn across paper, five parallel lines are made which constitute a staff for writing music

music-rack (mū'zīk-rak), *n* A rack or inclined shelf attached to a musical instrument, or mounted upon an independent support, designed to hold the music for a singer or player. Also called *music-holder*

music-recorder (mū'zīk-rē-kōr'dēr), *n* A device for recording music as it is played on any sort of keyed instrument, as the organ or piano-forte. Mr. Kenby's recorder, named by him a *phonograph*, does this by means of a stud attached to the under side of each key. When the key is pressed down, the stud comes in contact with a spring, which in turn sets in action an electromagnetic apparatus, which causes a tracer to press against a fillet of chemically prepared paper moving at a uniform rate. The arrangement is such as to denote the length and character of the notes. Abbe Voligno's phonograph records notes by means of a pencil attached to a kind of spheroidal drum which vibrates when any musical notes are sounded, whether by the mouth or by an instrument

music-roll (mū'zīk-rōl), *n* Same as *music-case*, 2

musicry (mū'zīk-rī), *n* [*< music* + *-ry*] Music
Marston, *Scourge of Villains*, xi. 131

music-school (mū'zīk-skool), *n* A school where music is the principal subject taught when on a large scale, also called a *conservatory*

music-shell (mū'zīk-shel), *n* A volute, *Iolula musica*, inhabiting the Caribbean Sea, having the shell marked with color in a way that resembles bars of music, the spots being in several rows or series. See cut under *volute*

music-smith (mū'zīk-smith), *n* A workman who makes the metal parts of pianofortes, etc.
Simmonds

music-stand (mū'zīk-stand), *n* 1 A music-rack or music-case — 2 A raised platform, as in a park, on which a band plays

music-stool (mū'zīk-stōl), *n* A stool, often with an adjustable seat, for a performer on the pianoforte or similar instrument. Also *music-chair*

music-type (mū'zīk-tīp), *n* Type for use in printing music

music-wire (mū'zīk-wīr), *n* Steel wire such as is used in making the strings of musical instruments

Musigny (mū'zē'nī), *n* [*F*] An excellent red wine of the Côte d'Or in Burgundy

musimon, **musmon** (mū'si-mon, mus'mon), *n* [= *F* *musimone*, *musmon* = *It* *musimone*, *< L* *musimone* (*n*), *musimone* (*n*) (*Gr* *μοσιμων*), a Sardinian animal, supposed to be the mouflon] A wild sheep, the mouflon, *Ovis musimon*

musings (mū'zīng), *n* [*< ME* *mysynq*, verbal *n* of *mysen*, *r*] The act of pondering, meditation, thoughtfulness

Generydes stode still in grete *musyng*,
And to the queene gaue answer in this case.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 491

Sometimes into *musings* fell,
So dreamlike that he might not tell his thought
When he again to common life was brought
William Morris *Earthly Paradise*, II. 274

musings (mū'zīng), *p* a Meditative, thoughtful, preoccupied

With even step and *musyng* gait
Milton, *Il Penseroso*, l. 38

musingly (mū'zīng-lī), *adv* In a musings way

muslon, *n* [Appar a corrupt form of *musmon*] In *her*, a wildcat used as a bearing

The Cat a Mountain, *muslon*, or wild cat
Knyce Brit., XI. 699

musit, *n* An obsolete form of *muset* for *music*, 1

musicion, *n* An obsolete spelling of *musician*

musive (mū'zīv), *a* [= *F* *musiv*, *< LL* *musivum*, *< Gr* *μοσιβιον*, mosaic, see *mosaicum* and *mosaic*.] Same as *mosaic*.

Assuming the cones (of the retina) to be arranged somewhat in the form of hexagonal cells in a honeycomb, this (a beaded or zigzag outline seen between two very close parallel lines on a white ground) has been explained by supposing that the retinal image of such a line is so small that, as it falls across this muscous surface one minute section of it would excite only one cone, while the sections immediately above and below would excite halves of two adjacent cones, and, exciting both to activity, would appear twice as large. *G S Hall, German Culture, p 279*

muskid, *n* Same as *masjed*.

musk (musk), *n*. [*< ME. musk, < OF musc, F musc = Pr. musc = Sp. musco* (obs., the usual term being *almuscolo* = *Pg almuscolo, almuscar*, from the *Ar.*, with *Ar art*) = *It musco, muschio* = *D muskus* = *G moschus* = *Sw muskus* = *Dan muskus, moskuy*, *< LL muscus, ML also moschus*, *< Gr μύσχος*, *< Ar muskh, musk* = *Turk. musk*, *< Pers musk, musk* = *Hind. muskh, musk*, *< Skt. muskha, testicle*, prob *< √ mush*, steal, whence also ult. *mouse*. Hence ult *muscat, muscatel, muscadine, muscadine*, etc., and the second element of *nutmeg*] 1 An odoriferous substance secreted by the male musk-deer, *Moschus moschiferus*. See *musk-deer*. The secretion is a viscid fluid, which dries as a brown pulverulent substance, of a slightly bitter taste and extremely powerful, penetrating and persistent odor. It is the strongest and most lasting of perfumes, and is also used in medicine as a diffusible stimulant and antispasmodic. The commercial article is imported from Asia in the natural pods or bags, frequently mixed with blood fat, and hairs and adulterated with foreign substances. Various other animals secrete a substance like musk, and several are named from this fact. See compounds following.

Which the Hunters (at that time chasing the said beast) doe cut off, and dric against the sunne, and it proueth the best Muske in the world. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 428*

That oil'd and curl'd Assyrian Bull
Smelling of musk and of innocence
Tennyson, Maud, vi 6

2. A kind of artificial musk made by the action of nitric acid upon oil of amber—3 The smell of musk, or a smell resembling it, an aromatic smell, a perfume.

The woodbine spices are wafted abroad
And the musk of the rose is blown
Tennyson, Maud, xii 1

4. Same as *musk-plant*, in both senses.

musk (musk), *v t* [*< musk, n*] To perfume with musk.

muskallonge (mus'ka-lonj), *n* See *muskallong*.

muskati, *n* An obsolete form of *muscat*.
musk-bag (musk'bag), *n* 1 A small bag containing musk and other perfumes, sometimes used as a sachet (*Count of Harites* (1706) (*Nares*))—2 The pod, pouch, or cyst of the musk-deer which contains the musk.

musk-ball (musk'bal), *n* A ball of some substance impregnated with musk and other perfumes, kept among garments after the manner of a sachet to perfume them.

Curious musk balls to carry about one, or to lay in any place. *Accomplish'd Female Instructor* (1719). (*Nares*)

musk-beaver (musk'bē-ver), *n* The muskrat, *Fiber zibethicus*.

musk-beetle (musk'bō'tl), *n* A cerambycid beetle, *Callisthroma moschata*. See cut under *Cerambyx*.

musk-cake (musk'kāk), *n* Musk, rose-leaves, and other ingredients made into a cake (*Count of Harites* (1706) (*Nares*)).

musk-cat (musk'kat), *n* A civet-cat, figuratively, a scented, effeminate person, a fop.

Here is a purr of fortune's, sir, or of fortune's cat but not a musk cat. *Shak, All's Well, v 2 20*
Away, musk-cat! *B Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv 1*

musk-cattle (musk'kat'l), *n pl* Musk-oxen.

musk-cavy (musk'kāv), *n* A West Indian rodent of the family *Octodontidae*, subfamily *Ech-*

loridae and *C. prehensile*, known as the *tutu-cavy* and *tutu-carabak*. They are of large size and arboreal habits, and somewhat resemble rats.

musk-cod (musk'kod), *n* A musk-bag, hence, figuratively, a scented fop.

It's a sweet musk-cod, a pure spic'd gull
Dekker, Satiromastix

musk-deer (musk'dēr), *n* 1 A small ruminant, *Moschus moschiferus*, of the family *Cervidae* and subfamily *Moschurinae*, the male of which yields the scent called *musk*. These little deer inhabit the elevated plateaus and mountain ranges of central Asia, especially the Altai chain. The male is about 3 feet long and 20 inches high, hornless, with long canine teeth and coarse pelage of a dirty brown color, whitish underneath. The doe is smaller, and has no musk. The gland or bag of the male which contains the perfume is of about the size of a hen's egg, of an oval form flattened on one side. It is an accessory sexual organ.

2 In an improper use, a tragulid, chevrotain, or kanchil, small ruminants of the family *Tragulidae*. They superficially resemble musk deer but belong to a different family. The males are horned, and have no musk—**Musk-deer plant**. See *Lamourea*.

musk-duck (musk'duk), *n* 1 A duck, *Camina moschata*, of the family *Anatidae* and subfamily *Anatinae*, commonly but erroneously known as the *muscovy* and *Barbary duck*. It is a native of tropical America, now domesticated everywhere. It is larger than the mallard, and the upper parts are of a glossy greenish black color.

2 A duck of the genus *Biziura*, as *B lobata* of Australia so called from the musky odor of the male.

muskog (mus'kog), *n* [*Amer Ind*] A bog, a soft mossy or peaty spot [*Canada*].

muskel, *n* An obsolete form of *muskel* for *mussel*.

muskely, *a* [*< muskel + -y*] Muscular.

Muskely, or of muscles, hard and stiff with many muscles or brawns.

Whitham, Dict (ed 1608), p 404 (*Nares*)

musket¹ (mus'ket), *n* [*Also musquet, < ME musket, muskytt, < OF musket, musquet, muschet, muschet, muschet, etc* (*F muschet, muschet* (*ML musculus, musculus*) = *It moschetto*, also with diff. suffix, *moscardo*), a kind of hawk, so called with ref. to spots on its breast, or more prob from its small size, being compared to a fly, dim *< L musca* a fly (*> OF mouche*, *F mouche*, a spot, a fly see *mouche*) (*F mosquito*] 1 In falconry, an inferior kind of hawk, a sparrow-hawk. See *cyas-musket*.

One they might trust their common wrongs to wreak,
The Musquet and the Coyard were too weak
Dryden, Hind and Panther, li 1119

musket² (mus'ket), *n* [*Formerly also musquet, = D musket = G muskete = Sw musket = Dan musket, < OF musquet, musquet, < F musquet, m, muschelt, muschelt, f = Sp Pg musqueto* (*ML muschetta, muscheta*), *< It moschetto*, a musket (gun), so called (like other names of firearms, e g *falcon, falconet, saker*) from a hawk, *< moschetto*, a kind of hawk see *musket*] 1 A hand-gun for soldiers, introduced in European armies in the sixteenth century. It succeeded the harquebus, and became in time the common arm of the infantry. It was at first very heavy, and was provided with a rest. The earliest muskets were matchlocks, which were superseded by the wheel lock the snaplock, the flint lock, and the percussion guns. The musket was made lighter, while still gaining in efficiency and accuracy. The rifle musket was introduced in the middle of the nineteenth century. See *rifle*, and cuts under *matchlock* and *gun*.

And is it I
That drive thee from the sportive court where thou
Wast shot at with fair eyes to be the mark
Of smoky muskets? *Shak, All's Well, iii 2 111*

Bastard musket, a hand gun used in the sixteenth century. See *cutter*.

musket-arrow (mus'ket-ar'ō), *n* A short arrow thrown from a firearm. These arrows seem to have been generally feathered but examples remain of arrows three or four inches long with barbed heads and a disk shaped butt, which appear to have been intended for this use. *Rep Royal Commission, 1595*

musketeer (mus-ke-tēr'), *n* [*Formerly also musketeer, musketer, musqueteer, = D G musketer = Sw musketor = Dan musketeer, < F musquetier* (= *Sp musquetero* = *Pg mosquetero* = *It moschetti*), a soldier armed with a musket, *< mosquete*, a musket see *musket*²] 1 A soldier armed with a musket.

Raleigh, leaving his gally, took eight musketeers in his barge
Oldys, Sir Walter Raleigh

2 A musket, a musket-lock.

Did they into pikes and musqueteers
Stamp beakers, cups, and porringers?
S Butler, Hudibras, I ii 502

musket-lock (mus'ket-lok), *n* 1 The lock of a musket.—2. A musket. [*Rare*.]

We must live like our Puritan fathers, who always went to church, and sat down to dinner, when the Indians were in their neighborhood, with their musket lock on the one side, and a drawn sword on the other.

W Phillips, Speeches, p 54

musketo, *n* See *mosquito*.

muskatoon (mus-ke-tōn'), *n* [*Formerly also musquetoon, < F musqueton, < It moschettone, < moschitto, a musket see musket*²] 1 A light and short hand-gun in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries a usual weapon of cavalry.

One of them ventur'd upon him (as he [John F Isle] was going to church accompanied with the chief Magistrate) and shot him with a Musketoon dead in the place.
Wood, Athens Oxon, II 338

2 A soldier armed with a muskatoon generally used in the plural.

A double guard of archers and muskatoons.

Sir T Herbert, Travels in Africa

musket-proof (mus'ket-prōf), *a* Capable of resisting the force of a musket-ball.

musket-rest (mus'ket-rest), *n* A fork used as a prop to support the heavy musket in use in the sixteenth century. Also called *croc*.

He will never come within the sight of it, the sight of a carcock, or a musket rest again.
B Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, II 8

musketry (mus'ket-ri), *n* [*< F musqueterie* (= *Sp musquetaria* = *It moschettiaria*), *< musquet*, musket see *musket*²] 1 The art or science of firing small-arms as, an instructor of musketry—2 Muskets collectively.

The cannon began to fire on one side, and the musketry on both and the bridge of Bothwell with the banks adjacent, were involved in wreaths of smoke.

Scott, Old Mortality, xxxi

3 A body of troops armed with muskets.

musket-shot (mus'ket-shot), *n* 1 The discharge of a musket, a bullet from a musket as, he was killed by a musket-shot—2 The range or reach of a musket—3† A musket-ball.

With more than musket shot did he charge his quill when he meant to inveigh. *Nash, Unfortunate Traveller*

musk-flower (musk'flou-er), *n* Same as *musk-plant*, 1.

musk-gland (musk'glānd), *n* The glandular organ of the male musk-deer which secretes musk. It is an accessory sexual organ, corresponding to the preputial follicles of many mammals.

musk-hyacinth (musk'hī'n-sinth), *n* One of the grape-hyacinths, *Muscari moschatum*, with musky scent.

muskiness (mus'ki-nēs), *n* The quality or state of being musky, the scent of musk.
Bailey 1727

muskit-grass (mus'kit-gras), *n* Same as *mosquito-grass*.

musklet¹, *n* An obsolete form of *musket*¹.

musklet², *n* An obsolete form of *muskel*.

musk-mallow (musk'mul'ō), *n* 1 A common plant, *Malva moschata*. See *mallow*—2 A plant of the old genus *Helioscopia*, the abelmosk.
musk-melon (musk'mel-on), *n* [*Formerly, and still dial, muskmelon < musk + melon*] A well-known plant *Cucumis Melo*, and its fruit. The seeds have diuretic properties, and were formerly used in catarrhal affections. See *Cucumis, melon*, 1, and *abelmosk*.

So, being landed we went up and down, and could find nothing but stones, health, and musk, and we expected oranges, linmonds, figs, musk melons, and potatoes.
John Taylor, Works (1630) (*Nares*)

musk-mole (musk'mōl), *n* An insectivorous quadruped, *Scaptochirus moschatus*, of the mole family, *Talpidae*. It resembles the common mole, and is found in Mongolia. Also called *musky-mole*.

musk-okra (musk'ō'kra), *n* See *okra*.

musk-orchis (musk'or'kis), *n* A plant, *Heimium Monorchis*.

musk-ox (musk'oks), *n* A ruminant mammal, *Oribos moschatus*, of the family *Bovidae* and subfamily *Oribosinae*, intermediate between an ox and a sheep in size and many other respects. There are horns in both sexes, those of the male being very broad at the base and meeting in the middle of the forehead.



Musk-ox (*Oribos moschatus*)



Musk-cavy (*Capromys pitlorides*)

nomymna, and genus *Capromys* so called from its musky odor. There are 2 species in Cuba, *C p-*
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head, then turning downward for most of their length, and finally recurved. The pelage is very long and fine, the hairs hanging like those of a merino sheep, and has occasionally been woven into a fine soft fabric. The musk-ox was formerly an animal of circumpolar distribution, but is now found only in arctic America where it lives in herds of a dozen or more. It is very fleet, active, and hardy, and sometimes performs extensive migrations. The beef is eaten, though the animal smells strongly of musk. Also called *musk sheep*.

musk-pear (musk'pär), *n* A fragrant kind of pear.

musk-plant (musk'plant), *n* 1 A small yellow-flowered plant, *Mimulus moschatus*, cultivated for its odor. — 2 The musk heron's-bill, *Erodium moschatum*.

musk-plum (musk'plum), *n* A fragrant kind of plum.

muskquash, *n* An obsolete form of *musquash*.

muskkrat (musk'rat), *n* 1 A large murine rodent quadruped, *Fiber zibethicus*, of the family Muridae and subfamily Arvicolinae, so called from its musky odor. It is of about the size of a small rabbit, of a very stout thick set form and dark brown color, grayish underneath, with small eyes and ears, large hind feet with webbed toes, and long naked scaly tail, compressed in the horizontal plane so as to present an up-



Muskkrat (*Fiber zibethicus*)

per and an under edge, and two broad sides. In the character of the fur, the scaly tail, and aquatic habits, the muskrat resembles the beaver, and is sometimes called *musk beaver*, but its actual relationships are with the voles and lemmings. It is one of the commonest quadrupeds of North America, almost universally distributed throughout that continent, living in lakes, rivers, and pools, either in underground burrows in the banks, or in houses made of reeds, rushes, and grasses, as large as haystacks and of similar shape. The fur is of commercial value, and the animal is much hunted. Also called *musquash* and *ondatra*.

2 An insectivorous animal of musky odor likened to a rat, such as the European dormouse, *Mygale pyrenaica*, and the Indian musk-shrew or rat-tailed shrew, *Sorex indicus* or *Crocidura myosura*, also called *Indian muskrat* and *monjouron*. — 3 A viverrine quadruped, the South African genet, *Genetta felina*. — **Indian muskrat**. Same as *monjouron*.

musk-root (musk'rüt), *n* 1 The root of *Ferula Numbul*, containing a strong odorous principle resembling that of musk. It is employed in medicine as a stimulating tonic and antispasmodic. Also called *sambul* or *sumbul*. — 2 *Adora Moschaklina*. See *Adora*.

musk-rose (musk'röz), *n* A species of rose, so called from its fragrance.

I know a bank where the wild thyme blows
Quite over-canopied with luscious woodbine,
With sweet musk-roses and with eglantine.
Shak, M. N. D., II 1 252

musk-seed (musk'séd), *n* See *amber-seed*.

musk-sheep (musk'shép), *n* Same as *musk-ox*.

musk-shrew (musk'shřr), *n* The rat-tailed shrew, *Sorex indicus* or *Crocidura myosura*, a large Indian species having a strong musky odor. Also called *muskkrat*.

musk-thistle (musk'this'l), *n* A plant, *Carduus nutans*, of the north-temperate part of the Old World, locally naturalized in Pennsylvania. It has a winged stem, from 1 to 3 feet high, and a solitary nodding head of crimson purple flowers.

musk-tortoise (musk'tör'tas), *n* A tortoise of the family Cheloniidae, having a strong musky scent. Six kinds inhabit the fresh waters of the United States, as *Amblocheilus odoratus*, which has so strong an odor that it is commonly called *stinkpot*.

musk-tree (musk'trē), *n* A composite tree, *Oleacea (Eurybia) argophylla*, of Australia and Tasmania, with musk-scented leaves. It grows 26 or 30 feet high and affords a white, close grained wood, used for cabinet work, implements, etc.

musk-turtle (musk'tër'tl), *n* Same as *musk-tortoise*.

musk-weasel (musk'wē'zl), *n* Any viverrine carnivorous quadruped of the family *Ferridae*.

muskwood (musk'wud), *n* Either of the two small trees *Guarea trichiloides* and *Trichilia moschata*, natives of tropical America, the latter confined to Jamaica.

musky (mus'ki), *a* [*< musk + -y*] Having the character, especially the odor, of musk; fragrant like musk.

West winds, with musky wing,
About the cedarn allys fling
Nard and cassia's balmy smell.
Milton, Comus, l 989

muskyllot, *n* An obsolete form of *muscel*.

musky-mole (mus'ki-möl), *n* Same as *mush-mole*.

muslet, *n* An obsolete form of *muzzle*.

Muslin (muz'lin), *n* and *a* Same as *Moslem*.

muslin (muz'lin), *n* and *a* [Formerly also *muslen* (and *muscolin*, *< It*), = *G* Sw Dan *mus-selin*, *< F* *mousseline* = *Sp* *muselina*, *< It*. *mus-solino*, *muslin*, prop adj., *< muscolo* (E formerly *mosal*), *muslin*, *< ML* *Mossula*, *G* *Mossul*, *E* *Mossul*, *Mosul*, etc., Turk *Mossul*, *Mossul*, *< Syriac Mossul*, *Mu-ul*, *Mauzol*, *Ar* *Mawzol*, a city in Mesopotamia, on the Tigris, whence the fabric first came. Cf *calico*, *dumash*, *nankeen*, also named from Eastern cities, and *cambrie*, *dornick*, *lawn*, from European cities.] *L* *n* 1 Cotton cloth of different kinds finely made and finished for wearing-apparel, the term being used variously at different times and places. (a) A very fine and soft uncolored cloth made in India, also any imitation of it made in Europe. The India muslin is known by different names, according to its place of manufacture and its fineness and beauty. See *muslin*. (b) She was dressed in white muslin very much puffed and frilled, but a trifle the worse for wear. *H* James, Jr., *Pass Pilgrim*, p 184. (c) A material somewhat stouter than India muslin, used for women's dresses plain or printed with colored patterns, or having a slight dotted pattern woven in the stuff. Also *jaconet* and *organdy*, according to its fineness. (d) In some parts of the United States, cotton cloth used for shirts, other articles of wearing apparel, bedding, etc.

2 One of several different moths a collectors' name. (a) A bombycid moth as the round winged muslin, *Nudaria senex*. The pale muslin is *N. mundana*. (b) An arctid moth, as *Arctia mendica*. Also called *muslin moth*. *Arni muslin*, an extremely fine muslin made in Arni, in the presidency of Madras, India.

Corded muslin, a muslin in which a thick hair cord is introduced into the fabric. **Dacca muslin**, a very thin variety of India muslin made at Dacca in Bengal. The modern Dacca muslin is used chiefly for curtains. It is two yards wide when figured, and narrower when plain. It was formerly used in kurtos for women's dresses and similar purposes. — **Darned muslin**, thin and fine muslin decorated by needlework, as in darned embroidery. — **Figured muslin**. (a) Muslin wrought in the loom to imitate tattered muslin. (b) Muslin with figures printed in color on it. — **India muslin**. See def. 1 (a). — **Linon muslin**. Same as *linon*. — **Muslin appliqué**, a decorative needlework consisting of the sewing upon net, as a back ground, of flowers or other patterns cut out of very fine muslin, the finished work having a resemblance to some kinds of lace. — **Swiss muslin**, a thin sheer muslin striped or figured in the loom, made in Switzerland.

II. *a* Made of muslin as, a muslin dress.

The ladies came down in cool muslin dresses, and added the needed grace to the picture.
C. D. Warner, *Their Pilgrimage*, p 23

muslin-de-laine (muz'lin-dē-lān'), *n* See *mousseline-de-laine*.

muslined (muz'lined), *a* [*< muslin + -ed*] Draped or clothed with muslin.

The airy rustling of light muslined ladies.
Howells, *Their Wedding Journey*

muslinet (muz-li-net'), *n* [*< muslin + -et*] A fine cotton cloth, stouter than muslin. Some varieties of it are figured in the loom, others are made with satin finish, stripes, etc. [Eng. trade name.]

muslin-glass (muz'lin-glās), *n* A kind of blown glassware having a decorated surface in imitation of muslin. Also *mousseline-glass*.

muslin-kale (muz'lin-kāl), *n*. [*< muslin + kale*, prob so called from its thinness or want of any rich ingredient.] Broth composed simply of water, shelled barley, and greens. [Scotch.]

I'll sit down o'er my scanty meal,
Be't water brose or muslin-kale.
Burns, To James Smith

musmon, *n* See *musmon*.

musnud (mus'nud), *n* [*< Hind masnad*, a cushion, seat, throne, *< Ar* *masnad*, a cushion for the back, *< sanada*, lean against.] In India, a raised seat, overspread with carpets or embroidered cloth and furnished with pillows for the back and elbow. This forms the seat of honor, as in the zenana, where it is the seat of the lady of the house, and privileged visitors are invited to share it as a mark of respect and favor. It is also the ceremonial seat or throne of a rajah. Also *masnad*.

They spread fresh carpets, and prepared the royal musnud, covering it with a magnificent shawl.
Haji Baba of Ispahan, p 142. (Yule and Burnell)

Musnud-carpet, a piece of stuff about two yards square (sometimes carpeting, but frequently brocade, embroidered silk, or the like), lined and wadded laid on the floor to receive the musnud. Persons conversing with the occupants of the musnud if inferior in rank, sit on the carpet—on its extreme edge if they wish to express humility.

musomania (mū-zō-mā-ni-ā), *n*. [*< Gr. μῦσα, muse* (see *muse*), + *mania*, madness. Cf. *musicomania*.] Same as *musicomania*.

muson, *n* [ME, *< OF* *moison*, *moeson*, *muesson*, *muson*, *muison*, measure, *< L* *mensio* (*n*), a measuring, *< metere*, pp. *mensurus*, measure: see *mete*, measure, and cf. *dimension*.] A measure.

Lo' logyk I lered hire and al the laws after,
And alle musons in musyk I made hire to knowe.
Piers Plowman (A), xl. 123.

Musons, measures. The meaning of "measures" is the time and rhythm of measurable music, as opposed to plain chant, which was immeasurable. Since *muson* meant measure, it was easily extended to signify measurement or dimension. *Piers Plowman*, II 153 (notes referring to the above passage).

Musophaga (mū-sōf'a-gā), *n* [NL, *< Musa + Gr* φαγῶν, eat.] The typical genus of *Musophagidae*, formerly coextensive with the family, now restricted to such species as *M. violacea* and *M. rosea*, of a glossy bluish-black color and furnished with a frontal shield or casque.

Musophagidae (mū-sō-faj'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, *< Musophaga + -idae*] A family of euceline picarian birds, most nearly related to the cuckoos, having also some resemblance to gallinaceous birds, the plantain-eaters and touraous. The feet are zygodactylous, with homalagonatus and desmo-palmous musculature. The plumage is after-shafted, with tufted elandochon, and there are no coxae. The family is confined to continental Africa. The leading genera are *Musophaga*, *Turacus* (or *Corythae*) and *Schreineria*. There are about 15 species. The family formerly included the colies (*Coliidae*).

Musophaginae (mū-sō-fā-jī-nē), *n* pl [NL, *< Musophaga + -inae*] The only subfamily of *Musophagidae*. In a former acceptance of the family it was divided into two subfamilies, *Musophaginae* and *Coliinae*.

musophagine (mū-sōf'a-jin), *a* Having the characters of *Musophaga*, pertaining to the *Musophagidae* or *Musophaginae*.

Musophyllum (mū-sō-fil'um), *n* [NL (Göppert, 1854), *< Musa + Gr* φύλλον, leaf.] A genus of fossil plants based on leaf-impressions having nearly the same nervation as those of the genus *Musa*, to which they are assumed to be closely related. Nine species have been described from the Upper Cretaceous of southern France, the Eocene of France, Java, and Colorado, and the Miocene of Italy, Bohemia, and Russia.

musquash (mus'kwosh), *n* [Formerly also *musquash*, *musquash*, Amer. Ind.] Same as *muskkrat*.

musquash-root (mus'kwosh-rüt), *n* Same as *beaver-poison*.

musquet, *n* See *musket*.

musquetoon, *n* See *musketoon*.

musquito, *n* See *mosquito*.

musrol, *n* See *musrol*.

musrolle (muz'röl), *n* [Formerly also *musroll*, *< F* *muserolle* (= *Sp* *muserola* = *It* *museruola*), *OF* *muse*, nose: see *muzzle*.] The nose-band of a horse's bridle.

And setteth him [a horse] on with a switch and holdeth him in with a musrol. *Comenius*, Visible World, p 122.

muss (mus), *n* [*< OF* *mouche*, the play called *muss*, lit a fly, *F* *mouche*, a fly, *< L* *musca*, a fly: see *Musca*.] The word *muss*, prop. **mush*, of this origin, seems to have been confused with another *muss*, a var. of *mess*, itself a var. of *mesh*, and ult. of *mash*, a mixture, of which *mush* is a third variant. The words are mainly dial or colloq., and, in the absence of early quotations, cannot be definitely separated.] 1† A scramble, as for small objects thrown down to be taken by those who can seize them.

Of late, when I cry'd "Ho!"
Like boys unto a muss, kings would start forth,
And cry "Your will!" *Shak*, A and C, III 12. 91

Ods so! a muss, a muss, a muss, a muss!
[Falls a scramble for the pears.] *B* Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, IV 1

A muss being made amongst the poorer sort in hell of the sweet meat scraps left after the banquet.
Dekker, Bankrupt's Banquet.

2† That which is to be scrambled for.

They'll throw down gold in musses.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, II 1

3 A state of confusion, disorder, as the things are all in a muss. [Colloq. U. S.] — 4 An indiscriminate fight; a squabble; a row. [Slang, U. S.]

muss (mus), *v. t.* [*< muss*, *n*.] 1 To put into a state of disorder; rumple; tumble. as, to muss one's hair. [U. S.] — 2 To smear; mess.

muss (mus), *n* [A var. of *mouse* (ME *mus*), or, more prob., directly *< L* *mus*, a mouse, used as a term of endearment: see *mouse*.] A mouse used as a term of endearment.

What all you, sweetheart? Are you not well? Speak, good muss. *B* Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, II 1

mussacus (mus'ā-kus), *n.* [See *musquash*.] 1† The muskrat or musquash. *Capt John Smith* — 2. [cap.] The genus which the muskrat represents. same as *Fiber* or *Ondatra* *Oken*, 1816

Mussanda (mu-sen'dā), *n.* [NL (Linnaeus, 1753), from a native name in Ceylon] A genus of shrubs and trees of the order *Rubiaceae*, type of the tribe *Mussandaceae*, and known by its flowers in terminal corymbs with one of the five calyx-lobes enlarged and colored white or purple. About 40 species are found natives of tropical Asia and Africa and of the Pacific islands. They have opposite or whorled leaves and abundant salver shaped yellowish flowers of singular beauty, with the corolla tube far prolonged beyond the handsome calyx. Some species are locally esteemed for tonic and febrifugal properties, etc. The best-known greenhouse species is *M. frondosa*.

Mussandea (mu-sen'dē-dē), *n. pl.* [NL (Bentham and Hooker, 1873), < *Mussanda* + -ea] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the order *Rubiaceae*, typified by the genus *Mussanda*, and known by its valvate corolla and berries with many minute seeds. About 35 genera are known, all tropical, and mostly trees or shrubs.

mussal, **mussal** (mu-sāl'), *n.* [< Hind *mashāl*, *mashāl*, *masāl*, < Ar *mashāl*, a torch] In India, a torch, usually made of rags wrapped around a rod and fed with oil. *Yule and Burnell*

mussalchee (mu-sāl'chē), *n.* [Also *musalchee*, *mussalchee*, < Hind *mashālchī*, less prop *mashālchī*, a torch-bearer, among Europeans also a scullion, < *mashāl*, less prop *mashāl*, *mashāl*, a torch, < Ar *mishāl*, a torch] In India, a household servant who has charge of torches and lamps, a torch-bearer, a scullion.

Others were *mussalchees*, or torch bearers, who ran by the side of the palkees, throwing a light on the path of the bearers from flambeaux. *W. H. Russell*, *Diary in India*, II 83

Mussarabian (mus-a-rā'bi-an), *a.* A variant of *Mozarabian*

mussaul, *n.* See *mussal*

mussel, **mussel**² (mus'1), *n.* [Early mod E also *muskle*, < ME *muscle*, *muskle*, *muskylle*, *muskle*, < AS *muxle*, *muxle* = D *mossel* = MLG *mussel* = OHG *muscula*, MHG *muschele*, *muschel*, G *muschel* = Sw *mussla* = Dan *musling* = F *moule* = Sp *musculo* = Pg *musculo* = It *muscolo*, < L *musculus*, a small fish, a sea-mussel, same word as *musculus*, a little mouse, also a musculo. see *musc1*] Any one of many bivalve mollusks of various genera and species. (a) Any species of the family *Mytilidae*, especially of the genera *Mytilus* and *Modiola* of a triangular form and blackish or dark color, with two adductor muscles and a large byssus or beard. They are chiefly marine, and abound on most sea coasts. The common mussel is *Mytilus edulis*. Horse mussels are species of *Modiola*. Date shells or boring mussels are species of *Lithodinus* which excavate the hardest rocks. (b) Any species of the family *Urosalpinx*, more fully called *fresh water mussels*. The species are very numerous and belong to several different genera. See cuts under *Lamellibranchiata* and *date shell*.

When cockle shells turn silver bells,
And mussels grow on every tree,
When frost and snow shall warm us,
Then shall my love prove true to me.

Waly, Waly, but Love be Bonny (Child's Ballads, IV 182).

mussel-band (mus'l-band), *n.* An ironstone in which the remains of lamellibranch shells are abundant. Also called *mussel-band*. [Local, Eng.]

mussel-bed (mus'l-bed), *n.* A bed or repository of mussels.

mussel-bind (mus'l-bind), *n.* See *mussel-band*

mussel-digger (mus'l-dig'er), *n.* The California gray whale, *Rhachianectes glaucus*, so called from the fact that it descends to soft bottoms in search of food, or for other purposes, and returns to the surface with its head besmeared with the dark ooze from the depths. *C. M. Scammon*.

mussel-duck (mus'l-duk), *n.* The American scaup-duck. See *scaup*. *G. Trumbull*

mussel-eater (mus'l-ē'tēr), *n.* The buffalo perch, *Aplodinotus grunniens*, of the Mississippi valley.

musselled (mus'ld), *a.* [*mussel* + -ed²] Poisoned by eating mussels.

One affected with such phenomena (symptoms of urticaria) is said, occasionally, to be *musselled*. *Dunlopian*, *Med. Diet.* (under *Mytilus Edulis*).

mussel-pecker (mus'l-pek'er), *n.* The European oyster-catcher, *Hamatopus ostrilegus*. [Local, British.]

mussel-shell (mus'l-shel), *n.* A mussel, or its shell.

mussiness (mus'i-nes), *n.* The state of being mussy, rumped, or disheveled.

A general appearance of *mussiness*, characteristic of the man. *N. Y. Independent*, March 25, 1869

mussitate, *v. t.* [*L. mussitatus*, pp of *mussitare* (> OF *mussiter* = Sp *mussitar*), freq of *mussare*, murmur (see *musc1*). an imitative word, like *murmurare*, murmur. see *murmur*] To mutter. *Munshew*, *Bailey*

mussitation (mus-i-tā'shon), *n.* [*F. mussitation* = It *mussitazione*, *mussitazione*, < L *mussitatio* (-n-), a murmuring, < L *mussitare*, pp *mussitatus*, murmur. see *mussitate*] A muttering or muttering.

mussite (mus'it), *n.* [So called from the *Mussa* Alp in the Ala valley, in Piedmont] A variety of pyroxene of a greenish-white color. Also called *alalite* and, more commonly, *drop-side*.

mussuck, **mussuk** (mus'uk), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A large water-bag of skin or leather used by a Hindu bleecher or water-carrier. It is usually the whole skin of a goat or sheep tanned and dressed.

Musulman (mus'ul-man), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Musulman*, *Musulman*, < F *Musulman*, *Musulmano* = Pg *musulmano*, *musulmano* = It *musulmano* = G *musulmann* = Sw *muselman*, *musulman* = Dan *musulman*, *musulmand*, ML *musulman*, < Turk *musulmān*, < Pers *musulmān*, *musalmān*, a Moslem, < *muslim*, < Ar *muslim*, *moslim*, Moslem. see *Moslem*] 1 *n.*, pl *Musulmans* (-manz) A Mohammedan, or follower of Mohammed, a true believer, in the Mohammedan sense, a Moslem.

Now, my brave *Musulmans*
You that are lords of the sea and scorn us Christians,
Which of your many lives is worth this hurt here?
Beau and Fl., Knight of Malta II 1

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Moslems or to their faith or customs.

Our Laura's Turk still kept his eyes upon her,
Less in the *Musulman* than Christian way.
Byron, *Beppo*, st 81

Musulmanic (mus-ul-man'ik), *a.* [*< Musulman* + -ic] Pertaining to or resembling *Musulmans* or their customs. *Wright*

Musulmanish (mus'ul-man-ish), *a.* [*< Musulman* + -ish¹] Mohammedan.

They proclaimed them enemies to the *Musulmanish* faith. *Sir T. Herbert*, *Travels in Africa*. (Latham)

Musulmanism (mus'ul-man-izm), *n.* [*< Musulman* + -ism] The religious system of the *Musulmans*. Mohammedanism.

Musulmanlike (mus'ul-man-lik), *a.* Moslem.

Our subjects may with all security most safely and freely trauch by sea and land into all and singular parts of your *Musulmanlike* Empire. *Takuyt's Voyages* II 150

Musulmanly (mus'ul-man-li), *adv.* [*< Musulman* + -ly²] In the manner of *Musulmans*. *Wright*

Musulwoman (mus'ul-wum'an), *n.*, pl *Musulwomen* (-wum'en) [*< Musul(man)* + *woman*] A Mohammedan woman. [Burlesque]

The poor dear *Musulwomen* whom I mention
Byron, *Beppo*, st 77

mussy (mus'i), *a.* [*< muss1* + -y¹] Disordered, rumped, tousled.

The his head is buried in such a *mussy* lot of hair.
Reading (Penn.) Morning Herald, April 4, 1884

must¹ (must), *v. t.* without inflection and now used both as present and as preterit. [*< ME. motte* (pl *mosten*, *moste*) < AS *motte* (pl *moston*), pret of *motan*, pres part *mōt*, may see *mot2*] To be obliged, he necessarily compelled, he bound or required by physical or moral necessity, or by express command or prohibition, or by the imperative requirements of safety or interest, he necessary or inevitable as a condition or conclusion as, a man *must* eat to live, we *must* obey the laws, you *must* not delay. Like other auxiliaries, *must* was formerly used without a following verb (*go, get, and the like*) as, we *must* to home.

Wherefor they *musten* of necessity,
As for that night departen compaignye.
Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l 172.

He *muste* passe be the Desertes of Arabahye, be the which Desertes Moyses ladde the Peple of Israel.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p 67

Likewise *must* the deacons be grave.
1 Tim III 8

Out of the world he *must* who once comes in.
Herick, *None Free from Fault*

Faith is not built on disquisitions vain
The things we *must* believe are few and plain.
Dryden, *Religio Laici*, l 482.

The navigation of the Mississippi we *must* have.
Jefferson

Popularly what everybody says *must* be true, what everybody does *must* be right.
E. B. Tylor, *Prim Culture*, I 12

Well must ye, an elliptical phrase for wishing good luck to any one. *Hallivell* [Prov Eng]

must² (must), *n.* [Also formerly sometimes *musto* (< It), < ME *must*, *most*, < AS *must* = D *most* = OHG *MIH* (< *most* = Icel *Sw* *must* = Dan *most* = OF *moust*, F *mout* = Sp *l'g* It *mosto*, < L *mustum*, new wine, prop neut (see *vinum*) of *mustus*, new, fresh, whence also ult E *moust*. Hence *musty*, *mustard*] 1 New wine, the unferrimented juice as pressed from the grape.

Butt thei are drunken, all thes mengt,
Of *muste* or wyne, I wolke waraunde.
York Plays, p 470

They are all wine, but even as much as of a sundry and diverse nature, so are they likewise of diverse sorts. for new wine, called *muste*, is hard to digest.
Benvenuto, *Travellers Dialogues* (1612) (*Naves*)

And in the vats of Luna
This year the *must* shall foam
Round the white feet of laughing girls,
Whose sires have marched to Rome.
Macaulay, *Horatius*, st 8

2† The stage or condition of newness. said of wine.

The draughts of consular date were but crude unto these, and Opulian wine but in the *must* unto them.
Sir T. Browne, *Urn burial*, III

3 The pulp of potatoes prepared for fermentation.

must³ (must), *n.* [Prob < Skt *matā*, pp of *mad*, be excited or in a rage] A condition of strong nervous excitement or frenzy to which elephants are subject, the paroxysms being marked by dangerous instability.

must⁴ (must), *i.* [*< musty*, *a*] I. *intrans.* To grow stale and moldy, contract a sour or musty smell.

II. *trans.* To make stale and moldy, make musty or sour.

Others are made of stone and lime, but they are subject to give and be moist, which will *must* corn.
Mortimer, *Husbandry*

must⁴ (must), *n.* [*< must⁴*, *v*] Mold or moldiness, stinkiness.

A smell as of unwholesome sheep, blending with the smell of *must* and dust.
Dickens, *Black House*, xxxix

mustache, **moustache** (mus-tash'), *n.* [Also *mustachio*, and formerly *mustacho*, *mostacho*, and in various perverted forms, *muschacho*, *mutchato*, etc., after Sp or It, < F *moustache* = Sp *mostacho*, < It *mostachio*, *mustachio*, *mostachio*, a face, snout, = Albanian *mustakes*, < Gr *μσταξ*, also *μσταξ*, m, the upper lip, *mustache*, a dial (Doric and Laconian) form of *μσταξ*, i, the mouth, jaws, < *μσταχαι*, chew. see *mustar*] 1 The beard worn on the upper lip of men, the unshaven hair of the upper lip, frequently used in the plural, as if the hair on each side of the lip were to be regarded as a mustache.

This was the ancient manner of Spainiards to cut off all their beards & close, save only they *mustaches*, which they wore long.

Sprayer, *State of Ireland* (Globe ed.), p 685

Will you have your *mustaches* sharp at the ends like shoe makers rules, or hanging down to your mouth like goat's flaps?
Lilly, *Midus* II 2

2† A long ringlet hanging beside the face, a part of a woman's head-dress in the seventeenth century—3 In *zool*. (a) Hairs or bristles like a mustache, whiskers, ritual vibrissae, mystaces. (b) A mystacin, malar, or maxillary stripe of color in a bird's plumage. — **Mustache monkey**, the *Cercopithecus cephus* of western Africa — **Mustache tern**, *Sterna leucophaea* — **Old mustache** (tr F *vieille moustache*) an old soldier.

Do you think, O blue eyed banditti,
Because you have scaled the wall,
Such an old *mustache* as I am
Is not a match for you all?
Longfellow, *Children's Hour*

It was, perhaps, no very poor tribute to the stout old *mustache* (Marshall Soult) of the Republic and the Empire to say that at a London banquet his war worn face drew attention away from Prince Esterhazy's diamonds.
J. McCarthy, *Hist Own Times*, I

mustache-cup (mus-tash'kup), *n.* A cup for drinking, made with a fixed cover over a part of its top, through which a small opening is made, allowing one to drink without dipping his mustache into the liquid.

mustached, **moustached** (mus-tash't'), *a.* [*< mustache* + -ed²] Wearing a mustache. Also *mustachioed*.

The gallant young Indian dandies at home on furlough — immense dandies these, chained and *mustachioed*.
Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, IX

mustachial, **moustachial** (mus-tash'i-al), *a.* [*< mustache* + -ial¹] Resembling a mustache applied (by erroneous use) to a patch of conspicuous color on the lower mandible of a wood-

pecker. Also *mystacal*. *Encyc Brit.*, XXIV 652

mustachio (mus-tash'io), *n.* Same as *mustache*
mustachioed (mus-tash'iod), *a* [*< mustachio*
+ *-ed*²] Same as *mustachioed*

mustang (mus'tang), *n* [Origin obscure.] 1

The wild horse of the pampas and prairies of America. It is descended from stock of Spanish importation, and has reverted to the feral state. The mustangs live in troops, are very hardy, and are often caught and broken for use. Indian ponies and the various kinds of small horses used in the western United States and Territories are mustangs or their descendants. See *branco* and *cayuse*

2 An officer of the United States navy who entered the regular service from the merchant service after serving through the civil war, instead of graduating from the Naval Academy. [Slang] **Mustang grape** See *cuthroat*, 2

mustanger (mus'tang-er), *n* One whose business is to lasso or catch mustangs [Western U S]

The business of entrapping them (mustangs) has given rise to a class of men (called *mustangers*, the legitimate border ruffians of Texas. *Olmsted*, Texas, viii

mustard (mus'tard), *n* [Early mod E also *mustard*, *< ME musturd*, *mustard* = D *mostard*, *mostart*, *mosterd* = MLG *mostart*, *mustert* = MHG *mustart*, *mostert* (d *mostrich*), *< OF* *mostarde*, *F* *mostarde* (= Pg *it mostarda*, cf *Sp mostaza*), mustard, orig-

pounded mustard-seed mixed with must or vinegar, *< OF* *moust*, *< L* *mustum*, must see *must*²] 1 A plant of the genus *Brassica*, formerly classed as *Sinapis*. The ordinary species are *B. nigra*, the black mustard, *B. alba*, the white mustard, and *B. sinapis*, the wild mustard or charlock. The black and white mustards are largely cultivated in Europe and America for the seed (see def. 2). *B. juncea*, the Indian mustard, is used for the same purposes. The seed of the charlock is inferior, but yields a good burning oil. All the species mentioned yield oils fit for lamps or for use as food, and, in Asia especially, the Indian and various other sorts are raised in large quantities for the sake of this product. The leaves of various mustards form excellent antiseptic salad. (See *Brassica* and *charlock*). The tree which grew from "a grain of mustard seed," mentioned in Luke xlii 19, was probably the true mustard, *Brassica nigra*, which attains in Palestine a height of 10 or even 15 feet, according to Royle and others; the tree meant in *Salvadora Persica*, a small tree bearing minute berries with pungent seeds which bear the same name in Arabic as mustard.

2 The seed of mustard crushed and sifted (and often adulterated), used in the form of a paste as a condiment, or, in the form of a poultice (sinapism), plaster, or prepared paper (mustard-paper), as a rubefacient.

Now mustard and brown roast beef and plumb pies, Were set upon every table.

Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V 346)

3 One of numerous mustard-like plants, almost all cruciferous, used with a qualifying word. See names below — **Buckler-mustard**. (a) A plant of the cruciferous genus *Eruca*, whose seed vesicles are like a buckler like form in bursting. (b) *Clethra Juncifolia*. — **Durham mustard**, the ordinary flour of mustard prepared by a process, first employed at Durham England, of crushing between rollers, pounding and sifting. — **French mustard**, mustard prepared for table use by the addition of salt, sugar, vinegar, etc. It is milder than the ordinary preparation. — **Garlic-mustard**, an Old World crucifer *Sinapis alba*, having when bruised the scent of garlic. — **Mithridate mustard** (a) Properly, the mithridate pepperwort, *Lepidium campis tre*. (b) Sometimes, erroneously, the penny-cress, *Thlaspi arvense*. — **Britten and Holland**, Eng. Plant-Names — **Oil of mustard**, allylthiocarbonyl (C₃H₅CS₂), a volatile, pungent, and irritating oil formed in mustard by fermentation when it is wet. See *myronate* — **Tansy-mustard**, the American plant *Sinapis canadensis* — **Tower-mustard**, *Arabis perfoliata*, also, *A. turrita* — **Treacle-mustard**, a plant of the genus *Erysimum*, especially *E. cheiranthoides* — **Wild mustard**, the charlock *Brassica sinapis* — **Wormseed-mustard**, *Erysimum cheiranthoides* (See also *hedge mustard*)

mustard-de-vyllerst, *n* Same as *mustard millers*

mustarder (mus'tär-dér), *n* One who deals in mustard

All the little stock-in trade of the local sea coal dealer, pepper, mustard, spicer, butcher, are included [in the Schedules of Assessment for Taxes on Movables] S. Dorell, Taxes in England, I 30

mustard-leaf (mus'tärd-läf), *n.* Same as *mustard-puper*

mustard-paper (mus'tärd-pä'pér), *n.* Paper coated with mustard in a solution of gutta-percha. a form of sinapism used for counter-irritation

mustard-plaster (mus'tärd-pläs'tér), *n* Same as *mustard-poultice*

mustard-pot (mus'tärd-pot), *n.* A covered vessel for holding mustard prepared for the table, the cover having an opening for the handle of a mustard-spoon

mustard-poultice (mus'tärd-pöl'tis), *n* A poultice or plaster made of equal parts of ground mustard and linseed-meal (or flour). It is a powerful rubefacient and counter-irritant. Also called *mustard-plaster* and *sinapism*

mustard-seed (mus'tärd-séd), *n* 1 The seed of mustard

The kingdom of heaven is like to a grain of mustard seed, which indeed is the least of all seeds. Mat xiii 31.

2. A very fine kind of shot used by ornithologists and taxidermists for shooting birds with least injury to the plumage, dust-shot. The name includes No. 10 shot and finer numbers.

A small bird, that would have been torn to pieces by a few large pellets may be killed with mustard seed and yet be preservable. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 4

mustard-shrub (mus'tärd-shrub), *n* A West Indian shrub, *Capparis ferruginea*, bearing pungent berries

mustard-spoon (mus'tärd-spön), *n* A spoon for serving mustard, usually of small size, and with a round, deep bowl set at right angles to the handle

mustard-token (mus'tärd-tö'kn), *n* Something very minute, like a mustard-seed

I will rather part from the fat of them [the calves of his legs] than from a mustard token's worth of argot. *Manning*, Virgin Martyr, II 2

mustardvillars, **mustrede villars**, *n* [Also (ME) *mystirdelwylars*, perhaps so called from *Mustardville*, a town in France.] A kind of mixed gray woolen cloth, which continued in use up to Elizabeth's reign. *Hallwell*

My noddy sent to my fadyr to London for a gounce cloth of mustyrdelwylars. *Paston Letters*, III 214

mustee (mus-tē'), *n* Same as *mestee*

Mustela (mus-tē-lä), *n* [NL, *< L* *mustela*, also *mustella*, a weasel, also a fish so called, *< mus*, a mouse, = Gr *μῦς*, mouse see *mouse*] The typical genus of *Mustelidae*, formerly nearly coextensive with the family, but now restricted, the marten and subgenus. The species are of medium and rather large size, with moderately stout form, sharp curved claws, tail longer than the head, bushy, erect, or tapering, setae furry with naked pads, pelage full and soft but not shaggy, and not whitening in winter, progression digitigrade and habits arboreal and terrestrial, not fossorial or aquatic. There are 38 teeth, or 4 more than in *Procyon*, and the lower sectorial tooth usually has an additional cusp. The leading species are the marten or pine marten, *M. martes* or *abelem*, the beech, stone, or white breasted marten, *M. faina* the Russian sable, *M. zibellina*, the American sable, *M. americana*, and the fisher, pekan, or Pennant's marten, *M. pennanti*. See cuts under *marten* and *fisher*, 2

Musteli (mus-tē-li), *n* pl [NL, pl of *Mustela*] In *whith*, same as *Mustelidae*² *Muller and Honle*, 1841

Mustelidae¹ (mus-tel'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, *< Mustela* + *-idae*] A family of arectoid furred carnivorous quadrupeds of the order *Fera*, suborder *Fissipedia*, and series *Arctoidea*, typified by the genus *Mustela*, having only one true molar in the upper jaw, and one or two in the lower jaw, with the last upper premolar normally sectorial. The family is represented in most parts of the globe except the Australian region, and reaches its highest development in the northern hemisphere. There are about 20 genera, representing 8 subfamilies: *Mustelinae*, *Martinae*, *Weasellinae*, *Mellivorinae*, *Ratelinae*, *Melinae*, *Badgerinae*, *Skunkinae*, *Zorilinae*, *African skunks*, *Mephitinae*, *American skunks*, *Lutrinae*, *otters*, and *Enhydryninae* sea-otters. See cuts under *marten*, *badger*, *hedgehog*, *skunk*, *Enhydra*, and *otter*

Mustelidae² (mus-tel'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, *< Mustela* + *-idae*] A family of sharks, typified by the genus *Mustelus*, having a nictitating membrane, and the small teeth frequently so set as to form a kind of pavement. The group is now commonly regarded as a subfamily of *Galeorhinidae* or *Carcharidae*. See cuts under *Galeorhinus* and *Carcharias*

mustelidan (mus-tel'i-dan), *n* A shark of the family *Mustelidae*. *Sir J. Richardson*

Mustelina¹ (mus-tē-li-nä), *n* pl [NL, *< Mustela* + *-ina*²] 1 Same as *Mustelinae*¹ *J. E. Gray*

Mustelina² (mus-tē-li-nä), *n* pl. [NL, *< Mustela* + *-ina*²] A group of *Carcharidae* same as *Mustelinae*² *Günther*.

Mustelinae¹ (mus-tē-li-nä), *n* pl. [NL, *< Mustela* + *-inae*] The leading subfamily of *Mustelidae*, typified by the genus *Mustela*. The teeth are 38 or 34, according to the number of premolars, and of unequal numbers in the two jaws. The upper molar is single on each side and of much greater width than length, or with the longest axis transverse. The back upper premolar is the large sectorial tooth, the first lower molar is sectorial, followed by a tubercular molar. The postorbital process is moderately developed, the anteorbital foramen is small. The bony palate is produced far back of the molars, the posterior nares are thrown into one, and the auditory bullae are much inflated. The feet have bent phalanges and retractile claws, the digits are slightly or not at all webbed, and progression is digitigrade or subplantigrade. The external appearance and the economy of the species are very variable, for they range from the smallest and most slender of weasels to the great, stout, shaggy wolverene. There are 4 leading genera: *Gulo*, *Galeus*, *Mustela*, and *Putorius*, or the wolverene, grison, marten, and weasels. See cuts under *wolverene*, *grison*, *galera*, and *marten*.

Mustelinae² (mus-tē-li-nä), *n* pl [NL, *< Mustelus* + *-inae*] A subfamily of sharks of the family *Galeorhinidae* or *Carcharidae*, corresponding to *Mustelidae*². It contains the common spineless dogfishes of Europe and North America and some other related small sharks.

musteline¹ (mus'tē-lin), *a* and *n* [= *It* *mustellino*, *< L* *mustellinus*, *mustellinus*, belonging to a weasel, *< mustela*, a weasel see *Mustela*] 1 *a* 1 Resembling a marten or weasel, or of pertaining to the *Mustelinae*, or, in a broader sense, to the *Mustelidae* or weasel family — 2 Specifically, tawny, like a weasel in summer, fawn-colored

II *n* A musteline mammal, a member of the *Mustelinae*

musteline² (mus'tē-lin), *a* and *n* [*< Mustelus* + *-ini*¹] 1 *a* Dogfish-like, of or pertaining to the *Mustelinae*

II *n* A musteline fish

Mustelini (mus-tē-li-ni), *n* pl [NL, *< Mustelus* + *-ini*] In *whith*, in Bonaparte's system of classification (1837), same as *Mustelinae*²

musteloid (mus'tē-loid), *a* and *n* 1 *a* Of or relating to the *Mustelidae*, weasel-like

II *n* A mammal of the family *Mustelidae*

Mustelus (mus-tē-lus), *n* [NL, *< L* *mustela*, a weasel, also a kind of fish] The typical genus of *Mustelinae* or *Mustelidae*, spineless dogfishes *Cuvier*, 1817

muster (mus'tér), *v*. [Early mod E also *muster*, *< ME* *mustren*, *mustren*, *mostren* = MD. *monstern*, D *monstern* = MLG *munstern* = G *munstern* = Sw *monstra* = Dan *monstre*, *< OF* *mostrer*, *mustrer*, *monstrei*, F *montrai* = Sp *mostrar* = It *mostrare*, *< L* *monstrare*, show, *< monere*, admonish see *monstration*, *monster* (t *muster*, *n*.) I. *trans* 1† To show, point, exhibit

He mustered his miracles among many men, And to the people he pitched. *York Plays*, p. 481

So did Galashin that often was he shewed, and mustred with the fynger on bothe sides.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III 407

2 To bring together into a group or body for inspection, especially with a view to employing in or discharging from military service, in general, to collect, assemble, or array. Compare *muster*, *n*, 3

Thei mustred and assembled all the people that thei myght gete. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), III 560

Gentlemen, will you go muster men? *Shak*, *Rich. II*, II 2 108

Wherewith Indignation and Griefe mustering greater multitudes of fearfull, vnquiet, enraged thoughts in his heart. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 359

All the gay feathers he could muster.

Sir R. L'Estrange

To muster in, to muster into service, to bring before the enrolling officers and register the names of, receive as recruits. — To muster out, to muster out of service, to bring together, as soldiers, that they may be discharged, discharge from military service. — To muster the watch, to call the roll of the men in a watch. — To muster up, to gather, collect, summon up, now generally in a figurative sense, as, to muster up courage

To muster up our Rhimes, without our Reason, And forage for an Audience out of Reason.

One of those who can muster up sufficient sprightliness to engage in a game of forfeits. *Hazlitt*.

= Syn 2 To call together, get together, gather, convene, congregate.

II. *intrans* 1† To show, appear

Vndir an olde pore abyte (habite) regneth ofte Grete vurtue, thogh it moure poorly. *Book of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i 106.

2 To assemble, meet in one place, as soldiers; in general, to collect

And so they went and mustred before the Castell of Arde, the whiche was well furnished with Englishmen.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I coliv.

Why does my blood thus muster to my heart?

Shak, *M* for *M*, ii. 4 30

Trump nor pibroch summon here

Mustering clan, or squadron tramping
Scott, *L* of the *L*, i. 81

What marvels manifold
Seemed silently to muster? *Lowell*, *Gold Egg*

muster (mus'tér), *n* [Early mod E also *mouster*, *mouster*, < ME *mouster* (= MD *monster* = MLG *munster* = G *muster*) = Sw *Dan monster*, < OF *moistre*, *monstre*, F *monstre* = Pg *It mostra*, < ML *monstra* (after Rom), a review, a show, < L *monstrare*, show: see *muster*, i.] 1. A show; a review, an exhibition, in modern use, an exhibition in array, an array

He deysied his grace to take the *muster* of hym, and to see him shoote

Hall, quoted in Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 140

The most untowardly among them [boys in Devon and Cornwall] will not so readily give you a *muster* (or trial) of this exercise as you are prone to require it.

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 146.

There was a splendid lunch laid out in the parlor, with all the old silver in *muster*, and with all the delicacies that Boston confectioners and caterers could furnish

H B Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 567

2 A pattern, a sample

Forasmuch as it is reported that the Woollen clothed died in Turkey bee most excellently died, you shall send home into this realm certain *Musters* or pieces of Shew

Hakluyt's Voyages, ii. 162.

These man milliners generally require what they call a *muster*, or pattern, which they reproduce exactly

Tomes, *American in Japan* (1867), p. 183.

3 A gathering of persons, as of troops for review or inspection, or in demonstration of strength, an assembling in force or in array, an array, an assemblage

The mene people that hadde no myster of batelle, the kynge made hem to a bide by an hill, and made a *muster* of armed people

Morris (E E T S) iii. 658.

Of the temporal grandees of the realm and of their wives and daughters the *muster* was great and splendid

Macaulay

A gathering of happiness, a concentration and combination of pleasant details a throng of glad faces, a *muster* of elated hearts

Charlotte Brooke, *Shirley*, xv

4 A register or roll of troops mustered, also, the troops enrolled

Ye publish the *musters* of your own bands.

Hooker, *Kyles Polity*

That Mustapha was forced to remount, missing forty thousand of his first *musters*

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 286

5 In *hunting*, a company or flock of peacocks

Strutt

According to the most ancient and approved treatise on hunting, I must say a *muster* of peacocks

W. Traug, *Christmas Day*

Tarpaulin muster, a joint contribution by a number of persons a whaler's expression — To *pass muster*, to pass inspection pass without censure, as one among a number on inspection, be allowed to pass

Double dealers may *pass muster* for a while but all parties wash their hands of them in the conclusion

Sir R. L'Ettrange

muster-book (mus'tér-buk), *n* A book in which muster-rolls are written

musterd, *n* An obsolete spelling of *mustard*
muster-day (mus'tér-dā), *n* A day appointed for militia-training in bodies collected from different places [New Eng.]

General Kingsland of Dunwich ordered our people to attach themselves to the Dunwich Company One or two *muster days* passed, and nothing was done

S. Judd, *Margaret*, iii

muster-file (mus'tér-fil), *n* Same as *muster-roll*

muster-master (mus'tér-más'ter), *n* Formerly, one charged with taking account of troops, and of their arms and other military apparatus He reviewed all the regiments and inspected the *muster rolls*. The chief officer of this kind was called *muster master general*

My muster master

Talks of his tactics, and his ranks and files

B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, iv. 1

The *Muster master general*, or the reviewer of reviews

Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, ii.

muster-roll (mus'tér-röl), *n* 1 A list or return of all troops, including all officers and soldiers actually present on parade, or otherwise accounted for, on muster-day; hence, any similar list

It may be thought I seek to make a great *muster roll* of sciences.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii. 238

2 A similar register kept on shipboard, in which are recorded the names of the ship's company — **Descriptive muster-roll**, a quarterly return made to the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting of the Navy Department from every United States vessel of war, specifying the names, rating, date, place and term of enlistment, place of birth, age, previous naval service, and minute personal description, of each of the crew

mustilari (mus'ti-lér), *n* [*<* OF *mustilari*, in pl *mustilares*, armor for the calf of the leg < *mustel*, *mustele*, the calf of the leg] A piece of defensive armor used in the fifteenth century, said to have been a stuffed doublet like the gambeson

mustily (mus'ti-lí), *adv* 1 In a musty manner, moldily, sourly

These clothes smell *mustily*, do they not gallants?

Fletcher (and another) *Faint One*, iii. 2.

2 Dully, heavily

Apollo what's the matter pray,

You look so *mustily* to day

Cotton, *Burlesque upon Burlesque* p. 225 (*Davies*)

mustiness (mus'ti-nés), *n* The state or quality of being musty or sour, moldiness, damp foulness

musto (mus'to), *n* [Sp Pg *It mosto*, < L *mustum*, must, see *must*²] Same as *must*²

mustredeuiliars, *n* See *mustardillars*

musty (mus'ti) *a* and *n* [A var of *moisty*, conformed to the orig noun *must*² see *moisty*, *moist*, *must*²] 1 *a* 1 Moldy, sour as, a *musty* cask, *musty* corn or straw *musty* looks

Being entertained for a performer, as I was smoking a *musty* room comes me the prince and Claudio

Shak *Much Ado* i. 3 61

Astrology's

Last home a *musty* pile of almanacs

W. Lister, *Bridal of Pennacook*, Prolog.

2. Having an ill flavor, vapid as, *musty* wine

—3 Dull, heavy, spiritless, moping, stale

The proverb is something *musty*

Shak, *Hamlet*, iii. 2 350

On her birthday

We were forced to be merry, and, now she's *musty*

We must be sad, on pain of her displeasure

Masinger *Duke of Milan* i. 1

II. *n* Snuff having a musty flavor

I made her resign her snuff box for ever, and half drown herself with washing away the stench of the *musty*

Steele *Tatler*, No. 79

Musty, a cheap kind of snuff, also mentioned in *Tatler* No. 27. It derived its name from the fact that a large quantity of *musty* snuff was captured with the Spanish Fleet at Vigo in 1702 and *musty* flavoured snuff, or *musty*, accordingly became the fashion for many succeeding years

A. Dobson *Selections from Steele*, p. 464 note

musty (mus'ti), *i* & *adv* [*<* *musty* *a*] To become

musty

Don't think I shall *musty* *Shirley*, *Gamster*, ii. 2

mutability (mu-ta-bil'i-ti), *n* [= F *mutabilité* = Sp *mutabilidad* = Pg *mutabilidad* = It *mutabilità*, < L *mutabilitas* (-is), changeableness, < *mutabilis* changeable: see *mutable*] The state or quality of being mutable (a) The quality of being subject to change or alteration in either form state, or essential qualities

Wherefore this lower world who can deny

But to be subject still to *Mutability*

Spranger, *J. Q.*, vii. vii. 47

(b) Changeableness as of mind, disposition, or will in constancy, instability as, the *mutability* of opinion on purpose

Nice longing, slanders, *mutability*,

All faults that may be named

Shak, *Cymbeline* ii. 5 26

mutable (mu'ta-bl), *a* [In older E *muable*, < OF *muable*, F *muable* = Pr *mutable*, *mutable* = Sp *mutable* = Pg *mutable* = It *mutabile*, < L *mutabilis* changeable, < *mutare*, change: see *mut*²] 1 Capable of being altered in form, qualities, or nature, subject to change, changeable

Honorable matrimonic, a love by all laws allowed, not *mutable* nor encombred with vain carous & passions

Puttenham *Arte of Eng. Poetic*, p. 40

The race of delight is short, and pleasures have *mutable* faces

Sir T. Browne, *Christ Nor*, ii. 1

2 Changeable or inconstant in mind or feelings, unsettled, unstable, liable to change

That man while he is *mutable* for every occasion *muster* nodes often repeat him

Sir T. Elvot, *The Governour*, iii. 19

For the *mutable*, rank scented many, let them

Regard me as I do not flatter, and

Therewith hold themselves *Shak*, *Cor*, iii. i. 66.

—Syn. 1 Alterable 2 Unsteady, wavering, variable, irresolute, feckle, vacillating

mutableness (mū'ta-bl-nés), *n* Same as *mutability*

mutably (mū'ta-blí), *adv* Changeably

mutacism (mū'ta-siz-m), *n* Same as *mytaci-*

mutage (mū'tāj) *n* [*<* F *mutage*, < *muter*, stop the fermentation of must, < OF *mut*, F *mut*, dumb, < L *mutus*, dumb: see *mut*¹, i.] A process for checking the fermentation of the must of grapes. It is accomplished either by diffusing sulphurous acid from ignited sulphur in the cask containing

the must, or by adding to it a small quantity of sulphite of lime

mutandum (mū-tan'dum), *n*, pl *mutanda* (-ā) [L, neut gerundive of *mutare*, change: see *mut*²] A thing to be changed chiefly used in the plural

mutant (mū'tant), *a* [*<* L *mutan* (-t-), ppn of *mutare*, change: see *mut*², *mutate*] In *botany*, said of a perpendicular part the apex of which bends over

mutate (mū'tat) *v*, pret and pp *mutated*, pp *mutating* [*<* L *mutatus*, pp of *mutare*, change: see *mut*²] 1 *trans* 1 To change (a vowel-sound) by the influence of a vowel in the following syllable: see *mutation* 3

It is extremely probable that all subjunctives originally had *mutated* vowels

H. Sweet, *Trans. Philol. Soc.*, 1875-6 p. 549

II *intrans* To change interchange

Bradley, I have reason to know *mutates* with Brackley

V and *Q* 7th sec, VI 50

mutate (mū'tāt), *a* [*<* L *mutatus*, pp: see the verb] Changed

mutation (mu-tā'shon), *n* [*<* ME *mutacion*, < OF *mutacion*, *mutation*, F *mutation* = Sp *mutacion* = Pg *mutação* = It *mutazione*, < L *mutatio* (-n-), a changing < *mutare*, pp *mutatus*, change: see *mut*²] 1 The act or process of changing, change, variableness

Woe'st thou that this *mutableness* of fortune flects withouten government?

Chaucer, *Boethius*, i. prose 6

While above in the variant breezes

Numberless noisy weathercocks ruffled and sang of *mut-*

tation

Longfellow, *Evangeline* l. 1

2 *Rotation*, *succession*

There spak God first to Samuëlle and shewed him the *mutacion* of ordre of Priesthood, and the *mutacion* of the Sacrament

Maudesle *Travels* p. 106

3 In *phonetics*, the change of a vowel through the influence of an *a*, *i* or *u* in the following syllable: proposed for rendering German *umlaut* into English *H. Sweet* — 4 In *music* (a) In medieval solmization, the change or passage from one hexachord to another, involving a change of the syllable applied to a given tone (b) In violin-playing, the shifting of the hand from one position to another — 5 The change or alteration in a boy's voice at puberty — 6 In *French law*, transfer by purchase or descent — 7 A post-house

Neere upon these Causeys were scatted *mutations*, for so they called in that age the places where strangers as they journeyed did change their post horses, draught-teams or wagons. *Holland*, *tr of Camden* p. 65 (*Davies*)

mutation-stop (mu-tā'shon-stop), *n* In *organ-building*, a stop whose pipes produce tones a fifth or a major third above the proper pitch of the digital struck (or above one of its octaves). When the tone is a fifth the stop is called a *quint*, when it is a third the stop is called a *tert*; other names are *twelfth*, *ward*, *larged*, etc. Mutation stops, like mixture stops, which are partly of the same nature, contribute much to the harmonic breadth of heavy combinations

mutatis mutandis (mu-tā'tis mu-tān'dis) [L *mutatis*, abl of *mutatus*, pp, and *mutandis*, abl of *mutandum*, gerundive of *mutare*, change: see *mutation*] Those things having been changed which were to be changed, with the necessary changes

mutative (mū'tā-tiv), *a* [*<* OF *mutatif*, as *mutate* + *-iv*] Mutatory

He does not appear to know the difference between mood and tense. To the indicative mood he gives a precativ tense (sic), to the imperative mood a *mutativ* tense (sic)

Athenæum, No. 3184, p. 585

mutatory (mū'tā-to-ri), *a* [*<* LL *mutatorius*, belonging to changing, < L *mutator*, a changer, < *mutare*, change: see *mutation*] Changing, mutable, variable

mutch (much), *n* [*<* MD *mutse*, earlier *almutse*, *amutse*, D *mutz* = OHG *almuz*, *amuz*, MHG *mutz*, G *mutz*, a cap, hood, < ML *almuta*, *armuta*: see *amut*²] A cap or coif worn by women [Scotch]

On the top of her head

Is a *mutch*, and on that

A shocking bad hat

Barham, *Inglodby Legends* i. 52

mutchkin (much'kin), *n* [*<* *mutch* + *-kin* (< D *mutz*, a little cap, a quartern, dim of *mutz*, a cap: see *mutch*)] A liquid measure in Scotland, containing four gills, and forming the fourth part of a Scotch pint

Come bring the tither *mutchkin* in,

And here's a for a conclusion,

To every New light mother a son,

From this time forth, confusion

Burns *The Ordination*

mute¹ (mūt), *a* and *n* [*< ME meut, mewot, < F muet = Sp Pg mudo = It muto, < L mutus, dumb, cf. Skt muka, dumb, appar < mu, L mu, Gr μῦ, a sound uttered with closed lips; see mum, etc.*] *I. a.* 1 Silent, not speaking, not uttering words

When they were alle to-geder, thei were alle stille and muel as though thei hadde be donbe

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), II. 172.

But I was *mute* for want of person I could converse with

Dampier, Voyages, II. 1. 100

2 Incapable of utterance, not having the power of speech, dumb, hence, done, made, etc., without speech or sound

With *mute* carousals shall declare

The tenderness they cannot speak

Bryant, Crowded Street

He felt that *mute* appeal of tears.

Whither, Witch's Daughter

3 In *gram* and *philol.* (a) Silent, not pronounced as, the *b* in *dumb* is *mute* (b) Involving a complete closure of the mouth-organs in utterance said of certain alphabetic sounds see II. 2-4 In *mineral*, applied to metals which do not ring when struck — 5 In *entom.*, not emitting audible sounds opposed to *sonant*, *stridulating*, *shrilling*, etc. said of insects — 6 Showing no sign, devoid; destitute [Rare]

I came into a place *mute* of all light

Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, v. 28

In *mutet*, to one's self, inwardly

In *mewet* spake I so that nought asterte

By no condition, worde that might be harde

Court of Love, I. 148

Mute swan, the European *Cygnus olor* — To stand *mute*, in law to make no response when arraigned and called on to answer or plead

Regularly a prisoner is said to stand *mute* when being arraigned for treason or felony he either (1) makes no answer at all or (2) answers for legal to the purpose, or with such matters as is not allowable, and will not answer other wise, or (3), upon having pleaded not guilty, refuses to put himself upon the country — *Blackstone's Com.*, IV. xxv — *Syn.* 1 and 2 Dumb, etc. See silent

II. n 1 A person who is speechless or silent, one who does not speak, from physical inability, unwillingness, forbearance, obligation, etc. (a) A dumb person, one unable to use articulate speech from some infirmity, either congenital or acquired, as from deafness, a deaf mute (b) A hired attendant at a funeral

The hatchment must be put up, and *mutes* must be stationed at intervals from the hall door to the top of the stairs — *Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne* I. 17 (c) In some Eastern countries a dumb porter or door keeper, usually one who has been deprived of speech

Either our history shall with full mouth

Speak freely of our acts, or else our grave,

Like Turkish *mute* shall have a tongueless mouth,

Not worshipp'd with a waxen epitaph

Shak., Hen. V., I. 2. 282

(d) In *theatre*, one whose part is confined to dumb show, also, a spectator, a looker on

You that look pale and tremble at this chance,

That are but *mutes* or audience to this act

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 345

(e) In law a person who makes no response when arraigned and called on to plead or answer

To the indictment here upon he [John Biddle] prays Council might be allowed him to plead the illegality of it which being denied him by the Judges and the Sentence of a *mute* threatened, he at length gave into Court his Exceptions ingrossed in Parchment

Wood, Athenae Oxon., II. 304

2 In *gram* and *philol.* an alphabetic utterance involving a complete closure of the mouth-organs, a check, a stop, an explosive The name is especially appropriate as applied to the sord or breathed consonants, *t, p, k* since these involve a momentary suspension of utterance, no audible sound being produced during the continuance of the closure, whose character is shown only by its explosion upon a following sound, or much more imperfectly, by its implosion upon a preceding sound, but it is also commonly given to the corresponding sonant or voiced consonants, *d, b, g*, and even to the nasals, *n, m, ng*

3 In *music* (a) In stringed musical instruments of the viol family, a clip or weight of brass, wood, or ivory that can be slipped over the bridge so as to deaden the resonance without touching the strings, a sordino (b) In metal wind-instruments, a pear-shaped leathern pad which can be inserted into the bell to check the emission of the tone

mute¹ (mūt), *r t*, pret and pp *muted*, ppr *muting* [*< mut¹, n*] 1 In *music*, to deaden or muffle the sound of, as an instrument See *mut¹, n*, 3

Beethoven *mutes* the strings of the orchestra in the slow movement of his 3rd and 5th P. P. Concertos

Grove's Dict. Music, II. 439

Her voice was musically thrilling in that low *muted* tone of the very heart, impossible to deride or disbelieve

G. Meredith, The Egoist, xxxv

2 To check fermentation in See *mutage*.

mute² (mūt), *v* [Also *meute* (and *moult, molt, mout*), *< L mutare, change, contr. of *movitare, freq. of movere, move see move Cf. molt², mew²*] *I. intrans* To change the feathers; mew; molt, as a bird

II. trans To shed, molt, as feathers.

Not one of my dragon's wings left to adorn me!

Have I *muted* all my feathers?

Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, IV. 4

mute³ (mūt), *n* [Formerly also *meute*, *< ME mute, *meute, < OF muete, meute, mute*, an inclosure for hawks, a mew, also a kennel for hounds, the lodge of a beast (as the form of a hare, etc.), a shift or change of hounds, a pack of hounds, = *It mula*, a shift of hounds, a pack of hounds, *< ML muta*, a mew, *mota* (after *Rom*), a pack of hounds, etc.; the same in form as *OF muete, meute, ML mota*, a military rising, expedition, revolt, sedition, etc., *< ML muta*, a change, *< L mutare, change*, and ult *< L movere, pp motus, move see mute² and mew³*] 1 A mew for hawks

The cloisters became the camps of their retainers, the stables of their coursers, the kennels of their hounds, the *meutes* of their hawks

Milman

2 A pack of hounds

Thenne watz hit lit upon list to lythen the houndez,

When alle the *mute* hade hym met

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1720

3 The cry of hounds

Hit watz the myrliest *mute* that ever men herde

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1915

mute⁴ (mūt), *v*, pret and pp *muted*, ppr *muting* [*< ME muten, mueten, < OF muter, esmeuter, smeltir, F émeuter = It smallare, mute, dung, < OIG smelzan, MHG smelzen, G schmelzen = MD smelten, smitten, smelt, liquefy see smelt*] *I. intrans* To pass excrement said of birds

For you, Jacko, I would have you employ your time, till my coming, in wat hing what houre of the day my hawk *mutes*

Return from Parnassus (1606) (Nares)

I could not fright the crows

Or the least bird from *muting* on my head

B. Jonson

II. trans To void, as dung said of birds

Mine eyes being open, the sparrows *muted* warm dung into mine eyes

Tobit II. 10

mute⁴ (mūt), *n* [*< mute⁴, v*] The dung of fowls

And nigh an ancient obelisk

Was raised by him, found out by Flak,

On which was written, not in words,

But his roglyphic *mute* of birds,

Many rare pilly saws

S. Butler, Hudibras, II. III. 400

mute⁵ (mūt), *n* [Origin obscure] See the quotation [Prov. Eng.]

A *mule* of the male kind out of a she ass by a horse, though some will have it that a *mule* so bred is termed a *mule* without reference to sex

Hallwell

mute-hill, *n* An obsolete form of *moot-hill*

mutely (mut'h), *adv* In a *mute* manner, silently, without uttering words or sounds

muteness (mūt'nos), *n* The state of being mute, dumbness, forbearance from speaking, or inability to speak

muti (mūt'i), *n* [Appar. *< Hind muth, Prakrit mūthi, fish, hand*] A small Indian falcon, *Microhierax caruleus*, carried in the hand in falconry

mutic (mūt'ik), *a* [*< OL muticus, curtailed see muticous*] Same as *muticous*, 2

Mutica (mūt'ik-kā), *n pl* [NL, neut pl. of *OL muticus, curtailed see muticous*] One of the divisions of the *Entomophaga*, or insectivorous *Fidentata*, established for the reception of the South American ant-eaters of the genera *Myrmecophaga* and *Cyclothorus*

muticous (mūt'ik-us), *a* [*< OL muticus, curtailed, docked, < L mutilus, maimed see mutilate*] 1 In bot., without any pointed process or awn opposed to *mucronate, cuspidate, aristate*, and the like — 2 In *zool*, unarmed, as a digit not provided with a claw, the shank of a bird not furnished with a spur, or the jaw of a mammal without teeth opposed to *unguiculate, calcarate, dentate*, etc. Also *mutic*

mutigigella (mūt'ig-jel'ā), *n* [NL, from a native name (?)] The Abyssinian ichneumon, *Herpestes mutigigella*

Mutillat (mūt'it-lā'tā), *n pl* [NL, neut pl. of *L mutilatus*, pp of *mutilare, mutilate see mutilate*] An old division of mammals formed for those which have no hind limbs, as the cetaceans and sirenians

mutilate (mūt'it-lāt), *v t*, pret and pp *mutilated*, ppr *mutilating* [*< L mutilatus, pp of*

mutilare (*> It. mutilare = Sp. Pg. mutilar = F. mutiler*), maim, *< mutilus, maimed; cf. Gr μρωλος, μρωλος, curtailed*] 1. To cut off a limb or any important part of; deprive of any characteristic member, feature, or appurtenance, so as to disfigure, maim: as, to *mutilate* a body or a statue, to *mutilate* a tree or a picture

Gonsalvo was affected even to tears at beholding the *mutilated* remains of his young and gallant adversary

Prescott, Ford and Isa., II. 12

Of the nine pillars of the upper verandah only two remain standing, and these much *mutilated*, while all the six of the lower storey have perished

J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 141

2 Figuratively, to excise, erase, or expunge any important part from, so as to render incomplete or imperfect, as a record or a poem

As I have declared you before in my preface, I will not in any worde wyllinglye mangle or *mutilate* that honourable man's worke

Sir T. More, Works, p. 1291

Among the *mutilated* poets of antiquity, there is none whose fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho

Addison

=*Syn.* 1 *Mutilate, Maim, Cripple, Mangle, Disfigure* *Mutilate* emphasizes the injury to completeness and to beauty as, to *mutilate* a statue *Maim* and *cripple* note the injury to the use of the members of the body, *maim* suggesting perhaps more of unsightliness, pain, and actual loss of members, and *cripple* more directly emphasizing the diminished power of action as, *crippled* in the left arm *Mangle* expresses a badly hacked or torn condition as, a *mangled* finger or arm *Disfigure* covers simply such changes of the external form as injure its appearance or beauty one may be fearfully *mangled* in battle, so as to be *disfigured* for life, and yet finally escape being *mutilated* or *maimed*, or even *crippled* — 2 *Mutilate, Garble, Misquote* To *mutilate* is to take parts of a thing, so as to leave it imperfect or incomplete, to *garble* is to take parts of a thing in such a way as to make them convey a false impression, to *misquote* is to quote incorrectly, whether intentionally or not as, to *mutilate* a hymn, to *garble* a passage from an official report, to *garble* another's words, to *misquote* a text of Scripture *Garble* has completely lost its primary meaning

mutilate (mūt'it-lāt), *a* and *n* [= *F mutilé = Pg mutilado = It mutilato, < L mutilatus*, pp of *mutilare see mutilate, v*] *I. a* 1. Same as *mutilated*

He caused him to be shamefully *mutilate*

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, III. 6

Cripples, *mutilate* in their own persons, do come out perfect in their generations

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., VII. 2

2 Specifically, deprived of hind limbs, as a cetacean or a sirenian See *Mutillata*

II. n A member of the *Mutillata*, a cetacean or a sirenian

mutilated (mūt'it-lā-ted), *p a* [*< mutilate + -ed*] 1 Deprived of some important or characteristic part — 2 In *entom.*, cut short, greatly abbreviated — **Mutilated elytra** or *wing-covers*, those elytra or wing covers which are so short as to appear aborted, as in some *Orthoptera* and *Coleoptera* — **Mutilated wheel**, in *mach.*, a form of gearing consisting of a wheel from a part of the perimeter of which the cogs are removed, usually employed to impart an intermittent motion to other cog wheels, or a reciprocating motion to a rack bar *E. H. Knight*

mutilation (mūt'it-lā'-shon), *n* [*< F mutilation = Sp mutiliacion = Pg mutilação = It mutilazione, < LL mutilatio(n)-, < L mutilare, mutilate see mutilate*] The act of mutilating, or the state of being mutilated, deprivation of a necessary or important part, as a limb

Mutilations are not transmitted from father unto son

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., VII. 2

The loss or *mutilation* of an able man is also a loss to the commonweal

Raleigh, Hist. World, V. III. 2

The laws against *mutilation* of cattle—laws really directed against the damage done to a beast which in a perfect state was the general medium of exchange—prove that such a mode of payment was still common in the opening of the eighth century in Wessex

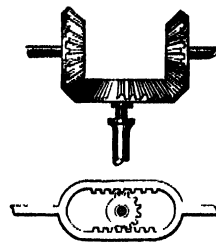
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 218.

mutilator (mūt'it-lā-tor), *n* [*< F mutilateur = Pg. mutilador = It. mutilatore, < L* as if **mutilator, < mutilare, mutilate see mutilate.*] One who mutilates

The ban of excommunication was issued against the Exarch (Eutychius of Ravenna), the odious *mutilator* and destroyer of those holy memorials.

Milman, Latin Christianity, IV. 9

Mutilla (mūt'it-lā), *n* [NL (Linnaeus, 1758)] The typical genus of *Mutillidae*, characterized by the simple antennae of both sexes, and the ovate eyes, more or less acutely emarginate in the male It is a very large and wide-spread genus,



Forms of Mutillated Gearing

Reckon with my father about that he will pay you gallantly, a French mutton for every hide I have spoiled
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, vi

Laced mutton^t, a loose woman [Slang]

I, a lost mutton, gave your letter to her, a laced mutton, and she, a laced mutton gave me, a lost mutton, no thing for my labour
Shak, I (t of V, 1 1 102

'Upd had got me a stomach, and I long for laced mutton
Middleton, Blurt Master (constable, 1 2

mutton-bird (mut'n-bird), *n* A bird of the family *Procellaridae* and genus *Estrelata*, one of several kinds of petrels found in the southern seas, as *E. lessonae*, which is also called *white night-hawk*. See cut at *Estrelata*

mutton-chop (mut'n-chop'), *n* and *a* I. *n* A rib-piece of mutton for broiling or frying, having the bone cut, or chopped off at the small end. The name is also extended to other small pieces cut for broiling

II. *a* Having a form narrow and prolonged at one end and rounded at the other, like that of a mutton-chop. This designation is especially applied to side whisks when the chin is shaved both in front and beneath, and the whisks are trimmed short. Also called *mutton cutlet whiskers*

muttoner, **motoner**, *n* A wench, a mutton-monger. *Lydgate, p 168 (Halliwell)* [Slang]

mutton-fish (mut'n-fish), *n* 1 A fish of the family *Lycodidae*, *Zoarces anquillaris*. It is of a stout eel like form, with confluent vertical fins and an interrupted posterior interval in the dorsal where the rays



Mutton fish (*Zoarces anquillaris*)

are replaced by short spines. The color is generally redish brown mottled with olive. It is an inhabitant of the eastern American coast, from Delaware to Labrador, and is used as food. Also called *comper eel*, *lump*, and *lump eel*

2 A kind of ormer or ear-shell, *Halotis iris*, of New Zealand

mutton-fist (mut'n-fist), *n* A large, thick, brawny fist

Will he who saw the soldier's mutton fist,
And saw thee maul'd appear within the list
To witness truth?
Dryden, tr of Juvenal's Satires, xvi 46

mutton-ham (mut'n-ham), *n* A leg of mutton salted and prepared as ham

muttonhead (mut'n-hed), *n* A dull or stupid person

mutton-headed (mut'n-hed'ed), *a* Dull, stupid

A Hon — an animal that has a majestic aspect and noble antecedents but is both tyrannical and mean, *mutton-headed* and *stealthy*. *P Robinson, Under the Sun, p 104*

mutton-legger (mut'n-log'er), *n* A leg-of-mutton sail, also, a boat carrying this style of sail

mutton-monger (mut'n-mung'ger), *n* One who has to do with prostitutes, a wench [Slang]

Is't possible the lord Hippolito, whose face is as civil as the outside of a dedicatory book, should be a mutton monger?
Dekker and Middleton, Honest Whore ii

mutton-thumper (mut'n-thum'per), *n* A bumbling bookbinder [Slang, Eng]

muttoney (mut'n-i), *a* [*< mutton + -y*] Resembling mutton in flavor, appearance, or other of its qualities, consisting of mutton

mutual (mū'tū-āl), *a* [*< F mutuel (= Sp mutuo), with suffix -al, E -al, < OF mutu = Sp mutuo = Pg It mutuo, < L mutuus, reciprocal, in exchange, borrowed, < mutare, change, exchange see mut²*] 1 Reciprocally given and received, pertaining alike or reciprocally to both sides, interchanged as, *mutual love*, to entertain a *mutual aversion*

To take away all such *mutual* grievances injuries, and wrongs, there was no way but only by growing unto common position and agreement amongst themselves.
Hooker, Eccles Polity, i 10

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirmed by *mutual* juncture of your hands.
Shak, T N, v 1 160

And many were found to kill one another with *mutual* combats
Purchase, Pilgrimage, p 158

Among unequals what society
Can sort, what harmony, or true delight?
Which must be *mutual* in proportion due
Given and received
Milton, P L, viii 385

We do conceive it our bounden duty without delay, to enter into a present consociation amongst ourselves for *mutual* help and strength in all future concernment
Wentworth Hist. New England, II 122

Who buried their *mutual* animosities in their common detestation against the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot
Burke, Nabob of Arcot's Debts

Love between husband and wife may be all on one side, then it is not *mutual*. It may be felt on both sides, then it is *mutual*. They are *mutual* friends, and something better, but if a third person step in, though loyal regard may make him a friend of both, no power in language can make him their *mutual* friend.

N and Q, 7th ser, VI 192.

2. Equally relating to or affecting two or more together, common to two or more combined, depending on, proceeding from, or exhibiting a certain community of action, shared alike

Allude with bands of *mutual* complement.
Spenser, F Q, IV iii 52

High over seas
Flying, and over lands, with *mutual* wing
Fasting their flight
Milton, P L, vii 429

In this manner, not without almost *mutual* tears, I parted from him
Evelyn Diary, Aug, 1671

3 Common used in this sense loosely and improperly (but not infrequently, and by many writers of high rank), especially in the phrase a *mutual friend*

I have little intercourse with Dr Blair, but will take care to have the poems communicated to him by the intervention of some *mutual* friend
Blacklock, 1786, quoted in N and Q, 7th ser, V 298

Sir Walter Scott, writing to Messrs. Hurst, Robinson & Co., under date Feb 25, 1822, says, I desired our *mutual* friend, Mr James Ballantyne, &c
Quoted in N and Q, 7th ser, V 298.

"By the by, ma'am, said Mr Boffin, "you have a lodger? I may call him Our *Mutual* Friend"
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ix

Mutual accounts, *n* counts in which each of two parties has one or more charges against the other — **Mutual contract** See *contract* — **Mutual distinction**, one which separates its two members equally from each other, and not like a distinction between whole and part. — **Mutual gable, induction**, etc See the nouns — **Mutual promises**, concurrent and reciprocal promises which serve as considerations to support each other, unless one or the other is void as where one man promises to pay money to another, and he, in consideration thereof, promises to do a certain act etc *Wharum — Mutual will*. See *will* — *Syn* See *reciprocal*

mutualism (mū'tū-āl-izm), *n* [*< mutual + -ism*] A symbiosis in which two organisms living together mutually and permanently help and support one another (*De Barry*) Lichens are examples among plants

mutualist (mū'tū-āl-ist), *n* [= *F mutualiste*, as *mutual + -ist*] In *zool*, one of two commensals which are associated, neither of which shares the food of or preys upon the other. *E Van Beneden*

mutuality (mū'tū-āl-i-ti), *n* [= *F mutualité*, as *mutual + -ity*] 1 The state or quality of being mutual, reciprocity, interchange. Thus, a contract that has no consideration is said to be void for want of *mutuality*

There is no sweeter taste of friendship than the conpling of souls in this *mutuality*, either of condoling or comforting
Sir P Sidney, Arcadia iii

In both [parts of an organic aggregate or of a social aggregate, too, this *mutuality* increases as the evolution advances.
II Spencer, Prin of Sociol, § 217

2 Interchange of acts or expressions of affection or kindness, familiarity

When these *mutualities* so marshal the way hard at hand comes the master and main exercise
Shak, Othello, ii 1 267

His kindnesses seldom exceed courtesies He loves not deeper *mutualities*
By Earle, Micro cosmographie, A Plausible Man

mutually (mū'tū-āl-i), *adv* 1 In a mutual manner, reciprocally, in a manner of giving and receiving

A friend, with whom I *mutually* may share Gladness and anguish, by kind intercourse of speech and offices
J Phillips, 1 ider, I

There sat we down upon a garden mound,
Two *mutually* enfolded, Love, the third,
Between us, in the circle of his arms
Enwound us both
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter

2 Equally or alike by two or more; conjointly, in common [Held to be an erroneous use see *mutual*, 3]

So then it seems your most offenceful act
Was *mutually* committed
Shak, M for M, ii 3 27

mutuary (mū'tū-ā-ri), *n*, *pl mutuaries* (-riz) [= *Pg mutuario*, a borrower, < *LL mutuanus*, *mutual*, < *L mutuus*, borrowed, *mutual* see *mutual*] In *law*, one who borrows personal chattels to be consumed by him in the use, and returned to the lender in kind

mutuater (mū'tū-āt), *v t* [*< L mutuatus*, pp of *mutuare* (> *It mutuare* = *Pg mutuar*), borrow, < *mutuus*, borrowed see *mutual*.] To borrow

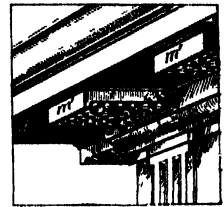
Whiche for to set themselves and their band the more gorgeously forward had *mutuater* and borrowed dyuerse and sondry summes of money
Hall Henry VII, an 7 (Halliwell)

mutuation (mū'tū-ā'shon), *n*. [= *Pg mutuação* = *It mutuasione*, < *L mutuatō(n-)*, a borrowing, < *mutuare*, pp. *mutuatus*, borrow, < *mutuus*, borrowed see *mutual*] The act of borrowing

mutuatitious (mū'tū-ā-tish'us), *a* [*< LL mutuatitius*, borrowed, < *L mutuare*, borrow see *mutuation*] Borrowed; taken from some other

The *mutuatitious* good works of their pretended holy men and women
Dr H More, Antidote against Idolatry, x

mutule (mū'tūl), *n* [= *F mutule* = *It mutulo*, < *L mutulus*, a mutule, modillion] In arch, a projecting piece in the form of a flat block



1 Greek Mutules 2 Roman Mutules.

under the corona of the Doric cornice, corresponding to the modillion of other orders. The mutules are placed one over every triglyph and metope, and bear on the under side guttæ or drops, which represent the heads of pegs or treenails in the primitive wooden construction, to the latter ends of which the mutules correspond. See cut under *gutta*

mutuum (mū'tū-um), *n* [*L*, a loan, neut of *mutuus*, borrowed see *mutual*] In *Scots law*, a contract by which such things are lent as are consumed in the use, or cannot be used without their extinction or alienation, such as corn, wine, money, etc

mutwet, *a* A Middle English form of *mutel* *Chaucer*

mut¹ (muks), *v t* [A var of *mur¹*, confused with *must¹*, *mush¹*] To botch, make a mess of, spoil often with an indefinite it as, he *mutted* it badly that time [Colloq]

By vice of mismanagement on the part of my mother and Nicholas Snowe, who had thoroughly *mutted* up everything
R D Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxii

mut¹ (muks), *n* [*< mut¹, v*] Work performed in an awkward or improper manner, a botch, a mess as, he made a *mut* of it [Colloq]

mut² (muks), *n* [A var of *mut¹*] Dirt, filth — same as *mut²* [Prov Eng]

muty (muk'si), *a* [*< mut² + -y*] Muddy; murky Also *mutucky* [Prov Eng]

The ground was soaked and sodden—as we call it, *mutky*
R D Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xvi.

Muzarab (mu-zar'ab), *n* A variant of *Mozarab*

Muzarabic (mu-zar'a-bik), *a* A variant of *Mozarabic*

muzhik (mō-zhik'), *n* [Russ *muzhik*, a peasant] A Russian peasant Also written *mu-jk*, *mou-jk*

There stood the patient bearded *muzhik* (peasant) in his well worn sheep skin
D M Wallace, Russia, p 405

Muzio gambit. See *gambit*

muze (muz), *v t* [Prob a dial var of *music*] To muse idly, loiter foolishly

If you but knew, cried I, to whom I am going to night, and who I shall see to night, you would not dare keep me *muizing* here
Mme D Arblay, Diary, I 158 (Dames)

muzzlethrush (muz'1-thrush), *n* Same as *mistle thrush* [Prov Eng]

muzziness (muz'1-ness), *n* [*< muzzy + -ness*] The state of being muzzy

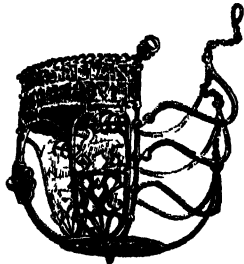
muzzle (muz'1), *n* [Early mod E also *mucle*, *musle*, *moude*, *musel*, *mocell*, < ME *mosel*, < OF *musel*, *muscau*, *mauscau* (F *muscau*), orig. **morsel* (> Bret *morzeol*, *muzcel*) = Fr *mursel*, *mursol* (ML reflex *musellus*, *musellum*, cf Gael *muisca*, < E), the muzzle, snout, or nose of a beast, mouth, opening, aperture, dim. of OF *mus*, *mouse* = Fr *mus* = It *muso*, *muzzle*, < L *morsus*, a bite, ML also the muzzle of a beast (ML *musum*, *musus*, after OF) see *morse²*, *morsel*] 1 The projecting jaws and nose of an animal, as an ox or a dog, the snout

It [the hogfish] feedeth on the grasse that groweth on the banks of the River, and neuer goeth out, it hath a mouth like the *muzzel* of an Oxe
Purchase, Pilgrimage, p 607

His [William the Testy's] nose turned up, and the corners of his mouth turned down pretty much like the *muzzle* of an irritable pug dog
Irving, Knickerbocker, p 210

The creature laid his *muzzle* on your lap
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

2. The mouth of a thing; the end for entrance or discharge applied chiefly to the end of a tube, as the open end of a gun or pistol — 3. Anything which prevents an animal from biting, as a strap around the jaws, or a sort of cage, as of wire, into which the muzzle (def 1) is inserted



With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound.
Dryden, *Pal and Arc*, III, 58

4 In armor, an openwork covering for the nose, used for the defense of the horse, and forming part of the bards in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries — 5. A piece of the forward end of the plow-beam by which the traces are attached same as *bridle*, 5 — **Muzzle-energy**, the energy of a shot when it leaves the muzzle of a gun, expressed by the formula $\frac{wv^2}{2240} = \text{foot tons}$ of energy, w representing the weight of shot in pounds and v the velocity in feet per second — **Muzzle-velocity**, in gun, the velocity, in feet per second, of a projectile as it leaves the muzzle of a piece. See *velocity*

muzzle (muz'l), *v*, pret and pp *muzzled*, ppr *muzzling* [Early mod. E also *muzle*, *mouzele*, *mouze*, *mosel*, etc., < ME *muselen*, < OF (and F) *moseler*, < **nosel*, *musel*, *muzzle* see *muzzle*] **I. trans** 1 To bind or confine the mouth of in order to prevent biting or eating

As Onye began to speke,
Thou schalt *muzzle* helle cheke
And hell barre thi hand schal breke
Holy Hood (b. E. T. 8), p. 213

Thou shalt not *muzzle* the ox when he treadeth out the corn
Dout. xxv. 4

My dagger *muzzled*,
Lest it should bite its master
Shak., *W. 1, i 2* 156

2 Figuratively, to gag, silence

How wretched is the fate of those who write!
Brought *muzzled* to the stage for fear they bite
Dryden, *Prolog* to Fletcher's *Pilgrim*

The press was *muzzled*, and allowed to publish only the reports of the official gazette. *Harper's Mag.*, LXVI, 920

3† To mask. *Jameson*

They danced along the kirk-yard, / Geillie Duncan, playing on a trumpet, and John Fian, *muzzled* led the way
News from Scotland (1691)

4† To fondle with the closed mouth, *muzzle*
The nurse was then *muzzling* and coaxing of the child
Sir R. L. Estrange

5 To grub up with the snout, as swine do
Hallwell [Prov. Eng.] — 6† To handle or pull about

He so *muzzled* me. *Wycherley*, *Country Wife*, iv. 1
Muzzle the peg! Same as *mumble the peg* = *Syn. Muffl.*, etc. See *gag*, *v* t

II intrans 1 To bring the muzzle or mouth near

The bear *muzzles* and smells to him. *Sir R. L. Estrange*

2. To drink to excess, *guzzle* *Hallwell* [Prov. Eng.] — 3. To loiter, trifle, skulk. *Hallwell*, [Prov. Eng.]

muzzle-bag (muz'l-bag), *n*. *Naut.*, a painted canvas cap fitted over the muzzle of a gun at sea, to keep out water

muzzle-lashing (muz'l-lash'ing), *n*. *Naut.*, a rope used to lash the muzzle of a gun to the upper part of a port when housed

muzzle-loader (muz'l-lō'dér), *n*. A gun which is loaded from the muzzle opposed to *breech-loader*

muzzle-loading (muz'l-lō'ding), *a*. Made to be loaded at the muzzle. said of a gun.

muzzle-sight (muz'l-sīt), *n*. A sight placed on or near the muzzle of a gun, a front sight

muzzle-strap (muz'l-strap), *n*. A strap buckled over the mouth of a horse or other animal to prevent biting it is a substitute for a muzzle

muzzy (muz'i), *a*. [Appar. var. of **musy*, < *muse* + *-y*]. Cf. *muzz*] Dazed, stupid, tipsy

Mr L., a sensible man of eighty two, his wife a dull muzzy old creature
Mrs. D'Arblay, *Diary*, I, 305 (Davies)

Very muzzy with British principles and spirits.

Bulwer, *My Novel*, xii, 31

my (mi), *pron* [< MD. *my*, *mine*, *myne*, < AS *mīn*, of *me*, as a poss., *mine* the final *n* being lost as in *a for an*, *thy for thine*, etc. see *mine* 1] Belonging to me, as, this is my book always

used attributively, *mine* being used for the predicate. Formerly *mine* was more usual before a vowel, and *my* before a consonant, but *my* now stands before both as, my book, my own book, my eye.

Therefore may no man in that Contree say, This is my Wyf, ne no Woman may saye, This is myn Husbnde
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 170

I would sit in my isle (I call it mine, after the use of lovers) and think upon the war and the loudness of these far away battles
R. L. Stevenson, *Memoirs of an Islet*

Mya (mī'a), *n*. [NL, < L. *mya* for **mya* < (Gr *μαζ*, a sea-mussel, < *μα*, a muscle, mussel, mouse see *mouze*, *muscle*] A genus of bivalve shells to which very different limits have been assigned. By Linnaeus numerous species belonging to different families were included in it. By later writers it was successively restricted. Retzius, in 1788, limited it to the *Unioidea* but by subsequent authors it was used for the *Mya arenaria* and related species and as such it is universally adopted at the present time. *M. arenaria* is the common clam or cob of the coasts of the northern hemisphere. *M. truncata* is a second species, truncated behind.



Common Clam (*Mya arenaria*)
a, anterior adductor muscle; b, posterior adductor muscle; c, heart; d, mantle with its fringe; e, body; f, foot; g, gills or branchia; h, mouth; i, one of the lateral tentacles; k, exhalant siphon; l, brachial siphon

Mya (mī'a), *n*. [NL, more prop. **Myia*, < Gr *μυα*, rarely *μυα*, a fly see *Musa*] A genus of flies

mya (mī'a), *n*. Plural of *myon*

mya (mī'a), *n*. See *myon*, *myo*

Myacea, **Myacae** (mī-sē'sē-ā, -ē), *n* pl. [NL, (Menke, 1840), < *Mya* + *-acea*, *-acae*] 1 A family of bivalves same as *Myida* — 2 A superfamily or suborder of bivalves constituted for the families *Myida*, *Corbulidae*, *Saxicardidae*, and related types

Myadæ (mī'a-dē), *n* pl. [NL, < *Mya* 1 + *-adæ*] In *conch* (a) In earlier systems, a group of bivalve shells, or siphonate lamelibranchiate mollusks, related to the cob or clam *Mya*, including numerous genera, such as *Tritona*, *Anatina*, *Lutaria*, *Pandora*, etc., now separated into different families. (b) Same as *Myida*

myalgia (mi-al'jā), *n*. [NL, < Gr *μυα*, muscle, + *αλγος*, pain] 1 In *pathol.*, a morbid state of a muscle, characterized by pain and tenderness. Its pathology is obscure. Also called *myodinia* and *muscular rheumatism*. **Myalgia lumbalis**, lumbago

myalgic (mi-al'jik), *a*. [< *myalgia* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to myalgia, affected with myalgia. *Quinn*, *Med. Diet.*, p. 1212

myall, **myall-tree** (mī'al-trē), *n*. One of several Australian acacias, affording a hard and useful scented wood. The Victorian myall is *Acacia homalophylla*. It has a dark brown wood, sought for turners work, and used particularly for tobacco pipes from its fragrance the wood is sometimes called *red wood*. Another myall is *A. acuminata* of western Australia, its wood scented like raspberry, and making durable posts and excellent charcoal. Others are *A. pendula* and *A. glaucocarpa*, the latter profitably grained but less fragrant.

Myaria (mī-a'ri-ā), *n* pl. [NL, see *Mya* 1] A family of bivalves same as *Myida* in its more comprehensive sense [Formerly in general use, but now abandoned]

myarian (mī-a'ri-an), *a* and *n*. [< *Myaria* + *-an*] 1 A pertaining to or resembling a clam, or of pertaining to the *Myaria*

II *n*. A clam, or some similar bivalve

myasthenia (mī-as-the-nī'a), *n*. [< Gr *μυα*, muscle, + *ασθένεια*, weakness see *asthenia*] Muscular debility

myasthenic (mī-as-the-nī'k), *a*. Affected with myasthenia

mycete, *n*. See *mych*

mycele (mī-sē'l), *n*. [< NL *mycelium*] Same as *mycelium*

mycelial (mī-sē'l-i-al), *a*. [< *mycelium* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to mycelium — **mycelial layer** Same as *membranous mycelium* — **mycelial strand** Same as *fibrous mycelium*

mycelioid (mī-sē'l-i-oid), *a*. [< NL *mycelium* + *-oid*] In *bot.*, resembling a mushroom

mycelium (mī-sē'l-i-um), *n*. [NL, < Gr *μυκη*, a fungus, + *γλος*, nail, wart, an excrescence on a plant] The vegetative part of the thallus of fungi, composed of one or more hyphae. The vegetative system of fungi consists of filiform branched or unbranched cells called *hyphae*, and the hyphae collectively form the *mycelium*. Also *mycele*. See *under Fungi*, *mold*, *mildew*, *ergot*, and *haustorium* — **Fibrillose mycelium** Same as *fibrous mycelium* — **Fibrous mycelium**, mycelium in which the hyphae form, by their union, elongated branching strands — **Filamentous mycelium**, mycelium of free hyphae which are at most loosely interwoven with one another, but without forming bodies of definite shape and outline. *De Bary* — **Floccose mycelium**.

Same as *filamentous mycelium*. — **Membranous mycelium** See *membranous*

Mycetales (mī-sē-tā'lēz), *n* pl. [NL, (Berkeley, 1857), < *Mycetes* 2] A former division of cryptogamous plants, including fungi and lichens

Mycetes (mī-sē'tēz), *n*. [NL, < Gr *μυκη*, a bellow, < *μικαθαι*, bellow, cf. L. *muqui*, bellow see *mugent*] The typical and only genus of *Mycetinae*, established by Illiger in 1811, the howlers a synonym of *Alouatta* of prior date. There are several species, as *M. uranusa*, inhabiting the forests of tropical America from Guatemala to Paraguay. See *cut* under *howler*

Mycetes (mī-sē'tēz), *n* pl. [NL, < (Gr *μυκη*, pl. of *μυκη*, a fungus, mushroom)] The plants now called *fungi* a term proposed by Sprengel

Mycetinae (mī-sē-tī-nē), *n* pl. [NL, < *Mycetes* 1 + *-ina*] A subfamily of *Cebidae*, represented by the genus *Mycetes*, the howling monkeys, howlers, or alouates. They are platyrrhine monkeys of tropical America having the cerebrum so short that it leaves the cerebellum exposed behind the hindbrain, vertical and the hyoid bone and larynx enormously developed, the former being expanded and excavated into a hollow drum, a conformation which gives extraordinary strength and resonance of voice. They are the largest of American monkeys, nearly 3 feet in length of head and body, including legs, with long prehensile tail and non appposable thumb

mycetogenetic (mī-sē'tō-jē-net'ik), *a*. In *bot.*, produced by fungi

Phenomena of deformation by fungi may be termed *mycetogenetic* in *limnophiles*. *De Bary*, *Fungi* (trans.), p. 908

mycetogenous (mī-sē'tō-jē-nūs), *a*. [< (Gr *μυκη*, a fungus, + *-γενος*, producing see *-genesis*] Same as *mycetogenetic*

mycetology (mī-sē'tō-lō-jē), *n*. [< (Gr *μυκη*, a fungus, + *-λογία*, < *λόγος*, speak see *-ology*] The science of fungi same as *mycology*

mycetoma (mī-sē-tō'mā), *n*. [NL, < Gr *μυκη*, a fungus, + *-oma*] 1 A chronic disease of the feet and hands occurring in Hindustan. The foot (or hand) becomes riddled with sinuses which discharge pale yellow masses of minute bodies resembling fish roe (pale or ochroid form of mycetoma), or dark masses resembling gunpowder (dark or melanoid form). In the latter the fungus *Chromyces* (Carter) has been found. The disease lasts for decades, and the only relief seems to be in the amputation of the affected member. Also called *Madura foot*, *Madura disease*, *fungus disease*, and *fungus foot of India*

2 [cap.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects

mycetophagid (mī-sē-tof'a-jid), *a* and *n*. **I.** *a*. Of or relating to the *Mycetophagida*

II *n*. One of the *Mycetophagida*

Mycetophagidæ (mī-sē-tof'a-jī-dē), *n* pl. [NL, < *Mycetophagus* + *-idæ*] A family of clavicorn *Coloptera*, typified by the genus *Mycetophagus*. They have the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous the ventral segments free, the tarsal four jointed the wings not fringed with hair, the anterior coxae oval and separated by the corneous pronotum, the head free, and the body depressed. The species live in fungi and under the bark of trees. The family is small, but of wide distribution containing about 10 genera and less than 100 species. The beetles of this family are sometimes distinguished as *heavy fungus beetles* from the *Erotylidae*, in which case the latter are called *smooth fungus beetles*

mycetophagous (mī-sē-tof'a-gūs), *a*. [< NL *Mycetophagus*, < (Gr *μυκη*, a fungus, + *φαγος*, eat)] Feeding on fungi, fungivorous

Mycetophagus (mī-sē-tof'a-gūs), *n*. [NL, (Heller, 1792) see *mycetophagous*] The typical genus of *Mycetophagidæ*. About 90 species are known all feed on fungi. 12 inhabit North America, and the rest are found in temperate Europe

Mycetophila (mī-sē-tof'i-lā), *n*. [NL, < (Gr *μυκη*, a fungus, + *φίλος*, loving)] 1 The typical genus of *Mycetophagidæ*, founded by Mogen in 1803. The larvae live in fungi and decaying wood. The genus is large and wide spread, over 100 species are European, and 20 are described from North America. Also *Mycetophila*, *Mycetophila*

2 A genus of tenebrionine beetles, erected by Gyllenhal in 1810, and comprising a number of European and North American species, 14 of which inhabit the United States. The genus is the same as *Mycetochorus* of Latreille, 1825, and the latter name is commonly used, *Mycetophila* being preoccupied in *Diptera*

Mycetophilidæ (mī-sē-tō-fil'i-dē), *n* pl. [NL, < *Mycetophila* + *-idæ*] A family of nemocerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Mycetophila*, the agaric-gnats, fungus-gnats, or fungus-midges. There are many hundred species, of small or minute size, agile and saltatorial, having few veined wings without diacal cell, long coxae, spurred tibia, and usually ocelli. The larvae are long slender grubs, like worms, and feed on fungi, whence the name. Also *Mycetophilidae*, *Mycetophilinae*, *Mycetophilinæ*

Mycetozoa (mī-sē-tō-zō'a), *n* pl. [NL, pl. of *mycetozoon*] A group of fungus-like organisms,

amounting at the present time to nearly 300 species. The larger number of them are contained in the division *Myxomycetes*, or slime fungi, together with the smaller one distinguished by Van Tieghem under the name of *Acerulea* (De Bary). Their nutrition is saprophytic, and the organs of reproduction are sufficiently like those of fungi to allow the same terminology to be applied to them. The vegetative body, however, differs widely, being a naked protoplasmic mass. See *Myxomycetes*.

mycetozoon (mī-sē-tō-zō'on), *n* [NL, < Gr. *μύκη* (*mykē*), a fungus, + *ζῷον* (*zōion*), animal] Any member of the *Mycetozoa*.

The naked protoplasm of the *Mycetozoon's* plasmodium. *Encyc Brit*, XIX, 832.

mycoderm (mī'kō-dērm), *n* [*< Mycodermis*, *q v*] A fungus of the genus *Mycodermis*.

Mycoderma (mī-kō-dēr'mā), *n* [NL, < Gr. *μύκη*, a fungus, + *δέρμα*, skin see *derm*] A genus or form-genus under which certain of the fermentation-fungi are known. See *fermentation*, and *mother*², 2.

mycodermatoid (mī-kō-dēr'ma-toid), *a* [*< Mycodermis* + *-oid*] Same as *mycodermis*.

mycodermic (mī-kō-dēr'mik), *a* [*< Mycodermis* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the genus *Mycoderma*.

mycodermatitis (mī'kō-dēr-mī'tis), *n* [NL, < Gr. *μύκη*, fungus, + *δέρμα*, skin, + *-itis*] Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

mycologic (mī-kō-lōj'ik), *a* [*< mycology* + *-ic*] Same as *mycological*.

mycological (mī-kō-lōj'ikal), *a* [*< mycology* + *-al*] Relating to mycology, or to the fungi.

mycologically (mī-kō-lōj'ikal-ly), *adv* In a mycological manner, from a mycological point of view.

mycologist (mī-kol'ō-jist), *n* [*< mycology* + *-ist*] One who is versed in mycology.

mycology (mī-kol'ō-jī), *n* [= F. *mycologie*, < Gr. *μύκη*, a fungus, + *λογία*, *lógos*, speak see *-ology*] The science of fungi, their structure, affinities, classification, etc. Also called *fungology* and *mycetology*.

mycophagist (mī-kof'a-jist), *n* [*< mycophagy* + *-ist*] One who eats fungi.

mycophagy (mī kof'a-jī), *n* [*< Gr. μίκτης*, a fungus, + *-φαγία*, *phagía*, eat] The eating of fungi.

The divine art of *mycophagy* reached a good degree of cultivation. *Pop Sci Mo*, XXXIV, 408.

mycoprotein (mī-kō-prō'tē-in), *n* [*< Gr. μύκη*, a fungus, + F. *protéine*] A gelatinous albuminoid compound closely allied to protoplasm, of which the putrefaction-bacteria are composed.

The bacteria consist of a nitrogenous, highly refractive, usually colorless substance, protoplasm or *mycoprotein*, imbedded in which glistening, oily looking granules can sometimes be observed.

W. T. Heddle, *Relations of Micro Organisms to Disease*, p. 5.

Mycorrhiza (mī-kō-rī'zhā), *n* [*< Gr. μύκη*, a fungus, + *ρίζα*, root] A fungus-mycelium which invests the roots of certain phanerogams, especially *Umbellifera* and some other forest-trees. It is believed to aid them in absorbing nutriment from the soil—a case of symbiosis. See *symbiosis*.

mycose (mī'kōs), *n* [*< Gr. μύκη*, a fungus, + *-ωσις*] A peculiar kind of sugar (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ + 2H₂O) contained in the ergot of rye, and also in trehalumanna, produced by a species of insect (*Tritonus*) found in the East. It is soluble in water, does not reduce copper solutions, and is converted by acids into a fermentable sugar. Also called *trehalose*.

mycosis (mī-kō'sis), *n* [NL, < Gr. *μύκη*, a fungus, + *-ωσις*] 1 The presence of fungi as parasites in or on any portion of the body—2 The presence of parasitic fungi together with the morbid effects of their presence, the disease caused by them.

mycotic (mī-kot'ik), *a* [*< mycosis* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to mycosis. *Lancet*.

Mycteria (mīk'tē-ri-ā), *n* [NL, < Gr. *μυκτήρ*, nose, snout, < *μύσσειν* (*myssein*), to blow the nose, cf. *μύσσειν*, blow the nose see *myctus*] A genus of storks, of the family *Ciconiidae* and the subfamily *Ciconiinae*, having the head and neck mostly bare of feathers, and the bill enormously large and recurved. *M. americana* is the jabiru. Certain Old World storks are sometimes included in *Mycteria* sometimes called *Xenorhynchus* and *Ephippiorhynchus*. See cut under *jabiru*.

mydaleine (mī-dā'lē-in), *n* [*< Gr. μύδαλος*, wet, dripping, < *μύδα*, be damp or wet see *Mydas*] A poisonous ptomaine obtained from putrefying liver and other organs.

Mydas, *n* See *Mydas*².

Mydasidae (mī-das'i-dē), *n pl* Same as *Mydidae*, 2.

Mydas (mīd'ā-us), *n* [NL, irreg. < Gr. *μύδα*, be damp or wet, < *μύδος*, damp, wet, clamminess, decay.] A genus of fetid badgers, of the family *Mustelidae* and subfamily *Melinae*, including the stinking badger of Java, or Javanese skunk, *M. javanensis* or *M. meliceps*. See *teledu*.

mydding, *n* An obsolete spelling of *midding*.

mydget, *n* An obsolete spelling of *midge*.

mydriasis (mī-dri'a-sis), *n* [L, < Gr. *μυδρίασις*, undue enlargement of the pupil of the eye] In *med*, a morbid dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

mydriatic (mīd-ri-at'ik), *a* and *n*. [*< mydri-* (*mydri*) + *-atic*²] 1. *a* Pertaining to or causing mydriasis.

2. *n* A drug which causes mydriasis.

myelasthenia (mī-el-as-thē-nī'ā), *n* [NL, < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *ασθένεια*, weakness see *asthenia*] In *pathol*, spinal exhaustion, spinal neurasthenia.

myelatrophia (mī-el-a-trō'fī-ā), *n* [NL, < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *ατροφία*, atrophy see *atrophy*] In *pathol*, atrophy of the spinal cord.

Myelencephala (mī'el-on-sēf'a-lā), *n pl* [NL, neut. pl. of *myelencephalus* see *myelencephalus*] In Owen's classification, same as *Vertebrata*. [Not in use.]

myelencephalic (mī-el-en-sēf'al'ik or -sēf'a-l'ik), *a* [*< myelencephalus* + *-ic*] 1. Of or pertaining to the cerebrospinal axis, cerebrospinal—2 Of or pertaining to the modulla oblongata. See *myelencephalon*—3 Same as *myelencephalus*.

myelencephalon (mī'el-en-sēf'a-lon), *n* [NL, < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *εγκεφαλος*, brain see *encephalon*] 1 The cerebrospinal axis, the brain and spinal cord taken together and considered as a whole. *Owen*—2 The hindmost segment of the encephalon, the afterbrain or metencephalon, more commonly called the medulla oblongata. See cuts under *encephalon* and *brain*. *Huxley*.

myelencephalous (mī'el-en-sēf'a-lus), *a* [*< NL, myelencephalus*, < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *εγκεφαλος*, brain see *encephalon*] Having a brain and spinal cord, cerebrospinal. Also *myelencephalus*.

myelin, **myeline** (mī'e-līn), *n* [*< Gr. μυελός*, marrow, + *-ιν*, *-in*²] In *anat*, the white substance of Schwann, or medullary sheath of a nerve.

myelitic (mī'e-lī'tik), *a* [*< myelitis* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to myelitis, affected with myelitis.

myelitis (mī'e-lī'tis), *n* [NL, < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *-itis*] In *pathol*, inflammation of the spinal cord—*Anterior* or *corneal* myelitis. See *corneal*.

myelocoele (mī'e-lō-sēl), *n* [*< Gr. μυελός*, marrow, + *κύημα*, tumor] A variety of spina bifida.

myelocerebellar (mī'e-lō-sēr-ē-bel'ār), *a* [*< Gr. μυελός*, marrow, + *L. cerebellum*, cerebellum see *cerebellar*] Pertaining to the cerebellum and the spinal cord as, the *myelocerebellar* tract.

myelocoele (mī'e-lō-sēl), *n* [NL, < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *κύημα*, hollow] The entire cavity of the myelon or spinal cord, consisting primitively of a syringocoele with a posterior dilatation termed rhombocoele. See cut under *spinal*.

myelocyte (mī'e-lō-sit), *n* [*< Gr. μυελός*, marrow, + *κύτος*, cell] Same as *myocyte*. *Nature*, XLII, 72.

myelohyphae (mī'el-ō-hī'fā), *n pl* [NL, prop. **myelohypha*, < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *ὑφή*, web see *hypha*] The hyphae of lichens, which are rigid, elastic, containing lechenine, not becoming putrid by maceration, with no faculty of penetrating or involving, while the hyphae of fungi are caducous, soft, flexible, with thin walls, etc.

myeloid (mī'e-lōid), *a* [= F. *myéloïde*, < Gr. **myeloidēs*, contr. *myelōdēs*, like marrow, < *μυελός*, marrow, + *ειδός*, form] Medullary.

myeloma (mī'e-lō'mā), *n*, *pl myelomata* (-ma-tā) [NL, < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *-oma*] A giant-celled sarcoma.

myelomalacia (mī'e-lō-ma-lā'si-ā), *n* [NL, < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *μαλακία*, softness see *malacia*] In *pathol*, softening of the spinal cord.

myelomeningitis (mī'e-lō-men-in-jī'tis), *n* [NL, < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *NL. meningitis*, *q v*] In *pathol*, spinal meningitis.

myelon (mī'e-lon), *n* [NL, < Gr. *μυελός*, neut. earlier *μυελός*, m, marrow] The spinal cord, the part of the cerebrospinal axis which is not the brain. See cuts under *spine*, *spinal*, and *Pharyngobranchii*.

myelonal (mī'e-lon-al), *a*. [*< myelon* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the myelon.

myelonic (mī'e-lon'ik), *a*. [*< myelon* + *-ic*] Same as *myelonal*. *Encyc Brit*, XVI, 680.

myeloplax (mī'e-lō-plaks), *n*. [*< Gr. μυελός*, marrow, + *πλάξ*, anything flat and broad] A large multinucleated protoplasmic mass, occurring in the marrow, especially in the neighborhood of the osseous substance. These masses, also called *osteoclasts* or *giant cells*, are concerned in the process of bone-absorption.

Myelozoa (mī'e-lō-zō'ā), *n. pl* [NL (Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1852), < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *ζῷον*, an animal] A class of vertebrate animals with a spinal cord or myelon, but no brain or skull. They are the acranial or acephalous vertebrates, represented by the lancelet or amphioxus. See cuts under *lancelet*.

myelozoan (mī'e-lō-zō'an), *a* and *n*. 1. *a* Of or pertaining to the *Myelozoa*.

2. *n*. A member of the *Myelozoa*.

Mygale (mīg'a-lē), *n* [NL, < F. *mygale*, < L. *mygale*, < Gr. *μυγάλη*, *mygālē*, *mygālē*, field-mouse, < *μῦς*, mouse, + *γάλη*, *gālē*, a weasel.]

1 A Cuvierian genus of insectivorous quadrupeds, the desmans later changed to *Myogale* or *Myogalia* Cuvier, 1850.

2 The leading genus formerly of the now disused family *Mygalidae*. This genus included the very largest and fiercest spiders, in the United States known as *tarantulas*, a name which in Europe belongs to quite a different kind.

The common tarantula of the southwestern United States was called *M. hentzi*, a hairy brown species of large size and much dreaded. *M. araneolaria* is a former name of the South American blind spider, able to prey upon small birds, but under this designation several large hairy spiders have been confounded. It is now placed in the genus *Eurypelma*. *M. javanica* and *M. sumatrana* inhabit the countries whence their names are derived. They inhabit tubular holes in the ground under stones, or beneath the bark of trees. The bite is very painful and even dangerous. See cuts under *Araneida*, *arachnid* and *chehura*. *Latreille*, 1802.

Mygalidae (mī-gal'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Mygale* + *-idae*] A former family of spiders, typified by the genus *Mygale*. It included the largest known spiders, with four pulmonary sacs, eight eyes clustered together, and great mandibles which work up and down.

Mygale, *Cteniza*, and *Atypus* were leading genera. The American tarantulas, the trap-door spiders, and others are longed to this family. Synonymous with *Theraphosidae*. See *Territelaria*.

Mygalina (mīg-a-lī'nā), *n pl* Same as *Myogalina*.

myght, myghte Obsolete spellings of *mighty*, *myght*².

myghty, *a* An obsolete spelling of *mighty*.

mygranet, mygreynet, *n* Middle English forms of *myrrane*, for *megrim*.

Myiadestes (mī'ī-a-des-tēs), *n* [NL, improper for **Myiades*, < Gr. *μυία*, a fly, + *ἑδστής*, an eater, < *ἔδω* = L. *edere* = E. *eat*] The leading genus of *Myiadeninae*, containing most of the species.

M. townsendi inhabits the western part of the United States. It is of a dull brownish ash color, paler below, the wings blackish with tawny variegations, the tail blackish, some of the feathers tipped with white, the bill and feet black, the eye surrounded with a white ring. The bird is 8 inches long, the wing and tail each about 4½. It is an exquisite songster, and nests on the ground or near it, building a loose nest of grasses and laying about four eggs of a bluish-white color with reddish freckles, 0.96 of an inch long by 0.67 broad. Several other species inhabit the warmer parts of America.

Myiadeninae (mī'ī-a-des-tī'nē), *n pl* [NL, < *Myiades* + *-inae*] An American subfamily of oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Myiades*, usually referred to the *Turdidae*, but also placed in the *Ampelidae*, the fly-catching thrushes. The bill is short, much depressed, wide at base, and deeply cleft. The feet are small, with booted tarsi and deeply cleft toes, of which the lateral ones are of unequal length. There are ten primaries, the first spurious, and twelve narrow tapering rectrices, the tail is double rounded end, the head is subcylindrical, the plumage is sordid, spotted in the young, the sexes are alike. There are about 12 species, belonging to the genera *Myiadenes*, *Cichlopsis*, and *Platycephala*, all but one of them inhabiting Central America, South America, and the West Indies. They are frugivorous and insectivorous, and highly musical.

myiadenine (mī'ī-a-des-tī'nē), *a*. Pertaining to the *Myiadeninae*, or having their characters.

Myiagra (mī'ī-ag'rā), *n* [NL, < Gr. *μυία*, a fly, + *ἀγρα*, hunting (taking)] The typical genus of *Myiagrinae*, founded by Vigors and Horsfield in 1826. It contains some 30 species of small flycatchers with very broad flat bills and copious rictal vibrissae, inhabiting the Australasian and Oceanian regions. *M. rubicola* is a characteristic example.



Texas Tarantula (*Mygale hentzi*)
Life natural size

Myiagrins (mi-'a-grī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myiagra* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Muscicapidae*, typified by the genus *Myiagra*, named by Cabanis in 1850.

Myiarchus (mi-'i-ār'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μῦα*, a fly, + *ἀρχός*, a leader, chief, commander.] A notable genus of tyrant flycatchers of the family *Tyrannidae*. It is typically of olivaceous coloration with yellow belly and dusky wings and tail, both varied with rufous tints, and no colored patch on the crown, which is slightly crested. There are numerous species, inhabiting America from Canada to Paraguay, known as ash throated or rufous tailed flycatchers. The best-known is the common great crested flycatcher of the United States, *M. cinerascens*, which is abundant in woodlands is of quarrelsome disposition, has a loud harsh voice, and habitually uses snake-skins in its nest. *M. cinerascens* is a similar species of the southwestern parts of the United States. *M. laurentis* is a much smaller species of Texas and Mexico. *M. validus* inhabits the West Indies, and there are many others in subtropical and tropical America.

Myidae (mi-'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myia* + *-idae*.] A family of dimyarian bivalves, typified by the genus *Mya*, to which various limits have been assigned. As most restricted, it comprises those which have the mantle open in front only for the foot and extended backward into a sheath covered by a rugous epidermis for the siphons, which are elongate and united to



Mya truncata

near their ends, the foot small and linguiform, the two pairs of branches elongated, but not extended into the branchial siphon, the shell inequivalve, having submedian umbones, gaping at the ends, its left or smallest valve provided with a flattened cartilage process, and the pallial sinus deeply excavated. It is a group of generally large bivalves, some of which are of considerable economical value. They are known as *coba*, *clams*, *garang clams*, and *gapers*. Also *Myale*, *Myacea*.

Myiodiocetes (mi-'i-dē-ok'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μῦα*, a fly, + *διόκτης*, a pursuer, see *Diocetes*.] A genus of fly-catching warblers of the family *Syl-*



Wilson's Black-capped Flycatching Warbler (*Myiodiocetes pusillus*)

viculidae and the subfamily *Setophagina*, founded by Audubon in 1839. Three species are well known and abundant birds of the United States. These are the hooded warbler *M. nigratus*, the Canadian, *M. canadensis*, and Wilson's black-capped, *M. pusillus*.

myitis (mi-'i-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μῦς*, a muscle, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a muscle. Also, improperly, *myositis*.

mylt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *myll*.

Mylabridae (mi-'lab-'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Mylabris* + *-idae*.] A family of blister-beetles named from the genus *Mylabris*, now usually merged in *Cantharidae*.

Mylabris (mi-'a-bris), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr *μύλαβρις*, also *μύλαγρις* and *μύλακρις*, a kind of cockroach in mills and bakehouses, of *μύλακρις*, a millstone, < *μύλη*, a mill.] A genus of blister-flies of the family *Cantharidae*, or the type of a family *Mylabridae*. There are several species possessing vesicatory properties, and used as cantharides, such as *M. cichorii* and *M. indica*. The genus is of great extent, with over 250 species, almost confined to the Old World, and distributed through Europe, Asia, and Africa. *M. chrysopus* and *M. dissimilis* are the only geographical exceptions, and there is some doubt about their position. The elytra cover the abdomen, the mandibles are short, and the antennae, inserted above the epistomal suture, are gradually enlarged toward the tip. These beetles are often of large size, and the coloration is yellow bands or spots on a black ground, or vice versa. They fly in the bright sunlight and frequent low ground.

mylet, *n.* A Middle English form of *myll*.

Myliobatidae (mi-'i-bat-'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myliobatus* + *-idae*.] A family of ray-like selachians, typified by the genus *Myliobatus*, the eagle-rays or whip-rays. (a) A family of masticatory rays with a very broad disk formed by the expanded pectoral fins, cephalic fins developed at the end of the snout, and interlocking hexagonal teeth, set like a pavement in the jaws. About 20 species are known, chiefly from tropical seas. Their broad pointed pectoral like wings give them the name *eagle-ray*, and from the whip-like tail armed with a spine near the base they are called

whip-rays and *sting-rays*, but they are not to be confounded with true sting rays of the family *Trygonidae*. (b) In Gunther's system, a family of *Batoides*, containing *Myliobatis* (a) and *Cephaloscyra*.

myliobatine (mi-'i-ob-'a-tin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Myliobatidae*, or having their characters.

Myliobatis (mi-'i-ob-'a-tis), *n.* [NL., < (Gr *μύλος* (see *lidos*, a stone), a millstone (< *μύλη*, mill, millstone, see *myll*), + *batis*, a flat fish, the skate.] The typical genus of *Myliobatidae*, with toothed teeth adapted for grinding, whence the name. *M. aquila* is an example. See cut under *eagle-ray*.

myliobatoid (mi-'i-ob-'a-toid), *a.* and *n.* I. a Pertaining to the *Myliobatidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Myliobatidae*.

myllet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *myll*.

mylnert, *n.* An obsolete form of *myll*.

Myiodon (mi-'i-don), *n.* [NL., < (Gr *μῦς*, a mouse, + *δόντις* (δόντ-) = *E. tooth*.)] 1 A genus of gigantic extinct sloths from the Pleistocene.



Skeleton of *Myiodon*

having teeth more or less cylindrical and in structure resembling those of the extinct sloths. *M. robustus* is a well known species from South America. The animal was large enough to browse on the foliage of trees.

2 [<] An animal of this genus.

mylodont (mi-'i-dont), *a.* and *n.* I. a Pertaining to the mylodonts, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A mylodont.

myloglossus (mi-'i-gloss'us), *n.*, *pl. myloglossae* (-i). [NL., < (Gr *μύλος*, a mill, a molar tooth, a grinder, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.)] A muscular slip accessory to the styloglossus, passing from the angle of the jaw or the stylomaxillary ligament to the tongue.

mylohyoid (mi-'i-lo-'hi-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr *μύλη*, a mill, a molar tooth, + *E. hyoid*.] I. a Pertaining to the molar teeth and to the hyoid bone. — **Mylohyoid artery**, a branch of the inferior dental which runs in the mylohyoid groove and ramifies under the mylohyoid muscle. — **Mylohyoid groove and ridge**, a groove and a ridge along the inner surface of the lower jaw bone in the course of the mylohyoid vessels and nerve. — **Mylohyoid muscle**, the mylohyoid. See cut under *muscle*. — **Mylohyoid nerve**, a branch of the inferior dental accompanying the artery of the same name to the mylohyoid muscle and the anterior belly of the digastric.

II. *n.* The mylohyoidous, or the mylohyoid muscle, which extends between the mylohyoid ridge on the under jaw-bone and the hyoid bone, forming much of the muscular floor of the mouth.

mylohyoidan (mi-'i-lo-'hi-oidē-an), *a.* Same as *mylohyoid*.

mylohyoidous (mi-'i-lo-'hi-oidē-us), *n.*, *pl. mylohyoides* (-i). [NL. see *mylohyoid*.] The mylohyoid muscle.

Mymar (mi-'mār), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μῦμαρ*, a dial form of *μῦμαρ*, for *μῦμαρ*, blame, *Momus* see *Momus*.] The typical genus of *Mymarinae*. They have the tarsi four jointed, the abdomen distinctly petiolate, and the anterior wings widened only at the tip. Two species are known both European. *Curtis* 1832.

Mymaridae (mi-'mār-'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mymar* + *-idae*.] The *Mymarinae* rated as a family. *Haldy*, 1840. Also *Mymarids*, *Mymarides*.

Mymarinae (mi-'mār-'i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mymar* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of the hymenopterous family *Proctotrupidae*, containing some of the smallest insects known. The front tibiae have but one spur, the mandibles are dentate, the antennae rise above the middle of the face, and the very delicate hind wings are almost linear. These insects are all parasitic, many of them on bark lice. One of the smallest, *Alaptus ezeus*, measures 0.17 millimeter in length.

mymarine (mi-'mār-'in), *a.* and *n.* I. a Pertaining to the *Mymarinae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Mymarinae*.

mynt, *pron.* A Middle English form of *mine*¹, *my*.

myna, *mynah*, *n.* See *mina*².

myunchent, *n.* See *myunchery*.

myunchery, *n.* See *myunchery*.

myndet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mind*¹.

mynet, *n.* An obsolete form of *mynt*¹, *mynt*².

myngt, *r.* An obsolete form of *myngt*¹, *myngt*².

myneer (mūn-hār'), *n.* [< D *myneer* (= *G. mein herr*), *my*, lit 'my lord' see *my* and *herr*.]

1 The ordinary title of address among Dutchmen, corresponding to *mein herr* among Germans, and to *mr* or *Mr* in English use. Hence — 2 A Dutchman. [Colloq.]

myynet, *a.* A Middle English form of *mynt*².

myynour, *n.* A Middle English form of *mynt*.

myynster, **myynstre**, *n.* Middle English forms of *mynt*.

myynstral, **myynstralci**, etc. Middle English forms of *mynt*, etc.

myynt, *n.* An obsolete form of *mynt*¹, *mynt*², *mynt*³.

myo-atrophy (mi-'o-at-'rō-fī), *n.* [< Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *atrophia*, atrophy, see *atrophy*.] Muscular atrophy.

myoblast (mi-'o-blāst), *n.* [< Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A cell which gives rise to muscular fibers, the formative cell-element of muscular tissue. Myoblasts are sometimes known by the name of *neuromuscular cells* and when in sheets or layers they are called *myo-epithelium*. A myoblast may be either in part or wholly converted into a muscular fibril.

myoblastic (mi-'o-blāst'ik), *a.* [< *myoblast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to myoblasts, or to the process of forming muscle from myoblasts.

myocardial (mi-'o-kar-'di-āl), *a.* [< *myocardium* (um) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the myocardium.

myocarditis (mi-'o-kar-'di-tis), *n.* [NL., < *myocardium* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the myocardium.

myocardium (mi-'o-kar-'di-um), *n.* [NL., < (Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *καρδία* = *E. heart*.)] The muscular substance of the heart.

myocomma (mi-'o-kom'mā), *n.*, *pl. myocommata* (-i). [NL., < (Gr *μῦς* (μῦς), a muscle + *κόμμα*, that which is cut off, see *comma*.)] A primitive division of myoblasts or muscle-epithelium into longitudinal series corresponding to the segments of the axis of the body, a muscular metamere, a myotome. Thus, one of the serial flakes of the flesh of a fish very obvious when the fish is baked or boiled is a myocomma. The arrangement is generally obscured by ulterior modifications in the higher vertebrates but even in man, for example the series of intercostal muscles between successive ribs, and those between contiguous vertebrae, represent original myocommata.

myocyte (mi-'o-sīt), *n.* [NL., < (Gr *μῦς* (μῦς), a muscle, + *κύτος*, a hollow, cell.)] A muscle-cell, the formative cellular element of the contractile tissue of most sponges. They are of various shapes, usually slenderly fusiform with long filamentous ends. *Sollas*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII 419. Also *myocyte*.

Myodes (mi-'ō-dēs), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μῦς*, mouse, mouse-like, < *μῦς*, mouse (= *E. mouse*), + *ιδος*, form.] A genus of lemmings of the family *Muridae* and the subfamily *Arvicolinae*. The skull is massive and depressed, with a zygomatic width equal to two thirds its length. The species are of small size and stout compact form with very obtuse hairy muzzle, small ears, short rabbit like tail, large fore claws, and molliose pelage of variegated colors, which does not turn white in winter. They are arctic animals, sometimes occurring in almost incredible numbers. The common or Norway lemming is *M. lemmus*, that of Siberia is *M. obsoletus*, from which the corresponding animal of arctic America is probably not distinct and some others are described. The lemmings which turn white in winter belong to a different genus, *Circulus*. See cut under *lemming*.

Myodocha (mi-'ō-dō-'ka), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1807), < (Gr *μυδοχός*, harboring mice, < *μῦς*, mouse, + *δοχάω*, receive, harbor.)] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the subfamily *Myodochinae*. Four species are known three of which are Mexican while the other, *M. serripes*, is found in the eastern United States.

Myodochinae (mi-'ō-dō-'kī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stål, 1874, as *Myodochinae*), < *Myodocha* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of heteropterous insects of the family *Lygaeidae*. Thirty seven genera have been described, of which twenty six inhabit North America.

myodome (mi-'ō-dōm), *n.* [< (Gr *μῦς*, a muscle, + *δομος*, chamber, see *dome*.)] A tubular chamber or recess within the cranium of most osseous fishes for the insertion of the rectus muscles of the eye. It is isolated from the brain cavity by the development of a platform from the basilar cephalic continuous with horizontal ridges diverging from the prototics.

Myodome (muscular tube) developed and the cranial cavity open in front. *Gill*, *Amer. Nat.*, XXXI 357.

myodynamia (mi-'ō-dī-nā-'mī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *δυναμις*, power, see *dynamic*.] Muscular force.

myodynamics (mī'ō-dī-nam'iks), *n* [*<* Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *E dynamis*] The mechanics of muscular action

myodynamometer (mī'ō-dī-na-mom'e-tēr), *n* [*<* Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *E dynameter*] An instrument for measuring muscular strength, a dynamometer

myodynia (mī'ō-dī-nī'a), *n* [NL, *<* Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *odynē* pain] Same as *myalgia*

myofibroma (mī'ō fi-brō'mā), *n*, pl *myofibromata* (-mā-tā) [NL, *<* *myo*(ma) + *fibroma*] A tumor in part myomatous and in part fibromatous

Myogale (mī'og'a-lē), *n* [NL, *<* Gr *μυογάλη*, *myogalē*, a shrew mouse, *<* *μῦς*, a mouse, + *γάλη*, conti *gālē*, a weasel (*cf* *Mygale*)] The typical genus of the subfamily *Myogalinae*, containing the aquatic demians, musk-moles, musk-shrews, or muskrats of the Old World, *M. moschata* of Russia and *M. pyrenaea* of the Pyrenees. The former is the giant of the *Talpidae*, some 16 inches long, with a proboscis, webbed feet, and a long scaly tail vertically flat, like that of a muskrat and used similarly in swimming. In the smaller species the tail is round, and the proboscis is still longer. The dental formula of both is 3 incisors, 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper and lower half jaw. Also *Mygale* and *Myogalea*. See cut under *demian*.

Myogalidae (mī'og-gal'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, *<* *Myogale* + *-idae*] The *Myogalinae* rated as a family of *Insectivora*. See *Myogale*, *Myogalinae*.

Myogalinae (mī'ō-ga-lī-nē), *n* pl [NL, *<* *Myogale* + *-inae*] A subfamily of insectivorous mammals of the family *Talpidae*. There is no necessary carpel on the clavicle and humerus are moderately long, the manubrium sterni is moderate and the scapula has a metacromion the fore limbs being thus fitted for simple progression, not especially fossorial. The incisors are fewer than in any other *Talpidae*, being 2 in each upper and lower half jaw or 2 in each upper and 1 in each lower half jaw. The group contains the genera (or subgenera) *Myogale*, *Galemys*, *Scaptonyx*, *Urotrichus*, *Urotrichus*, and *Neurotrichus*, all but the last confined to the Old World. They are known as *demians*, *musk moles*, and *musk shrews*. *Galemys* is a synonym. Also *Myogalina*.

myogaline (mī'og'a-līn), *a* Pertaining to the *Myogalinae*, or having their characters

myogenic (mī'ō-jen'ik), *a* [*<* Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *γενεῖν*, origin] Of muscular origin

myoglobulin (mī'ō-glob'ū-līn), *n* [*<* Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *E globulin*] A globulin obtained from muscle. It coagulates at a lower temperature than paraglobulin.

myogram (mī'ō-giam), *n* [*<* Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *γραμμή*, a writing, a line see *gram*²] The tracing of a contracting and relaxing muscle drawn by a myograph.

myograph (mī'ō-giāf), *n* [*<* Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *γραφειν*, write] An instrument for taking tracings of muscular contractions and relaxations.

myographer (mī'og'grā-fēr), *n* [*<* *myograph* + *-er*] One who describes muscles or is versed in myography.

myographic (mī'ō-grāf'ik), *a* [= *F myographique* = *Pg myographico* = *It myografico* as *myograph* + *-ic*] 1 Descriptive of muscles, pertaining to myography. — 2 Obtained with a myograph as, a *myographic tracing*.

myographical (mī'ō-grāf'ī-kal), *a* [*<* *myograph* + *-al*] Same as *myographic*.

myographically (mī'ō-grāf'ī-kal-ī), *adv* By means of the myograph.

myographion (mī'ō-grāf'ī-on), *n* [NL, *<* Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *γραφειν*, write] A myograph.

myographist (mī'og'grā-fist), *n* [*<* *myograph* + *-ist*] A myographer.

myography (mī'og'grā-fī), *n* [= *F myographie* = *Sp myografia* = *Pg myographia* = *It miografia*, *<* Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *γραφία*, *<* *γραφειν*, write] Descriptive myology, the description of muscles.

myohematin (mī'ō-hem'a-tīn), *n* [*<* Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *E hematin*] The specific pigment of muscle. Also *myoharmatin*.

myoid (mī'oid), *a* [*<* Gr *μυοειδής*, contr *μυοειδής* (*cf* *Myodes*), like a mouse (taken in sense of 'like a muscle'), *<* *μῦς*, a mouse, muscle, + *ειδής*, form] Resembling muscle.

myoidema (mī'oi-dē'mā), *n* [NL, *<* Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *οίδημα*, a swelling, *<* *οίδω*, swell] The wheal brought out by a smart tap on a muscle in certain conditions of exhaustion.

myolemma (mī'ō-lem'mā), *n* [NL, *<* Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *λεπμή*, peel, *<* *λεπν*, peel see *lepis*] Sarcolemma.

myologic (mī'ō-loj'ik), *a* [= *Pg myologico* = *It miologico*, as *myology* + *-ic*] Same as *myological*.

myological (mī'ō-loj'ī-kal), *a* [*<* *myologic* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to myology. — **Myological formula**, in *ornith.*, a formulated statement of the

presence or absence of certain muscles of the legs of birds, for classificatory purposes, invented by A. H. (Arrod, who used the symbols A, B, X, and Y to denote the ambiens, semitendinosus, accessory semitendinosus, and semitendinosus respectively, thus, a bird with the myological formula A, B, X, has the first three of these muscles and lacks the last.

myologist (mī'ol'ō-jist), *n* [*<* *myology* + *-ist*] One who is versed in myology, a myological anatomist.

myology (mī'ol'ō-jī), *n* [= *F myologie* = *Sp miologia* = *Pg myologia* = *It miologia*, *<* Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *-λογία*, *<* *λέγω*, speak see *-ology*] The science of muscles, myological anatomy.

To instance in all the particulars were to write a whole system of myology.

myoma (mī'ō-mā), *n*, pl *myomata* (mā-tā) [NL, *<* Gr *μῦς*, a muscle, + *-oma*] A neoplasm or tumor composed of muscular tissue. — **Myoma cavernosum**, myoma telangiectodes. — **Myoma leiocellulare**, a myoma composed of smooth muscular fiber. Also called *leiomyoma*. — **Myoma stricellulare**, a myoma composed of striated muscular tissue. Also called *leiomyoma*. — **Myoma telangiectodes**, excessively vascular myoma.

myomalacia (mī'ō-mā-lā'sī-a), *n* [NL, *<* Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *μαλακία*, softness see *malacia*] Morbid softening of a muscle such as might be induced by an embolus of the nutrient artery. — **Myomalacia cordis**, softening of the myocardium from obstruction of the coronary arteries.

myomancy (mī'ō-man-sī), *n* [*<* Gr *μῦς*, mouse, + *μαντεία*, divination, *<* *μαντις*, prophet see *Mantis*] A kind of divination or method of foretelling future events by the movements of mice.

Some authors hold *myomancy* to be one of the most ancient kinds of divination, and think it is on this account that Isaiah (lxvi 17) reckons mice among the abominable things of the idolater.

myomantic (mī'ō-man'tik), *a* [As *myomancy* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to myomancy.

myomata, *n* Plural of *myoma*.

myomatous (mī'ō-mā-tūs), *a* [*<* *myoma*(-t-) + *-ous*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with a myoma.

myomectomy (mī'ō-mek'tō-mī), *n* [*<* NL *myoma* + Gr *εκτομή*, a cutting out] Removal of a uterine myoma by abdominal section.

myomere (mī'ō-mer), *n* [*<* Gr *μῦς*, a muscle, + *μερ*, a part] A muscular metamere, a myotome or myotome.

The rudimentary myotomes or myomeres of the tail. *Phylog. Br.*, XXII, 186.

myomorph (mī'ō-mōrf), *n* A member of the *Myomorpha*, a murine rodent.

Myomorpha (mī'ō-mōr'fā), *n* pl [NL, *<* Gr *μῦς*, a mouse, + *μορφή*, form] A superfamily of simpridontate rodents, one of three prime divisions of *Glires simpridontate*, containing the murine rodents, the others being *Hystri-comorpha* and *Sciuromorpha*. They have no post-orbital processes, slender zygomatic arches, the angular part of the mandible springing from the lower edge of the incisor socket (except in *Bathyergidae*), perfect clavicles (except in *Lophomyidae*), and the tibia and fibula ankylosed to some extent. *Myomorpha* includes 9 families: *Muridae*, domestic *Lophomyidae*, skunkrats *Muridae*, mice and rats (*cf* *Spalacidae*), mole rats *Geomyidae*, pocket rats and mice, *Theridomyidae* (fossils), *Dipodidae*, jerboas, and *Zapodidae*, jumping deer mice. See cuts under *mole rat*, *Muridae*, *Geomyidae*, and *deer mouse*.

myomorphic (mī'ō-mōr'fik), *a* [*<* *Myomorpha* + *-ic*] Murine in form or structure, pertaining to the *Myomorpha*, or having their characters.

myotomy (mī'ō-moi'tō-mī), *n* [*<* NL *myoma* + Gr *τομή*, a cutting] Removal of a uterine myoma by abdominal section; myomeotomy.

myon (mī'on), *n*, pl *mya* (-ā) [NL, *<* Gr *μῦς*, a cluster of muscles, *<* *μῦς*, a muscle see *muscle*¹] Any individual unit of musculature, a muscular integer. *Cones*, *The Auk*, V, 104.

myonicity (mī'ō-mī'sī-tī), *n* [*<* **myonic* (*<* Gr *μῦς*, a muscular part of the body) (see *myon*) + *-ity*] The characteristic property of living muscle, namely its power of contracting.

myonosis (mī'ō-nō'sī-s), *n* [NL, *<* Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *νόσος*, disease] In *pathol.*, a disease of the muscles.

myopalms (mī'ō-pāl'mus), *n* [*<* Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *παλμος*, a vibration, quivering, *<* *πάλειν*, poise, vibrate, quiver] A twitching of the muscles, subultus tendinum.

myopathic (mī'ō-pāth'ik), *a* [*<* *myopathy* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to myopathy.

myopathy (mī'ō-pā-thī), *n* [*<* NL *myopathia*, *<* Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *παθία*, *<* *παθω*, disease] Disease of a muscle.

myope (mī'ōp), *n* [= *F myope* = *Sp. miope* = *Pg miope* = *It miope*, *<* LL *myopia* (*myop*), *<* Gr *μῦς* (*μῦς*), short-sighted, lit 'closing the

eye,' i e blinking, *<* *μῦεν*, close, + *ὥψ* (*ωπ*-), eye.] A short-sighted person. Also *myops*.

myophan (mī'ō-fan), *n*. [*<* Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *-φανής*, *<* *φαίνεσθαι*, appear] The layer developed in many *Infusoria* that contains muscle-like fibrillae. *Haeckel*.

myophore (mī'ō-fōr), *n* [*<* NL *myophorus* see *myophorous*.] A part or an apparatus of the shell of a mollusk specialized for the attachment of a muscle, as in the genus *Ehymus*.

myophorous (mī'ō-fō-rus), *a* [*<* NL *myophorus*, *<* Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *-φορος*, *<* *φέρω* = *E bear*] Bearing or connected with a muscle, as a myophore, provided with a myophore, as a mollusk.

myophysical (mī'ō-fī'r'ī-kal), *a* [*<* *myophysical* + *-al*] Pertaining to myophysics.

myophysics (mī'ō-fī'z'iks), *n* [*<* Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *φυσικά*, physics see *physis* and *physics*] The physics of muscle.

Such outstanding questions of *myophysics* as the pre-existence of muscular currents, the presence of a paleoelectrotonic layer, the number and nature of cross-disks etc. *G S Hall*, German Culture, p. 221.

myopia (mī'ō-pī-a), *n* [NL, *<* LL *myopia*, *<* Gr *μυωπία*, also *μυωπιασ* (Galen), *<* *μῦς*, short-sightedness see *myope*] Short-sightedness; near-sightedness the opposite of *hypermetropia*.

In this condition, parallel rays of light are brought to a focus before they reach the retina, the accommodation being relaxed the near point and far point of distinct vision approach the eye. Also called *brachymetropia*.

myopic (mī'ō-pī'ik), *a* [*<* *myop* + *-ic*] In *pathol.*, of or relating to myopia; affected with myopia, short-sighted, near-sighted. Also *brachymetropic*.

myopolar (mī'ō-pō'lār), *a* [*<* Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *πόλος*, pole see *pole*, *polar*] Pertaining to the poles of muscular action, or to muscular polarity.

Correcting for the movement of the indifference point along the myopolar tract. *Amer Jour Psychol* 1 185.

Myoporaceae (mī'ō-pō-rā'sē-ē), *n* pl [NL (Lindley, 1835), *<* Gr *μῦς*, close, + *πόρος*, pore (see *por*²), + *-acea*] Same as *Myoporinae*.

Myoporinae (mī'ō-pō-rī'nē-ē), *n* pl [NL (R. Brown, 1810), *<* *Myoporium* + *-inae*] An order of the *Myoporaceae* gamopetalous shrubs of the cohort *Lamiales*, typified by the genus *Myoporium*. It is distinguished by a two lipped or oblique corolla, didynamous stamens a two or four (called ovary with one or two seeds in each cell, drupaceous fruit, axillary flowers and usually alternate leaves. There are 5 genera and about 80 species known, mainly Australian.

myoporineous (mī'ō-pō-rī'nē-us), *a* Belonging to, resembling, or pertaining to the *Myoporinae*.

Myoporium (mī'ō-pō-rūn), *n* [NL (Banks and Solander, 1797), so called in allusion to the spots covering the leaves, which suggest pores closed with a semi-transparent substance, *<* Gr *μῦς*, close, + *πόρος*, a pore] A genus of plants, type of the order *Myoporinae*, characterized by somewhat bell-shaped flowers and ovary-cells one-ovuled. About 20 species are known ranging from Australia to Japan. They are smooth or glutinous shrubs or low trees bearing small white flowers introduced to some extent into greenhouses. *M. serratum* of Australia is called *blueberry tree*, *M. latum* of New Zealand, named *guttarwood*, is useful for shade, and its wood takes a fine polish. *M. Sandwicense* of the Sandwich Islands, etc., affords a fragrant wood which has been substituted for sandalwood, hence the name *bastard sandalwood*.

Myopotamus (mī'ō-pōt'a-mus), *n* [NL, *<* Gr *μῦς* (*μῦς*), mouse, + *ποταμός*, river *cf* *hipopotamus*].

A South American genus of hystri-comorphic rodents of the family *Octodontidae* and the subfamily *Echimyinae*, the coypus. There is but one species, *M. coypus*. See cut under *coypu*.

myops (mī'ōps), *n* [LL see *myope*] Same as *myope*.

myopsid (mī'ōp'sid), *a* [NL, irreg. *<* Gr *μῦς*, close, + *ὄψις*, vision] Having the cornea of the eye closed, so that the water does not touch the lens, as certain decapod cephalopods opposed to *oicopsid*.

myosarcoma (mī'ō-sār-kō'mā), *n*, pl. *myosarcomata* (-mā-tā) [NL, *<* Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *σάρκωμα*, a fleshy excrescence see *sarcoma*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor composed in part of muscular and in part of sarcomatous tissue.

myosarcomatous (mī'ō-sār-kōm'a-tus), *a* [*<* *myosarcoma*(-t-) + *-ous*] Of, pertaining to, or affected with myosarcoma.

myoscope (mī'ō-skōp), *n* [*<* Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *σκοπεῖν*, view] An apparatus or instrument for the observation of muscular contraction.

With the aid of an apparatus which he terms the *myoscope*, M. F. Laulanié has studied the contraction phenomena of muscles retained in their normal environment and connections. *Jour of Roy Microsc. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI 1 47.

myosin (mī'ō-sin), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *-ose* + *-in*.] A globulin, the chief ingredient which separates from muscle-plasma on coagulation. It is a proteid body forming an elastic amorphous non fibrous mass, insoluble in pure water but readily soluble in 5 to 10 per cent. salt solution. It begins to coagulate at 55 C. It is insoluble in a saturated salt solution.

As we know that the reagents in question dissolve the peculiar constituent of muscle, myosin, it is to be concluded that the interseptal substance is chiefly composed of myosin. *Huxley, Crayfish, p. 186*

myosis (mī-ō'sis), *n.* [*<* NL, *<* Gr. *μῦς*, close, be shut, as the eye.] Abnormal contraction of the pupil of the eye.

myositic (mī-ō-sit'ik), *a.* [*<* NL *myosis* (-it-) + *-ic*.] In med., pertaining to myosis; causing contraction of the pupil; said of certain medicines, as opium.

myositis (mī-ō-sit'is), *n.* [*<* NL, irreg. *<* (Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a muscle, myitis.

Myosotis (mī-ō-sō'tis), *n.* [*<* NL (Dillenius, 1719), *<* L. *myosotis*, also *myosota*, *<* (Gr. *μῦς*, mouse, also as two words *μῦς*, *οὐς*, *μῦς*, *οὐς*, the plant mouse-ear, forget-me-not, *<* *μῦς*, gen. *μῦος*, mouse, + *οὐς* (ōr-), ear.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the natural order Boraginaceae and the tribe Boragaceae, known by the flowers without bracts, their rounded lobes convolute in the bud. More than 40 species are scattered widely over colder regions. They are small plants with alternate leaves, usually weak stems and racemes of blue, pink or white flowers. *M. palustris* is the true forget me not, but the name is extended to the whole genus. See *forget me not*, 2, mouse ear, and *scorpion grass*. See also cut under *circinate*.

myospasmus (mī-ō-spaz'mus), *n.* [*<* NL, *<* (Gr. *μῦς*, mouse, + *σπασμός*, spasm.) Spasm or cramp of a muscle.

myotatic (mī-ō-tat'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *τατικός* (tat-), tension, *<* *τείνω* (tēnō), stretch see *te* and *nd*.] Pertaining to the tension of a muscle. — **Myotatic contraction**, contraction produced by suddenly stretching the muscle as by blows on their tendons. Also called *tendon reflex*, *deep-reflex*, or *tendon jerk*. — **Myotatic irritability**, the property of responding to sudden stretching by a contraction. said of a muscle.

myotic (mī-ōt'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *myosis* (-ot-) + *-ic*.] 1 *a.* Pertaining to or causing myosis, or contraction of the pupil.

2 *n.* A drug which causes myosis.

myotility (mī-ō-til'itē), *n.* [*<* For **myomotility*, *<* Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *ἐμψυχή* (ēmpsukhē), contraction of muscles, myomotility.] Contractility of muscles, myomotility.

myotome (mī-ō-tōm), *n.* [= F. *myotome*, *<* (Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *τομή*, *tomē*, cut.) 1 A muscular segment or metamere, a myocomma. See cut under *Pharyngobranchii*.

In the lowest Vertebrata the chief muscular system of the trunk consists of the epikrural muscles, which form thick lateral masses of longitudinal fibres, divided by transverse intermuscular septa into segments (or *Myotomes*) corresponding with the vertebrae. *Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 45*

2 An instrument for dividing a muscle.

myotomic (mī-ō-tōm'ik), *a.* [*<* *myotome*, or *myotom-y*, + *-ic*.] 1. Divided or dividing into myotomes, or of pertaining to a myotome. — 2 Of or pertaining to myotomy.

myotomy (mī-ō-tō-mi), *n.* [= F. *myotomie* = Pg. *myotomia* = It. *miotomia*, *<* (Gr. *μῦς* (mūs), muscle, + *τομή* (tomē), cut.) 1 Dissection of muscles, muscular anatomy. — 2 A surgical operation consisting in the division of muscle.

myotonic (mī-ō-tōn'ik), *a.* [*<* *myotom-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to muscular tone, or myotony.

myotony (mī-ō-tō-ni), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *τόνος*, tension see *tone*.] Muscular tone.

Myoxidae (mī-ok'si-dē), *n. pl.* [*<* NL, *<* *Myoxus* + *-idae*.] A family of myomorph rodents, the dormice. They have no caecum, a long hairy tail, large eyes and ears, small forelimbs, and a general resemblance to small squirrels, in habits as well as in form. There are 4 genera — *Myoxus*, *Muscardinus*, *Elomys* and *Graphiurus*. The absence of a caecum is unique among Rodentia.

Myoxinae (mī-ok-si'nē), *n. pl.* [*<* NL, *<* *Myoxus* + *-inae*.] The dormice as a subfamily of *Muridae*. See *Dormice*.

myoxine (mī-ok'sin), *a.* Having the characters of a dormouse, resembling a dormouse.

Myoxus (mī-ok'sus), *n.* [*<* NL, *<* LGr. *μυῶξ*, Gr. *μῦς*, mouse, the dormouse, *<* *μῦς*, mouse (the second element is uncertain).] A genus of dormice of the family *Myoxidae*, having a distichous bushy tail and simple stomach. *M. glis* of Europe is the type. See cut under *dormouse*.

myre¹, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *myre*¹.

myre², *v.* A Middle English spelling of *myre*².

myriacanthous (mī-rī-a-kān'thus), *a.* [= F. *myriacanthé*, *<* Gr. *μυρία*, numberless (see *myriad*), + *ἀκανθα*, thorn, spine.] Having very nu-

merous spines: specifically applied to fish of the genus *Myriacanthus*.

Myriacanthus (mī-rī-a-kān'thus), *n.* [*<* NL, *<* (Gr. *μυρία*, numberless, + *ἀκανθα*, thorn, spine.) A genus of rays founded by Agassiz in 1837. They abounded in the Liass.

myriad (mī-rī-ad), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *myriade* = Pg. *myriada* = It. *miriade*, *<* Gr. *μυριάς* (myriads), a number of ten thousand, *<* *μυρία*, numberless, countless, as a def. numeral, *μυρία*, pl., ten thousand.] 1 *n.* 1 The number of ten thousand.

2 An indefinitely great number.

But O, how fallen! how changed
From him, who in the happy realms of light,
Clothed with transcendent brightness, didst outshine
Myriads, though bright! *Milton, P. L., l. 87*

The world on world in myriad myriads roll
Round us, each with different powers *Tennyson, Death of Wellington, l. v*

II. *a.* Numberless, innumerable, multitudinous, manifold.

Then of the crowd ye took no more account
Than of the myriad cricket of the mead
When its own voice clings to each blade of grass,
And every voice is nothing *Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine*

myriad-minded (mī-rī-ad-mīn'ded), *a.* Of vast intellect or great versatility of mind.

Our myriad minded Shakespeare *Coleridge, Biog. Lit., xv*

Myriaglossa (mī-rī-a-gloss'a), *n. pl.* [*<* NL, *<* (Gr. *μυρία*, numberless, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue, see *gloss*.)] Those mollusks whose admedian (lateral) teeth are indefinite in number (forty to fifty), and which have a median tooth. *Fuchs, Brit., XVI 641*

myriagram, myriagramme (mī-rī-a-gram), *n.* [= F. *myriagramme*, prop. **myriogramme*, *<* (Gr. *μυρία*, ten thousand, + *γράμμα*, a small weight see *gram*.)] In the metric system, a weight of 10,000 grams, or 22 0462 pounds avoirdupois.

myrialiter, myrialitre (mī-rī-a-lō'tē), *n.* [= Pg. *myrialitro* = It. *mirialitro*, *<* F. *myrialitre*, prop. **myrialitre*, *<* (Gr. *μυρία*, ten thousand, + *λίτρο*, liter see *liter*.)] A measure of capacity, containing 10,000 liters, or one decastere, equal to 2,642 United States gallons.

myriameter, myriametre (mī-rī-a-mē'tē), *n.* [= Pg. *myriametro* = It. *miriametro*, *<* F. *myriamètre*, prop. **myriamètre*, *<* (Gr. *μυρία*, ten thousand, + *μέτρον*, meter see *meter*.)] In the metric system, a measure of length, equal to 10 kilometers, or 6 2137 English miles, or 6 miles 376 yards.

myriande (mī-rī-a-nid), *n.* [*<* NL *Myrianda* (see *def*), *<* (Gr. *μυρία*, numberless.)] A marine worm of the family *Syllidae*, *Myrianda pinnigera*, with the head rounded in front, three clavate antennae, and the segments white transversely marked with yellow. It is a littoral European species, about 1½ inches long, remarkable for its reproduction.

The *Myrianda* discloses a wonderful history, for of this beautiful worm the posterior half becomes self divided into as many as six parts each of the remaining cephalic appendages of the original before they take leave and migrate themselves. In this condition the worm wanders about with a concatenated train behind of six big bellied moths.

Johnston, British Non parasitical Worms, p. 193

myriapod (mī-rī-a-pod), *a.* and *n.* [*<* Trop. *myriopod*, *<* F. *myriapode*, *myriopode*, *<* NL **myriopous* (-pod-), *<* (Gr. *μυρία*, ten thousand, + *ποῦς* (pōs) = F. *foot*.] 1 *a.* Having very numerous legs, specifically pertaining to the *Myriapoda*, or having their characters.

II. *a.* A member of the *Myriapoda*, a centiped or milleped.

Also *myriapodan*.

Myriapoda (mī-rī-ap'ō-da), *n. pl.* [*<* NL, prop. *Myriapoda*, neut. pl. of **myriapous* see *myriapod*.] A class of articulate animals of the subkingdom *Arthropoda*, the centipeds and millepedes. They have a long worm like body of cylindrical or flattened form, composed of from 10 to more than 200 rings or segments, scarcely or not at all differentiated into thorax and abdomen, a distinct head, and one or two pairs of legs to each somite of the body. There is a pair of antennae, and the jaws are mandibulate. Respiration is tracheal, through small pores or spiracles along the sides of the body. Reproduction is oviparous or ovoviviparous, and the sexes are

distinct. There is no proper metamorphosis, but the young have fewer segments and legs than the adults, the normal number being acquired by successive molts. Excluding the pauropods and malacopods, the *Myriapoda* occur under two well defined types forming two orders: the *Chilopoda* or *Thysanopoda*, millepedes or gaily worms, and the *Diplopoda* or *Symphyla* centipeds. See cuts under *centiped*, *milleped*, *cephalic band*, and *myriapod*.

myriapodan (mī-rī-ap'ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *myriapod* + *-an*.] Same as *myriapod*.

myriapodous (mī-rī-ap'ō-dus), *a.* [*<* *myriapod* + *-ous*.] Same as *myriapod*.

myriarch (mī-rī-ark), *n.* [*<* (Gr. *μυριαρχία*, *μυρία*, ten thousand, + *ἀρχαί*, ruler, *<* *ἀρχαί*, rule.)] A commander of ten thousand men.

myriare (mī-rī-ā), *n.* [= Pg. *myriare*, *<* F. *myriare*, *<* Gr. *μυρία*, ten thousand, + F. *are*, are see *are*.] A land-measure of 10,000 ares, or 1,000,000 square meters, equal to 247 105 acres.

Myrica (mī-rī'kē), *n.* [*<* NL (Linnaeus, 1737), *<* (Gr. *μύrica*, the tamarisk.)] A strongly marked genus of shrubs constituting the order *Myricaceae*, and characterized by staminate catkins, an ovary with one cell and one ovule, and the seed not lobed. About 45 species are known, found in temperate warm climates nearly throughout the world. The wax clad berries of *M. cerifera*, which abounds in the coast-sands of the Atlantic United States, yield bay



Bayberry or Wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*)

1 branch with male catkins, 2 branch with female catkins, 3 a male catkin on a long stalk, 4 a female flower, 5 a male flower, 6 fruit with the incrustation of wax, 7 the nut with the incrustation removed.

berry tallow, formerly in considerable use for candles, and employed as a domestic remedy for dysentery. Various other species as *M. cordifolia* of South Africa, afford a useful wax. Some yield edible fruits, as *M. Napa*, the yangmei of China, the sophora of 1st Indian mountain regions, and *M. Faya* of Madeira. The genus *Myrica*, readily recognized by the peculiar nervation of its leaves, is very abundant in the fossil state, and more than 150 fossil species have been described found in the Cretaceous and Tertiary formations of nearly all parts of the world in which these formations are found to contain vegetable remains.

Myricaceae (mī-rī-kā'sē-dē), *n. pl.* [*<* NL (Lindley, 1836), *<* *Myrica* + *-aceae*.] An order of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the series *Unseriales*, consisting of the genus *Myrica*.

myrica-tallow (mī-rī'ka tal'ō), *n.* Same as *myrtle-wax*.

myricin, myricine (mī-rī'sin), *n.* [*<* *Myrica* + *-in*, *-ine*.] One of the substances of which wax is composed. Myricin is the matter left undissolved when wax is boiled with alcohol. It constitutes from 20 to 40 per cent. of the weight of beehive wax, and is a grayish white solid a palmitate of mellin.

myricyl (mī-rī'sil), *n.* [*<* *Myrica* + *-yl*.] Same as *mellinyl*.

myriet, *a.* A Middle English form of *merry*¹.

Myrina (mī-rī'nā), *n. pl.* [*<* NL, *<* (Gr. *μυρίνα*, var. *μυρίνα*, as if *<* L. *marinus*) a sea-fish (cf. *Murana*).] In Günther's system, a group of *Muraenidae platyschista*. They have gill openings separated by an interspace, nostrils labial tongue not free, and end of tail surrounded by the fin. The genus contains about 14 tropical or subtropical eels.

Myringa (mī-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [*<* NL, *<* *Myrina* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Ophichthidae*, having the tail surrounded by a fin as is usual in eels contrasted with *Ophichthinae*.

myringitis (mī-rī-nj'itis), *n.* [*<* NL, *<* *myringa*, the membrana tympani, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the membrana tympani.

Myriolepidinae (mir'-i-ō-lep-i-dī'nō), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Myriolepis* (-id-) + -inae.] A subfamily of *Chiroidei* exemplified by the genus *Myriolepis*. It includes chiroid fishes with blunt head, entire opercle, and obsolete anal spines, and was established for the reception of *M. zoster*, a marine fish found in rather deep water off the Californian coast.

myriolepidine (mir'-i-ō-lep-i-dīn), *a* and *n. I. a* Of or pertaining to the *Myriolepidinae*, or having their characters.

II. n A myriolepidine chiroid fish.

Myriolepis (mir'-i-ō'-pīs), *n.* [NL, < Gr *μύριοι*, ten thousand, + *λίπος*, a scale.] The typical genus of *Myriolepidinae*. These fishes are covered with many small scales on most parts of the body, head, and fins. Lockington, 1880.

myriophyllite (mir'-i-ō-fil'it), *n.* [LGr. *μυριόφυλλος*, with numberless leaves (see *myriophyllous*), + *-ίτης*.] A kind of fossil root with numerous fibers, found in the coal-measures.

myriophyllous (mir'-i-ō-fil'us), *a* [LGr. *μυριόφυλλος*, with numberless leaves, < (Gr *μύριος*, numberless, + *φύλλον*, leaf.) Laterally, having ten thousand leaves, specifically, in bot., having a large number of leaves.

Myriophyllum (mir'-i-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL (Vahlant, 1719) (L. *myriophyllum*), < LGr. *μυριόφυλλον*, spiked water-milfoil, noun of *μυριόφυλλος*, with numberless leaves (see *myriophyllous*). Cf. *milfoil*.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, the water-milfoil, belonging to the polypetalous order *Haloragaceae*, characterized by an ovary with two or four deep furrows. About 15 species are known, growing submerged in fresh water throughout the world. They are plume like, erect, creeping, or floating plants, with small sessile pinkish flowers solitary in the axils of the usually dissected leaves.

myriopod, Myriopoda, etc. More correct forms of *myriapod*, etc.

myriorama (mir'-i-ō-rā'mī), *n.* [NL, < Gr *μύριος*, numberless, + *όραμα*, view, < *όρᾶν*, see.] A picture made up of interchangeable parts which can be harmoniously arranged to form a great variety of picturesque scenes. The parts are usually fragments of landscapes on cards.

myrioscope (mir'-i-ō-skōp), *n.* [LGr. *μύριος*, numberless, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. A variation of the kaleidoscope, consisting of a square box having a sight-hole in front, and two plane mirrors at the rear arranged at a suitable angle. On horizontal rollers a piece of embroidery or other ornamental pattern is caused to traverse the bottom of the box, when the multiplied images condense in such a manner as to form geometrical patterns.

2. A form of this device used for exhibiting carpets, a carpet-exhibitor. The mirrors are so arranged as to repeat a carpet pattern in its correct relations, and thus show from a small piece how the carpet will look when laid down. It is sometimes supplied with an attachment for causing a strip bearing pieces of different carpets to pass through the machine so as to exhibit the different patterns in turn.

myriosporous (mir'-i-ō-spō'rus), *a* [LGr. *μύριος*, numberless, + *σπόρος*, a seed.] In bot., containing or producing a great number of spores.

myristic (mī-nis'tik), *a* [LGr. *μύριστα*.] Derived from or related to nutmeg — **Myristic acid**, an acid (C₁₄H₁₆O₄) found in *spermaceti*, oil of nutmeg, and some other vegetable oils, generally as a glyceride myristin.

Myristica (mī-nis'ti-kā), *n.* [NL, < LGr. *μύριστακός*, fit for anointing, < (Gr *μύρις*, anoint, <

ments, a single ovary-cell and ovule, and alternate leaves. About 80 species are known, mainly in tropical Asia and America. They are aromatic trees, with small white or yellow flowers, the leaves often pellucid-dotted, and the fleshy fruits split in two or four parts, disclosing an arilode usually colored, which incloses the hard seed. *M. fragrans* (*M. moscata*) is the nutmeg tree, a bushy evergreen, 40 or 50 feet high, native in the eastern Moluccas, cultivated in the Malay peninsula and islands, Penang, etc. See *mace* and *nutmeg*. For other species, see *benicabnut*, *dak*, *dolce wood*, and *nutmeg*.

2. [L. c.] In *phai*, the kernel of the seed of *Myristica fragrans*. It is aromatic and somewhat narcotic. See *nut* under *arilode* — 3. In zoöl., a genus of gastropods Swainson, 1840.

Myristicaceae (mī-nis-ti-kā'sē-sē), *n. pl.* [NL (Lindley, 1845), < *Myristica* + -aceae.] Same as *Myristicaceae*.

Myristicivora (mī-nis-ti-siv'ō-rā), *n.* [NL, see *myristicivorous*.] A genus of fruit-pigeons of the subfamily *Columbinae*, having the tail short and the plumage black and white, the nutmeg-pigeons.

myristicivorous (mī-nis-ti-siv'ō-rus), *a* [NL, < *Myristica* + *-ivorus*, devourer.] Devouring or habitually feeding upon nutmegs.

myristin (mī-nis'tin), *n.* [LGr. *μύριστα* + -in.] The crystalline constituent of oil of nutmeg, a glyceride of myristic acid.

myrkt, *a, n*, and *i*. A Middle English form of *myrk*.

myrmecobe (mer-mē-kōb), *n.* An animal of the genus *Myrmecobius*.

Myrmecobiidae (mēr-mē-kō-bī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Myrmecobius* + -idae.] The myrmecobes regarded as a family.

Myrmecobiinae (mēr-mē-kō-bī-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Myrmecobius* + -inae.] A subfamily of *Dasyuridae*, sometimes elevated to rank as a family *Myrmecobiidae*, containing the single genus *Myrmecobius*, and distinguished from *Dasyurinae* by the long extensible tongue and larger number of molar teeth.

myrmecobiline (mer-mē-kō-bī-n), *a* and *n. I. a* Pertaining to the *Myrmecobiidae*, or having their characters.

II. n A member of the *Myrmecobiidae*.

Myrmecobius (mer-mē-kō-bī-us), *n.* [NL, < (Gr *μύρις* (μυρμική), an ant, + *βίος*, life.)] 1. A genus of insectivorous marsupials, typical of the subfamily *Myrmecobiinae*. The tongue is protrusile and vermiform, as in other ant-eaters. The teeth are more numerous than in any other extant mammalian quadruped. *M. yarrabensis*, of Australia, is about the size of a squirrel, of a chestnut-red color, the back fasciate with white bands on a dark ground. The animal lives on the ground, feeds on ants, and is known by the name of *ant-eater*.

2. In entom., a genus of dermestid beetles, erected by Lucas in 1846. The only species is *M. aegyptius*, an active little black beetle, one twelfth of an inch long, found in ants' nests in Algeria.

Myrmecoleon (mer-mē-kō-lē-on), *n.* [NL, < (Gr *μύρις* (μυρμική), ant-hon, < *μύρις* (μυρμική), ant, + *λεων*, lion.)] See *Myrmecoleon*.

myrmecological (mēr-mē-kō-lōj'i-kal), *a* [LGr. *μύρις* (μυρμική), ant-hon, < *μύρις* (μυρμική), ant, + *λογος*, word.] Of or relating to ants.

myrmecology (mēr-mē-kō-lōj'i), *n.* [LGr. *μύρις* (μυρμική), an ant, + *λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak, see -ology.] That branch of entomology which treats of ants.

Myrmecophaga (mēr-mē-kōf'a-gā), *n.* [NL, fem. of *myrmecophagus* see *myrmecophagous*.] 1. The typical genus of ant-eaters of the family *Myrmecophagidae*. *M. jubata* is the great or maned ant-eater or ant-bear of South America. See *cut* under *ant-bear*, *Edentata*, and *zenarctid* — 2. In ornith., a genus of ant-birds same as *Formicarius*.

myrmecophage (mēr-mē-kōf'ā), *n.* An ant-eater of the genus *Myrmecophaga*.

Myrmecophagidae (mēr-mē-kōf'āj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Myrmecophaga* + -idae.] A South American family of vermilinguate edentate quadrupeds, typified by the genus *Myrmecophaga*, and alone representing the suborder *Vermilinguinae* of the order *Edentata* or *Bruta*, the ant-eaters or ant-bears. They are entirely toothless, with tubular

mouth, long worm-like protrusile tongue, short stout limbs, hairy body, bushy tail, and hind feet pentadactyl or tetradactyl. The family is divided into *Myrmecophaginae* and *Cyclotheriinae*.

Myrmecophaginae (mēr-mē-kōf'a-jī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Myrmecophaga* + -inae.] A subfamily of *Myrmecophagidae*, represented by the genera *Myrmecophaga* and *Tamandua*, with the fore feet pentadactyl and the third digit enlarged with a very long claw. There are 3 species — the maned ant-bear, *M. jubata*, the collared tamandu, *T. blattaria*, and the yellow tamandu, *T. longicaudata*.

myrmecophagine (mēr-mē-kōf'a-jīn), *a* and *n. I. a* Pertaining to the *Myrmecophaginae*, or having their characters.

II. n A member of the *Myrmecophaginae*.

myrmecophagous (mēr-mē-kōf'a-gus), *a* [LGr. *μύρις* (μυρμική), ant, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Ant-eating, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Myrmecophagidae*.

Myrmecophila (mēr-mē-kōf'i-lā), *n.* [NL, < *myrmecophilus* see *myrmecophilous*.] 1. A genus of crickets of the family *Gryllidae*, which live in ant-hills, and closely resemble cockroaches in form, though they are of diminutive size and great activity. *M. pergandei* is a North American species. *M. acervorum* is the commonest European species, another is *M. ochracea*.

2. *pl* [L. c.] *Myrmecophilous insects*, a general designation, having no classificatory implication. Among the insects which live in ant-hills asinquillines are included representatives of coleoptera, hymenoptera, lepidoptera, diptera, orthoptera, and homoptera, especially the first named of these, and some arachnids also come in the same category.

myrmecophilous (mēr-mē-kōf'i-lus), *a* [LGr. *μύρις* (μυρμική), ant, + *φιλος*, loving.] Fond of ants, applied to insects which live in ant-hills, also to plants which are cross-fertilized or otherwise benefited by ants.

In the preface to the descriptions of his exceedingly beautiful and well known *myrmecophilous* plants, Beccari puts forward the very view taken by Prof. Henslow.

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Myrmecoleon (mēr-mē-kō-lē-on), *n.* [NL (Linnaeus, 1748), for *Myrmecoleon*, q. v.] A genus of *Myrmecoleonidae*, the ant-lions. See *ant-lion*. *M. ummaculatus* is the best known American species. *M. europaeus* and *M. formicarius* are found in Europe. Also *Myrmecoleon*.

Myrmecoleonidae (mēr-mē-kō-lē-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Myrmecoleon* + -idae.] The ant-lion family of planipennine neuropterous insects. Also *Myrmecoleonidae*, *Myrmecoleonitidae*, *Myrmecoleonitidae*, *Myrmecoleonidae*, *Myrmecoleonidae*. See *ant-lion*.

Myrmica (mer-mī'kā), *n.* [NL, < Gr *μύρις* (μυρμική), ant.] The typical genus of *Myrmicinae* and of *Myrmecinae*, established by Latreille in 1802. It contains some of the commonest and best-known species, as the red ants.

Myrmicidae (mēr-mī-sī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Myrmica* + -idae.] A family of stinging ants of the order *Hymenoptera*, founded by Leach in 1817 on the genus *Myrmica*, and distinguished from all other ants by the two-jointed instead of one-jointed petiole of the abdomen.

Myrmicinae (mēr-mī-sī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Myrmica* + -inae.] The *Myrmicinae* as a subfamily of *Formicidae*.

myrmicine (mēr-mī-sīn), *a* Having the characters of the *Myrmicinae*, pertaining to the *Myrmicinae*.

Myrmidon (mēr-mī-don), *n.* [= F *myrmidon*, < L *Myrmidonis*, < Gr *Μυρμιδώνες*, a warlike people of Thessaly, sing *Μυρμιδόν* (see def 1).] 1. One of a warlike ancient Greek people of Phthiotis in Thessaly, over whom, according to the legend, Achilles ruled, and who accompanied him to Troy. Hence — 2. [L. c.] A devoted and unquestioning or unscrupulous follower, one who executes without scruple his master's commands. — **Myrmidons of the law**, bailiffs, sheriffs, officers, policemen, and other inferior administrative officers of the law. [Colloq.]

I found all these household treasures in possession of the *myrmidons of the law*. Thackeray

Myrmidonian (mēr-mī-dō'nī-an), *a*. [LGr. *μύρις* (μυρμική), ant-hon, < *μύρις* (μυρμική), ant, + *ων*, lion.] Of or pertaining to the *Myrmidons*.

Some beam of comfort yet on Greece may shine, If I but lead the *Myrmidonian* line. Pope, *Iliad*, xvi. 57

myrobalan (mī-rob'a-lan), *n.* [Formerly also *myrobalan*, *myrobalan*, *myrobalam*, *myrobalan*, *myrobalan*, etc., < F *myrobalan* = Sp *mirabolano* = Pg *myrobalano* = It *mirabolano*, < L *myrobalanum*, < Gr. *μυροβάλλανος*, < *μύρον*, an unguent, + *βάλλανος*, acorn, or similar fruit.] The dried drupaceous fruit of several species of *Terminalia*, chiefly *T. Bellerica* and *T. Chebula*.



Branch of Nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans*) with male flowers, a the female flower, b the stamens of the male flower, c, the fruit.

μύρον, an unguent, see *myronic*.] 1. A genus of apetalous trees, constituting the order *Myristiceae*, and characterized by dioecious regular flowers with a three-lobed calyx and united fila-

On account of their astringent pulp, these fruits were formerly in great repute as a remedy for diarrhoea, etc., but they are now used only, unless in the East, for dyeing and tanning. The Indian or citrine myrobalan, also called *hara-nut*, is the product of *T. citrina*, but the other kinds are also Indian. The so-called emble myrobalans are from an unrelated tree, *Phyllanthus Emblica*. See *Phyllanthus*, *bellaria*, *hara-nut*, *ink nut*, and *Terminalia*.

There (and but there) grows the all healing Balm,
There ripens the rare cheer-cheek Myrobalan,
Milde gladdening Fruit, that can v'n olde a Man
Sylvestor, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Schisme
These barks lade out Myrobalans dye and condite
Hakluyt's Voyages, II 218

myronate (mī'rō-nāt), *n* [*< myron(ic) + -ate*]. A salt of myronic acid.—**Potassium myronate**, a glucoside found in the seeds of black mustard, which, when wet under the action of a ferment, is resolved into potassium sulphate, glucose, and oil of mustard.

myronic (mī-rō-n'ik), *a*. [= *F myronique*, *< Gr μύρον*, an unguent, perfume, any sweet juice distilling from plants and used for unguents or perfumes]. An epithet used only in the following phrase—**Myronic acid**, an acid found in black mustard. See *myronate*.

myropolist (mī-rōp'ō-list), *n* [*< Gr μύρον-πώλης*, a dealer in perfumes, *< μύρον*, perfume, + *πώλης*, sell]. One who sells unguents or perfumery. *Johnson*

myrosin (mī'rō-sin), *n* [*< myr(onic) + -one + -in*]. A nitrogenous ferment contained in the seeds of black mustard, and possibly in horseradish-root. By its action potassium myronate is decomposed, forming potassium sulphate, glucose, and oil of mustard.

Myroxylon (mī-rok'si-lon), *n* [NL (*C. Linnæus*, *florus*, 1781), *< Gr μύρον*, a sweet juice from plants, + *ξύλον*, wood]. A genus of trees of the order *Leguminosæ* and the tribe *Sophoræ*, distinguished by a one-seeded pod winged at the base and anthers longer than the filaments. About 6 species are known, all South American, having the leaves and whitish flowers much as in the related *Myrospermum*. For species, see *balsam of Peru*, *balsam of Tolu*, and *Brazilian balsam* (all under *balsam*), *myrrh seed*, and *quinquina*.

myrrh (mēr), *n* [Now spelled according to the *L*, early mod *E murra*, *< ME murre*, *< AS myrra*, *myrra* = *OS myrra* = *D murra* = *OHG myrrā*, *MHG murra*, *G myrrhe* = *Sw Dan myrra* = *OF murre*, *F myrrhe* = *Sp murra* = *Pg myrrha* = *It muria*, *< L myrrha*, *myrrha*, *murra*, *< Gr μύρρα*, myrrh, the balsamic juice of the Arabian myrtle, *< Ai murr* (= *Heb mor*), myrrh, *< murr*, bitter. Cf *Marah*]. 1 A gummy resinous exudation from several species of *Commiphora* (*Balsamodendron*). The largest part, and the proper myrrh, is derived from *C. Myrrha*, a spiny shrub with scanty foliage, small green axillary flowers, and small oval fruits. The myrrh of Scripture was doubtless largely obtained from this plant. For a second kind, see *benzoin*. A third is from the same plant as the balm of Gilead (which see, under *balm*). These plants are found in parts of Arabia and eastern Africa. Myrrh is an astringent tonic. It is also used for incense, perfumery, and minor purposes. The myrrh carried by the Ishmaelites into Egypt is thought to have been the same as *ladanum*. See *Commiphora*, and compare *delphinium*.

They [the wise men] saw the young child with Mary his mother, and presented unto him gifts, gold, and frankincense, and myrrh. *Mat II 11*

A royal oblation of gold frankincense, and myrrh is still annually presented by the queen on the feast of Epiphany in the Chapel Royal in London, this custom having been in existence certainly as early as the reign of Edward I. *Encyc Brit.* XVII 121

2 The sweet cicely of Europe. See *Myrrhis* [Eng].—**India myrrh**. Same as *benzoin*.—**Turkey myrrh**, a former commercial name of the true myrrh.

myrrhic (mīr'ik), *a*. [*< myrrh + -ic*]. Pertaining to or obtained from myrrh as, *myrrhic acid*.

myrrhin (mēr'in), *n*. [*< myrrh + -in*]. The fixed resin of myrrh.

myrrhine (mēr'in), *a*. See *murrine*.

Myrrhis (mīr'is), *n* [NL (*Scopoli*, 1760), *< L. myrrhis*, *myrris*, *< Gr μύρρις*, a plant, sweet cicely, *< μύρρα*, myrrh see *myrrh*]. A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the order *Umbellifera* and the tribe *Ammineæ*, known by its long-beaked narrow fruit, almost winged, furrowed seed, and obscure oil-tubes. *M. odorata*, the sweet cicely or sweet chervil of Europe, the Caucasus and South America, is a long cultivated graceful plant with white flowers in compound umbels, finely divided leaves, and pleasant-flavored roots and stems. The only other species is *M. occidentalis* (perhaps better *Glycyrrhiza*), found in Oregon, etc.

myrrhol (mīr'ol), *n* [*< myrrh + -ol*]. The volatile oil of myrrh.

myrrhophore (mīr'ō-fōr), *n*. [*< Gr μύρρα*, myrrh, + *φορέω*, bearing, *< πέρω* = *E bear*]. Myrrh-bearer; specifically, in the *Gr Ch*, and in the *fine arts*, a name given to one of the Marys who came to see the sepulcher of Christ. They are usually represented as bearing vases of myrrh.

myrrh-plaster (mēr'plās'tér), *n*. A plaster made by incorporating with lead-plaster myrrh, camphor, and balsam of Peru.

myrrh-seed (mēr'sēd), *n*. The balsamic seed of *Myroxylon pubescens*, native of the United States of Colombia.

myrrhy (mēr'i), *a* [*< myrrh + -y*]. Smelling of, perfumed with, or producing myrrh.

The myrrhy lands.

Browning Waring, I 6

Myrsinaceæ (mēr-si-nā'shins), *a* [NL (*Landley*, 1835), *< Myrsine + -acea*]. Same as *Myrsinæ*.

myrsinaceous (mēr-si-nā'shins), *a*. Belonging to resembling, or pertaining to the natural order *Myrsinæ* (*Myrsinaceæ*).

Myrsine (mēr'si-nē), *n* [NL (*Linnaeus*, 1737), *< Gr μύρσις*, a myrtle see *myrtle*]. A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous shrubs and trees, type of the natural order *Myrsinæ*, known by its single seed immersed in the placenta, and its laterally clustered flowers. There are about 80 species, mainly in tropical Asia Africa, and America, with small flowers and smooth rigid leaves, usually veined. *M. Africana* widely distributed in Africa, is called *African box* or *myrrh*. *M. melanophloeos* of the Cape of Good Hope has a tough close grained wood used in wagon work, and has been named *Cape beech*. *M. laeta* of the West Indies is called *black sassafras*. It is one of the bulby trees. *M. Hispanica* of South America and the West Indies extends into Florida.

Myrsinæ (mēr-si-nē), *n* [NL (*Bentham* and *Hooker*, 1876), *< Myrsine + -inæ*]. A natural order of trees and shrubs of the cohort *Primulales*, typified by the genus *Myrsine*, and characterized by its indehiscent fruit, one-celled ovary with five central placentas, and two or more ovules. About 500 species in 21 genera are known, all tropical. Both their usually white or pink flowers and their alternate leaves are filled with resinous glands.

myrtle, *n* [ME *myrt*, *< L. myrtus*, myrtle see *myrtle*]. Myrtle.

The seed of myrt, If that thou maist it gete,
Of birch, of yew, crabbe, and wild olyve,
Lete yow hit in now and now for change of mete
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. T. 18), p. 21

Myrtaceæ (mēr-tā'sē-ē), *n* [NL (*R. Brown*, 1814), *< Myrtus + -aceæ*]. The myrtle family, an order of dicotyledonous trees and shrubs of the polypetalous cohort *Myrtales*, typified by the genus *Myrtus*, and known by the numerous stamens and leaves without stipules, generally opposite, dotted, and with a marginal vein. There are about 1,800 species of 70 genera and 4 tribes, natives of warm climates, usually with racemed flowers and pervaded by a fragrant volatile oil. Some are valuable as spices, as myrtle, clove, pimento; others for edible fruit, as the guava, jamunade, monkey pot, and Brazil nut, others for timber, as the gum trees (*Eucalyptus*) of Australia and the iron trees (*Acacia*) of Java.

myrtaceous (mēr-tā'shins), *a* [*< L. myrtaceus*, of myrtle, *< myrtus*, myrtle see *myrtle*]. In bot., of, resembling, or pertaining to the natural order *Myrtaceæ*.

Myrtales (mēr-tā'sē-ē), *n* [NL (*Landley*, 1833), *< Myrtus*, *q. v.*]. A cohort of the polypetalous series *Calycifloræ*, known by its undivided style and two or more ovules in each cell of the ovary, which is united to the calyx, or included in it. It comprises 6 orders, of which *Myrtaceæ* is the chief and *Onagraceæ* the best represented in the United States.

Myrtææ (mēr-tē-ē), *n* [NL (*A. L. de Jussieu*, 1825), *< Myrtus + -ææ*]. A tribe of shrubs and trees of the order *Myrtaceæ*, typified by the genus *Myrtus*, and characterized by an ovary of two or more cells, the fruit an indehiscent berry or drupe, and the leaves opposite and dotted. It includes 18 genera, among them *Eugenia* (clove, etc.) and *Padium* (guava).

myrtiform (mēr'ti-fōrm), *a*. [= *F. myrtiforme* = *Sp. myrtiforme* = *Pg. myrtiforme* = *It. myrtiforme*, *< L. myrtus*, myrtle, + *forma*, form]. Resembling myrtle or myrtle-berry.—**Myrtiform fossa**. See *fossa*.

myrtle (mēr'tl), *n*. [Formerly *myrtle*, *myrtile*, *< OF myrtill*, *myrtile*, *myrtile*, a myrtle-berry, also the lesser kind of myrtle (= *Pg. myrtillo* = *It. myrtillo*), dim of *myrtus*, *myrtus*, *F. myrtus*, *Sp. myrtus* = *Pg. myrtus* = *It. myrtus* (= *ME myrt* see *myrt*), *< L. myrtus*, *myrtus*, *myrtus*, *< Gr μύρτος* (also *μύρτις*, *μύρτις*), *< Pers mūrda*, the myrtle]. 1 A plant of the genus *Myrtus*, primarily *M. communis*, the classic and favorite common myrtle. It is a bush or small tree with shining evergreen leaves and fragrant white flowers, common in the Mediterranean region. In ancient times it was sacred to Venus, and its leaves formed wreaths for bloodless victors; it was also a symbol of civil authority. It is used in modern times for bridal wreaths. The plant is an important astringent. Its aromatic berries have been used to flavor wine and in cookery. Its flowers, as also its leaves, afford perfumes, the latter used in sachets, etc. Its hard mottled wood is prized in turnery. *M. Lemai* and *M. Mili*



1 branch with flower of myrtle (*Myrtus communis*) 2 branch with fruit 3 vertical section of a flower 4 calyx, torus and pistil 5 the fruit 6 vertical section of the fruit showing the embryo

In Chili furnish valuable hard timber. *M. Nummularia*, the cranberry myrtle, is a little trailing vine with edible berries, found from Chili southward.

2 A name of various similar plants of other genera of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*), and of other families, many unrelated.—**Australian myrtle** (besides true myrtles) the Lillypilly (which see).—**Blue myrtle**. See *Ceanothus*.—**Bog-myrtle**, candle berry myrtle, the sweet gale. See *gale*.—**Myrica**.—**Crape-myrtle**. See *Indian lilac*, under *lilac*.—**Dutch myrtle** (a) The sweet gale. [Prov Eng.] (b) A broad leaved variety of the true myrtle. **Fringe myrtle**, the myrtaceous genus *Chamaeleucas* of Australia. **Jews' myrtle**. See *Jews' myrtle*. **Juniper myrtle**, the Australian genus *Verticordia*. **Myrtle flag, grass, or sedge**, names in Great Britain of the sweet-flag, alluding to its scent. **Otaheite myrtle, one or more species of the euphorbiaceous genus *Scaevola*.—**Peach myrtle**, the myrtaceous genus *Hippoclemon* of Australia.—**Running myrtle**, more often simply *myrtle*, a name of the common periwinkle. [U S.]—**Sand-myrtle**, a smooth, dwarf shrub, *Laophyllium bursifolium* of the *Kricaceæ*, found in the eastern United States. **Tasmania myrtle**. See *Fagus*.—**Wax-myrtle**, *Myrica cerasera*.**

myrtle-berry (mēr'tl-ber'i), *n*. The fruit of the myrtle.

myrtle-bird (mēr'tl-berd), *n*. The golden-crowned warbler or yellow-rump, *Dendroica coronata*. It is one of the most abundant of the warblers in most parts of the United States and Canada, is migratory and insectivorous, breeding in the far north, and wintering in most of the States east of the Mississippi. It is about 6½ inches long, slate blue streaked with black, below white streaked with black, the throat and large blotches in the tail white, the rump a crown spot, and each side of the breast bright yellow, bill and feet black.

myrtle-green (mēr'tl-grēn), *n*. A rich pure green of full chroma but low luminosity.

myrtle-wax (mēr'tl-waks), *n*. The product of the *Myrica cerifera*. Also called *myrica-tallow*.

Myrtus (mēr'tus), *n* [NL (*Tournefort*, 1700), *< L. myrtus*, *< Gr μύρτος*, myrtle see *myrtle*]. A genus of shrubs, type of the natural order *Myrtaceæ* and of the tribe *Myrtææ*. It is characterized by the numerous ovules in the usually two or three ovary cells, small cotyledons, and the calyx lobes fully formed in the bud. There are over 100 species, mostly in South America beyond the tropics, some in tropical America, and a dozen in Australia. The typical species, however, *M. communis*, is native in Asia, and has long been naturalized in southern Europe. See *myrtle*.

Myrus (mī'rus), *n* [NL (*< Gr μύρος*, a kind of sea-eel). A genus of eels, typifying the subfamily *Myrina*.

myself (mī-sel'f), *pron* [*< ME my selve*, *me selfe*, *my selve*, *me selve*, *my-selven*, *< AS gen mīn selfes*, dat *mē selfum*, acc *mē selfu*, nom *ic selfa*, being the pron *ic*, *mī*, with the adj *self* in agreement acc *mē* and *self*. Cf *himself*]. An emphatic or reflexive form of the first personal pronoun *I* or *me*, either nominative or (as originally) objective. In the nominative it is always used for emphasis, in apposition with *I* or *alone*, in the objective it is either reflexive or emphatic, being, when emphatic, usually in apposition with *me*. Compare *himself*, *herself*, etc.

It is my lōge man iclly thou knowes,
For holly the lōnde that he has he holdes of mī-selue
William of Palerne (E. E. T. 8), I 1176

I wol myselven gladly with you ryde
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog to C. T. I 803

I had as lief not be as live to be
In awe of such a thing as I myself
Shak. J. C. I 2 96

Which way I fly is hell, myself am hell
Milton, P. L. IV 76

Myself will mount the rostrum in his favour,
And strive to gain his pardon
Addison, Cato, II 2

The fact is, I was a trifle beside myself— or rather, out of myself, as the French would say.

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, II.

myselvent, *pron* A Middle English variant of *myself*.

Mysidae (mis'i-dō), *n. pl* [NL, < *Mysis* + *-idae*] A family of schizopod podophthalmic crustaceans, typified by the genus *Mysis*, the opossum-shrimps. The abdominal region is long, jointed, and ended by caudal swimmerets. There are six pairs of ambulatory thoracic limbs, to which the external gills are attached, and which also function as a kind of brood-pouch in which the eggs are carried about, whence the vernacular name.

Mysis (mi'sis), *n* [NL, < Gr *μύς*, a closing the lips or eyes, < *μύω*, close, as the lips or eyes] The typical genus of *Mysidae*, founded by Latreille in 1802. *M. chamchou* is a common species of the North Atlantic. See *opossum-shrimp*.

mysophobia (mi-sō-fō'bi-ā), *n* [NL, < Gr *μίσος*, uncleanness, + *φόβος*, flight, panic, fear] A morbid fear of contamination, as of soiling one's hands by touching anything.

mystacial (mis-tā'si-āl), *a* [*< mystax* (*mystax*) + *-ial*] Same as *mustachial*.

Mystacina (mis-tā-si-nā), *n* [NL, < Gr *μύσταξ*, the upper lip, the beard upon it (see *mystax*), + *-ina*] A genus of molossid emballonurine bats. The tail perforates the interfemoral membrane and lies upon its upper surface, the middle finger has three phalanges, the wing membrane has a thickened leathery edge, the soles of the feet are expansive and somewhat sucker-like, and the pollex and hallux have each a supplementary claw. The single species, *N. tuberculata*, is confined to New Zealand, composing with *Chalinobates* the whole indigenous mammalian fauna. The peculiarities of the genus cause it to be made by some authors the type of a subfamily *Mystacinae*.

Mystacinae (mis-tā-si-nē), *n pl* [NL, *pl* of *Mystacina*] A group of molossid *Emballonuridae*, represented by the genus *Mystacina*.

mystacine (mis-tā-sin), *a* Having the character of *Mystacina*, pertaining to the *Mystacina*.

mystagogic (mis-tā-gōj'ik), *a* [*< mystagoge* + *-ic*] Having the character of, relating to, or connected with a mystagogue or mystagogy, pertaining to the interpretation of mysteries. *Jer. Taylor*, *Rules of Conscience*, in 4.

mystagogical (mis-tā-gōj'ik-āl), *a* [*< mystagoge* + *-al*] Same as *mystagogic*.

mystagogue (mis-tā-gog), *n* [*< F mystagogue* = *Sp. mystagogo* = *Pg. mystagogo* = *It. mystagogo*, < *L. mystagogus*, < Gr *μύσταγος*, one introducing into mysteries, < *μύστος*, one initiated (see *mystic*), + *άγω*, lead (> *αγώγος*, a leader)] 1 One who instructs in or interprets mysteries, one who initiates. — 2 Specifically, in the early church, the priest who prepared candidates for initiation into the sacred mysteries. *Smith*, *Diet. Christ. Antiq.* — 3 One who keeps church relics and shows them to strangers. *Barley*.

mystagogus (mis-tā-gō'gus), *n, pl* *mystagoga* (-jī) [*L. see mystagogue*] Same as *mystagogue*.

That true interpreter and great *mystagogus*, the Spirit of God. *Dr H. Mori*.

mystagogy (mis-tā-gō-jī), *n* [*< F mystagogue*, < Gr *μύσταγος*, initiation into mysteries, < *μύστος*, one who introduces into mysteries, see *mystagogue*] 1 The principles, practice, or doctrines of a mystagogue, the interpretation of mysteries. — 2 In the (r) ch, the sacraments.

mystax (mis'taks), *n* [NL, < Gr *μύσταξ*, the upper lip, a mustache. See *mustache*] In entom., a bush of stiff hairs on the lower part of the face, immediately over the mouth-cavity, it is conspicuous in certain *Diptera*, especially of the family *Asilidae*.

mysteri, *n* See *myster*.

mysterical (mis-tō'ri-āl), *a* [*< OF mysteri* = *It. misteriale*, < *ML. mysterialis*, *mysterialis* (LL in adv. *mysteriater*), mysterious, pertaining to a mystery, < *L. mysterium*, a mystery. See *mystery*] Containing a mystery or an enigma.

Beauty and Love, whose story is *mysterical*.

B. Johnson, *Love's Triumph*.

mysteriarch (mis-tō'ri-ark), *n* [*< LL mysteriarcho*, < Gr *μυστηριάρχης*, one who presides over mysteries, < *μυστήριον*, mystery (see *mystery*), + *αρχή*, chief, < *ἀρχα*, rule] One who presides over mysteries.

mysterious (mis-tō'ri-us), *a* [Formerly also *mysteriosus*, = *F. mysteriosus* = *Sp. misterioso* = *Pg. mysterioso* = *It. misterioso*, full of mystery, < *L. mysterium*, mystery. See *mystery*] 1 Pertaining to or containing mystery, obscure, not revealed or explained, unintelligible.

By a silent, unseen, *mysterious* process, the fairest flower of the garden springs from a small insignificant seed.

Bp. Horne, *Works*, IV. xxi.

God moves in a *mysterious* way

His wonders to perform.

He plants his footsteps in the sea

And rides upon the storm.

Couper, *Light Shining out of Darkness*.

2 Expressing, intimating, or implying a mystery as, a *mysterious* look, his manner was very mysterious and important = *Syn. Mysterious*, *Mystic*, *Caballistic*, dark, occult, enigmatical, incomprehensible, inscrutable. *Mysterious* is the most common word for that which is unknown and excites curiosity and perhaps awe. The word is sometimes used where *mystic* would be more precise. *Mystic* is especially used of that which has been designed to excite and baffle curiosity, involving meanings in signs, rites, etc., but not with sufficient plainness to be understood by any but the initiated. *Mystic* is used poetically for *mysterious*, it may imply the power of prophesying. The meaning of *caballistic* is shaped by the facts of the Jewish (abala). The word is therefore applicable especially to occult meanings attributed to written signs.

mysteriously (mis-tō'ri-us-ly), *adv* In a mysterious manner, by way of expressing or implying a mystery, obscurely, as, he shook his head mysteriously.

mysteriousness (mis-tō'ri-us-ness), *n* 1 The quality of being mysterious, obscurity, the quality of being hidden from the understanding and calculated to excite curiosity or wonder. — 2 That which is mysterious or obscure. *Jer. Taylor*.

3 The behavior or manner of one who wishes or affects to imply a mystery as, he told us with much *mysteriousness* to wait and see.

mysterize (mis'te-iz), *v t* [*< myster-y* + *-ize*] To interpret mystically.

The Caballists, *mysterizing* their ensigns, do make the particular ones of the twelve tribes accommodable unto the twelve signs in the zodiac, and twelve months in the year. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 10.

mystery¹ (mis'te-ri), *n, pl* *mysteries* (-riz) [Formerly also *mistry*, < *ME. mystere* = *F. mystère* = *Sp. misterio* = *Pg. misterio* = *It. misterio*, < *L. mysterium*, < Gr *μυστήριον*, secret doctrine or rite, mystery, < *μύστος*, one initiated, < *μύω*, initiate into the mysteries, teach, instruct, < *μύω*, close the lips or eyes, < *μύ*, a slight sound with closed lips] 1 *pl* In ancient religions, rites known to and practised by certain initiated persons only, consisting of purifications, sacrifices, offerings, processions, songs, dances, dramatic performances, and the like as, the Eleusian *mysteries*. Hence — 2 (a) In the Christian Church, especially in the early church and in the Greek Church, a sacrament. This name originally had reference partly to the nature of a sacrament itself as concealing a spiritual reality under external form and matter, and partly to the fact that no catechumen was instructed in the doctrine of the sacraments (except partially as to baptism) or admitted to be present at their administration except through baptism as an initiation. (b) *pl* The consecrated elements in the eucharist, in the singular, the eucharist.

My duty is to exhort you to consider the dignity of that holy *mystery* (the Holy Sacrament), and the great peril of the unworthy receiving thereof.

Book of Common Prayer, Communion Office, First Exhortation.

(c) Any religious doctrine or body of doctrines that seems above human comprehension.

They count as fables the holy *mysteries* of Christian Religion. *Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 82.

Great is the *mystery* of godliness. *1 Tim. iii. 16*.

3 In general, a fact, matter, or phenomenon of which the meaning, explanation, or cause is not known, and which awakens curiosity or inspires awe, something that is inexplicable, an enigmatic secret.

'Twas you incensed the rabble

Cats, that can judge as fitly of his worth

As I can of those *mysteries* which heaven

Will not have earth to know. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, iv. 2. 35.

Over whose actions the hypocrisy of his youth, and the conclusion of his old age, threw a singular *mystery*.

Macaulay, *History*.

Mystery does indeed imply ignorance, and in the removal of both the principle of curiosity is involved, but there may be ignorance without *mystery*.

Mark Hopkins, *Essays*, p. 10.

4 A form of dramatic composition much in vogue in the middle ages, and still played in some parts of Europe in a modified form, the characters and events of which were drawn from sacred history.

Properly speaking, *Mysteries* deal with Gospel events only, their object being primarily to set forth, by an illustration of the prophetic history of the Old Testament, and more particularly of the fulfilling history of the New, the central mystery of the Redemption of the world, as accomplished by the Nativity, the Passion, and the Resurrection.

A. W. Ward, *Eng. Dram. Lit.*, I. 23.

mystery² (mis'te-ri), *n; pl* *mysteries* (-riz) [Commonly confused with *mystery*¹, to which it has been accented in spelling, prop. *mistry*, < *ME. misterie*, *mysterie*, for *mister*, *mistere*, *mys-*

ter, *master*, etc., a trade, craft, etc., ult. < *L. ministerium*, office, occupation: see *mistry*²] Occupation, trade; office; profession; calling, art, craft.

Preestes been aungeles, as by the dignitee of hir *mysterie*. *Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*.

Gouverneur of the *mysterie* and companie of the Marchants adventures for the discoverie of Regions.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 266.

'Tis in the malice of mankind that he thus advises us (to steal), not to have us (thieves) thrive in our *mystery*. *Shak.*, *T. of A.*, iv. 3. 456.

mystic (mis'tik), *a* and *n* [Formerly also *mistic*, *mystick*, < *F. mystique* = *Sp. místico* = *Pg. mystico* = *It. mistico*, < *L. mysticus*, < Gr *μυστικός*, secret, mystic, < *μύστος*, one who is initiated. See *mystery*¹] 1 *a* 1 Pertaining to any of the ancient mysteries.

The ceremonial law, with all its *mystic* rites, to many, that bestow the reading on it, seems scarce worth it, yet what use the apostles made of it with the Jews! *Boyle*, *Works*, II. 278.

2 Hidden from or obscure to human knowledge or comprehension, pertaining to what is obscure or incomprehensible, mysterious; dark, obscure, specifically, expressing a sense comprehensible only to a higher grade of intelligence or to those especially initiated.

And ye five other wandering fires, that move

In *mystic* dance not without song, resound

His praise. *Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 178.

3 Of or pertaining to mystics or mysticism.

No *mystic* dreams of ascetic piety had come to trouble the tranquillity of its humanistic devotion. *J. Casd.*

4 In the civil law of Louisiana, sealed or closed as, a *mystic* testament. — **Mystic hexagram**. See *hexagram*, 2. — **Mystic recitation**, the recitation of those parts of the Greek liturgy which are ordered to be said in a low or inaudible voice, like the *secrets* of the Western offices opposed to the *ephoneses* (see *ephoneses*, 2). = *Syn.* 2 and 3. *Caballistic*, etc. See *mysticism*.

II. *n* One who accepts or preaches some form of mysticism; specifically [*cap.*], one who holds to the possibility of direct conscious and unmistakable intercourse with God by a species of ecstasy. See *Quietist*, *Pietist*, *Guchelien*.

mystical (mis'ti-kal), *a* [*< mystu* + *-al*] Same as *mystic*.

Almighty God, who hast knit together thine elect in one communion and fellowship in the *mystical* body of thy Son.

Book of Common Prayer, Collect for All Saints' Day.

The *mystical* Pythagoras, and the allegorizing Plato.

J. D. Ince, *Amen*, of Lit. II. 390.

'Tis the sunset of life gives me *mystical* lore,

And coming events cast their shadows before.

Campbell, *Lochiel's Warning*.

Mystical body of the church. See *body*. — **Mystical fan**. See *flabellum*. — **Mystical sense of Scripture**, a sense to be apprehended only by spiritual experience. — **Mystical theology**, the knowledge of God or of divine things, derived not from observation or from argument, but wholly from spiritual experience, and not discriminated or tested by the reason.

mystically (mis'ti-kal-ly), *adv* In a mystic manner, or by an act implying a secret meaning, in *Greek liturgies*, in a low or inaudible voice, secretly. See *mystic recitation*, under *mystic*.

mysticalness (mis'ti-kal-ness), *n* The quality of being mystical. *Bailey*, 1727.

Mysticete (mis'ti-sē'tē), *n pl* [NL, irreg for **mystacocete*, < Gr *μύσταξ*, the upper lip (see *mustache*), + *κίτος*, *pl κήτις*, a whale. See *Cete*³] A suborder of *Cete* or *Cetacea*, having no teeth developed, the upper jaw being provided with baleen plates, the baleenoid whales or whalebone-whales opposed to *Denticete*. The supra-maxillary bone is produced outward in front of the orbits, the ram of the lower jaw remain separate, the nasal bones project forward, and the olfactory organs are well developed. There are two families, *Baleenopteridae* and *Balaenidae*. See cut under *Balaenidae*.

mysticete (mis'ti-sēt), *a* [*< NL Mysticete*] Having baleen instead of teeth in the upper jaw, belonging to the *Mysticete*.

mysticism (mis'ti-sizm), *n* [= *F. mysticisme* = *Sp. misticismo* = *Pg. mysticismo* = *It. misticismo*, as *mystic* + *-ism*.] 1 The character of being mystic or mystical; mysticalness. — 2. Any mode of thought, or phase of intellectual or religious life, in which reliance is placed upon a spiritual illumination believed to transcend the ordinary powers of the understanding.

The lofty *mysticism* of his (Plato's) philosophy.

D. Stewart, *Philos. Essays*, II. 5.

Mysticism is a phase of thought, or rather perhaps of feeling, which from its very nature is hardly susceptible of exact definition. It appears in connection with the endeavor of the human mind to grasp the divine essence or the ultimate reality of things, and to enjoy the blessedness of actual communication with the Highest.

Angels, *Book*, XVII. 128.

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2. A superfamily or suborder of bivalves, comprising the families *Mytilidae*, *Aviculidae*, *Pranidae*, and those differentiated from them
mytilacean (mit-i-lā'sē-an), *a* and *n*. I. *a* Mussel-like, mytiloid or mytiliform; pertaining to the *Mytilacea*

II. *n* A mussel or some similar shell, any member of the *Mytilacea*

mytilaceous (mit-i-lā'shi-us), *a* [*NL* *Mytilus* + *-aceus*] Resembling a mussel, mytiliform, mytiloid, of or pertaining to the *Mytilacea*

Mytilaspis (mit-i-las'pīs), *n* [*NL* (Targioni-Tozzetti, 1868), < *Gr* *mytilos*, a sea-mussel, + *aspis*, a round shield] A large and important genus of scale-insects, of the homopterous family *Coccidae* and subfamily *Diapriinae*. They belong among the armored scales, and have the scale long narrow, more or less curved, with the exuviae at the anterior extremity. The genus is cosmopolitan, as are many of its species. *M. pomorum* is the common oyster shell scale insect of the apple. Some discussion has arisen respecting the precedence of this genus or *Lepidoaspis* of Shiller, proposed in January, 1868, but most systematists retain *Mytilaspis* as the generic name. See cut under *scale insect*.

Mytilidae (mī-tīl'i-dē), *n* *pl* [*NI* (Flöming, 1828), < *Mytilus* + *-idae*] A family of bryozoan (bryozoanous) asiphatate bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Mytilus*, the mussels. The shell is equivalve, inequilateral thickly coated with epidermis, with a weak and generally toothless hinge and marginal ligament. The animal is diuysian, with a large posterior and a small anterior muscle. The mantle is united by its margins behind into a single rudiment of an anal siphon. A well developed byssus is always present. The species are mostly marine. *Mytilus*, *Modiolus*, and *Lathodromus* are representative genera. These and their allies constitute the subfamily *Mytilinae*. See cuts under *Mytilus*, *Modiolus*, *Dreissenidae*, and *date shell*.

mytiliform (mī-tīl'i-fōrm), *a* [*L* *mytilus* (see *Mytilus*), a mussel, + *forma*, form] Shaped like a mussel-shell, resembling a mussel, mytiloid

Mytilinae (mī-tīl'i-nē), *n* *pl* [*NL*, < *Mytilus* + *-inae*] A subfamily of *Mytilidae*, represented by the genus *Mytilus* and closely related forms

mytilite (mī-tīl'i-ī), *n* [*NL* *Mytilus* + *-ite*] A fossil mussel-shell like, or supposed to be, a member of the genus *Mytilus*, or referred to an old genus *Mytilites*.

mytiloid (mī-tīl'i-ōid), *a* and *n* [*L* *mytilus* (see *Mytilus*), a mussel, + *oides*, form] I. *a* Like a mussel, mytiliform, of or pertaining to the *Mytilidae*

II. *n* A member of the family *Mytilidae*, a mussel

mytilotoxine (mī-tīl'i-tōk'sin), *n* [*Gr* *mytilos*, a sea-mussel, + *toxos* (toxic), poison, + *-ine*] A leucamine (C₁₅H₁₅N₂O₂) found in the common mussel. It is an active poison.

Mytilus (mī-tīl'i-us), *n* [*NL*, < *L* *mytilus*, *mytilus*, < *Gr* *mytilos*, *mytilos*, a sea-mussel, < *μυ*, a shell-fish see *murex* and *nucula*] A genus of bivalves to which very different limits have been assigned. In modern systems it is the typical genus of *Mytilidae* characterized by its terminal umbones. *M. edulis* is the commonest mussel, found on most coasts, adhering by the byssus in multitudes to rocks, submerged wood, etc. They are often used for food, sometimes cultivated, and used in large quantities for manure. Also written *Mytilus*, *Mytilus*.

myxa (mik'sā), *n*, *pl* *myxæ* (-sē) [*NL*, < *Gr* *μύξα*, nostril, beak, also mucus see *mucus*] In *ornith*, the terminal part of the under mandible of a bird, as far as the symphysis or gonys extends, corresponding to the *dentum* of the upper mandible. [Little used.]

myxedema (mik-sē-dē'mā), *n* [*Gr* *μύξα*, mucus, + *Edema*] A disease having the following characters: (1) An increase and degeneration of connective tissue over the body, so that it yields an extraordinary quantity of mucus and hence an edematoid condition of the skin which does not however, pit on pressure. This is accompanied by dystrophy of epidermic structures and failure of dermal secretions, anæsthesia, paræsthesia, neuralgia, and digestive troubles also are complicated. (2) Muscular and mental sluggishness which may advance to extreme dementia. Abnormal temperature in most cases and high arterial tension in many. (3) Atrophy or other disease of the thyroid gland. The disease usually occurs in women over forty years of age, but has been observed in men and children. Its course is chronic, lasting six years and upward and progressive, with occasional lulls and sometimes temporary improvement.

myxedematous (mik-sē-dem'i-tus), *a* [*Gr* *myxedema* + *-ous*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with myxedema

Myxine (mik-ai'nē), *n*. [*Gr* *μύξα*, slime, + *-ine*] A genus of myxins which have a very slimy body and attach themselves to fishes by means of their sucker-like mouth, typical of the family *Myxiniidae*, the hags. See cut under *hag*, 3.

Myxiniidae (mik-ai-ni'i-dē), *n* *pl* [*NI*, < *Myxine* + *-idae*] A family of hyperotretous marsipobranchs, cyclostomes, or myxonts, represented by the genus *Myxine*. (a) In Gill's ichthyological system, hags with six pairs of branchial sacs which open by ducts confluent with an inferior median canal discharging by one aperture. These hags have an elongate eel like form, and live in the colder waters of both the northern and the southern hemisphere. They are destructive to other fishes. Often when a fish is caught upon the line, they bore into the body and feed upon the flesh. They are known as *hags*, *hagfishes*, *slime-eels*, and *suckers*. (b) In Günther's system, a family of cyclostomatous fishes whose nasal duct penetrates the palate, including the *Myxiniidae* proper and the *Heptatremitidae* or *Edellodontidae*.

myxinoid (mik-ai-ni-ōid), *a* and *n* I. *a* Pertaining to the *Myxiniidae* or *Myxinoidea*, or having their characters

II. *n* A myxont (a) of the family *Myxiniidae* or *Myxinoidea*, or (b) of the order *Myxinoidea*

myxochondroma (mik'sō-kon-drō'mā), *n*, *pl* *myxochondromata* (-mā-tā) [*NL*, < *Gr* *μύξα*, mucus, + *NL* *chondroma*, q v] A tumor composed of mucous tissue mixed with cartilage, myxoma united with chondroma.

myxofibroma (mik'sō-fi-brō'mā), *n*; *pl* *myxofibromata* (-mā-tā) [*NL*, < *Gr* *μύξα*, mucus, + *NL* *fibroma*, q v] A tumor composed of mucous mixed with connective tissue

Myxogastres (mik-sō-gas'trēs), *n* *pl* [*NL* (Fries), < *Gr* *μύξα*, mucus, + *γαστήρ*, stomach] Same as *Myxomycetes*

myxogastric (mik-sō-gas'trik), *a* [*NL* *Myxogastris* + *-ic*] Same as *myxogastrous*

myxogastrous (mik-sō-gas'trus), *a* [*NL* *Myxogastris* + *-ous*] Pertaining to the *Myxogastrics*

myxolipoma (mik'sō-lī-pō'mā), *n*, *pl* *myxolipomata* (-mā-tā) [*NL*, < *Gr* *μύξα*, mucus, + *NL* *lipoma*, q v] A tumor composed of mucous mixed with fatty tissue

myxoma (mik-sō'mā), *n*, *pl* *myxomata* (-mā-tā) [*NL*, < *Gr* *μύξα*, mucus, + *-oma*] A tumor consisting of mucous tissue—that is, a tissue with round, fusiform, or stellate cells in a transparent, semifluid, intercellular substance containing a large amount of mucus. Also called *collumma*.

myxomatous (mik-sōm'a-tus), *a* [*myxoma* + *-ous*] Pertaining to a myxoma, affected with myxoma

Myxomycetaceæ (mik-sō-mī-sē-tā'sē-dē), *n* *pl* [*NI*, < *Myxomycetes* + *-aceæ*] Same as *Myxomycetes*

Myxomycetes (mik'sō-mī-sē'tēz), *n*, *pl* [*NI*, < *Gr* *μύξα*, mucus, + *μύκης*, pl *μύκη*, a mushroom, fungus] A group of fungus-like organisms, the slime-molds or slime-fungi, belonging according to the classification of De Bary to the *Mycetozoa*, and numbering about 300 species. They form slimy yellow, brown, or purple (never green) masses of motile protoplasm during the period of active growth, and are then destitute of cell wall and nucleus. Under certain conditions they secrete a cellulose wall and pass into a resting state. This resting state is brought about either by the absence of the requisite moisture, producing larger, somewhat irregular masses, the so-called sclerotium stage, or when the plasmodium seems to have concluded its vegetative period, the protoplasm then becoming heaped into a mass which breaks up internally into a large number of rounded bodies (the spores), each one of which is provided with a cell wall. Under proper conditions these spores burst their walls and become motile nucleated masses of protoplasm (swarm spores) which divide separately by simple fission. After a few days two or more of these swarm-spores coalesce and form new plasmodia, which differ only in size from the original. They occur on decaying logs, tan bark, decaying mosses, etc. See *Mycetozoa*.

myxomycetous (mik'sō-mī-sē'tus), *a* [*NL* *Myxomycetes* + *-ous*] Pertaining to the *Myxomycetes*

myxont (mik'son), *n* [*L* *myxon*, *myxo* + *-ont*] (*Gr* *μύξων*, also *μύξινος*, a smooth sea-fish, a kind of mullet, appar < *μύξα*, mucus see *mucus*.) A mullet of the family *Mugilidae*

myxopod (mik'sō-pod), *n*, and *a* [*NL* *myxopod* + *-pod*], < *Gr* *μύξα*, mucus, + *πούς* (pod-) = *F foot*] I. *n* A protozoan animal possessing pseudopodia, as distinguished from a *mastigopod*, one which has cilia or flagella, one of the *Myxopoda*. See cut under *Protomyxa*.

II. *a* Same as *myxopodous*

Myxopoda (mik-sop'ō-dē), *n* *pl* [*NL*: see *myxopod*] Protozoans whose locomotive appendages assume the form of pseudopodia synonymous with *Rhizopoda*. *Huxley*
myxopodous (mik-sop'ō-dus), *a* Of or pertaining to the *Myxopoda*, possessing pseudopodia. Also *myxopod*.

myxosarcoma (mik'sō-sār-kō'mā), *n*; *pl* *myxosarcomata* (-mā-tā) [*NL*, < *Gr* *μύξα*, mucus, + *σάρκωμα*, a fleshy excrecence. see *sarcoma*.] A tumor composed of mucous and sarcomatous tissue.

myxosarcomatous (mik'sō-sār-kom'ā-tus), *a* [*myxosarcoma* + *-ous*] Pertaining to a myxosarcoma

Myxospongia (mik-sō-spon'jā), *n*, *pl* [*NL*, < *Gr* *μύξα*, mucus, + *σπογγία*, a sponge see *sponge*] A division of the *Spongia* or *Porifera*, established for the reception of the genus *Hali-sarcon*, consisting of certain gelatinous sponges

myxospore (mik'sō-spōr), *n* [*Gr* *μύξα*, mucus, + *σπόρος*, seed] In certain fungi, a spore produced in the midst of a gelatinous mass, without evident differentiation of ascus or basidium as in ascospores or basidiospores

myxosporous (mik-sō-spō'rus), *a* [*myxospore* + *-ous*] Containing, producing, or resembling a myxospore.

myxotheca (mik-sō-thē'kā), *n*, *pl* *myxothecæ* (-sē) [*NL*, < *Gr* *μύξα*, mucus, + *θήκη*, a sheath] The inferior ungueorn of a bird's bill, or horny sheath of the end of the lower mandible, corresponding to the *derotheca* of the upper mandible

Myzomela (mī-zom'e-lā), *n* [*NI*, < *Gr* *μύζω*, mutter, + *μέλος*, song] The typical genus of *Myzomelinae*, containing most of the species of the subfamily, nearly 30 in number. The bill is long and slender, and curved, the tail is two thirds as long as the wing, the coloration of the males is chiefly black and red, with or without yellow on the under parts, and that of the females is generally plain olive above. *M. cardinalis* is known as the cardinal honey eater, *M. sanguinolenta* as the sanguineous or cochineal creeper, the former inhabits New Hebrides, the latter Australia.

Myzomelinae (mī-zom'e-lī'nē), *n* *pl* [*NL*, < *Myzomela* + *-inae*] A subfamily of *Melephagidae*, typified by the genus *Myzomela*

myzomeline (mī-zom'e-līn), *a* Pertaining to the *Myzomelinae*, or having their characters

myzont (mī-zont), *a* and *n* [*NL* *myzom* (in *pl* *Myzontes*), < *Gr* *μύζω* (μύζων-), ppr of *μύζω*, suck] I. *a* Sucking or suetorial, as a lamprey or hag, of or pertaining to the *Myzontes*, cyclostomous or marsipobranchiate, as a fish

II. *n* Any member of the *Myzontes*, a lamprey or hag

Myzontes (mī-zon'tēz), *n* *pl* [*NL*, *pl* of *myzom* see *myzont*] A class of vertebrates in which the skull is incompletely developed and there is no lower jaw. The brain is distinctly developed. The heart is also well developed and partitioned into an auricle and a ventricle. The gills have a pouch like form. In the adult the mouth is circular and suetorial. The *Myzontes* are the lampreys and hags, representing two orders, *Hyperoartia* and *Hyperotreta*. Also called *Cyclostomes*, *Marsipobranchii*, and *Monorhina*.

Myzostomida (mī-zō-stom'i-dā), *n* *pl* [*NL*, < *Myzostomum* + *-ida*] An order of doubtful affinities, referred by some to the worms and by others approximated to the mites. It comprises symmetrical animals provided with an external chitinous cuticle, five pairs of movable parapodia, each with a hook and supporting rod, and an alimentary canal with oral and anal apertures, through which latter the eggs are extruded. They are parasitic on and in crinoids. Also *Myzostomata*.

Myzostomidae (mī-zō-stom'i-dē), *n* *pl* [*NL*, < *Myzostomum* + *-idae*] A family of *Myzostomida* with ramified alimentary canal, parapodia connected by muscles which converge to a central muscular mass, body-cavity divided into paired chambers by incomplete septa, and usually four pairs of suckers. They are hermaphrodite or dioecious, the ova are evacuated through a cloaca, and the male generative apertures are situated laterally.

myzostomous (mī-zōs'tō-mus), *a* Of or pertaining to the *Myzostomida* or having their characters

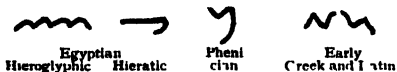
Myzostomum (mī-zōs'tō-mum), *n* [*NL*, < *Gr* *μύζω*, suck, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] The typical genus of *Myzostomida*, comprehending certain small creatures which are parasitic upon crinoids. They are not over one fifth of an inch in length, and have the form of a flattened disk. *Stebold*, 1843, after *Myzostoma* of Leuckart, 1827.



Sea mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) dissected



1 The fourteenth letter and eleventh consonant in the English alphabet, having a corresponding place also in the alphabets from which ours comes. The comparative scheme of forms in these alphabets and in the Egyptian (see 4) is as follows



The value of the character has been the same through the whole history of its use. It stands for the "dental" nasal, the nasal sound corresponding to *d* and *t*, as does *m* to *b* and *p*, and *ng* to *g* and *k*. This sound, namely, implies for its formation the same check or mute contact as *d* and *t*, with sonant vibration of the vocal cords as in *d*, and further with enclosure of the passage from the mouth into the nose, and nasal resonance there. Among the nasals, it is by far the most common in English pronunciation (more than twice as common as *m*, and eight times as common as *ng*). While all the nasals are semivocalic or liquid, *n* is the only one which (like *l*, but not more than half as often) is used with vocalic value in syllable making, namely in unaccented syllables, where an accompanying vowel, formerly uttered, is now silenced: examples are *broken*, *rotten*, *open*, *leaven*, *reason*, *even*, such form on an average about one in eight hundred of English syllables. The sign *n* has no variety of sounds, but before *ch*, *y* in the same syllable (as in *unch*, *hymn*) it takes on a slightly modified—a palatalized—character, and similarly it is gutturalized or pronounced as *ny*, before *g* and *q* (hard), as in *ink*, *finger*, and its digraph *ny* (see 7) is the usual representative of the guttural or back palatal nasal which in none of our alphabets has a letter to itself. *N* is doubled under the same circumstances as other consonants and in a few words (as *kun*, *damn*, *hymn*) is silent. In the phonetic history of our family of languages, *n* is on the whole a constant sound—that is to say, there is no other sound into which it passes on a large scale, but its loss, with accompanying vowel modification, has been a frequent process.

2 As a medieval numeral, 90, and with a stroke over it (*N*), 90,000.—3 In *chem*, the symbol for nitrogen.—4 [*l* *c* or *cap*] In *math*, an indefinite constant whole number, especially the degree of a quantic or an equation, or the class of a curve.—5 An abbreviation (*a*) of *north* or *northern*, (*b*) [*l* *c*] of *noun* (so used in this work), (*c*) [*l* *c*] of *neuter*, (*d*) [*l* *c*] of *nail* (or *nail*), a measure.

na (nā), *adv*. An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *no*!

Na. In *chem*, the symbol for sodium (NL *natrum*).

N. A. An abbreviation (*a*) of *North America*, or *North American*, (*b*) of *National Academy*, or *National Academician*, (*c*) in *microscopy*, of *numerical aperture* (see *objective*).

naam, *n*. An archaic form of *nam*?

naamharr (nām'hār), *n*. [Australian] The prickly tea-tree, *Melaleuca styphelioides*, of New South Wales. It is a tall tree with hard wood, almost imperishable under ground, the bark in thin layers, used for thatching, etc.

nab¹ (nab), *r* *t*, *pret* and *pp* *nabbed*, *ppr* *nabbing* [Formerly also *knab*, as var. of *knab*¹, but also *nap*, < Sw. *nappa* = Dan. *nappe*, catch, snatch at, seize see *nap*⁵] To catch or seize suddenly or by a sudden thrust and grasp. (*a*) To seize and make off with as, to nab a purse. (*b*) To capture or arrest as, he was nabbed by the police. [*colloq*]

ay, but if so be a man's nabbed, you know Goldsmith, Good natured Man, III

nab² (nab), *n*. [For *knab*, var. of *knab*², as *knob* of *knop*. Cf. Icel. *nabbi*, a knob, knoll.] 1. The summit of a mountain or rock, any piece of rising ground. same as *knob* (*c*)

Will you just turn this nab of heath, and walk into my house? E. Brontë, Wuthering Heights, xxi [Davies]

2 The cock of a gun-lock. E. H. Knight—

3 A projecting box screwed to the jamb of a door, or to one door of a pair, to receive the latch or bolt, or both, of a rim-lock.—4 A hat, a head-covering.

Kite Off with your hats!

Pearl See keep on my nab

Farquhar, Recruiting Officer, II. 3.

There were those who preferred the *Nab*, or trencher hat, with the brim flapping over their eyes Fielding, Jonathan Wild, II. 6 [Davies]

Nabalus (nab'a-lus), *n*. [NL (Cassini, 1826), according to Gray so called (in allusion to its lyrate leaves) < Gr. *vaβa*, a harp, according to others, from a N Amer name for the rattlesnake-root.] An important section of *Prenanthes*, containing all the American species, long regarded as a distinct genus of plants, the rattlesnake-roots.

Nabatean, Nabatean (nab-a-tē'an), *a* and *n*. [Also *Nabathian*, < LL *Nabathar*, *Nabathar* < Gr. *Nabatharoi*, also *Nabara*, < Heb. *Nebhāyāth* see *def*] 1 *a* Of or pertaining to the Nabateans, as, *Nabatean* kings, *Nabatean* inscriptions.

II. *n* One of the Arab people dwelling in ancient times on the east and southeast of Palestine, often identified with the people mentioned in the Old Testament under the name of *Nebathoth* (Isa. lx 7), and in the first book of Maccabees (v 25) as *Nabathites*. Their ancestor Nebajoth is spoken of as the first born of Ishmael (Gen. xxv 16). They are referred to in Assyrian inscriptions of the seventh century B.C., but the period of their greatest historical importance was the century immediately preceding and that immediately succeeding the Christian era. They seem to have been for a long time the chief traders between Egypt and the valley of the Euphrates. Important Nabatean inscriptions have been recovered, and the rock inscriptions in the valleys around Mount Sinai have been attributed to them.

Nabathite (nab'a-thīt), *n*. [As *Nabath(aan)* + -ite²] Same as *Nabatean*.

nab-cheat, *n*. [< *nab*², 4, + *cheat*³] A cup, a hat.

Thus we throw up our nab cheats first for joy Fletcher, Beggars Bush II. 1

nabee (nab'ē), *n*. [E Ind] Same as *bukh nabk* (nabk), *n*. [A. I.] One of the plants which is alleged to have furnished the crown of thorns, *Zizyphus Spina-Christi*, a bush of northern Africa and adjacent parts of Asia.

nabob (nā'bōb), *n*. [Also (in defs 1, 2) *naab*, cf. F. *naab* = Sp. *nabab* = Pg. *nababo* = It. *nabab* = G. *nabob*, a nabob (def 3), < E., < Hind. *nawwāb*, a deputy governor, < A. *nawwāb*, pl. (used as sing., as a title of honor) of *nāib* (> Turk. *nāib*), a deputy, viceroy, cf. *naub*, supplying the place of another.] 1 A viceroy or governor of a province in India under the Mogul empire, as, the nabob of Oudh, the nabob of Surat. The nabob was, properly speaking, a subordinate provincial governor, who acted under a *soubah* or viceroy.—2 An honorary title occasionally conferred upon Mohammedans of distinction.—3 An Anglo-Indian who has acquired great wealth and lives in Eastern luxury, hence, any very rich and luxurious man. [*Colloq*]

He that goes out an insignificant boy in a few years returns a great Nabob Burke, On Fox's T. I. Bill (Works, ed 1852 III 506)

The Indian adventurer, or, as he was popularly called, the Nabob, was now a conspicuous and a very unpopular figure in Parliament Lecky Eng in 18th Cent., xiii

nacarat (nak'a-rat), *n*. [< F. *nacarat*, < Sp. Pg. *nacarado*, < Sp. *ndar*, Pg. *nacar*, mother-of-pearl, *nacre* see *nacre*] 1 A light-red color, scarlet.

A small box I had bought for its brilliancy, of some tropic shell of the colour called *nacarato*. C. Brontë, Vilette, xlii.

2 A crape or fine linen fabric dyed fugitively of this tint, and used by women to give a roseate hue to their complexions. Bhande.

nachet, *n*. An obsolete variant of *natch*²

nache-bonet, *n*. An obsolete variant of *nath-bone*

nacker, *n*. Another spelling of *knacker*²

nacket (nak'et), *n*. [< F. *naquet*, bite, gnaw]

1 A small cake or loaf.—2 A luncheon, a piece of bread eaten at noon.

Triptolemus seldom saw half so good a dinner as his guest's luncheon, and even the lady herself "could not but say that the young gentleman's nacket looked very good" Scott, Pirate, xi

3 A small parcel or packet [Scotch in all uses]

nacre (nā'kēr), *n*. [Formerly *naker*, < F. *nacre*, OF *nacur* = It. *nacari* = Sp. *nacar*, *nacara* = Pg. *nacar* = It. *naccaro*, *naccheria*, *gnaccheria*, *nacere*, < ML. *naccara*, *nacra*, *nacrum*, a pearl-shell, *nacere*, cf. Kurdish *nakara*, an ornament of different colors, *nacre*, < Ar. *naki*, hollowed out, *nuklat*, small round hollow, *nakara*, hollow out, Heb. *nakar*, dig, *nakārāh*, a pit (cf. *naker*¹) Mother-of-pearl. Nacre of commercial value is obtained from many sources as the top shells (*Turbinidae*) tower shells (*Trochidae*) earshells (*Habotidae*) river mussels (*Unionidae*) pearl oyster shells (*Ameiidae*), etc.

nacré (nā'krē), *a*. [F., < *nacre*, *nacre* see *nacre*] Having an iridescence resembling that of mother-of-pearl, *nacreous* a French word applied in English to decorative objects as, *nacre* porcelain.

nacreous (nā'krō-us), *a*. [< *nacre* + -ous] 1 Consisting of, resembling, or pertaining to *nacre* or mother-of-pearl as, a *nacreous* luster, a *nacreous* layer.—2 Producing or possessing *nacre*, as shells which have a certain luster or lustrous layer on their inner surface.

nadder, *nad*† Contracted Middle English forms of *n* *haddle*, had not *Chaucer*.

naddert (nad'et), *n*. [< ME *nadder*, *naddre*, *naddre*, an adder see *adder*¹] The earlier form of *adder*¹.

O servant traynor, false, hoodly hewer, Lyk to the nadder [var. *nadder*] in bowen sly untrowe Chaucer, Merchant's Tale I 542

Thel speke not, but thel maken a manner of hawynge, as a Nedder clothe Mandeville, Travels, p. 205

nadir (nā'dēr), *n*. [< ME *nadu* < OF *nadir*, *nadir*, F. *nadi* = Sp. Pg. It. *nadir*, < A. Pers. *nadir*, in full *nazī asman*, *nadir*, lit. corresponding to the zenith, < *nazi*, alike, corresponding (< *nazā*, be alike), + *as-man*, the zenith, the azimuth see *azimuth*, *zenith*] 1 That point of the heavens which is vertically below any station upon the earth. It is diametrically opposite to the zenith or point of the heavens vertically above the station. The zenith and the nadir are thus the two poles of the horizon, the nadir being the inferior pole.

The two theories differed as widely as the zenith from the nadir in their main principles Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, vii

Hence—2 The lowest point, the point of extreme depression.

The reign of William the Third, as Mr. Hallam happily says, was the Nadir of the national prosperity Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Nadir of the sun, in *astron*, the axis of the conical shadow cast by the earth (vabb [Rat.]

nadir-basin (nā'dēr-bā'sin), *n*. A vessel of mercury used for observing the nadir with a meridian-circle.

nadorite (nad'or-īt), *n*. [< *Nador* (see *def*) + -ite²] A mineral containing antimony, lead, oxygen, and chlorine, occurring in brownish orthorhombic crystals at Djebel-Nador in Algeria.

nads, *n*. [A form of *adz*, due to misdivision of an *adz*] An *adz*.

An ax and a nads to make troffe for thy hogs Tupper, Hushandrie, p. 86

nae (nā), *a*. A Scotch form of *no*²

naenia, *n*. See *naenia*

naething (nā'thing), *n*. A Scotch form of *nothing*

naeve, neve⁴ (nēv), *n*. [< L. *navus*, mole, a birthmark, spot, blemish see *navus*] 1 A blemish on the skin, as a mole or blotch, a birthmark, a nevus.

So many spots like *naves* on Venus sold! Dryden, Death of Lord Hastings, I 55

Hence—2 A blemish of any kind.

Besides these outward *naves* or open faults errors there be many inward infirmities Burton, Anat. of Mel, p. 539

navi, *n*. Plural of *navus*

navoid (nē'vōid), *a*. [< *navus* + -oid] Resembling a *navus*.

naevose (nē'vōs), *a.* [*< NL "naevosus" see naevous*] Same as *naevous*

naevous (nē'vus), *a.* [*< NL "naevosus, < L naevus, mole, wart, a birth-mark see naevus*] Spotted, as if marked with naevi

naevus (nē'vus), *n.* [*< L naevus (-vi)*] *L*, a mole, wart, birth-mark, spot, a blemish, prob for **quavus, < √ qua, produce, bear, in gnatus, natus, born, nasci, be born see natal, ken²* 1 A congenital local discoloration of the skin, including naevus vascularis and naevus pigmentosus. Also called *birth-mark, mother's mark, and naevus maternus*. Compare *mole¹*. Hence—2 In *zool*, a spot or mark resembling a naevus—**Naevus pigmentosus**, a pigmented mole, a spot of excessive pigmentation on the skin, with more or less hypertrophy of corium, epidermis, or epidermal structures (hair). The pigment is found both in the rete mucosum and in the corium—**Naevus pilosus**, a pigmented mole with an excessive growth of hair. Also called *naevus pilaris*—**Naevus spilus**, a smooth pigmented mole—**Naevus unius lateris**, a pigmented mole of a kind the distribution of which corresponds to that of one or more cutaneous nerves. Also called *papilloma neuropathicum*—**Naevus vascularis**, a vascular naevus an angioma of the skin or skin and subcutaneous tissue, which may or may not rise above the level of surrounding skin, may be from a bright-red to a dark purple color, according to its depth, and may be small or very extensive. Also called *strawberry mark and claret cheek*—**Naevus verrucosus**, a pigmented mole with a warty surface

nag¹ (nag), *v.* [*< pret. and pp nagged, ppr nagging*] [*Also written knag, prop (orig) quag, related to gnaw as drag to draw, cf Sw Norw nagga, gnaw, nibble, tease, a secondary form of the verb represented by gnaw, q v 3 I. trans* 1 To mock, chip, slit *Hallwell* [*Prov Eng*]—2 To irritate or annoy with continued scolding, petty faultfinding, or urging, pestering with continual complaints, torment, worry

You always heard her nagging the maids
Dickens, Ruined by Railways

Is it pleasing to have your wife nag nagging you
because she has not been invited to the Lady Chancellor
on a soiree or what not?
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, III

II. nathans To scold pertinaciously, find fault constantly

Forgive me for nagging, I am but a woman
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xvii

nag¹ (nag), *n.* [*< nag¹, v*] A nick, a notch

A tree they cut, w/ fifteen nags upo' ilk side
Jack o' the Sled (Child's Ballad, VI 8)

nag² (nag), *n.* [Formerly also *nag*, *Se nag*, curly mod *E nagge*, *< ME nagge, < MD neyge, neyge*, *D neyge*, a small horse, akin to *neigh¹*, *q v*] 1 A horse, especially a poor or small horse

He noyt as a nagge at his monthillow
Deuteration of Troy (L. K. T. 8), 1 7727

Like the forced gait of a shuffling nag
Shak, 1 Hen IV, III 1 135

I saw but one horse in all Venice, and that was a little bay nagge
Corpat, Crutiles, 1 27

2†. A worthless person, as applied to a woman, a jade
Shak, 2 Hen IV, II 4 205 [*Slang*]

Yon ribanded nag of Egypt (Cleopatra),
Whom leprosy o'ertake!
Shak, A and C, III 10, 10

Gull with bombast lines the witless sense
Of these odd nags, whose pates' circumference
Is fill'd with froth
Marston, Scourge of Villainy, vi 64

nag³ (nag), *n.* [*< I knag*] A wooden ball used in the game of shinty or hockey [North of Ireland]

Naga, n. See *Naga*

Nagari (nā'gā-rī), *n.* [*Skt nāgarī (Hind nāgarī), deva-nāgarī (Hind dev-nāgarī), < nagara, city, town*] An Indian alphabet especially well known as used for Sanskrit. Also called *Devanagari*

The most important group of Indian alphabets is the Nagari, or, as it is usually called the *Devanagari*.
Inaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II 349

nagdana (nag-dā'nā), *n.* [*E. Ind*] A resin of a deep transparent red color, from an undetermined burseraceous tree of India. It exudes freely during the hot months and much finds its way into the ground whence it is dug after the tree has disappeared. Also called *loban*. *Spona Foenice Namif*

naget, *n.* A Middle English variant of *natch²*

nagelfluh (nā'gel-flō), *n.* [*G dial., < nagel, nail, + fluß, the flow of a rock*] In Switzerland, a coarse conglomerate forming a part of the series called the *Molasse* by Swiss geologists. These rocks are of Oligocene Tertiary age, and are conspicuously displayed in the Rhine and its vicinity. Sometimes called *gompfshide*

nagessar, *n.* Same as *nagkassar*

nagger (nag'ger), *n.* [*< nag¹ + -er¹*] One who nags, a scold, a tease

naggle (nag'li), *v.* [*< pret and pp nagged, ppr nagging*] [*Freq. of nag¹, v (f)*] To toss the head in a stiff and affected manner *Hallwell*

naggon (nag'on), *n.* [*Dim of nag²*] Same as *nag²*. [*Rare*]

Went thou George with thy naggon, that fought with the dragon or were you great Pompey, my verse should bethump ye, if you, like a javel, against me dare cavil
John Taylor, Works (1630). (Nares)

naggy¹ (nag'gi), *a.* [*< nag¹ + -y¹*] 1 Inclined to nag or pester with continued complaints or petty faultfindings—2. Irritable *Hallwell* [*Prov Eng*]

naggy² (nag'gi), *n*; *pl naggies (-iz)* [*Dim of nag²*] A little nag

Yet here is [a] white footed nagg,
I think he'll carry balth thee and me
Jack o' the Cow (Child's Ballad, VI 80)

nagkassar (nag-kas'ār), *n.* [*Also nagesar, nagkassar, nagkushur, < Hind. nagesar, the plant Mesua ferrea or its flowers, the Indian rose-chestnut*] One of two allied Indian trees, *Ochrocarpus* (*Calyptocarpus*) *longifolius* and *Mesua ferrea*, also, and more commonly, their flower-buds, which are used by the natives for perfume and for dyeing silk yellow and orange once imported into England. The former species is also called *surupa*—**Nagkassar-oil**. See *Mesua*

nagor (nā'gōr), *n.* [*African*] 1 The Senegal antelope, *Cercopithecus redunca*, a reedbuck or reed-



Nagor (*Cercopithecus redunca*)

buck of western Africa, having the horns curved forward. Also called *wanto*—2 [cap] A genus of reedbuck synonymous with *Cercopithecus* *Ogilby*

nag-tailed (nag'tāld), *a.* [*Appar < nag¹ + tail + -ed²*] Having the tail nicked or docked

In 1799 nag tailed horses were ordered to be ridden [by the cavalry regiment] *Scots Greys*

nagyagite (nag'yā-gīt), *n.* [*< Nagyag (see def.) + -ite²*] A native telluride of lead and gold. It occurs usually in foliated masses (and hence is also called *foliated tellurium*), rarely crystallized and of a blackish lead gray color and brilliant metallic luster. It is found at Nagyag in Transylvania and elsewhere.

nahor-oil (nā'hōr-oil), *n.* [*E. Ind*] See *Mesua*

Naisa, n. See *Naja*

Naiad (nā'yad), *n.* [= *F naiade, < L. Naias (Naiad-), pl Naiades, = (Gr. Naias, pl Naiades, a water-nymph, < naia, flow, akin to vaia, a ship see nave²*] 1 In *Gr. and Rom. myth*, a water-nymph, a female deity presiding over springs and streams. The Naiads were represented as beautiful young girls with their heads crowned with flowers, light-hearted, musical, and beneficent

2 [*I c*] In *bot*, a plant of the genus *Najas*, also, sometimes, any plant of the *Nauidaceae*

Nauidaceae (nā-ya-dā'sē-s), *n. pl* [*NL (Lindley, 1845), < Nauid (Naiad-) + -aceae*] An order of monocotyledonous water-plants, of the series *Apocarpae*, typified by the genus *Najas*, and characterized by a free ovary without envelops or with a herbaceous perianth, usually of two or four segments. About 120 species are known in 16 genera, growing in fresh or salt water. They have small flowers often in terminal spikes, submerged or floating leaves or both with parallel veins, and often with peculiar sheathing stipules in their axils. The largest genus is *Potamogeton* the pond weeds. The arrow-grass, ditch grass and grass wrack also belong here. Also *Naiades, Naiadeae*

nauidaceous (nā-ya-dā'shius), *a.* In *bot*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the *Nauidaceae*

Naiades (nā'ya-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Naiadaceae*

Naiades (nā-yad'ē-s), *n. pl.* [*NL (Agardh 1822), < Naias (Naiad-) + -es*] A tribe of *Naiadaceae*, consisting of the genus *Naias*, the naiads or water-nymphs.

Naiades (nā'ya-dēz), *n. pl.* [*L, < Gr. Naiades, pl of Naias (> L Naias), a water-nymph: see Naiad*] 1. In *Gr. and Rom. myth*, the Naiads

Circé with the sirens three,
Amidst the flowery kirtled Naiades
Milton, Comus, l 254

2 [*NL*] In *bot*, same as *Nauidaceae*. *A 1 de Jussieu, 1789*

naïant (nā'yant), *a.* [*< OF naïant, naïant, ppr of naier, naer, < L natare, swim: see natant*] In *her*, in the attitude of swimming—said of a fish used as a bearing. See *cut* under *natant*

Naias (nā'yas), *n.* [*NL (Linnæus, 1737), < L Naias, < Gr. Naias, a Naiad or water-nymph see Naiad*] A genus of immersed aquatic plants, type of the order *Nauidaceae* and the tribe *Nauidae*, known by the axillary flowers and a solitary carpel with one basilar ovule. There are about 10 species, in fresh water, both tropical and temperate. They are usually delicate plants, with a filiform creeping rootstock, slender linear leaves, and minute flowers in the axils. The species are called *naïad* or *water nymph*

Naididae (nā'id-i-dē), *n. pl* [*NL, < Nais (Naid-) + -idae*] A family of oligochaetous annelids, represented by the genus *Nais*. They are small aquatic or limnic worms with a delicate thin skin and colorless blood abundant in fresh water pools. Though they lay eggs in the ordinary way, they also have a remarkable mode of asexual reproduction by a process of budding, through which one individual becomes two. See *cut* under *Nais*

nail (nā-ēl'), *a.* [= *D naif, naif*, = *G Sw Dan naif, < F naif, < L nativus, native, rustic, simple see native*] 1 Ingenuous, artless, natural the masculine form, *nave* being the corresponding feminine (but used also, in English, without regard to gender. see *nave*)—2 Having a natural luster applied by jewelers to precious stones

nail (nāl), *n.* [Early mod *E* also *naile*, *< ME naile, naile, naile, < AS nael (in inflection nael-), a nail of the finger or toe, a nail of metal, = OS naigel = OFries. neil, nl = D nagel = MLG. Iat. nagel = OHG nagal, MHG G nagel, a nail of the finger or toe, a nail of metal, = Icl. nagl = Sw. nagel = Dan. neql, a nail of the finger or toe, = Icel. nagh = Sw. nagel = Dan. nagl = Goth. *nagls (in deriv. verb *ga-naglan*, fasten with nails), a nail of metal, cf. O Bulg. noqiti = Serv. nohat = Bohem. nehet = Pol. nogiec = Russ. noqot = Lith. naga, a nail, (law, = Skt. nakha, a nail of the finger or toe. Not related, or related only remotely, by a doubtful transposition, with OIr. naga, Ir. songa = L. unguis = Gr. ὄνυξ (ōnyx), a nail, claw (see *ungulate, onyx*). The sense of 'a nail of metal' occurs early (in Goth., etc.), but it is derived from that of a 'nail' or 'claw'] 1. A thin, flat, blunt layer of horn growing on the upper side of the end of a finger or toe. A nail, technically called *ungula* consists of horny substance, which is condensed and hardened epidermis, the same as that forming the horns, hoofs, and claws of various animals. A claw is a sharp curved nail, a hoof is a blunt nail large enough to inclose the end of a digit. The white mark at the base of the human nail is called the *lunula**

Pare clene thy nailles
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p 28

With their sharp Nails, themselves the Satyr wound
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary

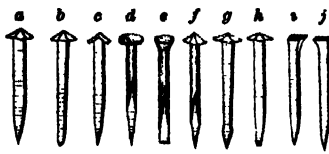
2 In *entom*, the uncus—3 In *ornith*, the hard horny end of the bill of any lamellirostral bird, as a duck or goose. It is usually quite distinct from the skinny part of the bill, and resembles a human finger nail. A similar formation, but more claw like, occupies the end of the upper mandible of various other water birds, as the pelican

4 The callosity on the inner side of a horse's leg near the knee or the hock—5 A pin or slender piece of metal used for driving through or into wood or other material for the purpose of holding separate pieces together, or left projecting that things may be hung on it. Nails usually taper to a point (often blunt), are flattened transversely at the larger end (the head), and are rectangular or round in section. Very large and heavy nails are called *spikes*,



Cross section of Human Nail, enlarged
a the nail, b lateral fold of skin, c bed of the nail, with its ridges

and a small and thin nail, with a head but slightly defined, is called a *brad*. Nails are made from iron, steel, etc., and are called *wrought*, *cut*, *cast*, *wire*, etc., according to the method of their manufacture. Nails are said to be 6-pound



a, rose nail, sharp point flat head showing facets, square shank
b, rose nail: flat point, square shank c, clasp-nail, bastard (medium) thickness barbed head square shank d, clout nail, fine point flat circular head round shank e, counterbored nail, countersunk head, flat shank f, dog nail, faceted head round shank g, fine point, rose h, rose, clench nail, rose head square shank, spear point, for clinching, A rose clench nail rose head square point, either clinched or riveted down on a washer or rove i, horse shoe nail, countersunk head, square shank, fine point j, brad billed head square shank fine point.

nails, 8 pound nails, etc., according as 1,000 of the variety in question weigh 8 pounds or 8 pounds, etc., hence such phrases as *sixpenny*, *eighdpenny*, and *tenpenny nails*, in which *penny* is a corruption of *pound*. See *penny*, 6

And in the mydys of the Stern ys on of *naiths* that ower Savyr Crist was crucified with

Torkington, *Diary of Eng Travell*, p. 4
How many a vulgar Cato has compelled
His energies, no longer famelous then,
To mould a pin, or fabricate a nail?

Shelley, *Queen Mab*, v. 9

6 A stud or bows, a short metallic pin with a broad head serving for ornament.—7 Same as *shooting-needle*.—8 A unit of English cloth-measure, $\frac{2}{3}$ inches, or $\frac{1}{12}$ of a yard. Abbreviated *n*.—9 A weight of eight pounds generally applied to articles of food. *Hallwell* [Prov. Eng.]—**Countersunk nail**, a nail having a cone shaped head, like that of a screw.—**Cut nail**, a nail made by a nail machine, as distinguished from a wrought or forged nail.—**On the nail**, on the spot, at once, immediately, without delay or postponement, as, to pay money on the nail. [This phrase is said to have originated in the custom of making payments, in the exchange at Bristol, England, and elsewhere, on the top of a pillar called "the nail"]

What legacy would you bequeathe me now,
And pay it on the nail, to fly my fury?
Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, v. 2

To drive the nail. See *drive*.—To hit the nail on the head, to hit or touch the exact point, used in a figurative sense

Venus tells Vulcan, Mars shall show her steed
For he it is that hits the nail on the head
Wals. *Recreations* (1654) (Nares)

To put or drive a nail in one's coffin. See *coffin*
nail (nail), *v. t.* [*ME nailen, nayten*, < *AS nagan* = *OS neghan* = *D MLG nagen* = *OHG nagen*, *MHG. nagen*, *Q. nagen* = *Sw naga* = *Dan nagle* = *Goth qn-nagjan*, fasten with nails, from the noun.] 1 To fix or fasten with a nail or with nails, drive nails into for the purpose of fastening or securing, often with a preposition and an object, or with an adverb, to denote the result, as, to nail up a box, to nail a shelf to the wall, to nail down the hatches, to nail a joist into place, to nail it back

If lytell bynches by euery syde on by the chimney, on nayled to the wall
English *Gloss* (E. E. 18), p. 127

Take your arrows,
And nail these monsters to the earth!
Fletcher (and another), *Sea Voyages*, iii. 1

2 To stud with nails
The rivets of your arms were nail'd with gold. *Dryden*

3 Figuratively, to pin down and hold fast, make secure, as, to nail a bargain

We had lost the boats at Gondokoro, and we were now nailed to the country for another year
Sir S. W. Baker, *Heart of Africa*, xlii

4 To secure by a prompt action, catch [Colloq.]

Mrs. Ogletoun had already nailed the cab, a vehicle of all others the best adapted for a snug flirtation
Barham, *Ingoldby Legends*, I. 25

5 To make certain, attest, confirm, clinch
Ev'n ministers, they ha'e been kenn'd,
In holy rapture,
A rousing whild at times to vend,
An' nail t' wi' Scripture
Burns, *Death and Doctor Hornbook*

6 To trip up, detect and expose, as in an error [Colloq.]

When they came to talk of places in town, you saw at once how I nailed them.
Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xli

7 To spike (a cannon).—8 *Naut.*, to spoil; frustrate the purpose of, make unlucky, as, to nail the trip (that is, spoil the voyage).—To nail to the counter, to put (a counterfeit coin) out of circulation by fastening it with a nail to the counter of a shop, hence, figuratively, to expose as false and thus render innocuous, as, to nail a lie to the counter. [Colloq.]

A few familiar facts have been suffered to pass current so long that it is time they should be nailed to the counter
O. W. Holmes, *Med. Essays*, p. 67

nail-bone (nail'bōn), *n.* 1 The lacrymal bone, or os unguis, so called from its size and shape in man, in which respects it resembles a thumb-nail. See *lacrymal*, *n.*, and *cut under skull*.—2 The terminal phalanx of a digit which bears a nail

nailbourne (nail'bōrn), *n.* [Formerly also *nayl-borne*, < *nail* (f) + *bourn*, *burn*.] An intermittent spring in the Cretaceous, and especially in the Lower Greensand, a channel filled at a time of excessive rainfall, when the plane of saturation of the chalk rises to a higher level than usual. The running of one of these bourns was formerly considered 'a token of durtie, or of pecky lence, or of greta batayle'. Also called simply *bourn* and *bourne* both in Kent and Surrey, also *bourn* and *water bourn* in Hants and further west. The term *leaver* is also used in Hampshire and West Sussex, and *gypsy* in York shire

nail-brush (nail'brush), *n.* A small brush for cleaning the finger-nails.

nailer (nail'er), *n.* [*< nail* + *-er*.] 1 One who nails.—2 One whose occupation is the making of nails, also, one who sells nails

As nailers and locksmiths their fame has spread even to the European markets
Dunbar, *Sybil*, iii. 4

naileress (nail'er-ess), *n.* [*< nailer* + *-ess*.] A female nail-maker. *Hugh Miller* [Rare]

nailery (nail'er-ry), *n.*, pl. *naileries* (-ies). [*< nail* + *-ery*.] An establishment where nails are made

Near the bridge is a large almshouse and a vast nailery
Pennant (Latham)

nail-extractor (nail'eks-trak'tor), *n.* An implement in which are combined nipping-claws for grasping the head of a nail and a fulcrum and lever for drawing it from its socket

nail-fiddle (nail'fid'l), *n.* A German musical instrument, invented in 1750, consisting of a graduated series of metallic rods, which were sounded by means of a bow

nail-file (nail'fil), *n.* A small flat single-cut file for trimming the finger-nails. It forms part of the furniture of a dressing case, or is cut on the blade of a penknife or nail scissors

nail-head (nail'hed), *n.* 1 The head of a nail.—2 In arch., a medieval ornament. See *nail-headed*.—**Nail-head spar**, a variety of calcite, so named in allusion to the shape of the crystals

nail-headed (nail'hed'ed), *a.* 1 Shaped so as to resemble the head of a nail.—2 Ornamented with round spots whether in relief or in color, as textile fabrics.—**Nail-headed characters**. Same as *arrow-headed characters* (which see, under *arrow-headed*).—**Nail-headed molding**, in arch., a form of molding common in Romanesque architecture so named from being cut into a series of quadrangular pyramidal projections resembling the heads of nails

nailing-machine (nail'ing-mash'ēn), *n.* A machine for forcing or driving nails into place (a) In carp., a feeding tube for the nails connected with a plunger or reciprocating hammer (b) In shoemaking, a power machine closely allied to the shoe pegger used to drive small metallic nails or brads into the soles of shoes

nail-machine (nail'ma-shēn'), *n.* A power-machine for making nails, spikes, brads, or tacks

nail-maker (nail'mā'kēr), *n.* One who makes nails, a nailer, a person engaged in any capacity in the manufacture of nails

nail-plate (nail'plat), *n.* A plate of metal rolled to the proper thickness for cutting into nails

nail-rod (nail'rod), *n.* A strip split or cut from an iron plate to be made into wrought nails

nail-selector (nail'sē-lek'tor), *n.* A machine, or an attachment to a nail-machine, for automatically throwing out headless or otherwise ill-formed nails and shivers

nail-tailed (nail'tāld), *a.* Having a horny excrescence on the end of the tail, as, the *nail-tailed kangaroo*, *Macropus unguifer*

nailwort (nail'wōrt), *n.* 1† A plant, *Draba verna*, also, *Saxifraga tridactylites* Gerard.—2 A plant of the genus *Paronychia*

nain (nān), *a.* [*Se. < mine ain*, misdivided as *my nain* see *ain*, *own*.] Own.—His nain, his own

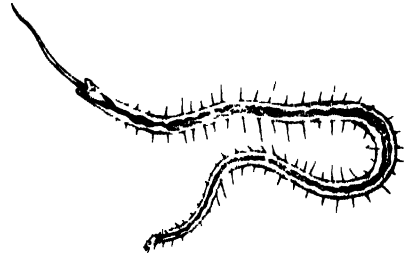
nainsell (nain'sel), *n.* [*< mine ansel*, misdivided as *my nainsell* see *ansel*, *ownself*. See *nain*.] Own self. [Highland Scotch]

Her [his] nainsell didna mak ta road an shentlemans likit grand roads, she sould hae pided at Glasgo
Scott, *Rob Roy*, xxx

nainsook (nain'suk), *n.* [*< Hind nainsukh*, Indian muslin, cf. *nainā*, sprigged muslin.] A kind of muslin similar to jaconet, but thicker, originally made in Bengal. It is made both plain and striped, the stripe running the length of the stuff

nainzook, *n.* Same as *nainsook*

Nais (nā'is), *n.* [*NI.*, < *L. Nais*, < *Gr. Nais*, var. of *Nauis*, *L. Nais*, a water-nymph see *Naiad*.] 1 The leading genus of *Nautida*, having the



Nais proboscidea, much enlarged

prostomium elongated into a proboscis, the dorsal parapodia simply filamentous, and the ventral lamellate. *N. proboscidea* is an example. Also called *Stylaria*.—2 [*f. c.*] A worm of this genus

naissant (nā'sant), *a.* [*< F naissant*, < *L. nasci* (-i)-s, being born, nascent see *nascent*.] Nascent, newly born or about to be born or brought forth, specifically, in her, rising or coming forth, said of a beast which is represented as emerging from the middle of an ordinary assa fesse, and in this way differing from *issant*

Under pressure of the Revolution which it was expected would give birth to the Empire, the German Sovereigns in 1848 had made a show of clubbing together, so to speak, for a navy which should defend the nascent Empire's coasts
Lowe, *Bismarck*, I. 184

nait, *a.* [*ME nait, nait*, < *Ice. nait*, fit, fit for use cf. *naita*, use (see *nait*), < *npota* (= *AS neotan*, etc.), use see *nait*.] Fit, able

Of all his bones for sothe that scildy were holdyn
Non was so nobill ne of nait strenght
As Ictor, the eldist & aht to hym sluygn
Destruction of Troy (L. F. T. 8), I. 8878

nait, *v. t.* [*ME naiten, nayten*, < *Ice. naita*, use, make use of, cf. *npota*, use see *nait*, *a.*] To use, employ

The bird bowt from the bede brought hym in haste
An ymage full nobill, that in nait shuld
Destruction of Troy (L. F. T. 8), I. 776

nait, *v. t.* [*ME naiten, nayten*, < *Ice. naita* (= *Dan naita*), deny, < *nei*, may see *nait*.] Cf. *nait*, and *nait*, *v.*] To deny, disclaim

He shal nat naiten ne deny his synne
Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*

naithless, *adv.* A form of *naithless*
naithly (nait'hly), *adv.* [*ME < nait*, *a.* + *-ly*.] Fully, completely

All his navy full nobill naitly was lost,
And refte to the rynke
Destruction of Troy (F. E. T. 8), I. 18112

naive (na-iv'), *a.* [*< F naive*, *f. m.* of *nay* (cf. *naif*), < *L. nativus*, native, rustic, simple see *native*.] 1 Simple, unsophisticated, ingenuous, artless

A little lilly would listen to his conversation and remarks, which were almost as naive and unsophisticated as her own
Marryat, *Marion*

2 In *philos.*, unreflective, uncritical. *Naive* thought is characterized by making deductions from propoitions never consciously asserted = *Syn.* 1. *Frank*, in *genious*, etc. See *naïve*

naively (na-iv'hly), *adv.* In a naive manner with native or unaffected simplicity

She divided the fish into three parts helped Gay to the head, me to the middle, and, making the rest much the largest part, took it herself, and cried, very naively, I'll be content with my own tail
Pope, *Letter to Several Ladies*

naivety (nā-ēv-tā'), *n* [*F*, < *LL* *naivitas* (*t*)-*s*, nativeness see *naivety*, *naif*, *naive*] Native simplicity, a natural unreserved expression of sentiments and thoughts without regard to conventional rules, and without weighing the construction which may be put upon the language or conduct

Mrs M'utchley was amused and pleased with his freshness and naivety, so unlike anything she had ever heard or seen
Bulwer, *My Novel*, v 8

naivety (nā-ēv-ti), *n* [*< naire* + *-ty*] Same as *naivety*

Naja (nā-jā), *n* [*NL*, also *Naja*, *Naga*, < *Hind* *naj*, *n* make] A genus of very venomous serpents, of the family *Elapidae* or made the type of a family *Najidae*, having the skin of the neck distensible into a kind of hood, the anal scute entire, the urosteges two-rowed, and no post-petiole plates, the cobras. The common cobra of India is *N. tripudians*, the asp of Africa is *N. haje*. See cuts under *asp* and *cobra* de capello

Najide (nā-jīdē), *n* [*NL*, < *Naja* + *-ida*] A family of very venomous serpents, of the order *Ophidia*, typified by the genus *Naja*, the cobras

naïve (nā-iv), *v* [*ME* *naken*, < *AS* *nacian*, also *be-nacian* (*rai*), *n* make *naked* see *naked*] To make naked [Rare]

O yee men, why *nake* ye yowre backs?
Chaucer, *Boethius*, iv meter 7
Come, be ready, *nake* your swords,
Think of your wrongs!
Turner, *Revenge's Tragedy*, v

naked (nā'ked), *a* [*< ME* *naked*, < *AS* *nacod*, *nated*, *naked* (> *naced*, *nakedness*) = *OFries* *nakad*, *naked* = *D* *nakt* = *MLG* *nakel*, *nakent*, *nakendich* = *LG* *nakel*, *nakd* = *OHG* *nacchut*, *nakhut*, *nachol*, *MLG* *nakel*, *nakent*, *ti* *nakel*, *nackent* (dial also *nackig*, *nackting*) = *Ice* *nok-vadr*, later *nakl* = *Goth* *nakwaths* = *Ir* *nocht* = *W*, *n* = *L* *nudus* (for **nordus*, **nogrudus*?) (> *It*, *Sp* *Pg* *nudo* = *F* *nud* = *E* *nude*), also with diff term *OFries* *naken* = *Ice* *naknu* = *Sw* *naken* = *Dan* *nogen* = *Skt* *nagna*, *naked*, these being appar orig pp forms in *-tē* and *-nī* respectively, but no verb appears in the earliest records (the verb *nake* being a back formation, of later origin), also, akin to *OBulg* *naqū* = *Serv* *nag* = *Bohem* *nahy* = *Pol* *nagi* = *Russ* *najon* = *Lith* *nagus* = *Lat* *nok*, *naked*, root unknown]

1 Unclothed, without clothing or covering, bare, nude as, a *naked* body or limb. The word is sometimes used in the English Bible and in other translations in the sense of scantily clad, that is having no thing on but a short tunic or shift-like undergarment, with out the long sheet like mantle or outer garment.

There we wash vs and bayed vs all *naked* in the water of Jordan, trusting to be thereby washed and made clean from all our synnes
Sir *h* *Guyford*, *Pylgrymage*, p 42

And he left the linen cloth, and fled from them *naked*
Mark xiv 62

2 Without covering, especially, without the usual or customary covering, exposed, bare as, a *naked* sword

The Ban and the kynge Bohors com on with awerles *naked* in her handes all boly and chaced and slough all that they myght a recho before him
Merlin (F E T S), iii 400

In his hand
He shakes a *naked* lance of purst steel,
With sleeves turn'd up
Beau, and *Fl*, *Knight of Burning Pestle* iii 2

Specifically—(a) In bot, noting flowers without a calyx, ovules or seeds not in a closed ovary (gynostemium), stems without leaves, and parts destitute of hairs (b) In zool, noting mollusks when the body is not defended by a calcareous shell (c) In entom, without hairs, bristles, scales, or other covering on the surface

3 Open to view (a) Not inclosed as, a *naked* fire (b) Figuratively not concealed manifest, plain, evident, undisguised as, the *naked* truth

All things are *naked* and opened unto the eyes of him with whom we have to do
Heb iv 13

"Robin," said he "I'll now tell thee
The very *naked* truth"

The Kings Language (Child's Ballads V 380).

The system of their [the ancients] public services, both martial and civil was arranged on the most *naked* and manageable principles
De Quincy, *Rhetoric*

4 Mere, bare, simple

Not that God doth require nothing unto happiness at the hands of man save only a *naked* belief
Hooker, *Eccles* Polity

Most famous States, though now they retain little more than a *naked* name
Quoted in *Capt John Smith's Works*, I 242.

Much more, if that I floated free,
As *naked* casenees must I be
Incompetent of memory
Tennyson, *The Two Voices*

5 Having no means of defense or protection against an enemy's attack, or against other injury, unarmed; exposed, defenseless

Thou hast no weapon, and perforce must suffer.—
Look in upon me then, and speak with me,
Or, *naked* as I am, I will assault thee.
Shak, *Othello*, v 2 258.
Man were ignoble, when thus arm'd, to show
Unequal Force against a *naked* Foe
Congreve, tr of *Ovid's Art of Love*

6 Bare, unprovided, unfurnished, destitute.

I am a poor man *naked*,
Yet something for remembrance, four a piece, gentlemen
Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, iii 5.

What strength can be to your designs oppose,
Naked of friends, and round beset with foes?
Dryden, *Absalom and Achitophel*, l 280

Sea-beaten rocks and *naked* shores
Could yield them no retreat
Cowper, *Bird's Nest*

7 In music, noting the harmonic interval of a fifth or fourth, when taken alone — 8 In law, unsupported by authority or consideration, as, a *naked* overdrift, & *naked* promise — *Naked barley*, a variety of *Hordeum vulgare*, sometimes called *II* *corlate*, superior for poul'd barley, inferior for brewing — *Naked beard-grass* See *beard grass* — *Naked bed*, a bed in which one lies naked from the old custom (still common in Ireland and Italy, and nearly universal in China and Japan) of wearing no night-linen in bed

When in my *naked* bed my limbs were laid
Mrs *Jor* *Mays*, p 611

And much desire of sleepe withall procured,
As straight he gat him to his *naked* bed
Sir *J* *Harington*, tr of *Ariosto*, xvii 75 (*Nares*)

Naked bee, any bee of the genus *Nomada* — **Naked broomrape**, a plant of the genus *Aphyllon* See *Oro* *banchaceae* — **Naked bullet**. See *bullet* — **Naked eggs**, in entom., eggs which are unprotected and are dropped loosely in the substance which is to furnish food to the larva — **Naked flooring**, in carp. See *flooring* — **Naked mollusk**, a nudibranch See *Nudibranchiata* — **Naked pupae**, pupae which are not surrounded by a cocoon — **Naked serpents**, the caecilians, a group of worm like amphibians technically called *Gymnophiona* or *Ophiomorpha* — **Stark naked**, entirely naked

Truth goes (when she goes best) *stark naked*, but
falshood has ever a cloake for the raine
Dekker, *Gull's Horne-Booke*, p 68

The *naked* eye, the eye unassisted by any instrument, such as spectacles, a magnifying glass, telescope, or microscope — *Syn*. 1. Uncovered, undressed — 5. Unprotected, unsheltered, unguarded

naked-eyed (nā'ked-id), *a* Having the sense-organs uncovered, as a jelly-fish, gymnophthalmous the opposite of *hidden-eyed* as, the *naked-eyed* medusans

naked-lady (nā'ked-lā'di), *n* The meadow-saffron, *Colchicum autumnale* from the fact that the flower appears without any leaf

nakedly (nā'ked-li), *adv* [*< ME* *nakedliche*, < *naked* + *-ly*] In a *naked* manner, barely, without covering, absolutely, exposedly

You see the lone I beare you doth cause me thus *nakedly* to forget myself

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I 210

How have you borne yourself! how *nakedly*
Iald your soul open, and your ignorance
To be a sport to all!
Fletcher, *Mad Lover*, I 1

nakedness (nā'ked-nes), *n* [*< ME* *nakednesse*, < *AS* *nacednes*, < *nacod*, *naced*, *naked*, *naked* see *naked* and *-ness*] The state or condition of being naked, nudity, bareness, defenselessness, undisguisedness

nakedwood (nā'ked-wūd), *n* One of two trees, *Colubrina retinata* and *Eugenia dichotoma*, which occur from the West Indies to Florida

naken (nā'ken), *v* [*< nake* + *-en*] To make naked

naker (nā'kēr), *n* [*< ME* *naker*, < *OF* *nacre*, *nacar*, *nacare*, *nakare*, *naguare*, etc. = *Pr* *nacari* = *It* *naccaro*, *naccera*, < *ML* *nacara*, < *Ar* *nākīr*, *nākūr* (> *Pers* *nākāra*), a kettledrum, < *nākīr*, hollowed out see *nacre*] A kind of drum, a kettledrum

Pypes, trompes, *nakeres*, clarionnes.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I 1653

A flourish of Norman trumpets mingled with the deep and hollow clang of the *nakers*
Scott, *Ivanhoe*, xlix

naker, *n* An obsolete form of *nacre*

nakerint, *a* [*ME*, < *naker* + *-int*] Of or pertaining to *nakers* or kettledrums

By the *nakeryn* noyse, notes of pipes
Aliterative Poems (ed Morris), II 1413

nakery (nā'kēr-i), *n* Same as *naker*¹

nakel, *n* A Middle English form of *neck*.

nalet, *n* [In the phrase *at the nale*, *at the nale*, properly *at then ale*, at the ale-house see *ale*] An ale-house See *ale*, 4

Make him grete teentes *atte nale*
Chaucer, *Friar's Tale*, I 49

nall (nāl), *n* See *nawl*

nam, *n* [*ME*, also *name*, < *AS* *nām*, *naum* (> *ML* *namum*), a seizure, distraint (= *Ice* *nām* = *OHG* *nāma*, a taking, seizure, apprehen-

sion, leaving), < *nīman* (pret *nam*), take see *nim*.] In old law, distraint, distress

The practice of Distress - of taking *name*, a word preserved in the once famous law term *withernam* - is attested by records considerably older than the Conquest.
Maine, *Early Hist. of Institutions*, p 262

To take *name*, to make a levy on another's movable goods distraint

In the ordinance of Canute that no man is to take *name* unless he has demanded right three times in the hundred
Maine, *Early Hist. of Institutions*, p 270

nam, *n* A Middle English contraction of *ne am*, am not. *Chaucer*

namable, **nameable** (nā'ma-bl), *a*. [*< name* + *-able*] Capable of being named.

namation (nā-mā'shon), *n* [*< ML* *namare*, distraint, < *namum*, seizure, distraint see *nam*^2] In law, the act of distraining or taking a distress

namby-pamby (nām'bi-pām'bi), *n* and *a* [A varied dim reduplication of *Ambrose*, in allusion to *Ambrose Philips* (died 1749), a sentimental poet whose style was ridiculed by *Carey* and *Pope* see quotations] I. *n* Silly verse; weakly sentimental writing or talk.

Namby Pamby, or a Panegyric on the New Versification
Carry, *Poems on Several Occasions* (1729), p 55

And *Namby Pamby* be preferred for wit.
Pope, *Dunciad*, iii 822

[This line appears in various editions belonging to 1729. In later editions it reads "Lo! *Ambrose Philips* is preferred for wit"]

Another of Addison's favourite companions was *Ambrose Philips*, a good Whig and a middling poet, who had the honour of bringing into fashion a species of composition which has been called, after his name, *Namby Pamby*
Macaulay, *Addison*

II *a* Weakly sentimental, affectedly nice, insipid, vapid as, *namby-pamby* rimes

namby-pamby (nām'bi-pām'bi), *v* [*< namby-pamby*, *n*] To treat sentimentally, coddle

A lady of quality sends me Irish cheese and Iceland moss for my breakfast, and her waiting gentleman to *namby pamby* me.
Mrs *Edgeworth*, *Absentee*, xvi

name^1 (nām), *n* [*< ME* *name*, *nome*, < *AS* *nama*, *nama* = *OS* *namo* = *OFries* *nema*, *nama*, *nomu* = *MD* *naem*, *D* *naam* = *MLG* *name*, *LG* *name* = *OHG* *namo*, *MHG* *name*, *nam*, *G* *name*, *namu* = *Ice* *nafn* (for **namn*) = *Sw* *namn* = *Dan* *narn* = *Goth* *namō* = *L* *nōmen*, for **gnōmen* (as in *agnomen*, *cognomen*) (> *It* *Pg* *nome* = *Sp* *nombre* = *F* *nom*, *OF* *non*, *nun*, *noun*, > *F* *noun*), = *Gr* *ὄνομα*, *ὄνομα*, *ὄνομα* (*ὄνομα*-) (for **ὄνομα*, **ὄνομα*-) = *Skt* *nāman* (for **nāman*) = *Pers* *nām* (> *Hind* *nām*), name, appar lit 'that by which a thing is known,' from the root **gnō*, Teut **knā*, *Gr*. *γινωσκω*, *L* *noscere*, **gnoscere* = *AS* *cñawan*, *E* *know* (see *know*^1), but this view ignores phonetic difficulties in the relations of the above forms, and fails to explain the appar cognate *Ir* *ainm*, *W* *enw*, and *OBulg* *ime* = *Serv* *ime* = *Bohem* *jme*, *jmeno* = *Pol* *ime* = *Russ* *imya* = *OPruss* *emnes*, name. It seems probable that all the words cited are actually related, and that the appar irregularities are due to interference or conformation

From the *L* form are ult *E* *nominal*, *nominate*, etc., *cognomen*, etc., *noun*, *pronoun*, *renoun*, etc., with the technical *nomē*, *nomen*, *agnomen*, *nominal*, *binomial*, etc., from the *Gr* are ult *E* *synonym*, *paronym*, *patronymic*, *metronymic*, etc., *onym*, *mononym*, *polyonymous*, etc. From the *E* noun are *name*, *v*, *noun*] 1 A word by which a person or thing is denoted; the word or words by which an individual person or thing, or a class of persons or things, is designated, and distinguished from others, appellation, denomination; designation. In most communities of European civilization at the present day the name a person bears is double - consisting of the family name or surname and the (Christian or distinctively personal name, which latter ordinarily precedes the surname, but in some countries stands last. Either of these name elements may and (the personal name especially) often does consist of two or more names as component parts. An ancient Roman of historical times had necessarily two names, one distinguishing his family or gens the *nomen* or *nomen gentile*, and the other, the *praenomen*, distinguishing the individual as, *Caius Marius* - that is, *Caius* of the gens of the *Marii*. Every Roman citizen belonged also to a familia, a branch or subdivision of his gens, and hence had or might have a third name, or *cognomen*, referring to the familia. This cognomen was always borne by men of patrician estate, and in the case of men of distinction a fourth name or epithet (*cognomen secundum*, or *agnomen*) was sometimes added in reference to some notable achievement of the individual thus *Lucius Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus* was *Lucius* of the *Scipio* branch of the *Cornelian* gens, who had won personal distinction in Asia. Women as a rule bore only the feminine form of the *nomen* of their gens as, *Cornelia*, *Tullia*. But sometimes, especially at a comparatively late date, they received also an individual *praenomen*, which was the feminine form of the *praenomen* of

the husband, or, still later, was given to them, as in the case of boys, in infancy

Ye Aldirnan schal clepepe vpe tj men be name
English Glos (E E T S), p. 276

But, gode sir, nouenes me thi name? *York Plays*, p. 474.

If I may be so fortunate to deserve

The name of friend from you, I have enough

Beau and Fl, *Laws of Candy*, li 1

By the Tyranny of Tarquinus Superbus (the last Roman King) the very Name of King became hateful to the People

Congress, tr of Juvenal's *Satires*, xi, note

There is a fault which, though common, wants a name

It is the very contrary to procrastination

Steele, *Spectator*, No 374

2 Figuratively, an individual as represented by his name, a person as existing in the memory or thoughts of others

Neither is there salvation in any other, for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved

Acts iv 12

3 That which is commonly said of a person, reputation; character as, a good name, a bad name, a name for benevolence

A good name many folde ys more worthe then golde

Babees Book (E E T S), p. 42

I know thy works, that thou hast a name that thou livest, and art dead.

Rev iii 1

4 Renown; fame, honor, eminence, distinction

Than this son of chowdrons

In his hert oullt angered was

That this cristen king had name

More than he or his sire at hame

Holy Rood (E E T S), p. 124

What men of name resort to him?

Shak, *Rich III*, iv 5 8.

Why mount the pillory of a book,

Or barter comfort for a name?

Whittier, *To J T F*

5 The mere word by which anything is called, as distinguished from the thing itself, appearance only, not reality as, a friend in name, a rival in reality

Religion becomes but a meer name, and righteousness but an art to live by

Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, I ii

And what is friendship but a name?

Goldsmith, *The Hermit*

6 Persons bearing a particular name or patronymic, a family, a connection

The able and experienced ministers of the republic, mortal enemies of his name, came every day to pay their feigned civilities

Motley

7 A person or thing to be remembered

I died a Queen The Roman soldier found

Me lying dead, my crown about my brows,

A name for ever! *Tennyson*, *Fair Women*

8† In *gram*, a noun — 9 Right, ownership, or legal possession, as represented by one's name as, to hold property in one's own name, or in the name of another In this use the word usually implies that where there is a recorded title it stands in the name referred to, but not necessarily that there is any record of title. — A handle to one's name See *handle* — Baptismal, binary, Christian name. See the adjectives — By the name of, called, known as, as, a man by the name of Strong familiar as a legend on heraldic bearings

A Wyvern part per pale addressed

Upon a helmet barred, below

The scroll reads "By the name of Howe."

Longfellow, *Wayside Inn*, *Prelude*

Generic name See *generic* — Given name Same as *Christian name* — In the name of, or in (such a one's) name (a) In behalf of, on the part of, by the authority of used often in invocation, adjuration, or the like as it was done in the name of the people, in the name of common sense, what do you mean? in God's name, spare us

You are to bid any man stand, in the prince's name

Shak, *Much Ado*, iii 3. 27

A letter has been sent to these volunteers [sixty eight English astronomers], inviting them, in the name of the American expeditionary parties, to accept this much needed assistance (that is, to sail with those inviting them)

R A Proctor, *Light Science*, p. 103

(b) In the capacity or character of

He that receiveth a prophet in the name of a prophet shall receive a prophet's reward, and he that receiveth a righteous man in the name of a righteous man shall receive a righteous man's reward

Mat x 41

Being thus crammed in the basket, a couple of Ford's knaves were called forth to carry me in the name of foul clothes to Datchet-lane

Shak, *M. W. of W.*, iii 5. 101

Maiden name. See *maiden*. — Name of Christ, in *Script*, all those things we are commanded to recognize in Jesus and to profess of his Messianic dignity, divine authority, memorable sufferings, the peculiar services and blessings conferred by him on man, so far as these are believed, confessed or commended (*Mat* x. 22, *John* i 12, *Acts* v 41) Compare *name of God* — Name of God, in *Script*, all those qualities by which God makes himself known to men, the divine majesty and perfections so far as these are apprehended or named as his titles, his attributes, his will or purpose, his authority, his honor and glory, his word, his grace, his wisdom, power, and goodness, his worship or service, or God himself (*Ps* xx. 1, *Isaiah* 4, *xxiv* 8, *John* xvii. 6.) — Specific name. See *specific*. — To call

names. See *call*. — To have one's name in the Gazette. See *Gazette*. — To keep one's name on the board. See *board*. — To take a name in vain, to use a name profanely or lightly

Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain,

Ex xx 7

Who never naming God except for gain,

So never took that useful name in vain

Tennyson, *Sea Dreams*

— *Syn*. 1 Name, Appellation, Title, Designation Denomination, Style Name is the simplest and most general word for that by which any person or thing is called as, "His name is John." *Luke* i 63 An appellation is a descriptive and therefore specific term, as *Saint Louis John's appellation was the Baptist*, (*George Washington* has the appellation of *Father of his Country* A title is an official or honorary appellation, as *reverend bishop doctor, colonel, duke* A designation is a distinctive appellation or title, marking the individual, as *Charles the Simple, James the Less* Denomination is to a class what designation is to an individual as, coin of various denominations a common use of the word is in application to a separate or independent Christian body or organization Style may be essentially the same as appellation but it is now generally limited to a name assumed or assigned for public use as, the style of his most Christian Majesty they transacted business under the firm style of Smith & Co. — 4. Repute, credit note

name¹ (nām), *v t*, *pret* and *pp* named, *ppr* naming [*< ME namen, < AS genamian = OS namōn = OFries noma, nama, from the noun see name¹, n* The usual verb in older use was early mod *E neven, nemne, < ME nernen, nennnen, nannen, < AS nennan, nennnan see neven*] 1 To distinguish by bestowing a particular appellation upon, denominate, entitle, designate by a particular appellation or epithet

She named the child Ichabod

1 Sam iv 21

But the poet names the thing because he sees it, or comes one step nearer to it than any other

Emerson, *The Poet*.

2 To mention by name, pronounce or record the name of as, the person named in a document, also, to mention in general, speak of

Gentill sir, cometh [come] forth, for I can not yett yow

namen, and receive here my dought to be youre wif

Merlin (E L T S), li 319

Wherever I am named,

The very word shall raise a general sadness

Fletcher, *Wildgoose Chase*, iii 1

If I should begin but to name the several sorts of strange fish that are usually taken in many of those rivers that run into the sea, I might begot wonder in you, or unbelief, or both

Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 197

Good friend, forbear 'you deal in dangerous things, I'd never name queens, ministers, or kings

Pope, *Prolog to Satires*, l 76

And far and near her name was named with love

And reverence *Bryant*, *Sella*.

3 To nominate, designate for any purpose by name, specify, prescribe

Thou shalt anoint unto me him whom I name unto thee

1 Sam xvi 3

He [a gossip] names the price for every office paid

Pope, *Satires of Donne*, iv 162.

Mr Radcliffe, the last Derwentwater's brother, is actually named to the gallows for Monday

Walpole, *Letters*, II 68.

4 In the British House of Commons, to mention formally by name as guilty of a breach of the rules or of disorderly conduct calling for suspension or some other disciplinary measure.

— 5 To pronounce to be, speak of as, call.

Celestial, whether among the thrones or named

Of them the highest. *Milton*, *P I*, xi 206

To name a day or the day, to fix a day for anything, specifically, to fix the marriage-day

I can't charge my memory with ever having once attempted to deceive my little woman on my own account since she named the day

Dickens, *Bleak House*, xlvii

— *Syn* 1 To call, term, style, dub

name^{2†}, *n* See *nam²*

nameable, *a* See *namable*

name-board (nām'bōrd), *n* Naut, the board on which the name of a ship is painted, or, in the absence of such a board, the place on the hull where the name is painted

name-couth, *a* [*ME, also nomecuthe, nomekouth, < AS namcūth, well known, < nama, name, + cūth, known see nam and couth.*] Known by name, renowned, well known

A nobill kyng & nomekouthes' notes in your hert,

And suffers me to say, Symple thof I be

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i 2030.

name-day (nām'dā), *n* The day sacred to the saint whose name a person bears

name-father (nām'fā'thēr), *n* 1. An inventor of names [*Rare*]

I have changed his name by virtue of my own single authority

Knowest thou not that I am a great name father?

Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, IV 45 (*Dames*)

2 One after whom a child is named [*Scotch*]

nameless (nām'les), *a* [*< ME nameles (= D naamloos = MLG. namelōs = OHG. namolōs,*

MHG. namelōs, G. namenlos = Sw. namnlos = Dan. navnlos), < name + -less] 1 Without a name, not distinguished by an appellation. as, a nameless star

Thy issue blurr'd with nameless bastardy

Shak, *Lucrece*, l 522.

Behold a reverend sire, whom want of grace

Has made the father of a nameless race

Pope, *Moral Essays*, i 233

2 Not known to fame, obscure, ignoble, without pedigree or repute

To be nameless in worthy deeds exceeds an infamous history

Sir T. Browne, *Urn burial*, v

Nameless and blithless villains tread on the necks of the brave and long descended

Scott

3 That cannot or should not be named as, nameless crimes — 4 Inexpressible, indescribable, that cannot be specified or defined

For nothing hath begot my something grief

His nameless woe, I wot

Shak, *Rich II*, li 2 40

From a certain nameless awe with which the mad as suspicions of the mummer had inspired the whole party, there were found none who put forth hand to seize him

Poe, *Mask of the Red Death*

He brought the gentle courtiers,

The nameless grace of France

Whittier, *The Countess*.

5 Anonymous as, a nameless poet, a nameless artist

The other two were somewhat greater personages, and nameless of their humilitie content to be nameless

Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 57

Nameless creek, the place where aught is caught the largest fish, the locality of which is not divulged, any or no place, a kind of no man's land [*Isaiah*]

namelessly (nām'les-li), *adv* In a nameless manner

namelessness (nām'les-nes), *n* The state of being nameless or without a name, the state of being undistinguished

namelicheit, namelike, *adv* Middle English forms of *namely*

namely (nām'li), *adv* [*< ME namely, name-like, namelike (= D. namelike = MLG. nameliken, nemelken, nemelink = G. namentlich = Sw. nameligen = Dan. navnlig), < name + -ly²*] 1. Expressly, especially, in particular

And sitte naught to longe

At noon, ne at no time

And namelike at nooper

Piers Plowman (C), ix 276

Erthe and namely woode lande be at is hold

For pastynynge

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 48

2. To wit, that is to say, videlicet

A vice near akin to cupidity namely envy. I believe to be equally prevalent among the modern Egyptians, in common with the whole Arab race

E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, I 498

The object of aversion is realized at a definite point, namely when the pain ceases

J. Sully, *Outlines of Psychol*, p. 592

name-plate (nām'plāt), *n* A plate bearing a person's name, specifically, a plate of metal, as silver-plate or polished brass, upon which a person's name is engraved, placed upon the door or the door-jamb of a residence or a place of business

namer (nām'mēr), *n* [*< name + -er¹*] One who gives a name to anything, or who calls by name

Skilful Merlin, namer of that town [*Caermarthen*]

Drayton, *Battle of Agincourt*

name-saint (nām'sant), *n* The saint after whom one is named, a saint whose name one has as his baptismal name or as part of it

namesake (nām'sāk), *n* One who is named after or for the sake of another, hence, one who has the same name as another

I find Charles Little to be the darling of your affections that you have taken no small pains to establish him in the world and, at the same time have passed by his name sake at this end of the town

Steele, *Tatler*, No 142

It was supposed that on her death bed, Mrs Egerton had recommended her impoverished namesakes and kindred to the care of her husband

Bulwer, *My Novel*, li 5

name-son (nām'sun), *n* One who is named after another, a namesake

I am your name-son, sure enough

Smollett, *Sir L. Greaves*, xli

naming (nām'ing), *n* [*< ME naming, verbal n of name¹, r*] The act of giving a name to anything as, the naming and description of shells.

nammad, *n* Same as *numud*

nan^{1†}, *a* and *pron* A Middle English form of *non*¹

nan² (nan), *n* [A familiar use of the fem. name *Nan*, var of *Ann*] A small earthen jar.

Hallwell [*Prov Eng*]

nan³ (nan), *interj* [By aphoresis from *anan*.]

Same as *anan* [*Prov. Eng and U S.*]

nanander (na-nan'dér), *n.* [NL, < L *nanus*, a dwarf, + Gr *anēr* (ἀνēr-), male.] Same as *micrander*.

nanandrous (na-nan'drus), *a* [As *nanander* + -ous.] Having short or dwarf male plants, as algae of the order *Filogoniaceae*. Compare *macroandrous*.

nan-boy (nan'boy), *n* [< *Nan*, a fem name (see *nan*), + *boy*] An effeminate man, a "Miss Nancy."

The gittarn and the lute, the pipe and the flute,
Are the new alomode for the nan boys
Merris Drollery, p 12 (Davies)

nancy (nan'si), *n*, pl *nancies* (-siz) [A familiar use of the fem name *Nancy*, a dim of *Nan*, a var of *Ann*. Cf *nan*².] A small lobster. *Hallwell* [Prov Eng]

nancy-pretty (nan'si-prit'1), *n.* [A corruption of *nou-nu-pretty*] A plant, *Saxifraga umbrosa* + *ida*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Nandus*, having different limits (a) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii peraciformes* with perfect ventrals, no bony stay for the preoperculum, and interrupted lateral line (b) In later systems, restricted to the *Nandina*

Nandidae (nan'di-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Nandus* + -idae] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Nandus*, having different limits (a) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii peraciformes* with perfect ventrals, no bony stay for the preoperculum, and interrupted lateral line (b) In later systems, restricted to the *Nandina*

nandin (nan'din), *n* [Jap] The sacred bamboo, *Nandina domestica*

Nandina¹ (nan-di'nā), *n*, pl [NL, < *Nandus* + -ina²] In Günther's classification, the second group of *Nandidae*, having no pseudobranchia, five ventral rays, and palatine and vomerine teeth. It includes sundry East Indian freshwater fishes

Nandina² (nan-di'nā), *n* [NL (Thunberg, 1781), < *nandin* + -ina¹] A genus of plants of the order *Berberideae* and the tribe *Berbericeae*, characterized by its numerous sepals and petals. It consists of a single species *N. domestica* a tree like shrub with much divided leaves and simple panicles of small white flowers. It is the sacred bamboo of China. See *sacred bamboo*, under *bamboo*

nandine¹ (nan'din), *a* and *n* [< *Nandus* + -ine²] I *a* Of or pertaining to the *Nandina* II *n* A fish of the group *Nandina*

nandine² (nan'din), *n* [< *Nandina*] A quadruped of the genus *Nandina*, *N. biotata*, a



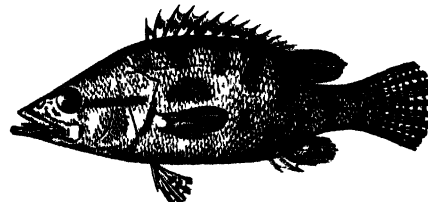
N. indic (Nandina biotata)

handsome kind of paradoxure having a double row of spots along the sides, inhabiting Guinea

Nandinia (nan-din'i-ā), *n* [NL, from a native name] A genus of viverrine quadrupeds of the family *Viverridae* and the subfamily *Paradoxurinae*, the *nandinines*. J E Gray, 1864

nandu (nan'do), *n* [S Amer] The South American ostrich, *Rhea americana*, and other species of that genus. Also spelled *naudoo*

Nandus (nan'dus), *n* [NL] The typical ge-



Nandus marmoratus

nus of fishes of the family *Nandidae*, including a few East Indian species

nane (nan), *a* and *pron* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *none*¹

nanest, *adv* A Middle English form of *nonce*

nanga (nang'ga), *n* [African] A small harp having but three or four strings, used by the negroes of Africa, a negro harp

nanism (na'nizm), *n* [= F *nanisme*, as < L *nanus* (> F *nan*), < Gr *nanos*, also *nanos*, a dwarf, + -ism] Aberration from normal form by decrease in size, the character or quality of being dwarfed or pygmy, dwarfishness opposed to *gigantism*

nanization (nā-ni-zā'shon), *n* [< L *nanus*, < Gr *nanos*, a dwarf, + -ize + -ation.] The arti-

ficial dwarfing or production of nanism in trees, especially as practised by the Japanese.

Prof Rein can be poetical without ceasing to be practical as well. He is, perhaps, a little hard on the Japanese love of dwarfing, or *Nanization*.

The Academy, No. 898, p 318.

nankeen, nankin (nan-kén'), *n* [< Chinese *Nankin*, lit. 'southern capital,' a city of China now known as Kiang Ning fū, the capital of the province of Kiang-su and formerly the residence of the court, where the fabric was originally manufactured] 1 A sort of cotton cloth, usually of a yellow color, made at Nanking in China. The peculiar color of these fabrics is natural to the cotton (*Gossypium herbaceum*, var. *religiosum*) of which they are made. Nankin is now limited in most other countries where cotton goods are woven. See *cotton plant* and *lino*¹

His cotton garment was of yellow nankeen, closely fitted to the shape, and tied at his knees by large knots of white ribbon. J F Cooper, *Last of Mohicans*, 1

2 pl Trousers or breeches made of this material

Some sudden prick too sharp for humanity—especially humanity in *nankeens*—to endure without kicking. Bulwer, *My Novel*, 1 2

Nankeen color, in *dyeing*, the shade of buff obtained from iron salts.

nanmu (nan'mō), *n* [Chin] A Chinese tree, *Persea nanmu*. Its wood is highly esteemed in China for house-carpentry, coffins etc., on account of its durability and fragrance, and is exported to some extent

nanmino, nannynose (nan'i-nōs), *n*. Same as *mannose*

nanny¹ (nan'i), *n*, pl *nannies* (-iz) [Short for *nanny-goat*] A nanny-goat

nanny² (nan'i), *n*, pl *nannies* (-iz) [Origin obscure] In *coal-mining*, a natural joint, crack or slip in the coal-measures nearly the same as *cleat*³. *Griskly* [Yorkshire, Eng]

nanny-berry (nan'i-ber'i), *n*. The sheepberry, *Viburnum Lentago*

nanny-goat (nan'i-gōt), *n* [< *Nanny*, dim of *Nan*, a fem name (see *nan*²), + *goat*. Cf *bully-goat*] A female goat

nanoid (nā'noid), *n* [< Gr *nanos*, a dwarf, + *eidōs*, form] Dwarf fish

nanomelus (nā-nom'e-lus), *n* [NL, < Gr *nanos*, a dwarf, + *melos*, a limb] In *teratol*, a monster with a dwarfed limb

nanosaur (nā'nō-sar), *n* A small dinosaur of the genus *Nanosaurus*

Nanosaurus (nā-nō-sā'rus), *n* [NL, < Gr *nanos*, a dwarf, + *saurus*, a lizard] A genus of small dinosaurs, founded by Marsh in 1877

nanosomia (nā-nō-sō'mi-ā), *n* [NL, < Gr *nanos*, a dwarf, + *sōma*, body] A dwarfing or dwarfed state of the body, nanism, microsomia

nanpie (nan'pi), *n* [< *Nan*, a fem. name (see *nan*²), + *pie*² Cf *magpie*] The magpie. *Hallwell* [Prov Eng]

Nantes (nan'tēr), *n* pl. [NL, pl of L *nans* (naut-), ppr of *nare*, swim] In *cool*, in Lamarck's system of classification, the third order of the third class, *Amphibia*, including the *Chondropterygii* of Artedi or the sharks, rays, chimeras, and marsipobranchs, and some true fishes erroneously considered to be related to them. See *Amphibia*, 2 (a).

nantokite, nantoquite (nan'tō-kit), *n* [< *Nantoku* (see def) + -ite²] A chlorid of copper occurring in white granular masses having an adamantine luster, found at Nantoko in Chili

naos (nā'os), *n* [< Gr *naōs*, Ionic *ναός*, Attic *ναός*, Ionic *ναός*, a temple, a sanctuary, lit a dwelling, < *naōs*, dwell, inhabit] 1 In *archaeol*, a temple, as distinguished from *heron*, a shrine (chapel) or sanctuary (in this latter sense not necessarily implying the presence of any edifice) — 2 In *arch*, the inclosed chamber or cella of an ancient temple, where were placed the statue and a ceremonial altar of the divinity. It is sometimes restricted to an innermost sanctuary of the cella, which, however, when present is more properly called *sekos* or *adytum*. The open vestibule commonly placed before the naos was called the *pronaos*, and the corresponding vestibule frequently added at the rear was termed the *opisthodomos* or, by some modern writers, the *epinaos*. See cut under *pronaos*

A passage round the naos was introduced, giving access to the chambers, which added 10 cubits to its dimensions every way, making it 100 cubits by 60. J Ferguson, *Hist. Arch*, I 215

nap¹ (nap), *v* t, pret and pp *napped*, ppr *napping* [< ME *nappen*, < AS *hnappian*, *hnappian* (cf. with added formative, OHG *hnaffzen*, *naftzan*, MHG *naftzen*), slumber, doze; cf. *knäp*-*an*, bend, bow the head, also *näp*an (in pret pl *nipeden*), nod, slumber; Icel. *knäpa*, droop,

knäpna = Goth. *ga-näpna*, droop, despond. The Cuban negro *napinapi*, nap, sleep, is perhaps from E.] To have a short sleep; be drowsy.

The cam sleuths al by-slobered with two slymed eyes
"Ich most sitte to be shryuen," quath he, "or elles shal ich nappe"
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 2

To catch or take one napping (a) To come upon one when he is unprepared, take at a disadvantage

Nay, I have ta'en you napping, gentle love.
Shak, 1 of the 8, iv 2 46

I took thee napping, unprepared
S Butler, *Hudibras*, I iii 821

(b) To detect in the very act hence the phrase in the quotation

Hand Napping—that is, when the criminal was taken in the very act [of stealing cloth]
Dezob, *Tour through Great Britain*, III 143 (Davies)

nap¹ (nap), *n* [< *nap*¹, v.] A short sleep.

After dinner, we all lay down, the day being wonderful hot, to sleep, and each of us took a good nap, and then rose. Pepps, *Diary*, III 189

nap² (nap), *n*. [Var. of *nop*, < ME. *noppe* (the AS **hnoppa*, in Somner, is not authenticated) = MD. *noppe*, D. *nop* (> OF *noppe*, *uoppe*, F. dial *noppe*) = MLG. *noppe*, LG *nobbe*, *nubbe* (cf. G *noppe*) = Dan *noppe*, nap of cloth: usually explained as orig. *knop* or *knob*, but the forms cited forbid this identification.] 1 The woolly or villous substance on the surface of cloth, felt, or other fabric. It is of many varieties, as the uniform short pile of velvet, the knotted pile of frieze and other heavy water proof cloths, etc. Compare *pile*

Jack Cade, the clothier, means to dress the commonwealth and set a new nap upon it

Shak, 2 Hen VI, iv 2 7

Ay, in a threadbare suit, when men come there
They must have high naps, and go from thence bare
Chapman, *Bussy d'Ambois*, I 1

2 Some covering resembling the nap of cloth. The velvet nap which on his wings doth lie

Spenser, *Mulopotmos*, I 389

3 A felted cloth used in polishing glass, marble, etc. — 4 pl The loops of the warp in uncut velvet, which, when cut, form the pile — 5 Dress, form, presentation

A new lauriat, who, for a man that stands upon paines and not wit, hath performed as much as anle storie di cesser may doo that sets a new English nap on an olde Latine apothegs. Nashe, *Pleese Penitence* (1592)

nap² (nap), *v* t, pret and pp *napped*, ppr *napping* [< *nap*², n] To raise or put a nap on

nap³ (nap), *n* [ME, also *nep*, < AS *hnapp*, *hnapp*, once irreg *hnappf*, a cup, bowl, = D *nap* = MLG *nap* = OHG *hnappf*, *nappf*, *naph*, MHG *naph*, *nappf*, G *nappf* (> ML *hanap*, *nappus*, > It *nappo* = OF *hanap*, > E *hanap*, and *hanaper*, *hanper*², q v), a cup, bowl, beaker] A beaker

nap⁴ (nap), *n* [A simpler spelling of *knapp*², but in part perhaps < Icel *knapp*, a button, bevy, cluster, a var of *knapp*, a knob, button see *knapp*²] A knob, a protuberance, the top of a hill [Local, Eng]

nap⁵ (nap), *v* t, pret and pp *napped*, ppr *napping* [< Sw *nappa* = Dan *napp*, catch, snatch at, seize. Prob in part a simpler spelling of *knapp*¹ see *knapp*¹, and cf *nab*¹. Hence, in comp, *kidnap*] To seize, grasp [Prov Eng]

nap⁶ (nap), *v* t, pret and pp *napped*, ppr *napping* [A simpler spelling of *knapp*¹, perhaps involving also ult AS *hnappan* (rare), strike. See *knapp*¹] I. *trans* To strike [Prov Eng]

II. *intrans* To cheat

Assisting the frail square die with high and low fullums, and other napping tricks
Tom Brown, *Works*, III 60 (Davies)

nap⁷ (nap), *n* An abbreviated form of *napuleon*, 2

Napea (nā-pē'ā), *n*. [NL (Linnæus, 1753), < L *napeus*, < Gr *ναπαιος*, of a wooded vale. see *Napæan*.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the order *Malvaceae* and the tribe *Malvæ*, known by its diocious flowers. It consists of a single species *N. diocia*, the glade-mallow, a tall perennial with maple like leaves and abundant small white flowers, found, though rare, in limestone valleys in the eastern and central United States. See cut on following page.

Napean (nā-pē'an), *a*. [< L *napeus*, < Gr *ναπαιος*, of a wooded vale or dell (L *nymphæa napea* or simply *Napea*, nymphs of a dell), < *ναπ*, a woodland vale] Pertaining to the nymphs of dells and glens. *Dryden*.

nap-at-noon (nap-at-nōn'), *n* The yellow goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis*, perhaps also *T. porrifolius* so called because their flowers close about midday. [Prov. Eng]

nape¹ (nāp), *n* [< ME *nape*, perhaps derived from or identical with *nap*⁴, with orig. ref to the slight protuberance on the back of the head, above the neck; but this is doubtful.] 1. The



Flowering Branch of the Male Plant of *Napaea dioica*
a female flower b fruit c seed

back upper part of the neck, technically called *nucha* generally in the phrase *nape of the neck*

Furthest o' the nape in the neck the shoulders before

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 145

She turn'd, the very nape of her white neck

Was rosed with indignation. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, vi

2 The thin part of a fish's belly next to the head. A beheaded fish, split along the belly, shows a pair of napes

nape¹ (nāp), *v. t.*, pret and pp *naped*, pp *napping* [*nape*¹, *n*] To cut through the nape of the neck

Take a pyke and nape hym and drawe hym in the bely

Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 140, note

nape², *n.* [*ME*, < *OF* *nape*, *napp*, *F* *napp*, a cloth, table-cloth, sheet or surface (as of water, etc.), < *ML* *nappa*, *napa*, *L* *nappa*, a cloth, a napkin, a towel see *nap*¹, and cf *napkin*, *apron*] A table-cloth

The ouer nape schalle dowhulle balayde,

To the uttar syde be selunge brade

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 321

nape-crest (nāp'krest), *n.* A bird of the African genus *Schizorhis* *E. Blyth*

napee (nā-pē'), *n.* [*Burmese* (?)] A preparation, half pickled, half putrid, of a fish resembling the sprat, highly esteemed as a condiment by the Burmese

napelline (nā-pel'in), *n.* [*< NL* *Napellus* (see def.) + *-ine*] An alkaloid obtained from the root of *Aconitum Napellus*

napery (nā-pēr-i), *n.* [Formerly also *nappery*, *naperie*, *napry*, < *ME* *naperie*, < *OF* *naperie*, *F* *napperie*, < *nappe*, a cloth, a table-cloth see *nape*²] 1 Linen cloths used for domestic purposes, especially for the table, table-cloths, napkins, etc

Good son, loke that thy naperie be soote & also feyre & clene, Bordclothe, towelle & napryn, foldyn alle bydene

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 120

His true that he did eat no meat on table cloths, — out of mere necessity, because they had no meat nor naperie

Gayton, *Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 93.

Three tables were spread with naperie, not so fine as substantial.

Lamb, *Chimney Sweepers*.

2 Linen worn on the person, linen under-clothing

And see your naperie be cleane, & sort euery thing by it selfe, the cleane from the foule.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 66

Thence Clodius hopes to set his shoulders free

From the light burden of his naperie

Ep. Hall, *Satires*, V. l. 88

napha-water (nā'fā-wa'tēr), *n.* A fragrant perfume distilled from orange-flowers

naphew (nā'fū), *n.* See *naww*

naphtha (nāf'thā or nāp'thā), *n.* [Formerly also *napha*, *napha*, = *F* *naphte* = *Sp* *It* *napta* = *Fg* *naphtha*, < *L* *naphtha*, < *Gr* *νάφθα*, also *νάφθα*, a kind of asphalt or bitumen (see def.)]

1 In ancient writers, a more fluid and volatile variety of asphalt or bitumen. Pliny hesitates about including naphtha with bitumen, on account of its volatility and inflammability

It [an oil in which arrows were steeped] was composed of Naphtha

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 246

Starry lamps and blazing cressets fed

With naphtha and asphaltus, yielded light

As from a sky

Milton, *P. L.*, l. 729

2. In modern use, an artificial volatile colorless liquid obtained from petroleum. It is a general term applied to the products of the distillation of crude petroleum from gasoline and refined oil. Ordinary petroleum now yields from 6 to 12 per cent. of this material, the specific gravity of which is from 76° to 60° (Beaumé). Naphtha as a solvent has largely taken the place of tur-

petine, camphene, benzol, and other similar products in industrial art, being often superior, and always much less expensive. In this way it is used in the manufacture of rubber goods, paints and varnishes, floor- and table cloths also by dyers and clothing and glove cleaners. In its many applications for light and heat it is very largely taking the place both of coal and crude oil for the manufacture of illuminating gas and for street-lighting by naphthalene lamps, as well as for cooking by vapor stoves in the use of the grade called *stone-gasoline*

naphthalene (nāf'thā-lēn), *n.* [*< naphtha* + *al(cohol)* + *-ene*] A benzene hydrocarbon (C₁₀H₈) usually prepared from coal-tar. It forms white crystalline leaflets, having a peculiar odor. It is used internally as an intestinal antiseptic, and as an expectorant. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. Naphthalene derivatives form an important group of coal tar colors. Also *naphthalin*, *naphthaline*. **Naphthalene red**, a coal tar color used in dyeing, obtained from naphthylamine belonging to the induluc class. It is used for producing light shades on silk. Also known as *Maqala red*

naphthalin (nāf'thā-lin), *n.* [*< naphtha* + *al(cohol)* + *-in*] Same as *naphthalene*

naphthalize (nāf'thā-liz), *v. t.*, pret and pp *naphthalized*, pp *naphthalizing* [*< naphtha* (cf *naphthalene*) + *-ize*] To impregnate or saturate with naphtha, enrich (an inferior gas) or carburet (air) by passing it through naphtha

naphthamein (nāf-tham'ē-in), *n.* [*< naphtha* + *am(ein)* + *-e* + *-in*] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, formed by oxidizing alpha-naphthylamine. It is in some respects similar to aniline black, and produces grays and violets, but not very fast. Also called *naphthalene violet*

naphthol (nāf'thōl), *n.* [*< naphtha* + *-ol*] Any one of the phenols of naphthalene having the formula C₁₀H₇OH. One of the group, beta naphthol, is an antiseptic and is used locally in skin diseases. Also called *naphtholum* and *mononaphthol*. — **Naphthol blue**, a coal tar color used in dyeing prepared by the action of nitroso dimethyl aniline on alpha-naphthol. It gives colors similar to indigo, moderately fast to light but sensitive to acids. — **Naphthol green**. See *green* — **Naphthol yellow**. See *yellow*

naphtholize (nāf'thō-liz), *v. t.* To saturate or impregnate with the vapor of naphtha

naphthylamine (nāf-thil'ā-mīn), *n.* [*< naphtha* + *Gr* *λιν*, wood, matter, + *amine*] A chemical base (C₁₀H₇NH₂) obtained from naphthalene by reducing it with iron filings and acetic acid. It occurs in fine crystals, insoluble in water and having a disgusting odor. It unites with acids to form crystallizable salts, and is the source of certain coal tar dyes

naphthyl (nāf-thil'ik), *a.* [*< naphtha* + *-yl* + *-ic*] Continuing or relating to naphthalene

napier-cloth (nā'pēi-clōth), *n.* A double-faced cloth, having one side of wool, and the other of goat's hair from Cashmere or of vicuña-hair or wool from South America

Napierian (nā-pe'ri-an), *a.* [*< Napier* (see def.) + *-ian*] Of or pertaining to John Napier (1550–1617), famous as the inventor of logarithms. See *logarithm*. Also *Neperian*

Napier's analogies, rods (or bones), etc. See *analogy*, *rod*, etc.

napifolious (nā-pi-lō'li-us), *a.* [*< L* *napus*, a turnip, + *folium*, a leaf] Having leaves like those of the turnip

napiform (nā'pi-tōrm), *a.* [*< L* *napus*, a turnip (see *nep*²) + *forma*, form] Having the shape of a turnip — that is, enlarged in the upper part and slender below, as, a *napiform* root

napkin (nāp'kin), *n.* [*< ME* *napkin*, < *nape*² + *-kin*] 1 A handkerchief, a kerchief of any kind

And dip their napkins in his sacred blood

Shak, *J. C.*, III. 2. 138

And take a napkin in your hand,

And tie up bath your bonny on

Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 46)

She hang at napkin at the door,

Another in the ha'

And a' to wipe the trickling tears

See fast as they did fa

Fair Anne (Child's Ballads, III. 195)

2 A small square piece of linen cloth, now usually damask, used at table to wipe the lips and hands and to protect the clothes

Set your napkins and spoons on the cupboard ready, and lay euery man a trencher, a napkin & a spoon

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 66

Here is thy pound, which I have kept laid up in a napkin

Luke xix. 20

The napkins white, the carpet red,

The guests withdrawn had left the treat

Pope, *Imit of Horace*, II. vi. 195

napkin-ring (nāp'kin-ring), *n.* A ring in which a table-napkin may be held folded or rolled up when not in use

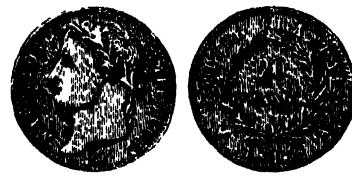
napless (nāp'les), *a.* [*< nap*² + *-less*] 1. Having no nap, as many textile fabrics. — 2. Much worn, deprived of its nap by wear; threadbare

Never would he
Appear i the market-place, nor on him put
The napeless vesture of humility

Shak Cor., II. 1. 250.

Naples yellow. See *yellow*
nap-meter (nāp'mē'ter), *n.* A machine designed to test the wearing quality of cloth. It consists of a double-flanged wheel on which a piece of cloth attached to it is caused to rotate against rasps under a fixed pressure. The number of rotations is shown by counting wheels and dials and the endurance of the cloth is shown by the number of rotations required to wear it threadbare

napoleon (nā-po'lē-on), *n.* [*< F* *napoleon*, a coin so called after *Napoleon Bonaparte*] 1 A modern French gold coin of the value of 20 francs, or slightly less than \$4, a twenty-franc



Obverse Reverse
Napoleon (Size of the original)

piece, or *pièce de vingt francs*. See *louis* — 2 A French modification of the game of euchre, played by not more than six persons, every one for himself. *The American Hoyle*. Also *nap*

Napoleon blue, gun, etc. See *blue*, etc.

Napoleonic (nā-pō'lē-on'ik), *a.* [*< Napoleon* (see def.) + *-ic*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of either of the emperors Napoleon (Napoleon I (Bonaparte), born 1768 or 1769, died 1821, and Napoleon III, born 1808, died 1873), or their dynasty

Napoleonism (nā-pō'lē-on-izm), *n.* [*< Napoleon* + *-ism*] 1 The political system, theory, methods, etc., of the Napoleonic dynasty, or its traditions. — 2 Attachment to the Napoleonic dynasty, Bonapartist partisanship. Same as *Bonapartism*

Moritz Carrière, in his able and fascinating book on "The Moral Order of the World," begins with thanksgiving for the downfall of Napoleonism

N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 467

Napoleonist (nā-pō'lē-on-ist), *n.* [*< Napoleon* + *-ist*] A supporter of the Napoleonic dynasty. Same as *Bonapartist*

napoleonite (nā-po'lē-on-it), *n.* [*< Napoleon* + *-ite*] A granitoid rock composed of anorthite and hornblende with a little quartz, these being concentrically grouped so as to form layers of alternately lighter and darker shade. It is a variety of corrite. Also sometimes called *orbicular diorite*

nappe (nāp), *n.* [*F*, a cloth, table-cloth, sheet or surface (as of water, etc.) see *nape*²] A surface swelling out from a point in the form of a cone or hyperboloid about its vertex. — **Jet-nappe**, a nappe formed by a jet impinging normally on the rounded end of a rod

The dimensions of the apparatus may be varied to suit jets of different sizes. It is highly desirable however, that the jet nappe should well overlap the inner margin of the ring shaped electrode

Science, VII. 501

napper¹ (nāp'ər), *n.* [*< nap*¹ + *-er*] One who naps or slumbers

napper² (nāp'ər), *n.* [*< nap*² + *-er*] An implement used to nap or smooth cloth or knitted goods. Specifically (a) A mallet or beetle for this purpose. (b) A machine by which knitted goods are cleaned, napped and surfaced. It consists essentially of a roller on which the goods are stretched and brushed with a card or taval to remove specks, burrs, seeds, etc., to raise the nap, and restore the softness and pliancy of which the fabric has been deprived by washing

napper³ (nāp'ər), *n.* [*< nape*² + *-er*] In England, the holder of an honorary office at a coronation or other royal function. The office is connected with that of chief butler, and is marked by the carrying of a napkin

Rev. George Herbert applied for the office of Napper, which was refused

List of Claims to Service at Coronation of Geo. IV

napperer (nāp'ər-ər), *n.* [*< napper*² + *-er*] 1 A person who makes or supplies napper

2 Same as *napper*³

napperty (nāp'ər-ti), *n.* Same as *knapperts*

napperty, *n.* An obsolete form of *nappery*

nappiness (nāp'i-nēs), *n.* [*< napper*² + *-ness*] The quality of being nappy, or having a nap, abundance of nap, as on cloth

napping (nāp'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n* of *nap*², *v*] In hat-making, a sheet of partially felted fur before it is united to the hat-body. *E. H. Knight*

napping-machine (nap'ing-ma-shén'), *n.* A machine for raising, trimming, or shearing the nap of cloth

nappy¹ (nap'1), *a* and *n* [Prob < nap¹ + -y¹]
I. a 1. Heady, strong applied to ale or beer
Nappy ale, so called because, if you taste it thoroughly, it will either catch you by the nape of the neck or cause you to take a nap of sleep

With nappy beer I to the barn repair d
 Gay, *Shepherd's Week*, Tuesday, 1 56.

But most, his reverence loved a nirthful jest
 Thy coat is thin why, man, thou art barely dressed,
 It's worn to thin thread but I have nappy beer,
 ('lap that within, and see how they will wear')

Crabbe, *Works*, I. 130

2 Tipsy, slightly elevated or intoxicated with drink [Obsolete or Scotch]

We are to vex you mightily for plucking Elderton out of the sashes of his ale, and not letting him enjoy his nappy muse of ballad making to himself

Nash, *Four Letters Confuted*.

The carles grow nappy *Pater's Wedding* (Jameson)

II. n Strong ale [Scotch]

An', whiles, twalpoonie worth o' nappy
 (an mak the bodies unco happy

Burns, *The Two Dogs*

nappy² (nap'1), *a* [*<* nap² + -y¹]
 Covered with nap, having abundance of nap on the surface, as, a nappy cloth

Thou burr that onely stickest to nappy fortunes!
 Marston and Webster, *Malcontent*, II 3

nappy³ (nap'1), *a* [*<* nap³ for knap¹, break, + -y¹]
 Brittle, easily broken [Scotch]

nappy⁴ (nap'1), *n*, pl *nappies* (-iz) [Dim of nap³]
 A round dish of earthenware or glass with a flat bottom and sloping sides

napron, *n* An obsolete and more original form of *apron*

naptaking (nap'tā'king), *n* [From the phrase to take napping see nap¹, 1] A taking by surprise, as when one is not on his guard, an unexpected onset when one is unprepared

Naptaking, assaults, spoilings, and firings have in our forefathers' days, between us and France, been common

R. Carey, *Survey of Cornwall*

napthar, *n* An obsolete form of *naphtha*

nap-warp (nap'wārp), *n* A secondary or outer warp, used in material which is to have a velvety surface, to furnish the substance for the nap or pile

nari, *adv* A Middle English form of *nari*¹

naraka (nar'ā-kā), *n* [Hind] In *post-Indian* Hind myth and in *Buddhism*, the place of torture for departed evil-doers, represented as consisting of numerous hot and cold hells, which have been variously described

narcel (nar'ā-sē'), *n* [NL, < L *narce* = Gr *νάρκη*, numbness, torpor] Same as *narceine*

narceine (nar'sē-in), *n* [*<* L *narce*, numbness, torpor, + -ine²] An alkaloid (C₂₃H₂₉N₃O₉) contained in opium. It is sparingly soluble in water and alcohol. It forms fine silky lustrous bitter crystals. Narceine is sometimes used in medicine as a substitute for morphine

narcessine (nar-sis'in), *a*. [*<* L *narcissus*, < Gr *νάρκισσος*, of the narcissus, < *νάρκισσος*, narcissus see *narcissus*] Relating to or resembling plants of the genus *Narcissus*

narcissus (nar-sis'us), *n* [= F *narcisse* = Sp *narciso* = Pg *It narcisso*, < L *narcissus* = Pers *narqas* = Gr *νάρκισσος*, a plant, a narcissus, so called from its narcotic qualities, < *νάρκη*, numbness, torpor see *narcotic*] 1 A plant of the genus *Narcissus* See cut under *cyath-*

form.—2 [cap] [NL.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Amaryllidaceae* and the tribe *Amaryllideae*, known by its undivided cup-shaped corona. There are about 20 species, mainly European, with narrow upright leaves from a coated bulb. They are favorite garden plants, mostly hardy, bearing their conspicuous yellow or white, often fragrant, blossoms in early spring, also much employed for forcing. *N. poeticus*, the poet's narcissus, has white flowers, the crown, edged with pink, scarcely projecting from the throat. *N. biflorus*, with the scapes two flowered and the crown forming a short cup, is the primrose peerless of the old gardeners. *N. Polyanthus* and *N. Tazetta*, with varieties, have the flowers numerous, and are called *polyanthus narcissus*. *N. odoratus* and others furnish oils or essences to the perfumer. For other species, see *bell flower*, *daffodil*, *juncus*, *butter and eggs* and *hoop-petticoat*. See also cuts under *daffodil* and *juncus*

3 In her, a flower composed of six petals, or a sort of hexafol or architectural ornament of six lobes, used as a bearing

narcolepsy (nar'ko-lep-si), *n* [*<* NL *narcolepsia* + E (*epi*) (*lepsy*)] 1 A condition characterized by a tendency to fall into a short sleep on all occasions.—2 Petit mal, when presenting a simple brief loss of consciousness

narcoma (nar-ko'mā), *n* [*<* Gr *νάρκη*, numbness, + -oma] Stupor produced by narcotics

narcomatous (nar-kom'-a-tus), *a* [*<* *narcoma* + -ous] Pertaining to or of the nature of narcoma

Narcomedusae (nar'kō-mē-dū'sē), *n* pl [NL, < Gr *νάρκη*, numbness, + NL *Medusa* see *Medusa*, 2] In Haeckel's classification, an order of *Hydromedusae*, in which the marginal bodies or sense-organs are tentaculicysts, and the genitalia are in the wall of the manubrium or in pouch-like manubrial outgrowths. Also spelled *Narkomedusae*

narcomedusan (nar'kō-mē-dū'sān), *a* and *n*

I. a Pertaining to the *Narcomedusae*, or having their characters

II. n A member of the *Narcomedusae*

narcose (nar'kōs), *a* [*<* Gr *νάρκη*, numbness, + -ose] Narcotic

narcosis (nar-kō'sis), *n* [NL, < Gr *νάρκωσις*, a benumbing, < *νάρκη*, benumb, render unconscious see *narcotic*] In *pathol*, the stupefying effect of a narcotic, narcotism.—Nussbaum's *narcosis*, the condition produced by a dose of morphine followed by the administration of chloroform

narcotic (nar-kot'ik), *a* and *n* [*<* Gr *νάρκωσις*, making stiff or numb, narcotic, < *νάρκη*, benumb, < *νάρκη*, numbness, torpor, perhaps orig **narpak*, related to E *snare* and *narrow*]
I. a 1 Having the power to produce stupor

Narcotic medicines be those that benumb and stupefy with their coldness, as opium, hemlock, and such like

Holland, tr of Pliny, *Explanation of the Words of Art.*

2 Consisting in or characterized by stupor as, narcotic effects

II. n A substance which directly induces sleep, allaying sensibility and blunting the senses, and which, in large quantities, produces narcotism or complete insensibility. Opium, *Cannabis Indica*, hyoscyamus, stramonium, and bella donna are the chief narcotics, of which opium is the most typical

Direct narcotics either produce some specific effect upon the cerebral gray matter, or have a very decided action on the blood supply of the brain

Quain, *Med. Dict.*, p. 1018

narcotical (nar-kot'ik-al), *a* [*<* *narcotic* + -al] Same as *narcotic*

narcotically (nar-kot'ik-al-i), *adv* After the manner of a narcotic, by means of a narcotic

narcoticalness (nar-kot'ik-al-nes), *n* The property of being narcotic, or of operating as a narcotic

narcoticness (nar-kot'ik-nes), *n* Same as *narcoticalness* Bailey, 1727

narcotine (nar'kō-tin), *n* [*<* *narcotic* + -ine²] A crystallized alkaloid of opium, C₂₀H₂₉N₃O₇. It is white, odorless, and tasteless. It was at first supposed to be the narcotic principle of opium, but this has been shown to be a mistake, as narcotine is possessed of little if any narcotic power. It is said to be sudorific and antipyrctic.

narcotinic (nar-kō-tin'ik), *a* [*<* *narcotine* + -ic] Pertaining to narcotine applied to an acid formed when narcotine is heated with potash

narcotism (nar'kō-tizm), *n* [*<* *narcotic* + -ism] The influence exerted by narcotics, or the effects produced by their use.

narcotize (nar'kō-tiz), *r* *t*, pret and pp *narcotized*, ppr *narcotizing* [*<* *narcotic* + -ize] To bring under the influence of a narcotic; affect with stupor.

nard (nārd), *n* [*<* ME *narde*, < OF (and F) *nard* = Sp Pg *It. nardo* = OHG *narda*, MHG. *G narde*, < L *nardus* = Gr. *νάρδος*, nard, < Pers.

nard, < Skt. *nalada*, Indian spikenard.] 1. A plant. same as *spikenard*. See *Nardostachys*.

Or have smelt o' the bud of the brier?
 Or the nard in the fire?

B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, II. 2.

2. An aromatic unguent prepared from this plant

While the Hebrew in his sumptuous Chamber
 Disports himself, perfum'd with Nard and Amber
 Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, II, The Decay

3 Same as *mat-grass*, **2** See also *Nardus*—
4 A European plant, *Valeriana Celtica*, formerly used in medicine; also, one of other species of *valerian*.

nard (nārd), *v* *t*. [*<* *nard*, *n*] To anoint with nard

She took the body of my past delight,

Narded and swathed and balm'd it for herself

Tennyson, *Lover's Tale*, I

nardine (nar'din), *a* [*<* *nard* + -ine¹] Pertaining to nard, having the qualities of spikenard

nardoo (nār-dō'), *n* [Native Australian] An Australian plant, *Marsilea Drummondii* (*M. macrospora* of Hooker). Its spores or spore cases are pounded by the natives, and made into gruel and porridge.

Nardostachys (nār-dos'tā-kis), *n*. [NL, < Gr *νάρδοσταχys*, spikenard, < *νάρδος*, nard, + *στάχυς*, an ear of grain, a spike see *nard* and *stachys*.] A genus of aromatic plants of the order *Valerianaceae*, known by its purple flowers with four stamens. There are 2 species, natives of the Himalayas, with thick fragrant rootstocks, producing long narrow leaves and dense clusters of flowers. See *Jatamansi* and *spikenard*

Nardus (nar'dus), *n* [NL (Linnaeus, 1737), an arbitrary transfer of L *nardus* = Gr *νάρδος*, nard see *nard*] A genus of plants of the order *Gramineae* and the tribe *Hordeae*, known by the absence of the empty glumes and of the stalklet beyond the flower. There is but one species, *N. stricta*. See *mat-grass*, **2**.

nare (nār), *n*. [*<* L *naris*, a nostril, usually in pl *nares*, the nostrils, the nose, akin to *narus*, nose see *naval*, nose¹. Hence *nare*] A nostril, especially, the nostril of a hawk

Yet no nare was tainted,

Nor thumb, nor finger to the stop acquainted,

But open, and unarm'd

B. Jonson, *Epigrams*, cxxxiii

nare¹ (nar'el), *n* [Also *narrel*, < OF *nare*, < L *naris*, nostril see *nare*] A nostril

nare², *n* Plural of *naris*

narghile, **nargileh** (nar'grī-lo), *n* [Also *nargile*, *nargile*, = F. *narghileh*, *narguile*, < Turk Ar (< Pers) *narghile*, a kind of pipe (see def), orig made of cocoanut-shell, < E Ind *nargil*, a cocoanut-tree see *nargil*] An Eastern tobacco-pipe in which the smoke passes through water before reaching the lips, the water being contained in a receptacle originally of cocoanut, now often of glass, porcelain, or metal (Compare *sheeshah*). The stem is a long flexible tube, often called a snake. See *kahan*.

nargil (nār'gil), *n*. [E Ind] In southern Hindustan, the cocoanut-tree

narial (nā'ri-al), *a* [*<* L *naris*, nostril (see *nare*), + -al] Of or pertaining to the nostrils; *narine* as, the *narial* openings or passages

naric (nar'ik), *a* Same as *narial*

naricorn (nar'ī-kōrn), *n*. [*<* L *naris*, nostril, + *cornu*, horn] The horny nasal sheath of the beak of some birds, overlying or incasing the nostrils, as in petrels and albatrosses, the rhinotheca, or nasal case in some birds, as albatrosses, it is a separate piece

The *naricorn* or rhinotheca is [in the albatross] an irregularly convoluted little scroll

Coues, *Proc. Phila Acad*, 1886, p. 276.

nariform (nar'ī-fōrm), *a* [*<* L *naris*, a nostril, + *forma*, form] Shaped like a nostril; resembling a nostril in form

narina (nā-rī'nā), *n*. [NL, < L *naris*, a nostril; see *nare*.] An African trogon, *Hapaloderma narina*.

narine (nā'rin), *a* [= F. *narine*, as L *naris*, a nostril (see *nare*), + -ine¹.] Of or pertaining to the nostrils, *narial*.

naris (nā'ris), *n*, pl *nares* (-rēz). [L, nostril; see *nare*] A nostril—Anterior *nares*, the external nostrils.—Posterior *nares*, the internal opening of the nasal passages into the pharynx, behind the soft palate. Also called *choana*. See cuts under *skull*, *Crocodylia*, and *sinus*.

Narkomedusae, *n*. pl See *Narcomedusae*

narit, *n*. An obsolete form of *gnar*¹.

narr. An abbreviation of *narratio*.

narrable (nar'a-bl), *a*. [= Sp. *narrable*, < L. *narrabilis*, < *narrare*, relate, report: see



Polyanthus Narcissus (Narcissus Tazetta)

narrate. Capable of being related, told, or narrated. *Cockeram.*

narras-plant (nar'-as-plant), *n.* [*<* S. African *narras* + *E. plant*.] A very peculiar eucurbitaceous plant of South Africa, *Acanthoscyos horrida*, growing on sandy downs near the sea. Without leaves and covered with stout spines, it forms impenetrable thickets of the height of a man. The fruit is abundant, as large as a small melon, the pulp white and delicate, very refreshing and wholesome. The seeds also are eaten by the natives.

narrate (na-rāt' or nar'-āt), *v t*, pret and pp **narrated**, ppr. **narrating** [*<* L *narratus*, pp of *narrare* (*>* It. *narrare* = Pg Sp Pr *narrar* = F *narrer*), relate, make known, for **gnarrare*, *<* *√* *qua*, seen also in F *know* Cf L *gnarus*, knowing see *gnarity*.] To tell, rehearse, or recite in detail, relate the particulars or incidents of, relate in speech or writing.

I may aptly *narrate* the apologue.

Sir E. Coke

When I have leas't to *narrate* - to speak in the Scottish phrase - I am most diverting.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VI 223 (Dames)

= **Syn.** Describe, Narrate (see *describe*), detail, recount, repeat.

narratio (na-rā'shi-ō), *n* [L see *narration*] In civil law, an account or formal statement in pleading, setting forth the facts constituting the plaintiff's cause of action used to some extent at common law. Abbreviated *narr*.

narration (na-rā'shon), *n* [= F *narration* = Pr *narratio* = Sp *narracion* = Pg *narracão* = It *narrazione*, *<* L *narratio* (*n-*), a relation, a narrative, *<* *narrare*, relate see *narrate*] 1 The act of recounting or relating in order the particulars of some action, occurrence, or affair, a narrating.

In the *narration* of some great design, invention art, and fable, all must join.

Dryden and Soame, tr of Horace's Art of Poetry III 160

The power of diffusion without being diffuse would seem to be the highest merit of *narration*, giving it that easy flow which is so difficult.

Lowell, Study Windows, p 278

2 That which is narrated or recounted, an orderly recital of the details and particulars of some transaction or event, or of a series of transactions or events, a story or narrative.

The great disadvantage our historians labour under is too tedious an interruption by the insertion of records in their *narration*.

Felton

Specifically—3 In *rhet*, that part of an oration in which the speaker makes his statement of facts. The *narration* is to be distinguished from the proposition (prothesis) or statement of the subject. Besides the principal *narration* or *narration* proper (the *diegesis*), ancient rhetoricians distinguished subordinate forms of *narration*—the *anadigmosis*, *epidiegesis*, *hypodiegesis*, *paradiegesis* and *prodiegesis*—**Oblique narration**. See *oblique* = **Syn.** 2 Account, Relation, Narrative, etc. See *account*.

narrative (nar'-a-tiv), *a* and *n* [= F *narrative* = Sp Pg It *narrativo*, *<* L *narrativus*, suitable for relation, *<* *narrare*, pp *narratus*, relate see *narrate*] I. *a* 1 Of or pertaining to *narration* or the act of relating the details of a transaction or an event as, *narrative skill* —2 Given to *narration* or the telling of stories and the recounting of incidents and events [*Rare*.]

The tattling quality of age is always *narrative*.

Dryden, Orig and Prog of Satire.

II. *n* 1 That which is narrated, a connected account of the particulars of an event or transaction, or series of incidents, a relation or narration, a story.

By this *narrative* you now understand the state of the question.

Bacon, Hist Hen VII, p 58

The *Narrative* is a mere imitation of history.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II 143.

Some write a *narrative* of wars, and feasts

Of heroes.

Cowper, Task, III 139

2 The art of narrating or recounting in detail as, he is very skilful in *narrative*.

The principles of the art of *narrative* must be equally observed.

R L Stevenson, A Humble Remonstrance

Narrative of a deed, in *Scott's law*, that part of a deed which describes the grantor and the person in whose favor the deed is granted, and states the cause of granting.

= **Syn.** 1 Account, Relation, Narrative, etc. See *account* **narratively** (nar'-a-tiv-ly), *adv* In or by a narrative or narration.

narrator (na-rā'tor), *n* [= F *narrateur*, OF *narrour* = Sp Pg *narrador* = It *narratore*, *<* L *narrator*, a narrator, *<* *narrare*, pp *narratus*, relate see *narrate*] 1 One who narrates, one who recounts or states facts, details, etc.

He is but a *narrator* of other men's opinions.

Sp Mountagu, Appeal to Caesar, I

2. In the older oratorios and passions, the personage who sings the historical parts of the text,

so as to give the proper setting for the dramatic and lyric numbers.

narratory (nar'-ā-tō-ri), *a* [*<* *narrate* + *-ory*] Of the nature of narrative, consisting of narrative.

Now Letters, though they be capable of any Subject, yet commonly they are either *Narratory*, Objuratory, Consolatory, Monitory, or Congratulatory.

Howell, Letters, I 11

narre¹, *v t* An obsolete spelling of *quar* 2

Levin

I *narre*, as a dogge dothe when he is angred.

Palgrave

Narre lyke a dogge whych is malde.

Huloet

narre², *a* A Middle English form of *near* 1

narrow¹ (nar'ō), *a* and *n* [*<* ME *narou*, *narou*, *narout*, *narwe*, *narw*, *<* AS *narw* (*nearu*) = OS *narw*, *narō*, *narowo*, *narow*, = OFries **naro* (in deriv *nava*, oppression) = D *naar*, dismal, ghastly, frightful, sorrowful, depressed, = MLt *naue*, *narue*, Lt *naar*, dismal, ghastly, = OHG **narw* (**naru*), in deriv *narua*, *naruo*, MLG *narwe*, G *narbe*, a closed wound, a scar, cf Icel *narva-sund*, 'narrow strait' (applied to the Strait of Gibraltar); perhaps orig with initial *s*, akin to *snare*. Certainly not connected with *near* 1] I. *a* 1 Of little width or breadth, measuring relatively little from side to side, not wide or broad as, a narrow channel or passage, a narrow ribbon.

By little it [the land] cometh in and waxeth narrower towards both the ends.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr by Robinson), II 1

Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life.

Mat VII 14

The narrow seas that part

The French and English.

Shak, M of V, II 8 28

Those small Perquisites that I have are thrust up into a little narrow Lobby.

Howell, Letters, I VI 39

2 Limited as regards extent, resources, means, sentiment, mental view, scope, individual disposition, or habits, etc. (a) Small, confined, circumscribed.

Had I not been brought into such a narrow compass of time.

Coryat (Cuddeke), I 114

It is a large subject [the dissensions at Rome], but I shall draw it into as narrow a compass as I can.

Swift, Nobles and Commons, III

(b) Straited, limited, impoverished as, narrow fortune. Socinus embraced the Catholic religion from conviction, and studied it with great application as far as his narrow means of instruction would allow him.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II 398

(c) Contracted, lacking breadth or liberality of view, illiberal, bigoted.

I hold not so narrow a conceit of this virtue as to conceive that to give alms is only to be charitable.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, II 8

The hopes of good from those whom we gratify would produce a very narrow and stinted charity.

Sp Smalridge

There is no surer proof of a narrow and ill-instructed mind than to think and uphold that what a man takes to be the truth on religious matters is always to be proclaimed.

M Arnold, Literature and Dogma, Pref

(d) Niggardly, avaricious, covetous.

To narrow breasts he comes all wrapt in gain.

Sir P. Sidney

3 Close, bare, so small or close as to be almost inadequate, barely sufficient as, a narrow majority or escape (that is, a majority so small or an escape so close as almost to fail of being a majority or an escape).

The Lords, by a narrow majority, adopted the same declaration.

Brougham

The Republican majority in the lower house is very narrow. It comprises eighteen Southern members.

The Nation, XLVII 468

4 Close, near, accurate, scrutinizing, careful, minute.

I hate her more

Than I love happiness, and plac'd thee there

To pry with narrow eyes into her deeds.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, III 1

These two, far off,

Shall tempt thee to just wonder and, drawn near,

Can satisfy thy narrowest curiosity.

Shirley, Love in a Maze, II 2

But first with narrow search I must walk round

This garden, and no corner leave unslept.

Milton, P L, IV 528

5 Restricted or brief, with reference to time. From this narrow time of gestation [may] ensue a minority or smallness in the excretion.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg Err, III 6

Narrow circumstances. See *circumstances* — **Narrow cloths**. See *cloths* — **Narrow gage**. See *gages*, 2 (a). — **The narrow sea or seas**, the English Channel, or, specifically, the Strait of Dover.

Keep these two townes [Calais and Dover], sire, to your majestee.

As your twain eyes, to keep the narrow sea.

Libell of Englishes Polities, 1436 (ed. Hertzberg)

Antonio hath a ship of rich lading wrecked on the narrow seas, the Goodwins, I think they call the place.

Shak, M of V, III 1 4

Far beyond,

Imagined more than seen the skirts of France

God bless the narrow sea which keeps her off.

Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion

= **Syn.** 1 and 2 Cramped, pinched, scanty, mean.

II. *n* 1 A strait, a narrow passage through a mountain, or a narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another, a sound, any contracted part of a navigable river or harbor used chiefly in the plural as, the *Narrows* at the entrance of New York harbor.

The sea current, especially observable in *narrows*, like the Hellespont.

Amer Jour Philol, LX 306.

2 A contracted part of an ocean current usually in the plural as, the *narrows* of the Gulf Stream at the south point of Florida — 3 *pl* In coal-mining, roadways or galleries driven at right angles to drifts, and smaller than these in section.

Gresley [North Eng]

narrow¹ (nar'ō), *adv* [*<* ME *narwe*, *<* AS *narw*, *narrowly*, *<* *narw*, narrow see *narrow* 1, *a*] **Narrowly** [*Rare*]

Yndir his left side y my self stood,

And aftir his souk ful *narw*, a spild

Hymns to Maryn, etc (L F T 8), p 48

narrow¹ (nar'ō), *v t* [*<* ME *narowen*, *narwen*, *<* AS *narwian*, *naruan*, make narrow, become narrow, *genarwian*, make narrow, *<* *narw*, narrow see *narrow* 1, *a*] I *trans* 1 To make narrow or contracted, reduce in breadth or scope as, to narrow one's sphere of action.

At the Straits of Magellan, where the land is narrowed, and the sea on the other side, it [the needle] varieth but five or six [degrees].

Sir T. Browne, Vulg Err, II 2

Narrow not the law of charity, equity, mercy.

Sir T. Browne, Christ Mor L 11

Deaetude does contract and narrow our faculties.

Government of the Tongue

One science [theology] is incomparably above all the rest, where it is not by corruption narrowed into a trade.

Locke

Why, born for the universe, narrowed his mind

And to party gave up what was meant for mankind.

Goldsmith, Retaliation

Specifically—2 In *knitting*, to reduce the number of stitches of opposed to *widen* as, to narrow a stocking at the toe.

II. *intrans* 1 To become narrow, literally or figuratively.

Following up

The river as it narrow'd to the hills.

Tennyson, Princess, III

2 In the *manège*, to take less than the proper ground in stepping, or beat out insufficiently to the one hand or the other said of a horse — 3 In *knitting*, to reduce the number of stitches, either by knitting two together or by slipping one and binding it over the next as, when you reach this point you must narrow.

narrow², *a* See *nary*

narrower (nar'ō-er), *n* One who or that which narrows or contracts.

narrow-gage (nar'ō-gā), *a* In *railroads*, of a gage less than the standard gage of 4 feet 8½ inches.

narrowing (nar'ō-ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *narrow* 1, *v*] 1 In *knitting*, the act of reducing the breadth of the work, as by throwing two stitches into one — 2 The part of the work which has been thus narrowed or contracted.

narrowly (nar'ō-ly), *adv* [*<* ME **narroweliche*, *neruhliche*, *<* AS *nearwelic*, narrowly, *<* *nearw*, narrow see *narrow* 1, *a*] 1 With little breadth, extent, or scope, restricted as regards breadth or scope.

He does not think the church of England so narrowly calculated that it cannot fall in with any regular species of government.

Swift, Sentiments of a Ch of Eng Man, II

2 Sparingly, with niggardliness — 3 Closely, with careful or minute scrutiny, attentively, carefully as, narrowly watched, inspected, or seen.

We will watch the bishop narrowly,

I eat some other way he should rid.

Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballads, V 286)

Look well, look narrowly upon her beauties.

Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, IV 6

4 Nearly, within a little, by a small distance.

His ancestor was a brave man and narrowly escaped being killed in the civil wars.

Steele, Spectator, No 109

narrow-minded (nar'ō-min'ded), *a* Of confined views or sentiments, bigoted, illiberal.

narrow-mindedness (nar'ō-min'ded-nēs), *n* The quality of being narrow-minded.

narrowness (nar'ō-nēs), *n* [*<* ME **narownes*, *<* AS *nearwness*, narrowness, *<* *nearw*, narrow

see *narrow*¹, *a*.] The quality or condition of being narrow, in any sense of that word
narrow-nosed (nar'ô-nôzd), *a* In *zool*, catarrhine specifically applied to the *Catarrhina* or Old World apes and monkeys
narrow-souled (nar'ô-sôld), *a* Illiberal; devoid of generosity

narrow-work (nar'ô-wêrk), *n* In *coal-mining*, all the work done in the mine in the way of opening it, previous to the removal of the pillars; nearly the same as *dead-work*, or that which is done preparatory to beginning to take out the coal

narry, *a* See *nary*

narth A contracted form of *nar* *art*, art not
Narthecium (nâr-thê'si-um), *n* [NL. (Möhrling, 1742), < Gr *vapnê*, a tall hollow-stemmed umbelliferous plant; see *narthex*] A genus of herbs of the order *Liliaceae*, type of the tribe *Narthecaceae*, known by its single style, stiff open flowers, and rigid linear leaves in two ranks, rising from a creeping rootstock. There are 4 species of north temperate regions with yellow flowers in racemes. The name *bog asphodel*, applied to the genus, belongs especially to *N. ossifragum*, the Lancashire asphodel of England, and *N. Americanum*, a rare plant of New Jersey

narthex (nâr'thek), *n* [NL. < L. *narthex*, < Gr *vapnê*, a tall hollow-stemmed umbelliferous plant (L. *ferula*), also a wand of this plant, a cense, casket, in LGr also as in def 1] 1 A part of an early Christian or an Oriental church or basilica, at the end furthest from the bema or sanctuary, and nearest to the main entrance. It was originally separated from the nave merely by a railing or screen, but after the earliest Christian centuries it was generally divided from the church proper by a complete wall, in which were the main entrance doors to the church, the narthex thus forming a capacious and lofty vestibule of the full width of the church. In primitive times the narthex was the part of the church to which the catechumens, the enquirers, and the class of penitents called *audentes* or *hearers* were admitted. Some times it was set apart for the women of the congregation. Occasionally it was double, in which case the inner division was called the *exonarthex* and the outer division the *exonarthex*. In the church building of western Europe, in certain times of monastic churches notably in those of the Benedictines and Cistercians, the narthex persisted until the end of the twelfth century, and often formed a very important architectural feature as in the splendid example in the great abbey church of Vézelay, France. Also called *antechurch*, *antenna*, *pronaos*. See diagram under *bema* 2 In *antiqu*, a small box or casket for unguents or perfumes — 3 [*cap*] An old genus of umbelliferous plants, now referred to *Ferula*. See *asafetida*

narwet, *a* and *adh* A Middle English form of *narrow*¹

narwhal (nâr'hwal), *n* [Also *narwhale*, *narwal*, = F *narval* = G *narwal*, < Sw Dan *narhval* = Icel *nárhval*, a narwhal, the Icel form is apparently 'a corpse-whale,' < *nar* (now, in comp *na*), a corpse, + *hvalr* = E *whale*, and is usually supposed to be so called from its pale color, but the term seems unusual, and the form does not suit the Sw Dan *narhval*. The name may be a native (Greenland?) term adapted to Icel, cf (Greenland) *anarhak*, a kind of whale. (Cf *walrus*, AS *horshwal*, in which the element *whal* appears.) A cetacean, *Monodon monoceros*, of the family *Delphinidae* and the subfamily *Delphininae*.



Narwhal (*Monodon monoceros*)

phapterna, the sea-unicorn, unicorn-whale, or unicorn-fish. One of the teeth of the male is enormously developed into a straight spirally fluted tusk from 6 to 10 feet long. This tusk is sometimes almost as long as the rest of the creature and furnishes a valuable ivory. The narwhal also yields a superior quality of oil. It inhabits arctic seas. See also cut under *Monodon*.

nary (nâr'i), *a* [Also *narry*, and formerly *narry*, *nary*, cf *ary*, formerly also *ery*, *arra*, *arrow*.] A corruption of *never* *a*, *never* *a* (the article being sometimes erroneously repeated after the word in which it is contained)

I warrants me, there is *narrow* one of all those officer fellows but looks upon himself to be as good as *narrow* as a squirrel of 500! a year. *Feldens*, Tom Jones, viii 2

As for master and the young squire, they have as yet had *narrow* glimpse of the new light.

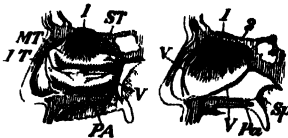
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, W. Jenkins to Mrs. Mary Jones, p 186.

nas¹, *a*. An obsolete contraction of *ne was*, was not

nas², *a*. An obsolete contraction of *ne has*, has not

nasal (nâ'zal), *a*, and *n* [As a noun, in def 1, ME *nasel*, < OF *nasal*, *nasel*, *nazel*, a part of the helmet which protected the nose, in other

senses modern, < F. *nasal* = Sp Pg *nasal* = It *nasale*, < NL *nasale*, of the nose, < L *nasus* = E *nose*¹ see *nose*¹.] I, a 1. Of or pertaining to the nose or nostrils, nasal, rhinal — 2 Uttered with resonance in the nose, or with admission of the expelled air into the nasal passages, by relaxation or dropping of the palatal veil that shuts them off from the pharynx. A nasal sound uttered with complete closure of the mouth organs is a nasal stop, or check, or mute, or oftenest called a nasal merely. Such in English are *n*, *m*, *ng*, uttered respectively in the mouth positions of *d*, *b*, *g*. There are apt to be in any language as many such as there are positions of mouth closure, thus, in Sanskrit there are five. A nasal uttered in a vowel position of the mouth organs is a nasal vowel. Such are the French *an*, *on*, *in*, *un*, the Portuguese *do*, etc. Nasal semivowels are also possible. And sometimes the whole utterance is rendered more or less nasal (the "nasal twang") by habitual relaxation of the velar closure.



3 In *entom*, pertaining to the *nasus* or clypeus — **Nasal bone**, a nasal bone. See II, 3 — **Nasal canal**, crest, duct. See the nouns — **Nasal fossa** (a) In *anat*, the nasal passages, the hollow interior cavity of the nose. In man the nasal fossae are right and left, separated by the nasal septum, and each is subdivided into three fossae or meatus, superior, middle, and inferior (b) In *ornith*, the depressions upon the bill of a bird in which the external nostrils open. These are usually well marked fossae at or near the base of the bill, on either side of the culmen, naked or filled in with feathers, or arched over by an operculum or nasal scale, their characters are often of zoological importance. See cuts and diagram under *bill* — **Nasal helmet**, the helmet of the early middle ages to which a nasal was attached. See II, 1 — **Nasal index**. See *craniometry* — **Nasal meatus**. See *meatus* — **Nasal plate**, in *herpet*, one of the special plates of the head of a reptile through or between which the nostrils open. A nasal — **Nasal point**, in *craniom*, the nasion. **Nasal scale**, in *ornith*, the horny operculum of a bird's nostril, a naricorn, a rhinotheca — **Nasal septum**, the partition between the right and left nasal fossae, in man complete and consisting of the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone or mesethmoid, the vomer, and a large cartilage called *transverse*. **Nasal spine**, a spinous process of bone of the nose. Three such are named in man (a) *frontal*, a process of the frontal bone in part supporting the two nasal bones, (b) *anterior*, a median process of each maxillary bone, together forming one spine which projects at the base of the outer nostrils or anterior nares, (c) *posterior*, a corresponding median process of the conjoined palatine bones in the floor of the posterior nares, at the root of the uvula. The last two processes are sometimes called *premaxillary* and *postnasal*. The anterior process has some ethnological significance being best developed in the higher races of men, and is also one of several datum points in craniometry — **Nasal suture**, in *entom*, the impressed line dividing the clypeus from the front same as *clypeal suture* (which see, under *clypeus*) — **Nasal tube**, in *ornith*, a tubular naricorn or rhinotheca, such as occurs in the petrel family and some of the goat suckers.

II, n 1 A part of a helmet which protects the nose and adjacent parts of the face. It was made in various forms. Also called *nose-piece*. See also cut under *helmet*. Nevertheless he aught him upon the helme, and knitte of the *nasell*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. 4), iii 629 2 A sound uttered through or partly through the nose, especially, a nasal mute or stop, as *m*, *n*, *ng* — 3. In *anat*, one of the nasal bones. In the higher vertebrates they are a pair of bones of the surface of the skull in relation with the frontal, lacrimal, or maxillary bones, covering in more or less of the nasal cavity. They are very variable in shape in different animals, less so in position and relations, in man they form the bridge of the nose. In the osseous fishes different bones have been identified as representatives of the nasals. According to Cuvier, they are a pair of separated small tabular bones in front of the frontals, called by others *turbinate*. According to Owen, they are represented by an unpaired projecting bone in front of the frontals more generally considered to be the ethmoid. The nasals were regarded by Owen as forming the neural spine of the foremost, rhinencephalic, or nasal vertebra. See cuts under *craniocentral*, *Cratulus*, *Lepidosteus*, *Anura*, and *Aholrhinal* 4 In *herpet*, a nasal plate or shield



Nasals (adjustable) 19th century

Nasalis (nâ-sâ'lis), *n*. [NL. < L. *nasus* = E *nose*¹ see *nasal*] A remarkable genus of semnopithecine monkeys, containing the proboscis-monkey of Borneo, *Semnopithecus nasalis* or *Nasalis larvatus* Geoffroy St. Hilaire. See cut in next column



Kuh u, or Proboscis-monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*)

nasality (nâ-zal'i-ti), *n* [*< nasal* + -ity.] The state or quality of being nasal

The Indian sound differs only in the greater nasality of the first letter. *Sir W. Jones*, Orthog. of Aistick Words.

nasalization (nâ-zal-i-zâ'shon), *n* [*< nasalize* + -ation] The act of nasalizing or uttering with a nasal sound

nasalize (nâ-zal-iz), *v*, pret and pp *nasalized*, ppr *nasalizing* [*< nasal* + -ize] I *trans* To render nasal, as the sound of a letter or syllable by modification or addition

II *intrans* To speak or pronounce with a nasal sound, speak through the nose

nasally (nâ-zal-i), *adv* In a nasal manner, by or through the nose

nasard (naz'ârd), *n* [= Sp *nasardo*, < F *nasard*, an organ-stop (cf OF *nasari*, *nasari*, part of the helmet which protected the nose. same as *nasal*, *n*, 1), < L. *nasus* = E *nose*¹] In *organ-building*, a mutation-stop, usually similar to the twelfth. Also *nasarde*, and corruptly *nasari*, *nasard*, *nasard*, *nasard*

nasardly (naz'ârd-li), *a* [*< "nasard"*, appar. < OF *nasard*, a flout, mock, a rap on the nose, < L. *nasus* (F. *nâz*), nose see *nose*. Cf *nasard*] Mean, foolish. *DuRoi*

What's such a nasardly Pigwiggon!

Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque

nascency (nas'en-si), *n* [= F *nascence* = It *nascenza*, *nayenza*, *nayenza* = OSp *nascencia* = It *nascenza*, < L. *nascendo*, birth, origin, < *nasci* (t-), ppr of *nasci*, be born. see *nascent*] Origin, beginning, or production

nascent (nas'ent), *a* [= F *nassant* = Pg *It nascente*, < L. *nascens* (t-), ppr of *nasci*, orig. "quasi", be born, inceptive verb, < √ *gna*, bear, related to √ *gen*, bear, beget, = E *gen*² see *gen*², *genus*, etc. From L. *nasci*; are ult. E *nascens*, *nassant*, *nascent*, *nascent*, *nascent*, etc., *natal*, *nation*, *nature*, etc., *agnate*, *cognate*, etc.] Beginning to exist or to grow, commencing development, coming into being, inceptive

The asperity of tartarous salts and the fiery acrimony of alkaline salts, irritating and wounding the nerves, produce nascent passions and anxieties in the soul

Sp Berkeley, *Sir*, § 86

Wiping away the nascent moisture from my brow

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends* (2d ed.), Pref, p xii

Nascent state, in *chem*, the condition of an element at the instant it is set free from a combination in which it has previously existed

naseberry (nâz'ber-i), *n*, pl *naseberries* (-iz)

[Also *neseberry*, *niseberry*, an accom. form, simulating *berry*¹ (as also in *barberry*), < Sp *nispero*, medlar, also naseberry-tree, < L. *mespilus*, medlar, see *medlar*.] The tree *Achras Sapota*, or its fruit. See *Achras*, *bully-tree*, *chole-gum*, and *sapodilla* — **Naseberry bully-tree**, a name of two West Indian trees, *Achras Sapota*, commonly the tall tree of Jamaican woods, and *Lucuma multiflora*, the latter distinguished as *broad-leaved*, the former sometimes as *mountain*

naseberry-bat (nâz'ber-i-bat), *n* A West Indian insectivorous and frugivorous bat of the genus *Stenoderma* or *Artibeus*, as *A. jamaicensis* or *A. periplicellatus* so called from its fondness for the naseberry.

nasethmoid (nâ-zeth'moid), *a* [*< L. nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + E. *ethmoid*] Of or pertaining to the nasal and the ethmoid bone as, the *nasethmoid suture*

nash-gab (nash'gal), *n*. Insolent talk; impertinent chatter. *Scott*, *Old Mortality*, viii. [Scotch]

nasal, *n.* Plural of *nasus*.

nasically (nā'si-kal-i), *adv.* [*< nasal + -al + -ly²*] After the manner of a *nasik* square or cube

nasicorn (nā'zi-kōrn), *a* and *n.* [*< L nasus, = E nose¹, + cornu = E horn*] I. *a.* Having a horn on the nose, as a rhinoceros, or of pertaining to the *Nasicornia*, rhinocerotidae.

II. *n.* A member of the *Nasicornia*, a rhinoceros or rhinocerotid.

Nasicornia (nā'zi-kōr'n-i-ā), *n. pl.* [*< L nasus, = E nose¹, + cornu = E horn*] One of the five divisions of Illiger's group *Multungulata*, containing the rhinoceroses. See *Rhinocerotidae*

nasicornous (nā'zi-kōr-nus), *a* [*As nasicorn + -ous*] Same as *nasicorn* Sir T Browne

nasiform (nā'zi-fōrm), *a* [*< L nasus, = E nose¹, + forma, form*] Having the shape or function of a nose

nasik (nā'sik), *a* [*From the name of a town in India*] Having, as a magic square or cube, other constant summations than in rows, columns, and diagonals

nasilabial (nā'zi-lā'bi-al), *a* Same as *nasolabial*

nasilabialis (nā'zi-lā-bi-a'lis), *n* Same as *nasolabialis*, 2

nasimalar (nā'zi-mā'lāi), *a* Same as *nasomalar*

nasio-alveolar (nā'zi-ō-al-vē-ō-lār), *a* [*< nasion + alveolus + -ar³*] Pertaining to the nasion and the alveolar point as, the *nasio-alveolar distance*

nasio-bregmatic (nā'zi-ō-breg-mat'ik), *a* [*< nasion + bregma(-t-) + -ic*] Pertaining to the nasion and the bregma, as the arch of the cranium between those two points

nasio-mental (nā'zi-ō-men'tal), *a* [*< nasion + mentum + -al*] Pertaining to the nasion and the mentum as, the *nasio-mental length* (the distance between these points)

nasion (nā'zi-on), *n* [*< L nasus = E nose¹*] In *cranium*, the median point of the nasofrontal suture See *craniometry*

Nasiterna (nas-i-ter'nā), *n* [*< L nasiterna, nasiterna, a watering-pot with a large nose or spout, < nasus = E nose¹*] A genus of *Psittacidae*, the pygmy parrots. They are the smallest birds of the order, with mucronate tail feathers, and of a green color varied with other hues. *N. pygmaea* and *N. pumila* are examples

nasit, *n* [Origin obscure] A prison Halliwell [Old cant]

nasiky (nas'ki), *a* [Not found in ME, < Sw dial *naskug*, nasty, dirty, cf Ldt *nash*, also *unnash* (with neg *un-*, hero intensive), nasty, Norw *nash*, greedy, orig appar with initial *n* as in Sw. dial *snashug*, Sw *snaskug*, nasty, *snash*, dirt, cf Sw. *snaska* = Dan. *snaski*, eat like a pig, cf also Norw *naska*, champ, other connections uncertain Not connected with *nash* Hence, by variation, *nashy*, *q v*] Nasty Cotgrave

Nasmyth hammer See *hammer¹*

Nasmyth's membrane See *membrane*

nasio-alveolar (nā'zi-ō-al-vē-ō-lār), *a* [*< L nasus, = E nose¹, + NL alveolus + -ar³*] Pertaining to the nasal and alveolar points as, the *nasio-alveolar line*. See *craniometry*

nasobasal (nā-zō-bā'sal), *a*. [*< L nasus, = E nose¹, + Gr βᾶσις, base see basal*] Pertaining to the nose and the base of the skull as, the *nasobasal angle* of Welcker See *craniometry*

nasobasilar (nā-zō-bas'i-lār), *a* [*< L nasus, = E nose¹, + E basilar*] Pertaining to the nasal point and the basion as, the *nasobasilar line* See *craniometry*

nasocular (nā-zōk'u-lār), *a* [*< L nasus, = E nose¹, + oculus, eye see ocular*] Of or pertaining to the nose and the eye, nasorbital as, the *nasocular* or *lacrimal duct*

nasio-ethmoidal (nā'zi-ō-eth-moi'dal), *a* [*< L nasus, = E nose¹, + E ethmoidal*] Of or pertaining to the nasal and ethmoidal regions of the skull

nasofrontal (nā-zō-fron'tal), *a* [*< L nasus, = E nose¹, + frons (front-), forehead*] see *frontal*] Of or pertaining to the nasal bone and the frontal bone as, the *nasofrontal suture*

nasolabial (nā-zō-lā'bi-al), *a.* and *n.* [*Also, more prop, nasilabial, < L nasus, = E nose¹, + labium, lip see labial*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the nose and the upper lip.

II. *n.* A nasolabial muscle

nasolabialis (nā-zō-lā-bi-a'lis), *n*; *pl. nasolabiales* (-lēz) [*< L see nasolabial*] 1. In hu-

man anat., a small muscle connecting the upper lip with the septum of the nose, being one of a pair of muscular slips given off from the orbicularis oris. The interval between them corresponds to the vertical depression seen on the surface between the nose and the lip. Also called *nasalis labii superioris*, *depressor septi*, *modius narium*, and *depressor apicis narium*. E. H. Huxley

2. The proper lifter of the nostril and upper lip, usually called *levator labii superioris alaeque nasi* *Coxes and Shute* Also *nasilabialis* See first cut under *muscle¹*

nasolacrimal (nā-zō-lak'rī-mal), *a* [*< L nasus, = E nose¹, + lacryma, tear see lacrymal*] Pertaining to the nose and to tears as, the *nasolacrimal duct*, which carries tears from the eye to the nose

nasology (nā-zōl'ō-jī), *n* [*< L nasus, = E nose¹, + Gr -λογία, < λόγος, speak see -ology*] The study of the nose or of noses

Mr Dickens is as deep in *nasology* as the learned Swab kumbergins

S. Phillips, *Essays from The Times*, II 336 (Davies)

nasomalar (nā-zō-mā'lār), *a* [*Also nasimalar, < L nasus, = E nose¹, + NL mala, the cheek see mala*] Of or pertaining to the nose and the cheek or cheek-bone

nasomaxillary (nā-zō-mak'si-lār), *a* [*< L nasus, = E nose, + maxilla, the jaw-bone see maxillary*] Of or pertaining to the nasal bone and the upper jaw-bone as, the *nasomaxillary suture*

Nason flute. See *flute¹*

nasopalatal (nā-zō-pal'a-tal), *a* [*< L nasus, = E nose¹, + palatum, the palate see palatal*] Same as *nasopalatine*

nasopalatine (nā-zō-pal'a-tin), *a* [*< L nasus, = E nose¹, + palatum, the palate, + -ine¹ see palatine*] Of or pertaining to the nose and to the palate or palate-bones, nasopalatal **Nasopalatine canal** or **foramen**, one of the anterior palatine canals or foramina for the transmission of a nasopalatine nerve from the nose to the mouth — **Nasopalatine nerve**, a branch of Meckel's ganglion which ramifies in the mucous membrane of the nose and mouth. Also called *nerve of Scarpa*, *nerve of Cushman*, and *internal sphenopalatine nerve*

nasopharyngeal (nā-zō-fa-rin'jō-al), *a* [*< nasopharynx (-pharynx-) + -al*] Pertaining to the nasal fossae and the pharynx

nasopharynx (nā-zō-far'ingks), *n*, *pl. nasopharynges (nā-zō-far-in'jez) [*< L nasus, = E nose¹, + NL pharynx, q v*] That part of the pharynx which is behind and above the soft palate, directly continuous with the nasal passages distinguished from *oropharynx**

nasorbital (nā-zō'bi-tal), *a* [*< L nasus, = E nose¹, + orbita, orbit see orbital*] Of or pertaining to the nose and the orbits of the eyes, orbitonasal, nasocular

nasosubnasal (nā-zō-sub nā'zāl), *a* [*< L nasus, = E nose¹, + sub, under, + nasus = E nose see nasal*] Connecting the nasal and the subnasal point See *craniometry*

Nassa (nas'ā), *n* [*< L Nassa (Lamarek, 1790), < L nassa, nassa, a wicker basket with a narrow neck for catching fish, a weel*] The leading genus of *Nassidae*. Some of the species are known as *dog whelks*. Several abound on the Atlantic coast of the United States, as *N. obsoleta* and *N. trivittata*

Nassau grouper. A West Indian fish same as *hamlet²*

Nassellaria (nas-e-lā'r-i-ā), *n. pl.* [*< "nassella, dim of L nassa, a wicker basket (see Nassa), + -aria*] Haeckel's name of radiolarians with the central capsule originally invariably uniaxial, oval, or conical, with two different poles of the axis, having at one pole the characteristic porous area through which the whole of the pseudopodia project like a bush

nass-fish (nas'fish), *n* The angler, *Lophius piscatorius*

Nassidae (nas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*< Nassa + -idae*] A family of buccinoid or whelk-like gastropods, typified by the genus *Nassa*, the dog-whelks. The animal has a large foot, generally bifid behind, a long siphon, and a radula with the median teeth multidentate and the lateral generally bicuspid and with intermediate denticles. The operculum is unguiculate and usually serrate. The shell is generally small, compact, and highly sculptured, with a twisted or plaited columella, and usually a calloused columellar lip. The species are numerous, and occur in all seas. See cut under *dog whelk*

Nassinae (nas-si'nē), *n. pl.* [*< Nassa + -ina*] The *Nassidae* considered as a subfamily of *Buccinida*, the dog-whelks

nast¹ (nāst), *n* [*< nast-y.*] Dirt, nastiness Halliwell. [Prov Eng]

nast². An obsolete contraction of *ne hast*, *hast* not

nasten (nās'tin), *v. t* [*< nast¹ + -en²*] To render nasty Halliwell. [Prov Eng]

nastily (nās'ti-li), *adv.* In a nasty manner, filthily, dirtily; disagreeably, unpleasantly

nastiness (nās'ti-nes), *n* 1 The character of being filthy, filthiness, dirtiness, filthy habits or condition

The nastiness of the beastly multitude Sir J Hayward

2 Disgusting taste, nauseousness

That quality of unmitigated nastiness which so familiarly attests the genuineness of our Western doses The Atlantic, XXI 204

3 Disagreeableness, unpleasantness as, the general nastiness of the weather [Colloq, chiefly in Great Britain] — 4 Meanness, dishonorableness as, the nastiness of the trick [Colloq] — 5 That which is filthy, filth

The swine is as filthy when he lies close in his sty as when he comes forth and shakes his nastiness in the street South, Sermons, VIII 1

6 Moral filth or filthiness, grossness or indecency, obscenity

The common quality, however, of all Dryden's comedies is their nastiness, the more remarkable because we have ample evidence that he was a man of modest conversation Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p 46

—**syn** foulness, defilement, pollution

nasturtium (nas-tēr'shion), *n* See *nasturtium*, 2

Nasturtium (nas-ter'sh-um), *n* [*< NL (Brown, 1812), < L nasturtium, a cress, with ref to its somewhat acrid smell, < L nasus, = E nose¹, + torquere, pp torus, twist see tort*] 1 A genus of plants of the order *Crucifera* and the tribe *Arabidea*, known by the pod with seeds in two rows and turgid valves. They are about 20 species, branching herbs, in water or on land, usually with small white flowers, pinately divided leaves and pods short or elongated. They bear the general name of *water cress*



1 flowering plant of *Nasturtium officinale*
a flower b pod

but *N. officinale* is the water cress proper, a creeping herb of springs and brooks, much cultivated a native of Europe and temperate Asia naturalized in America and elsewhere, particularly in New Zealand, where it is said to grow so vigorously as to choke up rivers. Other species, as the wide spread *N. palmatum*, the marsh cress, are weedy looking plants of little consequence

2 [*l c*] One of various species of the genus *Tropaeolum*. The most common is *T. majus*, the Indian cress or lark's heel a showy climber the large flowers varying from orange to scarlet and crimson. A smaller sort with pale flowers is *T. minus*. A third kind is the tuberous *nasturtium*, *T. tuberosum*. These plants are considered antiscorbutic, the fruits are pickled and used in the place of capers, and the leaves and flowers serve for a salad

3 [*l c*] A rich orange color See *capucin²*

Nastus (nas'tus), *n* [*< L A. L. de Jussieu, 1780*], so called as having the stem not hollow, but filled with pith, < Gr ναστός, filled, solid] A genus of tall grasses of the tribe *Bambusae*, known by the numerous empty glumes, the grain adnate to the pericarp. There are 2 or 3 species, natives of the Mascarene Islands, of tree like habit with leaves like those of the bamboo, and one flowered spikelets in panicles. A *Borbonicus* of the Isle of Bourbon (or Isle of Bourbon) forms a belt entirely around the mountains of the island. It is a fine species, reaching a height of 50 feet

nasty (nas'ti), *a* [A var of the earlier *nashy*] 1 Filthy, dirty, foul, unclean, either literally or figuratively (a) Physically filthy or dirty

Honeying and making love
Over the nasty sty Shak Hamlet, III 4 94

I am a *nastier* heap than those, and may
Taint thy sweet Lustre by my filth's excess
J. Beaumont, *Psyché*, II 135

A people breaths not more savage and *nasty*, crusted
with dirt.
Savidge, *Traveller*, p. 85

(b) Of filthy habits

Therefore the Lord, this Day, with loathsome lice
Plagues poor and rich, the *nasty* and the nice,
Both Man and beast.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, II The Lawe

This day our captain told me that our landmen were
very *nasty* and slovenly, and that the gun deck, where they
lodged, was so beastly and noisome with their victuals
and badness as would much endanger the health of
the ship.
Wentworth, *Hist. New England*, p. 12

(c) Morally filthy, indecent, ribald, indelicate applied
to speech or behavior

Sir Thomas More, in his answer to Luther, has thrown
out the greatest heap of *nasty* language that perhaps ever
was put together.
Bp Atterbury

2 *Nauseous*, disgusting to taste or smell as,
a *nasty* medicine — 3 In a weakened sense,
disagreeable, bad [Colloq., Eng.]

Lady A — said here [in England] at a dinner,
speaking to her husband, who thought it proper not
to touch his soup. Do take some, A — It's not at all
nasty. R. G. White, *England Without and Within*, xvi

4 Foul, stormy, disagreeable, unpleasant
applied to the weather. Compare *dirty* and
foul in the same sense [Colloq., Eng.]

A stormy day (as called in England) a *nasty* day.
R. G. White, *England Without and Within*, xvi

5 Troublesome, annoying, difficult to deal
with, or threatening trouble, of a kind to be
avoided as, a *nasty* customer to deal with, a
nasty cut or fall — 6 Ill-natured, mean, dis-
honorable, hateful as, a *nasty* remark, a *nasty*
trek [Colloq.]

She is a *nasty*, hardened creature and I do hate her
How a woman can be so *nasty* I can't imagine.
Trollope, *Is he Popenjoy*? ix

=Syn 1 and 3 *Nasty*, *Filthy*, *Poll*, *Dirty*. These words are
on the descending scale of strength. *Nasty* is the
strongest word in the language for that which is offensive to
sight, smell, or touch by the quality of its uncleanness
or uncleanliness. The English fondness for the colloquial
use of the word in connection with bad weather, and fig-
uratively for anything disagreeable, is not matched by
anything in America. ordinarily the word is con-
sidered too strong for ordinary or delicate use, and *foul* is
used of bad weather. All the words apply to that which
is filled or covered in considerable degree with anything
offensive. The moral uses of the word correspond with
the physical.

nasty-man (nās'ti-man), *n*. See *garrioting*.

Nasua (nā'su-ā), *n*. [NL. < L. *nasus* = E. nose
see *nose* 1] The only genus of coumouids, of
the subfamily *Nasinae*. Several described species
are reducible to two, *N. narica* and *N. rufa*. The genus
was founded by Storr, 1780. See *cat. under coats*.

Nasua (nā'su-ā), *n*. pl. [NL. < *Nasua*
+ -ia] A subfamily of the racoon family,
Procyonidae, typified by the genus *Nasua*, the
coumouids or coatis. They have an extremely long
snout, with corresponding modification of the cranial
bones. The auditory bulla is small and flattened, and the
mastoid extreme. See *cat. under coats*.

nasuine (nās'u-in), *a* and *n*. I *a*. Of or per-
taining to the *Nasua*.

II *n*. A member of the *Nasua*, a coui.
nasus (nā'sus), *n*, pl. *nasi* (-sī) [L. = E. nose
see *nose* 1] 1 In *anat.*, the nose, the nasal or-
gan — 2 In *entom.*, same as *clypeus*, 2. **For-
nicate nasus**. See *formicate* — **Included nasus**. See
includ.

Nasutæ (nā'su'tō), *n* pl. [NL, fem pl. of L.
nasutus, large-nosed see *nasute*] In Nitzsch's
system of classification (1829), a superfamily of
birds equivalent to the *Falcones* or *Procellari-
da* of authors in general, including the petrels,
albatrosses, shearwaters, and their relatives.

nasute (nā'su'tē), *a* [= OF *nasu*, *nazu*, < L.
nasutus, large-nosed hence critical, censorious
< *nasus* = E. nose see *nose* 1] 1 Having
a long or large nose or snout, snouty, specif-
ically, in *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the *Nasuta*,
tubular — 2 Having a quick or delicate per-
ception of smell, keen-scented.

They are commonly discovered by a *Nasute* swine, pur-
posely brought up.
 Evelyn, *Acetaria*, § 39

Hence — 3† Critical, nice, censorious, cap-
tious.

The *nasute* critics of this age scent something of pride
in the ecclesiastical.
Bp Gaudin *Microspistes* (1655), p. 301 (Latham)

nasuteness (nā'su'tēnes), *n*. The quality of being
nasute, keenness of scent, hence, nice discern-
ment. D. H. Moore

nasutiform (nā'su'ti-form), *a* [< L. *nasutus*,
long-nosed (see *nasute*) + *forma*, form] In
entom., produced in an elongate form in front
of the head said of the *clypeus*.

nath, *adv*. A Middle English form of *not*!

nath, *adv*. A Middle English contracted form of
ne at, not at, or nor at

nath (nat), *n*. [Early mod. E. also *natt*, *natte*,
< ME *natte*, < OF *nath*, < L. *nath*, a mat
Nath is ult. a var. of *nath*, as *nape*, *nap* in
napkin, etc., are of the prob. ult. identical *nath*!
see *nath*, *nath* 1] A mat. *Palsgrave*

nath (nat), *n*. [E. Ind.] In Burma and Siam, a
spirit or angel powerful for evil and for punish-
ment, a demon, a genie

nath (nā'tal), *a* and *n*. [< ME *nath*, < OF.
nath (vernacularly *nael*, *noel*, > E. *nowel*, *noel*),
f. *nath* = Sp. Pg. *nath* = It. *nath*, < L. *nath*,
pertaining to birth or origin, < *nasci*, pp. *natus*,
be born see *nascit*. Cf. *noel*] I. *a* 1 Of
or pertaining to one's birth, connected with or
dating from one's birth

And thou, propitious Star! whose sacred Pow'r
Presided o'er the Monarch's *nath* Hour,
Thy radiant Voyages for ever run
Prior, Prol. spoken at Court on Her Majesty's Birthday,
1704

2 Presiding over birthdays or nativities

By *nath* Jove's fests. Chaucer, *Troilus*, III 150

3† Native, own, original

Seed in *nath* soil.
Palladius *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 101

How young Columbus seem'd to rove,
Yet present in his *nath* grove.
Temnyson, *The Daisy*

=Syn. 1 *Natural*, etc. See *nath*

II. *n*. A person's nativity, birthday [Rare]

Why should not we with joy resound and sing
The blessed *nath* of our heavenly king!
Fitz Geoffrey *Blessed Birthday* (1684), p. 1 (Latham)

nath (nā'tal), *a* [< L. *nath*, rump see *nath*]
Pertaining to the nates or buttocks, gluteal

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Pertaining to the nates or buttocks, gluteal

nath (nā'tal), *a* [< L. *nath*, rump see *nath*]
Pertaining to the nates or buttocks, gluteal

same as *Mutilata*. — 3. In *conch.* (N) A division
of azygobranchiate gastropods, containing the
natant or free-swimming oceanic or pelagic
forms usually called *heteropoda*, and corre-
sponding to the class or order *Heteropoda*
opposed to *Reptantia*. (b) A section of cepha-
late mollusks proposed for the cephalopods —
4 A suborder of peritrichous ciliate infusori-
ans, containing those which are free-swimming,
opposed to *Sedentaria*

natantly (nā'tant-li), *adv*. In a natant man-
ner, swimmingly, floatingly.

natatiler (nā'ta-tīl), *a* [< L. *natatilis*, that
can swim, < L. *nath*, swim see *nath*] That
can swim, capable of swimming

A *Natatile* Beet (the water beetle), do you say? Nay, rather
a *Natatile* Beet. Who ever heard of, or ever read the
Name of, a *Swimming* Beet?
N. Bailey, tr. of *Colloquies of Erasmus*, II 147

natation (nā-tā'shon), *n*. [= F *natation* = Pg.
natação, < L. *natatio* (-n-), a swimming, a swim-
ming-place, < *nath*, swim see *nath*] The
art or act of swimming. Sir T. Browne, *Vulg.
Err.*, IV 6

Natatores (nā-tā-tō'rēz), *n* pl. [NL, pl. of L.
natator, a swimmer, < *nath*, swim see *nath*]
In *ornith.* (a) In some systems, as those of Vig-
ors and Swainson, the order of palmed birds,
or those which habitually swim, the swimmers.
It was one of the groups of the quinary system correlated
with *Insectores*, *Scorpaenae*, *Rasores*, and *Grallatores*. (Not
in use.) (b) By Blyth (1849) restricted to the
Lamellirostres

natatorial (nā-tā-tō'ri-al), *a* [< *natatory* +
-al] Swimming or adapted for swimming;
natatory, specifically, of or pertaining to the
Natatores

natatorious (nā-tā-tō'ri-us), *a* [< *natatory* +
-ous] Same as *natatorial*

natatorium (nā-tā-tō'ri-um), *n*; pl. *natatori-
ums*, *natatoria* (-umz, -a) [LL, a place for
swimming, < *natatorius*, pertaining to a swim-
mer see *natatory*] A swimming-school, a
place for swimming

natatory (nā'tā-tō'ri), *a* [= F *natatoire* =
Sp. Pg. *natatorio* (cf. It. *natatorio*, a bath, pool,
pond), < LL *natatorius*, pertaining to a swim-
mer or to swimming, < L. *nath*, a swimmer,
< *nath*, swim see *nath*] 1 Swimming,
having the habit of swimming in water

There is little doubt that the *natatory* Sirenian order
was derived from it [*Amblypoda*] by a process of degrada-
tion.
E. D. Cope, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 278

2 Used in or adapted for swimming as, *natat-
ory* organs, *natatory* membranes

natch (nach), *n* and *v*. A dialectal form of
notch

Loth, man! ha'e mercy wi' your *natch*.
Your bodkin's build. Burns, *To a Tailor*

natch (nach), *n*. [Formerly also *natch* < ME
natch, *nage*, < OF *nache*, *nache*, *nache*, *nage*,
nage (= It. *natica*), buttock, < ML *natica*, < L.
nath, buttocks see *nath*] The buttocks or
rump [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Width [of a cow] at the *nache*, 14 inches.
Marshall (Latham)

natch-bone (nach'bōn), *n*. [Formerly *nache-
bone*, etc., < *natch* + *bone*. Cf. *atch-bone*] The
bone of the rump, as of an ox; an atch-
bone

nates (nā'tēz), *n* pl. [L. *nath*, usually in pl.
nath, buttock, rump] 1 The buttocks, the
haunches; the gluteal region of the body, in
man, the seat — 2 The larger, anterior pair of
prominences of the corpora quadrigemina or
optic lobes of the brain in man and other mam-
mals, the smaller, posterior pair being called
the *testes*. See *corpora quadrigemina*, under
corpus — 3 The umbones of a bivalve shell

nath, *adv*. An obsolete contracted form of *ne hath*,
hath not. Chaucer

nathe (nā'th), *n*. A corrupt form of *nave*!
[Prov. Eng.]

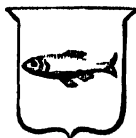
And let the restless spokes and whirling *nathes*
Of my eternal chariot on the proud
Aspiring back of towering Atlas rest.
Phillis of Scyros (1655). (Nares)

nathless, **nathless** (nā'thē-less', nā'thē-less'),
adv. [< ME *nathless*, < AS *nā thý læs*, not
the less see *no*, the 2, *less*] Nevertheless,
not the less, notwithstanding. Chaucer

Nathless William wightli worthli him grette
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I 4506

The turrid clime
Smote on him sore besides, vaulted with fire
Nathless he so endured.
Milton, *P. L.*, I 290.

Nathless as we have had sudden reason to believe, this
Princess Elizabeth has obtained certain knowledge
of the trains which we had laid.
Scott, *Monastery*, xvi



A Fish Natant

nathemore, **nathmore** (nā'whē-mōr', nāwh'-mōr'), *adv.* [*< ME na the more see no¹, the², more¹ Cf. nathless.*] Not the more, never the more.

But *nathemore* would that courageous wayne
To her yeeld passage galust his Lord to goe.
Spenser, F. Q., I, viii 13

nat. hist. An abbreviation of *natural history*.
Natica (nat'-i-kā), *n.* [*NL, < ML *natica, in pl natica, buttock see natch² Cf. naticiform*] The



Natica canrena

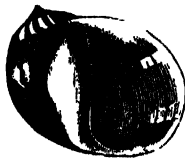
lantic coast, *N. (Lunata) heros* is sometimes 5 inches long and 3/4 broad. Its egg masses, seen everywhere on the beaches, are popularly known as sand-saucers.

Naticidae (nā-tis'-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL, < Natica + -idae*] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Natica*, a conspicuous group of carnivorous mollusks, mostly dwelling on sandy or gravelly sea-bottoms at moderate depths. The animal has a large flat foot provided with a distinct fold or propodium retracted upon the head, tentacles slender, eyes abortive, teeth 3 1 3, the central one tricuspidate, the lateral subrhombiform, denticulate, and the marginal uniforn.



Natica alderi with extended foot, depositing its collar of eggs.

The shell is generally subglobular, with a semilunar entire aperture and more or less callous about the umbilicus. They have sometimes been called *sea-saucers*.
naticiform (nat'-i-si-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL Natica, q. v. + L forma, form*] Having the form or aspect of the genus *Natica*, naticoid.
Naticina (nat'-i-si'-nā), *n.* [*NL, as Natica + -ina*] A genus of gastropods of the family Naticidae.
Naticinae (nat'-i-si'-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL, pl. of Naticina*] A subfamily of gastropods. *Swainson, 1840*



Natica (Cernina) fluctuata

naticine (nat'-i-sin), *a.* Pertaining or related to *Natica*, resembling a member of that genus.
naticoid (nat'-i-koid), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL Natica, q. v. + -oid*] 1. *a.* Like *Natica* or the Naticidae, naticiform or naticine.
II. *n.* A member of the Naticidae.

naticiform (nat'-i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L nates, the buttocks, + forma, form*] Like or likened to buttocks, as the umbones of a shell, as, the naticiform tubercles of the brain.

The naticiform protuberance of the temporal lobe
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 60

nation (nā'shon), *n.* [*< ME nacion, nacioun, < OF nacion, nation, nasyon, F nation = Pr natio, nasyon = Sp nacion = Pg nacio = It nazione = D natie = MLG nacie = G Sw Dan nation, < L natio(n)-, birth, a goddess of birth, a race, a people, < nacer, pp natus, be born see nascent*] 1. In a broad sense, a race of people; an aggregation of persons of the same ethnic family, and speaking the same language or cognate languages.

There arryven Cristene Men and Sarazynes and Men of alle Naciouns.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 23
This londe of Jherusalem hath ben in the handes of many sondry Naciouns, as of Jewes, Cananels, Assiriens.
Sir R. Guyford, Pylgrymage, p. 22

2. In a narrower sense, a political society composed of a sovereign or government and subjects or citizens, and constituting a political unit, an organized community inhabiting a certain extent of territory, within which its sovereignty is exercised.

A nation may be defined as a body of population which its proper history has made one in itself, and as such distinct from all others.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xvi

A nation is an organized community within a certain territory, or, in other words, there must be a place where its sole sovereignty is exercised.
Woolsey, Intro. to Inter. Law, § 52

Nation is nearly synonymous with people, and in the United States it is applied to the whole body of the people coming under the jurisdiction of the Federal government.
Cooley, Const. Limit. (5th ed.), Prin. Const. Law, 20

Hence—3. A tribe, community, or congregation, whether of men or animals.

Even all the nation of unfortunate
And fatal birds about them flocked were.
Spenser, F. Q., II, xli 36
There his well woven toils and subtle trains
He laid, the brutish nation to enwrap.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 98
You are a subtle nation, you physicians!
B. Jonson, Sejanus, l. 2

But lawyers are too wise a nation
To expose their trade to disputation.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III, iii 483

4. A division of students for voting purposes, according to their place of birth, as in the universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow, and formerly in that of Paris.

These several nations [in the university of Paris] first came into existence some time before the year 1219, and all belonged to the faculty of arts. Each of the nations was, like a royal colony, in a great measure self-governed.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII, 875

5. Race, species, family; lineage.
Allas' that any of my nation
Sholde ever so foule disparaged be
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 212
Ful ofte tyme he hadde the bord bygounne
Aboven alle nacouns in France.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 53

6. A great number, a multitude. [Colloq.]
The French had such a nation of hedgcs and copses and ditches.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 21

Law of nations See *law*—Most favored nation clause See *clause*—Syn. 1 and 2. *Race, etc.* See *people*.
nation (nā'shon), *adv.* [An adverbial use of *nation*, *n.*, 6, prob. also in part an abbr. of *duration*] Very, extremely, by a vast deal, as, nation mean, nation particular. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

There full oft 'tis nation cold
Emax Dialect, Noakes and Styles (Bartlett)
It mak's a noise like father's gun
Only a nation louder. *I ankee Doodle (song)*

national (nash'-on-al), *a.* [= *F national* = *Sp Pg nacional* = *It nazionale* = *D national* = *G Sw Dan national*, < *NL nationalis*, < *L natio(n)-, nation* see *nation*] 1. Of or pertaining to a nation, or a country regarded as a whole, opposed to *local* or *provincial*, and in the United States to *State*, as, national troops, defenses, debt, expenditure, etc.; hence, general, public, as, national interests, the national welfare.

The spirit [of the people] rose against the interference of a foreign priest with their national concerns.
Macaulay, Burleigh

As a national tax levied by the Witan of all England, and passing into the hands of the king of all England, this tax [the Danegeld] practically brought home the national idea as it had never been brought home before.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 380

2. Established and maintained by the nation, or by authority of its laws, as, national banks, a national system of education, a national church—3. Peculiar or common to the whole people of a country, as, national language, customs, or dress, a national trait, a national religion, national pride.

They, in their earthly Canaan placed,
Long time shall dwell and prosper, but when sins
National interrupt their public peace.
Milton, P. L., xli 317

To urge reformation of national ill
Cooper, The Flatting Mill

4. Characterized by attachment or devotion to one's own race or country, or its institutions.
His high and sudden elevation naturally raised him up a thousand enemies among a proud, punctilious, and intensely national people.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II, 8

National air See *air*.
National Assembly In French hist. (a) See *assembly*. (b) The name of the popular assembly after the revolution of 1848, and again in 1871 after the fall of the second empire. In 1870. (c) According to the Constitution of 1875, the name of the two houses the Sen. and the Chamber of Deputies, when in joint session—**National bank** See *bank*. 4.—**National church**, the church established by law in a country or nation, generally representing the prevalent form of religion. In England the national church is Anglican or Episcopal, and in Scotland the national church is Protestant and Presbyterian—the sovereign being in both countries the temporal head of the church, and represented at the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland by a commissioner—**National convention**, **Council**, **Covenant**. See the nouns—**National Currency Act**. See *currency*.—**National debt**. See *debt*.—**National domain**. See *domain*.—**National ensign**, the flag of a nation—**National guard**. (a) An armed force identified with the French revolutionary epoch, first formed in 1789 under the name of *garde bourgeoise*. It was abolished by the government in 1827, but reorganized in 1830, and formed an important part of the armed force of the kingdom under Louis Philippe. (b) A name sometimes given to the organized militia in some parts of the United States. Abbreviated *N. G.*—**National Institute**. See *Institute of France*, under *institute*.—**National liberals**. See *liberal*.—**National party**, in U. S. hist., a name of the Greenback Labor party (which see, under *greenback*).—**National Republican**, salute, schools, etc. See the nouns.

nationalisation, nationalise, etc. See *nationalization, etc.*

nationalism (nash'-on-al-izm), *n.* [*< national + -ism*] 1. National spirit or aspirations, devotion to the nation, desire for national unity, independence, or prosperity.

The Soudan, as the representatives of nationalism, knowing that they could not stand alone, had looked for friends elsewhere.
Froude, Cesar, p. 220

2. [cap.] Specifically, in Ireland, the political program of the party that agitates for more or less complete separation from Great Britain—

3. An idiom or a phrase peculiar to a nation, a national trait or peculiarity.

nationalist (nash'-on-al-ist), *n.* and *a.* [*< national + -ist*] 1. *n.* In *theol.*, one who holds to the divine election of certain nations as distinguished from that of particular individuals. *Quarterly Rev.*—2. A member of a Jewish political party in the time of Christ, a zealot—3. [cap.] A supporter of Irish nationalism.

The Unionists cried out against a remedy for the coercion of the disloyal Irish Nationalists which would necessitate the coercion by the latter of the loyal inhabitants of Ulster.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1884, p. 408

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to nationalists, advocating or upholding nationalism.

nationality (nash'-on-al'-i-ti), *n.*, *pl. nationalities* (-tiz) [= *F nationalité* = *Sp nacionalidad*, as *national + -ity*] 1. The fact of being a member of a particular nation, birth and membership in a particular nation, relationship by birth and race to a particular nation, as, the nationality of an immigrant—2. Relationship as property, etc., to a particular nation, or to one or more of its members, as, the nationality of a ship—3. The people constituting a particular nation, a nation, a race of people.

When the revolution of 1848 broke out, oppressed nationalities were heard of everywhere.
H. S. Edwards, Polish Captivity II, vi (Latham)

Hadjis and merchants from all the neighboring countries elbow the Indian Persians, and each nationality is easily distinguishable.
O'Donovan, Misc., xl

The war which established our position as a vigorous nationality has also sobered us.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 78

4. Separate existence as a nation, national unity and integrity.

Institutions calculated to insure the preservation of their nationality.
Quoted in H. S. Edwards, Polish Captivity, II, vi

The partition of Poland was the event that forced the idea of nationality upon the world.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 226

5. Nationalism, devotion or strong attachment to one's own nation or country.

In antiquity they [the Jews] developed an intense sentiment of nationality.
J. Frazer, Idea of God, p. 72

nationalization (nash'-on-al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< nationalize + -ation*] 1. The act of rendering national in character instead of local.

Calhoun's letter to Fakenham was the official proclamation of the nationalization of slavery, only, however, so far as it imposed duties upon the Union, but by no means with regard to any corresponding rights.
H. von Holst, John C. Calhoun (trans.), p. 239

2. The act of making national as regards possession, use, and control, especially, as advocated by many socialists, the abolition of private property, as in lands, railways, etc., and the vesting of it in the nation for national use, as, the nationalization of land.

Without compensation, nationalization of the land is flagrantly unjust and quite hopeless, with compensation, its benefits are remote and doubtful.
O'Brien, The Land Question, p. 209

Nationalization of the land makes its appearance in the list of many a London Working Men's Club. Nationalization of ordinary capital and state regulation of wages appear hardly less frequently.
Contemporary Rev., LIII, 149

Also spelled *nationalisation*.

nationalize (nash'-on-al-iz), *v. t.*, *pret.* and *pp.* *nationalized* *pp.* *nationalizing* [*< national + -ize*] 1. To make national as, to nationalize an institution—2. To give the character of a nation to, stamp with the political attachments which belong to citizens of the same nation as, to nationalize a foreign colony.

New England now [1801] contains a million and a half of inhabitants of all colonies that ever were founded the largest the most assimilated, and, to use the modern jargon, *nationalized*.
Fisher Ames Works, II, 134

3. To make the property of the state or nation for national uses, abolish private ownership in, and vest in the nation for national use, as, to nationalize the land of a country.

Rome again and again *nationalized* large tracts of land, and again and again made provision for the poor to occupy it. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX, 76.

Also spelled *nationalise*

nationalizer (nash'on-al-i-zēr), *n* [*< nationalize + -er*]. One who advocates nationalization, as of land, railways, etc. Also spelled *nationaliser*

Sir Rowland Hill and the English railway *nationalizers* proposed that the state should own the lines, but that the companies should continue to work them.

Contemporary Rev., LIV, 384

nationally (nash'on-al-i), *adv* In a national manner or way, with regard to the nation; as a whole nation

The Jews being *nationally* espoused to God by covenant. *South, Hermans*, II, 1

nationalness (nash'on-al-ness), *n*. The state of being national. *Johnson*

nationalhood (nā'shon-hūd), *n* [*< nation + -hood*]. The state of being a nation

Toward growth into *nationalhood*

The Century, XXXI, 407

natis (nā'tis), *n*, pl. *natus* (-tēz) [*L. natus*, pl., the buttocks. see *natus*]. In *anat.*, one of the buttocks, either half of the gluteal region commonly in the plural. See *natus*

native (nā'tiv), *a* and *n* [= *f* *native*, *nay* = *f* *native*, *nadun* = *Sp* *El nativo*, < *L. natus*, born, inborn, innate, natural, native, < *nasci*, pp *natus*, be born see *nascunt* Cf *naif*, *naive*] **1** *a* 1† Coming into existence by birth, having an origin; born

Anaximander's opinion is, that the gods are *native* rising and vanishing again in long periods of time. *Cudworth, Intellectual System*, I, iii § 24.

2† Born of one's self, own

There is but one amongst the four

That is my *native* son. *Gentleman in Tharsia* (Child's Ballads, VIII, 102)

3 Of or pertaining to one by birth, or the place or circumstances of one's birth as, *native* land, *native* language

Let the King my folk countrie get,

This land that's *native* to me,

Many of his nobles will be could

Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI, 20).

The language I have learnt these forty years,

My *native* English, now I must forgo

Shak, Rich II, i, 8, 100

But still for us his *native* skies

The plying Angel leaves

Whither, Lay of Old Time

4 Of indigenous origin or growth, not exotic or of foreign origin or production, belonging by birth as, the *native* grapes of the South, a *native* name

Ere her *native* king

Shall falter under foul rebellion's arms.

Shak, Rich II, iii, 2, 26

They feigned it adventitious, not *native*

Bacon, *ables*, xi, Expl

Our music in its most enchanting form, is purely *native* independent of any Saxons, Danes, or Norman aid. *O Curry*, *Anc. Irish*, II, xxxviii

Bayard Taylor always considered himself *native* to the East, and it was with great delight that in 1851 he found himself on the banks of the Nile. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII, 91

[With reference to names or other words, *native* is especially used to designate a name or word indigenous to a country or among a people beyond the ordinary pale of Anglo-Saxon or European civilization, thus, the native products and customs of the barbarous tribes of Africa or Australia or of the imperfectly civilized peoples of India, Arabia, etc. have "native names" which are commonly so referred to when it is inconvenient or impossible to give a precise designation of the language, or etymological history of the word concerned. In this dictionary, in the etymological, "native name" means a name used (and usually originating) in the country or among the people indicated in the definition or otherwise.]

5 Connected by birth, hence, closely related, near

To join like likes and kiss like *native* things

Shak, All's Well, i, 1, 238.

There's consolation when a friend laments us, but when a parent grieves, the anguish is too *native*. *Steele*, *Lyng Lover*, v, 1

6 Being the place of birth (of) [*Rare*]

Athena, the eye of Greece, mother of arts

And eloquent, *native* to famous wits

Or hospitable. *Milton*, P. R., iv, 241

7 Conferred by birth, inborn, hereditary, not artificial or acquired natural

I love nothing in you more than your innocence you retain so *native* a simplicity. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v, 2

High minds, of *native* pride and force

Most deeply feel thy pangs, Remorse!

Scott, *Marion*, iii, 13

It is not what a poet takes but what he makes out of what he has taken, that shows what *native* force is in him. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 'd ar, p. 164

8. Occurring in nature pure or uncombined with other substances; said of mineral products, and especially of the metals, as, *native* mercury; *native* copper, also used to describe any mineral occurring in nature in distinction from the corresponding substance formed artificially as, galena occurs *native* and also as a furnace product. — **Native American party** See *American*. — **Native bear, native sloth**. Same as *koala* — **Native bread**, a fungus, *Mylitta Australis*, used by the natives of Australia as a sort of bread. It is often several inches in diameter, and when dry looks like a hard, compacted lump of sago. **Native cat**, the spotted dasyure of Australia. — **Native cinnamon, cod, devil, mercury, trooper**, etc. See the nouns. — **Native companion**, the large gray crane of Australia = *Syn. 7. Nativ*, *Nativ*, *Nativ* has the narrow meaning of belonging to the event of one's birth, hence it is chiefly used with such words as *day*, *hour*, *star*. *Native* means conferred by birth as *native* genius, or, belonging by birth or origin as, *native* place, country, language. *Natural* applies to that which is by nature as opposed to the work of art. *Native* eloquence is opposed to that which is acquired *natural* eloquence to that which is elaborated by rules. — **4. Indigenous**, etc. See *original*

II **n** 1 One born in a certain place or country, a person or thing which derives its origin from a specified place or country

Well hast thou known proud Troy's perfidious land,

And well her *native* merit at thy hand!

Pope, *Iliad*, vi, 70.

That shadowy realm where hope is a *native*

D. G. Mitchell, *Reveries of a Bachelor*

[Any person born in a given country is a *native* of it, but the term, with reference to a country, is naturally most used by foreigners to whom as discoverers, explorers, travelers, writers, etc., "the natives" are the aboriginal inhabitants until in the progress of settlement and colonization the native-born colonists claim or receive the name of "native" also.]

2† In feudal times, one born a serf or vassal, as distinguished from a person who had become so in any other way

So that neither we nor our successors for the future shall be able to claim any right in the aforesaid *native* on account of his nativity (i. e., being in the condition of a *native*, or slave, of Whalley) saving to us our right and challenge with respect to any others our *native*

Sir Gregory de Norbury, Abbot of Whalley, who died in 1309, quoted in *Baines's Hist. Lancashire*, II, 9, note

By acts of emancipation or manumission the *native* was made a freeman even though with the disabilities he lost the privileges of maintenance which he could claim on the land of his lord. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 405.

3 In *astrology*, a person born under that aspect of the stars which is under consideration

The length of time in which the apheta and anareta, as posited in each respective figure of a nativity, will be in forming a conjunction, or coming together in the same point of the heavens, is the precise length of the *native's* life. *Sibley*, *Astrology*, p. 464.

4 [*cap*] In *U. S. politics*, same as *Know-nothing*. See *American party*, under *American*

— **5** An oyster raised in a bed other than the natural one

Oysters raised in artificial beds are called *native*, and are considered very superior to those which are dredged from the natural beds. *Lib. Universal Knowledge*, XI, 159

His eyes rested on a newly opened oyster shop on a magnificent scale with *native's* laid, one dozp, in circular marble basins in the windows.

Dickens, *Sketches*, Characters, vii

6† Natural source, origin

1h Accusation

Which they have often made against the Senate, All cause unborn, could never be the *Native* Of our so frank Donation

Shak, 'Cor (folio 1622), iii, 1, 129

[Some modern editions read here *native*]

native-born (nā'tiv-bōrn), *a* Born in the country specified or understood

Surely no *native-born* woman loves her country better than I love America. *The Century*, XXXVIII, 931

natively (nā'tiv-h), *adv* By birth, naturally, originally

We wear hair which is not *natively* our own

Jer Taylor (?), *Artif. Handicrafts*, p. 77

nativeness (nā'tiv-ness), *n* The state of being native, or produced by nature; naturalness

nativism (nā'tiv-izm), *n* [*< native + -ism*]. **1** In *philos.*, the doctrine of innate ideas; the view that sensation is not the sole source of knowledge, but that the mind possesses ideas or at least forms of thought and perception that are innate. See *innate*

The author makes an exception in favor of the Stoics, who, he holds, combined the truth that is in sensationalism with the truth that is in *nativism*. *Mind*, XII, 628.

2 [*cap*] In *U. S. politics*, the program of the Native American party (which see, under *American*)

But the hateful *Nativism* which had just broken out [1844] in the great cities, and had been made the occasion of riot, devastation and bloodshed in Philadelphia, had alarmed the foreign born population

II Greeley, *Amer. Conflict*, I, 168

nativist (nā'tiv-ist), *n*. [*< native + -ist*]. **1.** In *philos.*, one who maintains the doctrine of innate ideas — **2.** [*cap*] In *U. S. politics* (a) One who supports or favors the program of the Native American party. (b) One who supports the program of the American party. See *American*

Fillmore was in Europe when he was chosen by the *Nativists* of Philadelphia as their standard bearer.

H. von Holst, *Const. Hist.* (trans.), V, 436

nativistic (nā-tiv-ist'ik), *a* [*< nativist + -ic*]. In *philos.*, of or pertaining to nativism or the nativists

Thus the *nativistic* school of explanation is replaced by the "empiristic" school, as Helmholtz calls it.

Science, VI, 309

nativity (nā-tiv'it-i), *n*; pl. *nativities* (-tiz) [*< ME. nativite, < OF. nativete, F. nativité, also nativité (see nativité, nativité), = Sp. natividad = Pg. natividade = It. natività, < L. nativitas (-t-), birth, < natus, born. see natus*]. **1.** The fact of being born, birth

At thy *nativity*, a glorious quire

Of angels, in the fields of Bethlehem, sung

To shepherds, watching at their folds by night.

Milton, P. R., I, 242.

Christmas has come once more — the day devoted by the large majority of Christians to the commemoration of the *Nativity* of the Saviour. *Channing*, *Perfect Life*, p. 215

2 The circumstances attending birth, as time, place, and surroundings

They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in *nativity*, chance, or death. *Shak*, M. W. of W., v, 1, 4

A Prince born for the Good of Christendom, if a Bar in his *Nativity* had not hindered it. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 67

3 In particular, the birth of Christ, hence, (a) the festival commemorating the birth of Christ, Christmas, (b) a picture representing the birth of Christ as, the *Nativity* of Perugino in the hall of the Cambio at Perugia — **4** In feudal times, the condition of servitude or vassalage. See *natus*, *n*, 2

The different ranks of the bondmen or unfree class (in Scotland) have been preserved in the code of laws termed "quoniam attachamenta." They are there termed native men (*nativi*), and we are told that there are several kinds of *nativity* or bondage (*nativitas* sive *bondagii*). Quoted in *Robinson-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 284

5. In *astrology*, a scheme or figure of the heavens, particularly of the twelve houses, at the moment when a person was born, a horoscope

As men which judge *nativities* consider not single stars, but the aspects, the concurrence and posture of them, so in this, though no particular past arrest me or divert me, yet all seems remarkable and enormous.

Donne, *Letters*, cxxiv

Domicile of nativity. See *domicile*, 2 — **Feast of the Nativity of Christ**, Christmas — **Nativity of a saint**, in titles of church festivals, the day of a saint's physical death, regarded as his birth into a higher life. In the case of the Virgin Mary and St. John Baptist, however, the day of physical birth is meant, as in the *Nativity* of Christ. — **Nativity of St. John Baptist**, in the Roman Catholic, the Greek, and the Anglican Church, a festival observed on June 24th, in honor of the birth of St. John the Baptist. — **Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary**, in the Roman Catholic and in the Greek Church, and also in the Anglican Calendar, a festival observed on September 8th, in commemoration of the birth of the Virgin Mary. — **To cast a nativity**, in *astrology*, to draw out a scheme of the heavens at the moment of birth and calculate according to rules the future influence of certain stars upon the person then born

nativity-pie (nā-tiv'it-i-pi), *n*. A Christmas pie. *Hallwell*.

And will drop you forth a libel, or a sanctified lie,

Betwixt every spoonful of a *nativity* pie.

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, I, 1

nat. phil An abbreviation of *natural philosophy* so used in this work

Natricidae (nā'tris'it-dē), *n* pl. [*NL*, < *Natrix* (-ic-) + *-idae*]. A family of colubrine snakes, named from the genus *Natrix*, now merged in *Colubridae*

Natricinae (nat-ri-si'nē), *n* pl. [*NL*, < *Natrix* (-ic-) + *-inae*]. A subfamily of *Colubridae*, typified by the genus *Natrix*. It includes those having the head distinct, the body and tail moderately elongate, and the teeth ungrooved and not longer in front, as the black snakes of the United States (*Natrix* or *Scotophis* and *Batrachion*) and numerous others.

natricine (nat'ri-sin), *a* Of or pertaining to the *Natricinae*

Natrix (nā'trix), *n* [*NL*, < *L. natrix*, a water-snake, < *natare*, swim see *natant*]. **1** A genus of colubrine snakes to which various limits have been given (a) By Laurenti (1768) it was used for a large assemblage now dissociated among many genera (b) By Merrem it was used for species now combined under the genus *Tropidonotus*, including the *T. natrix* of Europe and allied ones (c) By Cope it was limited to the genus usually called *Scotophis*, represented by the pilot black snakes of the United States

2 [*r*] A snake of this genus.

natroborocalcite (nā-trō-bō-rō-kal'sit), *n* [*< natron + boron + calcite*]. Same as *ulexite*.

natrolite (nat'ry-lit), *n.* [*< natron + Gr. lithos, a stone: see -lith.*] A zeolitic mineral occurring in slender acicular crystals, also in masses with a fibrous and radiating structure, generally of a white color and transparent to translucent. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminum and sodium (whence the name), common in cavities in basalt and other similar igneous rocks, less so in granite and gneiss. Also called *soda-messotype* and *needle-scotte*. — *Iron natrolite*, a dark-green variety of natrolite containing a considerable amount of iron.

natrometer (nā-trom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< natron + Gr. ultron, a measure: see meter¹.*] An instrument for measuring the quantity of soda contained in salts of potash and soda. *E. H. Knight.*

natron (nā'tron), *n.* [= *F. Sp. natron*, *< Ar. natrūn, nitrūn*, native carbonate of sodium: see *niter*, from the same source.] Native carbonate of sodium, or mineral alkali ($\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$). It is found in the ashes of several marine plants, in some lakes, as in those of Egypt, and in some mineral springs.

natter, *n.* See *natty*.
natter (nat'er), *v.* [*Of. nattle*, cf. also *leel. gnadda*, murmur.] To find fault, nag. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch*]

"Ha' a drop o' warm broth?" said Lisbeth, whose motherly feeling now got the better of her nattering habit.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, iv

nattered (nat'erd), *a.* [*< natter + -ed²*] Peevish; querulous; impatient [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch*]

As she said of herself, she believed she grew more nattered as she grew older, but that she was conscious of her natteredness was a new thing.
Mrs Gaskell, Ruth, xxix (Davies)

natteredness (nat'erd-nes), *n.* Peevishness; querulousness. See quotation under *nattered*.

natterjack (nat'er-jak), *n.* A very common European toad, *Bufo calamita*, belonging to the family *Bufo*. Its color is light yellowish, inclining to brown, and clouded with dull olive, and it has a



Natterjack (*Bufo calamita*)

bright-yellow line running along the middle of the back. It does not leap or crawl with the slow pace of the common toad, but its motion is more like running, whence it has also the name of *walking toad* or *running toad*. It has a deep, hollow voice, which may be heard at a considerable distance.

natterjack-toad (nat'er-jak-tōd), *n.* Same as *natterjack*.

nattery (nat'er-i), *a.* [*< natter + -y*] Petulant; ill-natured, crabbed [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch*].

nattes (nats), *n pl* [*< F nattie*, a piece of matting or braiding, a tress: see *natty*] 1 The French word for matting or braiding: used in English for such work when of unusual or ornamental character. Hence — 2 Surface-decoration resembling or suggesting intertwined or plaited work.

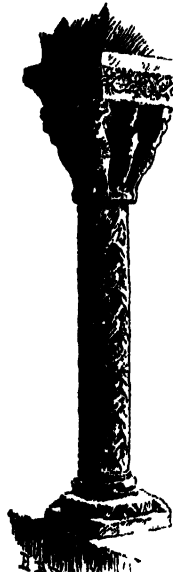
nattily (nat'i-li), *adv.* In a natty manner; with neatness; sprucely; tidily. [*Colloq*]

Sweeting alone received the poxy like a smart, sensible little man as he was, putting it gallantly and nattily into his button-hole.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xv.
nattiness (nat'i-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being natty or neat. [*Colloq.*]

Everything belonging to Miss Nancy was of delicate purity and nattiness . . . and as for her own person, it gave the same idea of perfect unvarying neatness as the body of a little bird.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, xi.

nattling (nat'ing), *n.* [*< natty + -ing¹. Cf. matting¹.*] Matting.



Romanesque Column with Shaft and Abacus ornamented with Nattes — Cloister of Elne, near Perpignan, France

For covering the sashes with nattering in the Dean's closet, 1a. *Public House of York Minster, p. 342. (Shays Dict.)*

nattle (nat'l), *v. i.* pret. and pp. *nattled*, ppr. *nattling*. [*Origin obscure.*] 1. To nibble, munch. [*Scotch.*] — 2. To be busy about trifles; potter [*Prov. Eng.*] — 3. In *coal-mining*, to make a faint crackling or rustling sound premonitory of a giving way of the rock; fizzle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

natty (nat'i), *a.* [Formerly also *netty*, a dial. dim. of *neat²*: see *neat²*, *net²*] Neat, tidy, spruce [*Colloq*]

How fine and how natty
Good housewife should jettie
From morning to night.
Tusser, Husbandry, p. 150

A connoisseur might have seen "points" in her which had a higher promise for maturity than Lucy's natty completeness.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 7

A very natty little officer, whose handsome uniform was a source of great pride and a matter of great care to him.
Harpers Mag, LXXIX 819

natty-boxes (nat'i-bok'sez), *n. pl* The contribution paid periodically by the workmen in various branches of trade to the trade-union to which they belong. [*Halliwel*] [*Prov. Eng.*]

natura (nā-tū'rā), *n.* [*L: see nature*] Nature, especially, nature personified — *Natura naturans*, nature regarded as a creative energy, the natural world with respect to its energizing principle — *Natura naturata*, nature regarded as a result or product of creative energy, the total of sensible objects, the natural world

naturable (nat'ū-ra-bl), *a.* [*< OF. naturable, as nature + -able.*] 1. Natural. — 2. Kind. [*Halliwel*]

natural (nat'ū-ral), *a* and *n.* [*< ME naturel, natural, < OF naturel, F. naturel = Sp Pg natural = It naturale, < L. naturalis, by birth, in accordance with nature, < natura, birth, nature: see nature*] 1. *a.* 1. Being such as one or it is by birth or by nature. (*a*) Lawfully born, legitimate: opposed to *adopted* and to *illegitimate*

Then Ector afterwards entrid agayne,
With the noble men, [and] his naturall brother
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l. 6844

Sept. 18, 1641 — Grant of tuition, &c., of Anne Lawrence — daughter, natural and legitimate daughter of Lawrence Edmundson, late of Maghull, co. Lancaster, deceased, to Thomas Edmundson of Maghull, aforesaid, her uncle.
Admon. Act Book, P. C. Chester, quoted in N and Q, 7th ser., 451

(*b*) By birth merely, not legal, illegitimate, bastard as, a natural son, a use which dates from the beginning of the seventeenth century

In England we have unquestioned descendants by natural (i. e., illegitimate) descent of Stuart as well as Plantagenet.
N and Q, 7th ser., VI 436

2 Native, native-born; indigenous: as, natural citizens or subjects

Before all things God commanded that the king should be natural of the kingdom — that is to understand, that hee should be an Hebrue circumcised, & no Gentile
Quevara, Letters (tr by Holloway, 1577), p. 8

Jewish ordinances had some things natural, and of the perpetuity of those things no man doubteth
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv 11

Besides the natural inhabitants of the aforesaid places, they had, even in those days, traffic with Jews, Turks, and other foreigners. *Hakluyt (Arber's Eng. Garner, I 20)*

3. Produced or implanted at birth or when constituted or made, conferred by nature, inherent or innate, not acquired or assumed: as, natural disposition; natural beauty; a natural gait

A wretch whose natural gifts were poor
Shak, Hamlet, I 5 51

God loving to bless all the means and instruments of his service, whether they be natural or acquire
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), II 269

Acosto has natural good sense, good nature, and discretion, so that every man enjoys himself in his company
Steele, Spectator, No 286

4 Born; being such as one or it is from birth.

I saw in Rosetto two of those naked saints, who are commonly natural fools, and are had in great veneration in Egypt.
Pnecke, Description of the East, I 14

5. In keeping with or proper to the nature, character, or constitution; belonging to birth or constitution, normal: as, the natural position of the body in sleep, the natural color of the hair, hence, as easy, spontaneous, etc., as if constituting a part of or proceeding from the very nature or constitution: as, oratory was natural to him

For custom doth imitate nature, and that which is accustomed, the very same thing is now become natural
Babees Book (E E T S), p. 257

These cloaks throughout the whole island be all of one colour, and that is the natural colour of the wool.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr by Robinson), II 4

A certain continued forme and qualitie, many times natural to the writer, many times his peculiar by election and arte
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 123

Persons in affrightment have carried burdens, and leaped ditches, and climbed walls, which their natural power could never have done.

Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I 261.

Hence — 6. Not strained or affected, without affectation, artificiality, or exaggeration; easy; unaffected. applied to persons or to their conduct or manners, etc

On the stage he was natural, simple, affecting.
'Twas only that when he was off he was acting.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

With respect to the exercise of the æsthetic judgment, children should be encouraged to be natural, and to pronounce opinion for themselves

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 552.

7 Obedient to the better impulses of one's nature, affectionate, kindly

Was this a natural mother, was this naturally done, to publish the sin of her own son?

Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw VI, 1550

No child can be too natural to his parent
B. Jonson, Catiline, III 2

8 In a state of nature, unregenerate, carnal, physical

The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God
1 Cor II 14

You see, children, what comes o' follerin' the natural heart, it's deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked. She followed her natural heart, and nobody knows where she's gone to.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 335.

9 Formed, produced, or brought about by nature, or by the operations of the laws of nature; real, not artificial or cultivated as, natural scenery; a natural bridge

This rock is famous for a natural tunnel, passing directly through its heart.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 276.

Confining our attention, in the first place, to natural meadow grass, let us glance at the process [of hay making]
Rudyard Kipling, I 879

A good deal of the beauty of natural objects turns on association
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 535

10 Being in conformity with the laws of nature; happening in the ordinary course of things, without the intervention of accident or violence, regulated or determined by the laws which govern events, actions, etc. as, natural consequences, a natural death

To have and enjoy the said office of Governour, to him the said Sebastian Cabota during his natural life, without amoung or dismissing from the same room

Hakluyt's Voyages, I 268

There is something in this more than natural, if oh how phy could find it out.
Shak, Hamlet, II 2 385

It would seem natural that we should first of all have asked the question how the mere understanding could arrive at all this knowledge a priori, and what extent, what truth, and what value it could possess. If we take natural to mean what is just and reasonable, then nothing could be more natural. But if we understand by natural what takes place ordinarily, then, on the contrary, nothing is more natural and more intelligible than that this examination should have been neglected for so long a time.
Kant, tr by Max Müller

Saving men from the natural penalties of dissolute living eventually necessitates the infliction of artificial penalties in solitary cells, on tread wheels and by the lash
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 19.

11. Of or pertaining to nature, connected with or relating to the existing system of things, treating of or derived from nature as known to man, or the world of matter and mind, belonging to nature as, natural philosophy or history; natural religion or theology; natural laws

I call that natural religion which men might know by the mere principles of reason, improved by consideration and experience, without the help of revelation
Sp. Wilkins

The study of mental life has led us into paths far removed from those along which the explanation of natural phenomena is wont to move
Lotze, Microcosmus (trans.), I 267

12 Same as *naturalistic*, 3

It is difficult to give an exact definition or even description of what I have called the natural view of man. Perhaps it may be best defined, negatively, as the view which denies to reason any spontaneous or creative function in the human constitution

W. R. Sorley, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 20.

13. In *math*, having 1 as the base of the system: applied to a function or number belonging or referred to such a system as, natural numbers (that is, those beginning with 1), natural sines, cosines, etc (those taken in arcs whose radii are 1) — 14. In *music*, a term applied either (*a*) to the diatonic or normal scale of C (see *scale*), or (*b*) to an air or modulation of harmony which moves by easy and smooth transitions, changing gradually or but little into nearly related keys, or (*c*) to music produced by the voice, as distinguished from instrumental music, or (*d*) to the harmonics or overtones given off by any vibrating body

over and above its original sound. — **Natural act**, an act which is connected with its subject by a natural cause. — **Natural allegiance**. See *allegiance*, 1. — **Natural astrology**. See *astrology*. — **Natural bait**, any article of food proper to a fish, used to induce the fish to take the hook, as distinguished from an artificial bait or imitation of the fish's natural food sometimes simply called *bait*, when the artificial article is distinguished as a *here*. Among natural baits are many small fishes, as minnows, frogs, certain crustaceans, as crawfish, worms of various kinds, mollusks of various kinds, some insects or their larvae, spawn of various fishes and crustaceans, etc. — **Natural being**. See *being*. — **Natural belief**, an instinctive, a priori cognition. — **Natural body**, according to St. Paul's teaching, the physical body in its present visible condition, literally, the psychical body — that is, the body belonging to the soul as the breath of life opposed to *spiritual body*, the body belonging and adapted to the spirit or highest part of man's nature. See *soul*, *psychical*, *spiritual*. — **Natural body**, it is raised a spiritual body. There is a *natural body* and there is a *spiritual body*. 1 Cor xv 44.

Natural cause, a cause which acts by natural necessity, as opposed to compulsion and to freedom. — **Natural child**, cognition, etc. See the nouns. — **Natural consciousness**, the form of consciousness possessed by all men, primary consciousness. — **Natural day**, a space of twenty-four hours. — **Natural definition**, a definition which states the essential parts of the thing defined as when man is defined as a substance composed of a body and an intellectual soul. — **Natural dualism**, finger-breadth, flannel, gas, goodness, etc. See the nouns. — **Natural egotistical idealism**, the doctrine that the immediate object in perception is a mode of the mind which is determined to present by its own natural laws. — **Natural harmonic**, in musical instruments of the viol, lute, or harp families, one of the harmonics or overtones of an open string opposed to *artificial harmonic*, which is derived from a stopped string. Also used pianistically for any harmonic or derived chord. — **Natural hexachord**, in *me diant music*, the second hexachord (and also the fifth) so called because it began on C, the key note of the "natural" key. See *key*. — **Natural history**, immutation, infirmity. See the nouns. — **Natural infancy**, a phrase sometimes used by law writers to designate infancy under the age of seven years, as being a period of natural and complete incapacity in a legal sense. — **Natural interval**. See *interval*. — **Natural law**. See *law*. — **Natural liberty**. See *liberty*. — **Natural line of sight**. See *sight*. — **Natural logarithm**. See *logarithm*. — **Natural logic**, love, magic, magnet, man, marmalade, method, motion. See the nouns. — **Natural modulation**, in *music*, a modulation of easy and direct character, as from a given key (tonality) to one of its near relatives. — **Natural necessity**, necessity which springs from within, from an internal principle of development, not from outward compulsion. — **Natural obligation**, an expression used in the civil law, in two different cases. (a) Where two different persons, though no agreement express or implied had been made, came into such a relation that the pretor was induced to impute to it some of the legal characteristics of an obligation for example, the fact of becoming unduly enriched at another person's expense. (b) Where an obligation was imperfect, so that no action could be maintained on it, and yet certain legal effects, which were not the same in all cases, were attributed to it by law. The equivalent English phrase is *imperfect obligation*. — **Natural order**, in *bot.*, an order belonging to the natural system of classification, in contradistinction to one of an artificial system devised for the mere convenience of a student. In this system all the organs must be taken into consideration, and the affinity of any two or more plants will be determined by their agreement or disagreement first in the more important organs and then in the less important. — **Natural perfection**, a perfection due to natural causes, or belonging to nature. — **Natural persons**. See *person*. — **Natural philosophy**, originally, the study of nature in general, now, more commonly, the branch of physical science which treats of those properties and phenomena of bodies which are unaccompanied by an essential change in the bodies themselves. It thus includes the various sciences classed under physics. See *physics*. Abbreviated *nat. phil.* — **Natural pitch**, the pitch of a wind instrument, especially of an organ pipe, when not overblown. — **Natural price**, printing, etc. See the nouns. — **Natural propensity**, or appetite, a congenital or innate one, although it may not be actually developed until later in life. — **Natural realism**, the doctrine that the immediate object of perception is the real external object or thing. — **Natural rights**. See *rights*. — **Natural scale**. See *natural key*, under *key*. — **Natural science**, a phrase employed in much the same signification as *natural history* in its widest sense, and used in contradistinction to *mental*, *moral*, or *mathematical sciences*. — **Natural selection**, theology, etc. See the nouns. — **Natural sign**, a sign which stands for its object independently of any human convention. Natural signs are either *formal*, standing for their objects in virtue of resembling them, or *material*, standing for their objects by virtue of some natural connection or real relation with them, as a weathercock to the wind. The former are called *icons*, the latter *synchres*. The distinction seems to have originated with Paulus Venetus. — **Natural system**, in *bot.* See *Jussieu*, and *natural order*, above. — **Natural whole**, in *logic*, a whole determined by the logical comprehension, either an essential or a mathematical whole. — **Nat.**, 1, 2, and 4. *Natal*, etc. See *natives*.

II. 1. That which is natural to one; natural quality, disposition, or expression. — That is, when he [our courtly poet] is most artificial, so to disguise and cloak it as it may not appear nor

seem to proceed from him by any study or trade of rules, but to be his *natural*. — *Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 252.

It is with depraved man, in his impure *natural*, that we must maintain this quarrel. — *Sp. Hall*, St. Paul's Combat.

And yet this much his courses do approve, He was not bloody in his *natural*. — *Daniel*, *Civil Wars*, iv 42. (*Norw.*)

2. A natural gift or endowment.

But how out of purpose and place do I name art? When the professors are grown so obstinate contemners of it, and presumers on their own *natural*, as they are deriders of all diligence that way. — *B. Jonson*, *Alchemist*, To the Reader.

3. One born without the usual faculty of reasoning or understanding, a fool, an idiot.

This drivelling love is like a great *natural*, that runs lolling up and down to hide his bauble in a hole. — *Shak.*, *R. and J.*, ii. 4. 96

I own the Man is not a *Natural*, he has a very quick Sense, tho' very slow Understanding. — *Shakspeare*, *Conscious Lovers*, ii. 1.

4. A native, an original inhabitant.

The more severe that these are to the *naturals*, the greater their repute with the Spaniards, who enrich themselves by extorting from the other. — *Sandys*, *Travels*, p. 202.

5. A production of nature.

The abjectest *naturals* have their specificall properties, and some wondrous vertues, and philosophy will not flatter the noblest or worthiest *naturals* in their venoms or impurities. — *Harvey*, *Pierce's Supererogation*.

6. An oyster of natural wild growth, not planted. [New Jersey.] — 7. In *music* (a) On the keyboard, a white key (digital) as distinguished from a black key. (b) In notation, the sign ♮, placed before a note to counteract the effect of a sharp or flat in the signature or previously introduced as an accidental. Naturals are not used in signatures except where a change of key takes place and one or more of the sharps or flats of the original signature are to be annulled. Also called a *cancel*. See *accidental*, *n.*, and *signature*. (c) A note affected by a ♮, or a tone thus represented. — 8. A kind of wig worn in England early in the eighteenth century.

In 1724 the peruke makers advertised "full bottom tyes, full bobs, minister's bobs, *naturals*, half *naturals*, Grecian tyes, curly roys, airy levants, qu (= queue) perukes, and bagg wiggs" among the variety of artificial head gear which they supplied. — *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV 560.

natural-born (nat'ū-rā-l-bōrn), *a*. 1. Native in a country, not alien.

Natural-born subjects are such as are born within the dominions of the crown of England, that is, within the allegiance, or, as it is generally called, the allegiance of the king. — *Blackstone*, *Com.*, I x.

No person except a *natural-born* citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president. — *Constitution of the United States*, art. II. § 1.

2. So by nature; born so: as, a *natural-born* fool.

naturalia (nat'ū-rā-l'ia), *n. pl.* [NL, neut. pl. of *L. naturalis*, natural. — see *natural*.] The sexual organs.

naturalisation, naturalise. See *naturalization, naturalize*.

naturalism (nat'ū-rā-l'izm), *n.* [= *F. naturalisme* = *Sp. naturalismo*, as *natural* + *-ismo*.] 1. A state of nature, uncivilized or unregenerate condition.

Those spirited and wanton cross-worms, as they call themselves, who are striving with speed and alacrity to come up to the *naturalism* and lawless privileges of the first class. — *Sp. Langston*, *Moravians Compared and Detected*, p. 62. (*Latham*.)

2. Conformity to nature or to reality; a close adherence to nature in the arts of painting, sculpture, poetry, etc. opposed to *idealism*, and implying less of crudeness than *realism*.

Gogol, the father of Russian *naturalism*, who wrote fifty years ago, was as full of literary consciousness as Thackeray or Dickens. — *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 478.

3. Specifically, in the *fine arts*, the rendering of nature, as it is, by the arts of design, but without either slavish fidelity or attempt at illusion. It is the mean between idealism and realism. — 4. In *philos.*, that view of the world, and especially of man and human history and society, which takes account only of natural (as distinguished from supernatural) elements and forces.

On the basis of *Naturalism*, we may either look upon man as an individual distinct from other individuals, . . . or we may consider the race as itself an organism, apart from which the individual is unintelligible. — *W. R. Sorley*, *Ethics of Naturalism*, p. 17.

5. In *theol.*: (a) The doctrine that natural religion is sufficient for salvation. (b) The doctrine that all religious truth is derived from a study of nature without any supernatural revelation,

and that all religious life is a natural development unaided by supernatural influences.

naturalist (nat'ū-rā-l'ist), *n.* [= *F. naturaliste* = *Sp. Pg. It. naturalista*, < *ML. naturalista*, a naturalist, < *L. naturalis*, natural: see *natural* and *-ist*.] 1. One who understands natural causes, one who is versed in natural science or philosophy; specifically, one who is versed in or devoted to natural history, in the most restricted sense, a zoologist or botanist.

Naturalists observe that when the frost seizes upon wine they are only the sligher and more waterish parts of it that are subject to be congealed. — *South*, *Sermons*, II. xii.

2. One who holds the theological theory or doctrine of naturalism.

So far as the Spirit of God is above reason, so far doth a Christian exceed a mere *naturalist*. — *Sp. Hall*, *Meditations and Vows*, ii. § 24.

naturalistic (nat'ū-rā-l'is'tik), *a*. [*< naturalist* + *-ic*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with nature, natural, not formal, conventional, or conventionalized, hence, simulating or resembling nature as, a *naturalistic* effect of light on the stage.

Such vivacious and *naturalistic* expletives as would scarcely have passed the censor. — *Athenaeum*, No 2840, p. 421.

2. Realistic. — "No one," as Señor Valdés truly says, "can rise from the perusal of a *naturalistic* book without a vivid desire to escape" from the wretched world depicted in it. — *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX 903.

3. Of, pertaining to, or based on naturalism in its philosophical or theological sense. — **Naturalistic theory**. See *mythical theory*, under *mythical*. — **naturalization** (nat'ū-rā-l'iz-ā-shon), *n.* [*< ME naturalize*, < OF (and F) *naturalis* = *Sp. naturalidad* = *Pg. naturalidade* = *It. naturalità*, < *L. naturalis* (t-s), naturalness, < *naturalis*, natural: see *natural*.] The quality of being natural, naturalness.

The goddess by their *naturalis* and power close vp the furies, and governe the steeres. — *Golden Boks*, x. (*Richardson*.)

naturalization (nat'ū-rā-l'iz-ā-shon), *n.* [*< naturalize* + *-ation*.] The act of naturalizing, or the state of being naturalized, specifically, in *law*, the act of receiving an alien into the condition, and investing him with the rights and privileges, of a natural subject or citizen. In the United States, by Rev. Stat. 1878, title xxx. § 2165, etc., persons of age, of the classes enumerated below, may be naturalized, with their resident minor children, upon taking an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and renouncing all allegiance to a foreign prince, or state, those over 21 who have (a) resided here at least five years continuously, and have legally declared their intention to be naturalized and to renounce foreign allegiance more than two years before naturalization, or (b) resided here for a continuous period of five years, of which three were during minority, or (c) resided here one year and have served in and been honorably discharged from the military forces of the United States, or (d) served three years on a merchant vessel of the United States after legal declaration of intention, etc. Citizens, etc., of countries at war with the United States are excepted. There are also provisions — now nearly obsolete — relating to the naturalization of aliens residing in the United States before January 20th, 1795, or between June 15th, 1798, and June 15th, 1812. Widows and children of those who have made legal declaration before death are deemed citizens. In Great Britain, by the Naturalization Act of 1870, an alien resident in the United Kingdom for a term of not less than five years, or who has been in the service of the crown for not less than five years, may obtain a certificate of naturalization. Also spelled *naturalisation*.

All States that are liberal of *naturalization* towards strangers are fit for empire. — *Bacon*, *Kingsdoms and Estates*.

Naturalization implies the renunciation of a former nationality, and the fact of entrance into a similar relation towards a new body politic. — *Woolsey*, *Introd. to Inter. Law*, § 66.

Naturalization Act, a British statute of 1870 (amended in 1872), under which aliens are allowed to hold real and personal property in the United Kingdom, additional facilities for aliens to become British subjects being also given, and provisions embodied enabling British subjects to become aliens.

naturalize (nat'ū-rā-l'iz), *v.*; pret and pp *naturalized*, ppr *naturalising*. [= *F. naturaliser* = *Sp. Pg. naturalizar* = *It. naturalizzare*, as *natural* + *-ize*.] 1. To reduce to a state of nature; identify with, or make a part of, nature.

Human freedom must be understood in some different sense from that with which our anthropologists are familiar, if it is to stand in the way of the scientific impulse to *naturalize* the moral man. — *T. H. Green*, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 6.

2. To make natural; render easy and familiar by custom and habit.

He rises fresh to his hammer and anvil, custom has *naturalized* his labours to him. — *South*.

3. To confer the rights and privileges of a natural subject or citizen upon; receive under

sanction and form of law as a citizen or subject. See *naturalisation*.

Then the best way for a foreigner to break your exclusiveness is to be *naturalised*.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII 322.

4. To receive or adopt as native, natural, or vernacular; incorporate into or make part and parcel of a language, receive into the original or common stock. as, to *naturalise* a foreign word or expression

She must be foudroyant and pyramidal — if these French adjectives may be *naturalised* for this one particular emergency

O. W. Holmes, *Else Venner*, xxi.

5. So to adapt to new conditions of life that those conditions shall appear to be native to the person or thing *naturalized*; to introduce and acclimatize or cause to thrive as if indigenous. as, to *naturalise* a foreign plant or animal. (A plant that is *naturalized* is not merely habituated to the climate, but grows without cultivation. A *naturalized* animal is not only acclimatized, as an elephant or a tiger in captivity, but shifts for itself and propagates, as rabbits in Australia or English sparrows in America.)

Living so amongst those Blacks, by time and cunning they seem to be *naturalized* amongst them

Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, I 48

Our melons, our peaches, our figs, our apricots, and cherries are strangers among us, imported in different ages, and *naturalized* in our English gardens

Addison, *The Royal Exchange*

6. In *musical notation*, to apply a natural or cancel (♮) to.

II. *intrans.* 1. To explain phenomena by natural laws, to the exclusion of the supernatural.

We see how far the mind of an age is infected by this *naturalizing* tendency, let us note a few of the thousand and one forms in which it appears

Bushnell, *Nature and the Supernat.*, i.

2. To become like a native

I have *naturalized* here [in London] perfectly, and have been more kindly received than is good for my modesty to remember

Jeffrey

3. To become a citizen of another than one's native country

Also spelled *naturalise*

naturally (nā'tŭr-əl-ē), *adv.* 1. By nature, not by art or habit; as, he was *naturally* eloquent

Fire, whose flame if ye marks it, is always pointed, and *naturally* by his form outlets to clymbe

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 78

We *naturally* know what is good, but *naturally* pursue what is evil

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, I 55

2. Spontaneously, without art or cultivation

For aye he wrought it not *naturally* but willingly (purposefully), he wrought it not to the uttermost of his power, but with such degrees of goodness as his hye pleasure lyked to limit

Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 129

There is no place where wheat *naturally* grows. *Johnson*

3. Without affectation or artificiality; with ease or grace

That part
Was aptly fitted and *naturally* performed
Shak., *T. of the 8*, Ind., I 87

4. According to the usual course of things, by an obvious consequence, of course

Poverty *naturally* begets dependence
Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, xxvii

naturalness (nā'tŭr-əl-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being natural: as, *naturalness* of conduct.

And to show the *naturalness* of monarchy, all the forms of government insensibly partake of it, and slide into it

South, *Sermons*, III xii

2. Conformity to nature, truth, or reality; absence of artificiality, exaggeration, or affectation: as, the *naturalness* of a person's conduct.

To seek to be natural implies a consciousness that for bids all *naturalness* forever

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 205

nature (nā'tŭr), *n.* and *a.* [*OE. nature*, < *OF. nature*, *F. nature* = *Sp. Pg. It. natura* = *OHG. natura* = *D. natuur* = *MLG. natŭre* = *OHG. natŭra*, *MHG. natŭre*, *nature*, *G. natur* = *Sw. Dan. natur*, < *L. natura*, birth, origin, natural constitution or quality, < *nasci*, pp. *natus*, be born, originate: see *nascens*] I. *n.* 1. Birth; origin; parentage; original stock.

"We are broderen," quod he, "of on nature,
Kyng Aulerius my fader is also

Geueydes (*E. F. T. S.*), I 2650

All of one *nature*, of one substance bred
Shak., *I Hen. IV.*, I 1 11

We who are Jews by *nature*, and not sinners of the Gentiles.

Gal. II 15

2. The forces or processes of the material world, conceived of as an agency intermediate between the Creator and the world, producing all organisms and preserving the regular order of things. as, in the old dictum, "*nature* abhors a vacuum." In this sense *nature* is often personified.

And there is in this business more than *nature*
Was ever conduct of. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, v 1 242.

Thou, *nature*, art my goddess, to thy law
My services are bound. *Shak.*, *Lear*, I 2 1

Nature is the last of all causes that fabricate this corporeal and sensible world, and the utmost bound of incorporeal substances. Which, being full of reasons and powers, orders and presides over all mundane affairs

Proclus (tr. by Cudworth), *Comm. in Timæum*, I

Wherefore, since neither all things are produced fortuitously, or by the unguided mechanism of matter, nor God himself may reasonably be thought to do all things immediately and miraculously, it may well be concluded that there is a plastic nature under him, which as an inferior and subordinate instrument doth drudgingly execute that part of his providence which consists in the regular and orderly motion of matter, yet so as that there is also beside this a higher providence to be acknowledged, which, presiding over it, doth often supply the defects of it, and sometimes overrule it, forasmuch as this plastic nature cannot act electively nor with discretion

Cudworth, *Intellectual System*, I 3

Nature never did betray

The heart that loved her
Wordsworth, *Tintern Abbey*

3. The metaphysical principle of life; the power of growth, that which causes organisms to develop each in its predeterminate way. Aristotle defines nature as the principle of motion in those things that move themselves, meaning by motion especially generation and corruption. Inasmuch as the most striking characteristic of growth is its regularity, nature is also conceived by Aristotle as the principle of inward necessity, as opposed to constraint on the one hand and to chance or freedom on the other. Hence *nature* is in literature frequently contrasted with fate and with compulsion, as well as with fortune and free election

There are in sublimity bodies both constant tendencies and variable tendencies. The constant Aristotle calls *nature*, which always aspires to good, or to perpetual renovation of forms as perfect as may be, though impeded in this work by adverse influences, and therefore never producing anything but individuals comparatively defective and sure to perish. The variable he calls spontaneity and chance, forming an independent agency inseparably accompanying *nature*—always modifying, distorting, frustrating the full purposes of *nature*. Moreover, the different natural agencies often interfere with each other, while the irregular tendency interferes with the ideal. So far as *nature* acts in each of her distinct agencies, the phenomena before us are regular and predictable: all that is uniform, and all that, without being quite uniform, recurs usually or frequently is her work. But, besides and along with *nature*, there is the agency of chance and spontaneity, which is essentially irregular and unpredictable

Grote, *Aristotle*, iv

Let us sit and mock the good housewife Fortune
That she makes fair the sea: she makes honest
And those that she makes honest she makes very ill favoured

Ros. Nay, now thou goest from Fortune's office to *Nature's*. Fortune reigns in the gifts of the world, not in the lineaments of *Nature*. *Shak.*, *As you like it*, I 2 44

Yet had the number of her days
Been as complete as was her praise,
Nature and Fate had had no strife
In giving limit to her life

Milton, *Epitaph on Marchioness of Winchester*, I 18

4. Cause, occasion, that which produces anything

The *nature* of his great offence is dead
Shak., *All's Well*, v 3 28

5. The material and spiritual universe, as distinguished from the Creator, the system of things of which man forms a part, creation, especially that part of it which more immediately surrounds man and affects his senses, as mountains, seas, rivers, woods, etc. as, the beauties of *nature*, in a restricted sense, whatever is produced without artificial aid, and exists unchanged by man, and is thus opposed to *art*

All things are artificial for *Nature* is the art of God
Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, I 16

He needed not the spectacles of books to read *Nature*, he looked inwards, and found her there

Dryden, *Essay on Dram. Poesy*

Nature is that world of substance whose laws are laws of cause and effect, and whose events transpire, in orderly succession, under those laws

Bushnell, *Nature and the Supernat.*, p. 48

Nature in the common sense, refers to essences unchanged by man: space, the air, the river, the leaf

Bumerson, *Nature*, p. 7

Nature in the abstract is the aggregate of the powers and properties of all things. *Nature* means the sum of all phenomena, together with the causes which produce them, including not only all that happens, but all that is capable of happening: the unused capabilities of causes being as much a part of the idea of *nature* as those which take effect

J. S. Mill

Hence—6. That which is conformed to nature or to truth and reality, as distinguished from that which is artificial, forced, conventional, or remote from actual experience; *naturalness*

With this special observance, that you overstep not the modesty of *nature* for anything so overdone is from the purpose of playing, whose end, both at the first and now, was and is, to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature

Shak., *Hamlet*, III 2

Only *nature* can please those tastes which are unprejudiced and refined

Addison

7. Inherent constitution, property, or quality, essential character, quality, or kind; the quali-

ties or attributes which constitute a being or thing what it is, and distinguish it from all others; also, kind, sort; species, category. as, the *nature* of the soul, the divine *nature*, it is the *nature* of fire to burn, the compensation was in the *nature* of a fee

I yve thou waleyn worms corrupcioun'
For no fors is of lak of thy *nature*
Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, I 615

Things rank and gross in *nature*
Shak., *Hamlet*, I 2 130

I wish my years
Were fit to do you service in a *nature*
That might become a gentleman
Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, I 1

Only this is certain: that many regions lying in the same latitude afford Mines very rich of divers *natures*
Capt. John Smith, *Works*, I 125

They [the Jews] apprehended the Crown of Thorns which was put upon our Saviour's head was the fittest representation of the *nature* of his Kingdom

Stillington, *Sermons*, I viii

The *nature* of her [Catherine Sedley's] influence over James is not easily to be explained

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi

8. An original, wild, undomesticated condition, as of an animal or a plant, also, the primitive condition of man antecedent to institutions, especially to political institutions. as, to live in a state of *nature*

That the condition of mere *nature*—that is to say, of absolute liberty, such as is theirs that are neither sovereigns nor subjects, is anarchy and the condition of war; that the precepts by which men are guided to avoid that condition are the laws of nature, (that a commonwealth without sovereign power is but a word without substance, and cannot stand, that subjects owe to sovereigns simple obedience in all things in which their obedience is not repugnant to the laws of God, I have sufficiently proved

Hobbes, *Leviathan*, II 81

9. The primitive aboriginal instincts, qualities, and tendencies common to mankind of all races and in all ages, as unchanged or unmodified by civilization, especially, the instinctive or spontaneous sense of justice, benevolence, affection, self-preservation, love of show, etc., common to mankind, *naturalness* of thought, feeling, or action, humanity

For when the Gentiles, which have not the law, do by *nature* the things contained in the law, these, having not the law, are a law unto themselves

Rom. II 14

Ros. But, to Orlando: did he leave him there,
Food to the sick and hungry lions?
Or twice did he turn his back and purposed so
But kindness, nobler ever than revenge,
And *nature*, stronger than his just or casual,
Made him give battle to the lions

Shak., *As you like it*, IV 3 180

One touch of *nature* makes the whole world kin,
That all, with one consent, praise new-born gawds.
Shak., *T. and C.* III 3 175

If thou hast *nature* in thee bear it not
Shak., *Hamlet*, I 5 81

Oh mother, do not lose your name! forget not
The touch of *nature* in you, tenderness!
Beau and Fl., *Thierry and Theodoret*, v 2.

10. The physical or moral constitution of man; physical or moral being, the personality

As surfeit is the father of much fast,
So every slope by the immoderate use
Turns to restraint. Our *natures* do pursue,
Like rats that ravin down their proper bane,
A thirsty evil, and when we drink we die

Shak., *M. for M.*, I 2 182

In swinish sleep
Their drenched *natures* lie as in a death
Shak., *Macbeth*, I 7 68.

Thus have they made profane that *nature* which God hath not only cleans'd, but 'Christ also hath assum'd

Milton, *Church Government*, II 2

Tir'd *Nature's* sweet restorer balmy sleep
Young, *Night Thoughts*, I 1

11. Inborn or innate character, disposition, or inclination, inherent bent or disposition; individual constitution or temperament, inbred or natural endowments, as opposed to acquired; hence, by metonymy, a person so endowed. as, we instinctively look up to a superior *nature*.

His *nature* is too noble for the world
He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
Or love for power to thund'ring. His heart's his mouth
What his breast forges, that his tongue must vent

Shak., *Cor.*, III 1 255

This (an only succeed according to the *nature* and manners of the person they court or solicit

Bacon, *Moral Fables*, iv, Expl

It is your *nature* to have all men slaves
To you, but you acknowledge to none

B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, III 1

12. The vital powers of man, vitality, vital force, life, also, natural course of life, life time

And the most part of hem dyen with outen sykness
whan *nature* faylethe hem for elde
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 29

Till the foul crimes done in my days of *nature*
Are burnt and purged away *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I 5 1

My offences being many, I would repent out the remainder of nature.
Shak, *All's Well*, iv 3 272.

O, sir, you are old.
Nature in you stands on the very verge
Of her confine *Shak*, *Lea*, ii 4 140

13. In *theol*, the natural unregenerate state of the soul, moral character in its original condition, unaffected by grace.

We all were by nature the children of wrath, even as others *Eph*. ii 3.

Yet if we look more closely we shall find
Most have the seeds of judgment in their mind,
Nature affords at least a glimmering light,
The lines, though touch'd but faintly, are drawn right
Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l 21

The Judgment, umpire in the strife
That Grace and Nature have to wage through life.
Cowper, *Tirocinium*, l 30

14. Conscience

Make thick my blood,
Stop up the access and passage to remorse,
That no compunctious visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose, nor keep peace between
The effect and it! *Shak*, *Macbeth*, i 5 46.

15. Spontaneity, abandon; felicity; truth, naturalness

With Shakspear's nature, or with Jonson's art.
Pope, *Dunciad*, ii 224

Course of nature, crime against nature, debt of nature, effort of nature, freak of nature. See *course*, *crime*, etc. — Formal nature. See *formal*. — Good nature (cf) Due natural affection

And therfor alle faders and moders after good nature
ought to teche her children to leue alle wrong and euille
wales, and shew hem the true right weye
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p 4

(b) Kindly disposition, a natural disposition such that one does not readily take or give offense, an easy, indulgent spirit. — *Ill nature*, natural bad temper. — In a state of nature (a) Naked as when born, nude. (b) In *theol*, in a state of sin, unregenerated. — *Individuated nature*. See *individuated*. — *Individuate nature*. See *individuate*. — Interpretation of nature. See *interpretation*. — Law of nature (a) An unwritten law depending upon an instinct of the human race, universal conscience, or common sense (This was the usual sense before the middle of the seventeenth century)

If the young dare be a bait for the old pike, I see no reason in the law of nature but I may snap at him
Shak, 2 *Hen IV*, iii 2 367

(b) The regular course of human life

I died whilst in the womb he stayed,
Attending nature's law
Shak, *Cymbeline*, v 4 33

(c) See *law*, 3. — Light of nature. See *light*. — Long by nature. See *long*. — Plastic nature. See the quotation from *Cudworth* under *def* 2. — The nature of things, the regular order or constitution of the universe. — To go (rarely walk) the way of nature, to pay the debt of nature, to die

He's walked the way of nature,
And to our purposes he lives no more
Shak, 2 *Hen IV*, v 2 4

To relieve or ease nature, to evacuate the bowels
II. a Natural, growing spontaneously as, nature grass, nature hay [*Scotch*]

nature (nā'tūr), *n*. *t*. pret and pp *natured*, ppr *naturing* [*< ME. naturen, < naturc, n*]

To endow with distinctive natural qualities
He which *natureth* every kynde,
The mighty God *Gower*, *Conf Amant*, vii
Others, similarly *natured*, will not permit him to do this.
Spenser, *Data of Ethics*, § 97

nature-deity (nā'tūr-dē'i-ti), *n*. A deity personifying a phenomenon or force of physical nature

nature-god (nā'tūr-god), *n*. Same as *nature-deity*.

natural, *a*. 1† A Middle English form of *natural* — 2 [*F*] In *her*, same as *proper*

natureless (nā'tūr-less), *a*. [*< nature + -less*]

Not consonant with nature; unnatural *Milton*

nature-myth (nā'tūr-mith), *n*. A myth symbolical of or supposed to be based on natural phenomena

nature-print (nā'tūr-print), *n*. An impression obtained directly from a natural object, as a leaf, by means of one of the processes of nature-printing

nature-printing (nā'tūr-prin'ting), *n*. A process invented by Alois Auer, in Vienna, Austria, in 1853, by which objects, such as plants, mosses, ferns, lace, etc., are impressed on a metal plate so as to engrave themselves, copies or casts being then taken for printing. The object is placed between a plate of copper and one of lead, which are passed between heavy rollers, when a perfect impression is made on the leaden plate. From this impressed lead plate an electrolytic printing plate is made. There are other processes, one of which consists in obtaining an impression from natural objects on sheets of softened gutta percha, from which an electrolytic or a stereotype may then be taken. Also called *phytozography*

nature-spirit (nā'tūr-spir'it), *n*. An elemental; an imaginary being, supposed to be a spirit of some element, as a sylph of the air, a salamander of fire, a gnome of the earth, or an undine of the water

amander of fire, a gnome of the earth, or an undine of the water

nature-worship (nā'tūr-wēr'ship), *n*. A religion which deifies the phenomena of physical nature, such as the heavenly bodies, fire, the wind, trees, etc.; also, the principles or practice of such a religion

naturism (nā'tūr-izm), *n*. [= *F. naturisme*, as *nature + -ism*] 1. In *med*, a view which attributes everything to nature. *Dunghison*. [*Rare.*] — 2 Worship of the powers of nature: same as *nature-worship*. *Encyc. Brit*, XX 367.

naturist (nā'tūr-ist), *n*. [= *F. naturiste*, as *nature + -ist*] 1†. See the quotation.

Those that admit and applaud the vulgar notion of nature, I must here advertise you, partly because they do so, and partly for brevity's sake, I shall hereafter many times call *naturists* *Boyle*, *Works*, v 108

2. A physician who trusts entirely to nature to effect a cure

naturistic (nā'tūr-ist'ik), *a*. [*< naturist + -ic*] Of or pertaining to naturism or nature-worship. *Encyc. Brit*, XX 366

naturity (nā'tūr-i-ti), *n*. [*< nature + -ity*] The quality or state of being produced by nature *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*

naturize (nā'tūr-iz), *v* *t*. pret and pp *naturized*, ppr *naturizing* [*< nature + -ize*]. To endow with a nature or special qualities

'Tis the secret
Of nature *naturized* 'gainst all infections.
B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, ii 1

nauch, *n*. See *nautch*.

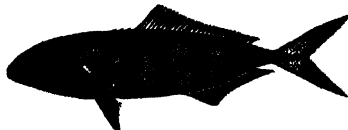
Nauclerus (nā-klē'rūs), *n*. [*NL*, *< Gr ναυκληρ-ος*, a ship-owner, shipmaster, skipper, *< ναύς*, a ship, + *κλῆρος*, lot, property see *clerk*] 1 In *ornith*, a genus of *Falconidae*, of the subfamily *Milvinae*, the swallow-tailed kites. The type is the African *N. nuscour*, and the genus has often also included the American *N. furcata*, now usually called *Belanoides forficatus*. See *out* under *Belanoides*

2 In *ichth*, a spurious genus of fishes, based on the young of *Nauclerus*, or a stage of development of the young pilot-fish, *Nauclerus ductor*, when a first dorsal fin and preopercular spines are present *Cuvier* and *Valenciennes*, 1839 — 3. [*f. c*] The stage of growth represented by the spurious genus *Nauclerus*, 2, as of *Seriola* or any other genus of carangids

Naucleridae (nā-kōr'i-dē), *n*. pl. [*NL*, *< Nauclerus + -idae*] A family of heteropterous insects founded by Leach, in 1818, upon the genus *Nauclerus*, the water-scorpions. They are predaceous aquatic bugs flat-bodied, and usually oval, living in quiet reedy pools, where they swim and creep about in search of their prey. They are widely distributed, and abound in the southwestern United States and Mexico

Naucleris (nā'kō-ris), *n*. [*NL* (Geoffroy, 1762), *< Gr ναύς*, a ship, + *κόρις*, a bug] The typical genus of *Naucleridae*, formerly referred to the *Nepidae*. The species are Old World, being replaced in America by the members of the genus *Pelocoris*

Nauclerus (nā'krā-tēz), *n*. [*NL*, *< Gr ναυκλήρ*, a fish so called, lit holding a ship fast (cf *Echeneis*), *< ναύς*, a ship, + *κράειν*, rule, govern]



Pilot fish (*Nauclerus ductor*)

A genus of fishes of the family *Carangidae*, the pilot-fish *N. ductor* is the type. See *pilot-fish*
naufraige (nā'frāj), *n*. [*< F naufrage = Sp Pg It naufragio, < L naufragium*, a shipwreck, *< navis*, a ship, + *frangere* (*√ frag*), break, dash to pieces: see *nave*², *fraction*, *fragile*] Shipwreck

Guilty of the ruin and *naufrage* and perishing of infinite subjects.

Bacon, *Speech on taking his place in Chancery*

naufrageous, *a*. See *naufragous*

naufragiate (nā'frā-jī-āt), *v* *t*. [*< naufrage (L. naufragium) + -ate*]. To shipwreck. *Lithgow*, *Pilgrim's Farewell* (1618).

naufragous (nā'frā-gūs), *a*. [*Also naufrageous = Sp Pg It naufragio, < L naufragus*, wrecked, causing shipwreck, *< navis*, ship, + *frangere* (*√ frag*), break. see *naufrago*] Causing shipwreck

That tempestuous, and oft *naufragous* sea, wherein youth and handsomeness are commonly tossed with no less hazard to the body than the soul
Jer Taylor (?), *Artful Handsomeness*, p 38.

nauger (nā'gēr), *n*. [*Also nauger*, earlier form of *auger*, which is due to misdivision of a nau-

ger as an *auger*. See *auger*.] An *auger*. [*Obsolete or prov Eng.*]

They bore the trunk with a *nauger*, and ther ismeth out sweet potable liquor *Hovell*, *Familiar Letters* (1650).

naught (nāt), *n*. and *a*. [*In two forms.*] (1) *naught*, *< ME nauht, naugt, naut, nawi, naght, nagt, naht, < AS. nauht, *nawuht*, with vowel shortened from orig. long, *nāwīht*, contr. *nāuht*, *nāht*, (2) *nought*, *< ME. nought, nougt, nout, nowt, noght, nogt, nowiht, etc.*, *< AS. nōwīht*, contr. *nōht* (= *OS. nōwīht, nōwīht* = *OFries. nāwet, naut, nat* = *MLG. niet* = *D. niet* = *OHG. nēowīht, nēwīht, nieht, nīht*, *MHG. nicht*, *G. nicht*), nothing; in gen. *nāhtes* = *OFries. nāwētes, nāwētes*, *nates* = *D. nates* = *MHG. nīhtes*, *G. nichts*, used in the predicate, of nothing, of no value, nothing; in acc. *nāwīht, nāht, etc.*, as adv., not see *not*, a shorter form of the same word; *< ne, not, + dīwīht, dīuwīht, dīwīht, dīuwīht*, etc. aught, anything see *ne* and *ought*, *ought*! 1. *n*. 1 Not anything; nothing.

There was a man that hadde *nought*,
There come theys & robbed hym, & toke *nought*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p 35

Mirrors, though decked with diamonds, are *nought* worth,
If the like forms of things they set not forth.

B. Jonson, *The Barriers*.

Of *naught* is nothing made.
Marlowe, *Jew of Malta*, i. 2.

All human plans and projects come to *naught*.
Browning, *Ring and Book*, vii. 902

2 A cipher, zero. [*In this sense also commonly nought*, but there is no ground for any distinction]

Cast away like so many *Nauhts* in Arithmetic
Milton, *Elkonoklastes*, xxvii

3†. Wickedness

Faire lordes, we haue euell and folly spede of the
aynes that we haue vndirtake a-gein the Queenes knyghtes
for enuye and for *nought*. *Mertyn* (E. E. T. S.), iii 490

Be *naught*, a familiar malediction, equivalent to 'a plague (or a mischief) on you' sometimes followed by the words *awhile* or *the while*

Marry, sir, be better employed, and be *naught* awhile
Shak, *As you Like it*, i. 1 39

So, get ye together, and be *naught*!

Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, v 8

To call one to *naught*†, to abuse one grossly

He called them all to *naught* in his fury, an hundred reb
ols and traitors

N. Morton, *New England's Memorial*, p 120

To come to *naught*, to come to nothing, fail, be a failure, miscarry — To set at *naught*, to slight or disregard, despite or defy

Ye have set at *nought* all my counsel *Prov* i 25

And Herod with his men of war set him at *nought*, and mocked him,
and sent him again to Pilate

Luke xliii. 11.

To set *naught* by† Same as to set at *naught*.

The Salanes ne sette *nought* ther-by, no deyned not to arme the fourth part of hem. *Mertyn* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 440.

II. a 1†. Of little or no account or value; worthless; valueless; useless

Things *naught*, and things indifferent.

Hooker, *Eccles Polity*

Being past these Isles which are many in number, but all *naught* for habitation, falling with a high land upon the mayne, found a great Pond of fresh water

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, i 174

2†. Lost, ruined.

Go, get you to your house, be gone, away!
All will be *naught* else *Shak*, *Cor*, iii. i 251

My cause was *naught*, for twas about your honour,
And he that wrongs the innocent ne'er prospers.

Fletcher, *Rule a Wife*, v 8

3† In a moral sense, wicked; bad, naughty. See *naughty*

God giveth men plenty of riches to exercise their faith and charity, to confirm them that be good, to draw them that be *naught*, and to bring them to repentance.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef Edw VI, 1550

But when his [Pharaoh's] tribulation was withdrawn, than was he *naught* againe

Sir T. More, *Comfort against Tribulation* (1678), fol 11

No man can be stark *naught* at once.

Fuller

naught (nāt), *adv*. [*Also nought, < ME nauht, naugt, etc., nought, noght, etc., < AS. nāwīht, nāht, etc., acc. of nāwīht, n. see nauht, n. See not*, a shorter form of the same word.] In no degree; not at all; not See *not*!

I saw how that his boundes have him caught,
And freten him, for that they knew him *naught*

Chaucer

Where he hits *nought* knowes, and whom he hurts *nought* cares.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, ii iv 7

naughtily (nā'ti-li), *adv* 1†. Poorly; indifferently.

2th To the Duke's house, to a play It was indifferently done, Gosnell not singing, but a new wench, that sings *naughtily*
Pope, *Diary*, iii. 35.

2. Wickedly; corruptly; dishonorably; immorally.

You smile and mock me, as if I meant *naughtily*
Shak., T and O, iv 2. 38.
 How can'st thou by this mighty sum? If *naughtily*,
 I must not take it of thee, 'twill undo me
Pletcher, Beggar's Bush, iv 1

3. Perversely; mischievously; improperly. said especially of children.

naughtiness (nâ'ti-nes), *n.* 1. The state or condition of being naughty; wickedness; badness.

I know thy pride and the *naughtiness* of thine heart
 1 Sam. xvii. 28.

2. Perverseness; mischievousness; misbehavior, as of children.

naughtily (nâ'ti-l), *adv.* Naughtily; viciously
 Well, thus did I for want of better wit,
 Because my parents *naughtily* brought me up
Mir for Magic, p 207.

naughty (nâ'ti), *a* [Early mod. E. also *noughty*, < ME *naughty*, *naughty* (= D. *notig* = G. *nichtig*); < *naught* + *-y*.] 1. Having nothing, poor

And alle maner of men that thou mygte aspye,
 That nody ben and *naughty*, helpe hem with thi godia.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 226

2. Worthless, good-for-nothing, bad

Thou semest a *naughty* knave

Plays of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V 427).

Perchance it is the Comick, whom *naughtie* Play makers
 and Stage-keepers have lustily made odious

Sir P. Sidney, Apol for Poetrie.

The other basket had very *naughty* figs. *Jei* xxiv 2

3. Disagreeable

'Tis a *naughty* night to swim in *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4 116

4. Morally bad; wicked; corrupt.

Using their olde accustomed devellishe and *naughtie*
 practises and devises

Laws of Philip and Mary (1554), quoted in Ribton

[Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p 489]

Thou seest what *naughtie* straggling vicious thoughts
 and motions I have

J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1858), II 260

How far that little candle throws his beams!
 So shines a good deed in a *naughtie* world.

Shak., M. of V, v. 1 91

5. In a mitigated sense, bad in conduct or speech; improper, mischievous* used with reference to the more or less venial faults or delinquencies of children, or playfully to those of older persons: as, a naughty child, naughty conduct, oh, you naughty man! - Naughty pack, a naughty person formerly a term of opprobrium, later, in a mitigated sense, applied to children

Having two lowde daughters, no better than *naughtie*
 packs
Apprehens of Three Witches (Nares)

Got a wench with child,

Thou *naughtie* packs, thou hast undone thyself for ever

Rowley, Shoemaker's Gentleman, G 4 (Nares)

naulage (nâ'lâj), *n* [*<* OF *naulage* (ML. *naulagium*), < L *naulum* (> Pg *naulo*), < Gr *ναῦλον*, *ναῦλος*, passage-money, fare, freight, < *ναῦς*, a ship: see *naue* 2] The freight or passage-money for goods or persons going by water. *Bailey*, 1731

naumachia (nâ-mâ'ki-â), *n* [L see *naumachy*] Same as *naumachy*

naumachium (nâ-mâ'ki-um), *n* [NL, neut. see *naumachy*] Same as *naumachy*, 3

naumachy (nâ-mâ-ki), *n*; pl. *naumachies* (-kiz) [= F *naumachie* = Sp. *naumachia* = It *naumachia*, < L. *naumachia*, < Gr. *ναυμαχία*, a sea-fight, < *ναυμαχός*, fighting at sea, *ναῦμαχος*, pertaining to a sea-fight, < *ναῦς*, ship, + *μάχεσθαι*, fight, *μάχη*, a fight] 1. A naval combat, a sea-fight — 2 In *Rom. antiq.*, a mock sea-fight in which the contestants were usually captives, or criminals condemned to death — 3. A place where such combats were exhibited, as an artificial pond or lake surrounded by stands or seats for spectators. In some circuses and amphitheatres the arena could be flooded and used for shows of this nature.

naumannite (nâ'man-it), *n* [Named after K. F. Naumann (1797-1873), a German mineralogist] A selenide of silver and lead, occurring rarely in cubical crystals, also granular, and in thin plates of iron-black color and brilliant metallic luster.

naunt, *n* [*<* ME. *naunt*, a form due to misdivision of *nune* or *thine aunt*, as *my naunt*, *thy naunt*. The Walloon *nante*, *aunt*, is of similar (F.) origin] Aunt

Therefore I ethe [ask] thee, hathel, to com to thy *naunt*.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2467.

Alph. And, then, *nuncle* —

Alph. Prithce, keep on thy way, good *naunt*.

Pletcher, Pilgrim, iv 1.

naupathia (nâ-pâ'thi-â), *n.* [NL, < Gr *ναῦς*, a ship, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Seasickness

nauphal (nâ'ph-âl), *a*. [*<* *nauplius* + *-al*] Having the character of a nauplius, nauphi-form. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI 652.

naupliiform (nâ'pli-i-fôrm), *a* [*<* NL. *Nauplius* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of a nauplius, being in the stage of development of a nauplius, resembling a nauplius, nauplioid

nauplioid (nâ'ph-oid), *a* Same as *naupliiform*

Nauplius (nâ'pli-us), *n.* [NL, < L *nauplius*, a kind of shell-fish, "that sails in its shell as a ship" (cf *Nauplius* = Gr. *Ναῦπλιος*, a son of Poseidon and Amymon), < *ναῦς*, a ship, + *πλεῖν* = *πλεῖν*, sail] 1 A spurious genus of crustaceans named by O. F. Müller in 1785

Hence — 2 [L. c., pl *nauplii* (-i)] A stage of development of low crustaceans, as cirripeds and entomostreans, in which the larva has three pairs of legs, a single median eye, and an unsegmented body. Many crustaceans hatch as nauplii. See cuts under *Cirripedia*

Nauplius form, the form of a nauplius, a crustacean in the nauplius stage of development — **Nauplius stage**, the primitive larval state of a crustacean when it has the form or morphological valence of what was called *Nauplius* under the impression that it was a distinct animal

naupliometer (nâ-rô-pom'e-têr), *n* [*<* (Gr *ναῦς*, a ship, + *μέτρον*, inclination, sinking (< *μετρέω*, incline, sink), + *μέτρον*, a measure] An instrument for measuring the amount of a ship's heel or inclination at sea. *Admiral Smyth*

nauscropy (nâ'skô-pi), *n* [*<* Gr *ναῦς*, a ship, + *σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view, examine] The art, or pretended art, of sighting ships or land at great distances

nausea (nâ'giâ), *n* [= F *nausee* = Sp *nausea* = Pg It *nausea*, < L *nausea*, *nausea*, < Gr *ναῦσις*, *ναῦσις*, seasickness, nausea, disgust, < *ναῦς*, a ship: see *naue* 2] Seasickness; hence, any sensation of impending vomiting, qualm — *Creatic nausea* See *create*

nauseant (nâ'se-ant), *n* and *a* [*<* L *nauseant* (-is), ppr of *nauseare*, be sick, cause disgust: see *nauseate*] I. *n* A substance which produces nausea

II. *a* Producing nausea; nauseating, as, *nauseant* doses

By giving the drug after meals its *nauseant* and purgative actions are greatly lessened *Lancet*, XLIX 43

nauseate (nâ'si-ât), *r*, pret and pp. *nauseated*, ppr *nauseating* [*<* L *nauseatus*, pp of *nauseare* (> It *nauseare* = Sp. Pg *nausear*), < Gr *ναῦσις*, *ναῦσις*, seasickness, cause disgust, < *ναῦς*, a ship, seasickness: see *nausea*] I. *intrans* To become affected with nausea or sick at the stomach, be inclined to vomit

A spiritual *nauseating* or loathing of manna *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed 1836), I 796.

We are apt to *nauseate* at very good meat when we know that an ill cook did dress it

Sp Reynolds, On the Passions, xxxix.

II. *trans* 1 To loathe; reject with disgust.

O horrid! Marriage! What a Pleasure you have found out! I *nauseate* it of all things

Wycherley, Plain Dealer, ii 1

I *nauseate* walking, 'tis a Country Diversion

Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 4

2 To affect with nausea, cause to feel loathing

He let go his hold and turned from her as if he were *nauseated* *Swift*

= Syn 2 To sicken, disgust, revolt

nauseation (nâ'si-â-shon), *n* [*<* L as if **nauseatio* (-n-), < *nauseare*, *nauseate*: see *nauseate*] The act of nauseating, or the condition of being nauseated

There is no *nauseation*, and the amount of chloroform administered is not enough to cause poisoning

Science, VI 154 (From "La Nature")

nauseative (nâ'si-â-tiv), *a* [= OF *nauseatif*, as *nauseate* + *-iv*] Causing nausea or loathing

nauseous (nâ'gius), *a*. [= Sp Pg It. *nauseoso*, < L *nauseosus*, that produces nausea, < *nausea*, seasickness: see *nausea*] Exciting or fitted to excite nausea, turning the stomach; disgusting, loathsome

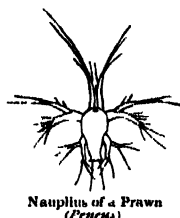
Those trifles wherein children take delight
 Grow *nauseous* to the young man's appetite

Sir J. Denham, Old Age, iv

Happily it was not every Speaker that was like Rich, whose extant addresses to the king are *nauseous* compliments on his majesty's gifts of nature, fortune, and grace

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p 272

= Syn. Sicken, revolting, repulsive.



nauseously (nâ'gius-li), *adv* 1 In a nauseous manner; with aversion or loathing.

A maudlin flatterer is as *nauseously* troublesome as a maudlin drunkard *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, i 1

2 So as to produce nausea

The swell rolled slowly from the quarter from which the wind had stormed, and caused the "Braue" to wallow most *nauseously* *W C Russell*, Death Ship, xxiii

nauseousness (nâ'gius-nes), *n* The quality or state of being nauseous or of exciting disgust, loathsomeness

There is a *nauseousness* in a city feast, when we are to sit four hours after we are cloyed

Dryden, Don Sebastian, Pref

nausity (nâ'si-ti), *n*. [Irreg. < *nausea* + *-ity*] Nauseation, aversion, disgust [Rare]

A kind of *nausity* to meaner conversations *Cotton*, tr of Montaigne, lxxvi (Davies)

naut A common abbreviation of *nauticah*

nautch (nâ'ch), *n* [Also *nauch*, < Hind *nâch* (Pali *nacham*), dance, prob < Skt *nâtya*, dance, play] In India, a kind of ballet-dance performed by professional dancers called by Europeans *nautch-girls*, any kind of stage-entertainment, especially one which includes dancing

nautch-girl (nâ'ch-gêr-l), *n* In India, a woman who performs in a nautch, a native dancing-girl, a bayadere

All that remains [of the Dutch establishment] is the Indian pagoda where religious ceremonies and dances of *nautch girls* occasionally take place

Lady Harnsey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II xxvi

nautic (nâ'tik), *a* [= F *nautique* = Sp *nautico* = Pg It *nautico*, < L *nautilus*, < Gr *ναυτικός*, pertaining to ships or sailors, < *ναῦτις*, a sailor, seaman, shipman, < *ναῦς* = L *navis*, a ship: see *naue* 2] Same as *nautical* [Obsolete or poetical]

nautical (nâ'ti-kal), *a* [*<* *nautic* + *-al*] Pertaining to ships, seamen, or navigation as, *nautical* skill. Abbreviated *naut* — **Nautical almanac** See *almanac* — **Nautical assessors**, persons of nautical experience appointed to assist the judges of British courts in marine cases — **Nautical astronomy**, that part of astronomy which is applied to navigation — **Nautical day** See *day*, 4 — **Nautical distance**, the arc of a rhumb line intercepted between any two places expressed in nautical miles — **Nautical mile** See *mile* — **Nautical signal** See *signal* — **Nautical tables**, tables computed for the solution of problems in navigation — *Syn. Marine, Naval*, etc. See *maritime*

nautically (nâ'ti-kal-i), *adv* In a nautical manner, in matters pertaining to ships, seamen, or navigation: as, *nautically* speaking

Nautilacea (nâ-ti-lâ'sê-â), *n* pl [NL, < *Nautilus* + *-acea*] In old systems, a group of cephalopods, named from the genus *Nautilus*, corresponding to the family *Nautilidae*.

nautilacean (nâ-ti-lâ'sê-an), *a* and *n* I. *a*. Of or pertaining to the *Nautilacea*, nautiliform, nautiloid

II. *n* A member of the *Nautilacea*, a nautiloid

nautili, *n* Plural of *nautilus*

nautilian (nâ-ti-lî-an), *a* [*<* *Nautilus* + *-ian*] Same as *nautiloid* *A Hyatt*.

Nautilidae (nâ-ti-lî-dê), *n* pl [NL, < *Nautilus* + *-ida*] A family of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, typified by the genus *Nautilus*, to which different limits have been assigned

(a) In the older systems it was equivalent to the *Nautilidae* in the widest sense (b) In Woodward's classification it included all the tetrabranchiates with the body chamber capacious, the aperture and also the suture simple, and the siphuncle central or subcentral — thus embracing the restricted *Nautilidae*, *Latulidae*, and *Trochoceratidae*, as well as *Clymenuridae* of other conchologists (c) In its narrowest sense it has been restricted to those having the shell essentially similar to that of *Nautilus*

nautiliform (nâ'ti-lî-fôrm), *a* [*<* L *nautilus*, a nautilus, + *forma*, form] Formed like a nautilus, resembling a nautilus in shape; nautiloid.

Nautilinidae (nâ-ti-lî-nî-dê), *n* pl [NL, < *Nautilus* (dim of *Nautilus*) + *-ida*] A family of goniatite ammonoids having smooth and more or less depressed whorls, and simple sutures with only a broad lateral lobe and undivided ventral lobe *A Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. (1883), p 308.

nautilite (nâ'ti-lî-ti), *n*. [= F. *nautilite*, as *nautilus* + *-ite* 2] A fossil of the genus *Nautilus*, or a fossil shell like that of *Nautilus*

Nautilites (nâ-ti-lî-têz), *n* [NL, < *Nautilus* + Gr *λίθος*] A genus of cephalopods embracing most of the *Ammonoidea* as well as the *Nautiloidea*

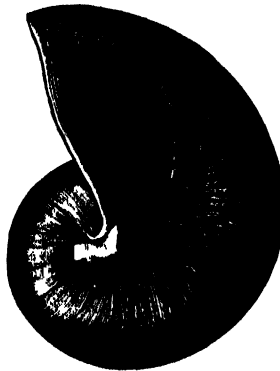
nautiloid (nâ'ti-lî-oid), *a* and *n* [*<* NL. *Nautilus* + *-oid*] I. *a* 1. Nautiliform, having the

characters of a nautilus, belonging to the *Nautiloidea* — 2. Resembling a nautilus, specifically applied to those foraminifers whose many-chambered test resembles a nautilus-shell

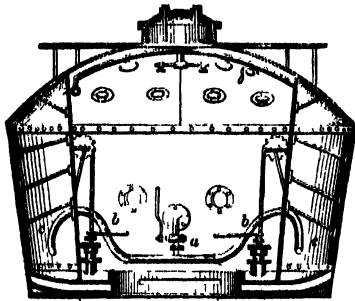
II. *n* That which is nautiloid, as the test of an infusorian

Nautiloidea (nā-ti-lōi'dō-ā), *n* pl [NL, < *Nautilus* + *-oidea*] A suborder or an order of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, including those having shells with the suture-line simple or nearly so and the initial chamber conical and with a ciratrix. It includes the families *Orthoceratidae*, *Endoceratidae*, *Gomphoceratidae*, *Avoceratidae*, *Poterooceratidae*, *Cyrtoceratidae*, *Liliatidae*, *Trochoceratidae*, *Nautilidae*, and *Bucritidae*. (Contrasted with *Ammonitoidea*)

nautilus (nā-ti-lus), *n*, pl *nautilus* (-i) [NL, < L. *nautilus*, a nautilus, < Gr. *ναυτίλος*, a sailor, a nautilus, a poet. form for *ναῦρος*, a sailor, < *ναῦς*, a ship see *nauc*, *nave*²] 1 The *Argonauta argo*, or any other cephalopod believed to sail by means of the expanded tentacular arms — 2 [cap.] A genus of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, type of the *Nautiloidea* or *Nautilidae*, to which very different limits have been assigned (a) By Linnaeus it was made to include all the camerate or tetrabranchiate cephalopods as well as foraminiferous shells having like forms. It was afterward gradually restricted (b) By recent writers it is restricted to the living pearly nautilus and related extinct species. 3 A Portuguese man-of-war. See *Physalia* — 4 A form of diving-bell which requires no



Nautilus elegans half natural size



A European form of Diving bell or Nautilus

Water admitted through the cock *a* into the pipes *b* & *c* flows into the exterior chambers *c* causing the apparatus to sink. When the water in *c* is displaced by air the nautilus rises. It may also be hauled up by ropes. Air for ventilation and for displacement of the water ballast is supplied by air pumps from above through flexible tubes connected with the interior chamber and is allowed to pass into the chambers *c* by opening valves. Dead lights in the sides and top admit light to the interior

suspension, sinking and rising by the agency of condensed air — **Glass nautilus**, *Carinaria cymbum*, a heteropod of the family *Carinariidae* so called from the hyaline transparency of the shell. Also called *lens-shaped*. See out under *Carinaria* — **Paper nautilus**, any species of *Argonauta* — **Pearly nautilus**, any species of the restricted genus *Nautilus*

nautilus-cup (nā-ti-lus-kup), *n* An ornamental goblet or standing-cup the bowl of which is a nautilus-shell, or made in imitation of a nautilus-shell

navagium (nā-vā'ji-um), *n* [ML, < L. *navis*, a ship see *nav*² and *-age*] A duty devolving on certain tenants to carry their lord's goods in a ship. *Dugdale*

naval (nā'val), *a* and *n* [= F. Sp. Pg. *naval* = It. *navale*, < L. *navalis*, pertaining to a ship or ships, < *navis* = Gr. *ναῦς*, a ship see *nav*²] I. *a*. 1 Of or pertaining to a ship or ships, their construction, equipment, management, or use, specifically, of or pertaining to a navy as, *naval architecture*; a *naval victory*; a *naval force*, a *naval station* or hospital, *naval stores*.

By the transformation of the ships into sea deities Virgil would insinuate I suppose, the great advantages of cultivating a naval power, such as extended commerce, and the dominion of the ocean. *Jortin, Dissertations*, vi.

2. Possessing a navy as, a *naval power* — **Naval armies**. See *army* 2. — **Naval cadet**. See *midshipman* 2. — **Naval crown**, engineering, hospital. See the nouns. — **Naval law**, a system of regulations for the government of the United States navy under the acts of Congress — **Naval office**, in colonial times preceding the declaration of independence, the United States, a gov-

ernment office for the entry and clearance of vessels and other business connected with the administration of the Navigation Act — **Naval officer** (a) An officer belonging to the naval forces of a country (b) In the United States, an officer of the Treasury Department who, at the larger maritime ports, is associated with the collector of customs. He assists in estimating duties, countersigns all permits, clearances, certificates, etc., issued by the collector and examines and certifies his accounts. In the American colonies before the Revolution the naval officer was the administrator of the Navigation Act. — *Syn. Marine, Nautical*, etc. See *maritime*

II. *n* pl Naval affairs

In Cromwell's time, whose navies were much greater than had ever been in any age. *Clarendon's Life*, II 507

navally (nā'val-i), *adv* In a naval manner, as regards naval matters

The days when Holland was navally and commercially the rival of England. *J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas*, p. 146.

navarch (nā'vārk), *n* [= F. *navarque* = Sp. *navarca*, < L. *navarchus* = Gr. *ναύαρχος*, the master of a ship or of a fleet, < *ναῦς*, a ship, + *ἀρχω*, rule.] In Gr. antiquity, the commander of a fleet; an admiral

navarchy (nā'vār-ki), *n* [< Gr. *ναύαρχία*, the command of a ship or of a fleet; of *ναύαρχος*, the commander of a ship, < *ναῦς*, a ship, + *ἀρχω*, rule.] 1 The office of a navarch — 2 Nautical skill or experience

Navarchy, and making models for buildings and riggings of ships. *Sir W. Petrie, Advice to Hartlib*, p. 6.

Navarrese (nav-a-rēs' or -rēs'), *a* and *n*. [< *Navarre* (see def.) + *-ese*] I. *a* Of or pertaining to Navarre or its inhabitants

Ferdinand knew the equivocal dispositions of the Navarrese sovereigns. *Prescott, Ferd. and Is.*, II 23

II. *n* A native or an inhabitant of Navarre, a former kingdom of western Europe, now included in France and Spain, in the western Pyrenees. The last king of Navarre, who became found of the Bourbon line of French kings as Henry IV, bore the double title of "king of France and of Navarre," which title was retained by his successors down to 1800

nave¹ (nāv), *n* [< ME. *nave*, *nave*, < AS. *nafu* = MD. *nave*, D. *nave*, *naaf*, *arc*, *naaf* = MLG. *LG. nave* = OHG. *nave*, MHG. *G. nabe* = Icel. *naf* = Sw. *naf* = Dan. *nav* (= Goth. **naba*, not recorded), *nave*, = Lett. *naba*, *nabel*, = Pers. *nāf*, *navel*, = Skt. *nābhi* (> Hind. *nābhi*, *nābhi*), *nave*, *navel*, center, boss, *nābhya*, *nave*, cf. L. *umbo* (-i) (for **umbo* (-i)), **nobo* (-i) (-i), boss, Skt. *√ nabh*, burst forth. Hence *nave*¹, *nave*², *nave*³, and orig. *navis*, now *anger*] 1 The central part of a wheel, in which the spokes are inserted; the hub. See cuts under *felly* and *hub*

In a Wheel, which with a long deep rut
His turning passage in the dirt doth cut,
The distant spokes nearer and nearer gather,
And in the *Nave* unite their points together
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I 25

2† The nave

He unseam'd him from the nave to the chape,
And fix'd his head upon our battlements
Shak., Macbeth, I 2 22

nave² (nāv), *n*. [< OF. *nave*, F. *naf* = Pr. *nav* = Sp. *nave* = Pg. *náo*, *nau* = It. *nave*, a ship, a nave of a church, < L. *navis*, a ship, ML. also *nave* of a church, = Gr. *ναῦς* = Skt. *nav*, a ship,



Nave — Rheims Cathedral, France; 13th century

= E. *snaw*², a ship. From L. *navis* are also ult. *naval*, *navigate*, *navy*¹, etc.; from Gr. *ναῦς* are *naute*, *nautical*, *nausea*, *nauseous*, *nautilus*, etc.] The main body, or middle part, lengthwise, of a church, extending typically from the chief entrance to the choir or chancel. In all but very small churches it is usual for the nave to be flanked by one or more aisles on each side, the aisles being, unless exceptionally, or typically in some local architectural style, much lower and narrower than the nave. See *aisle*, and diagrams under *cathedral*, *basilica*, and *bema*.

nave² (nāv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *naved*, ppr. *naving* [< *nave*², *n*] To form as a nave; cause to resemble a nave in function or in effect.

Stand on the marble arch, follow the graceful curve
of the paces on the Lung' Arno till the arch is naved by
the massy dungeon tower frowning in dark relief
Shelley, in Dowden, II 315.

nave³. A Middle English contraction of *no have*, have not

nave-box (nāv'boks), *n* A metallic ring or sleeve inserted in the nave of a wheel to diminish the friction and consequent wear upon the nave

nave-hole (nāv'hōl), *n*. A hole in the center of a gun-trunk for receiving the end of the axle-tree. *Admiral Smyth*.

navel (nā'vl), *n* [Formerly also *navit*, < ME. *navel*, *navele*, < AS. *nafela* = OFries. *navla* = D. *navel* = MLG. *navel* = OHG. *nabalo*, *napalo*, MHG. *nabele*, *nabel*, G. *nabel* = Icel. *naft* = Sw. *nafle* = Dan. *navele* = Goth. **nabalo*, not recorded, also with transposition, OIr. *imblu* = L. (with added term.) *umbilicus* (see *umbilicus* and *numbles*, *nombril*) = Gr. *ομφαλός*, *navel*; lit. 'little boss,' dim. of AS. *nafu*, etc., *nave*, boss. see *nave*¹.] 1. In *anat*, a mark or scar in the middle of the belly where the umbilical cord was attached in the fetus; the umbilicus; the omphalon. Hence — 2 The central point or part of anything; the middle.

This hill [Amara] is situate as the *navel* of that Ethiopian bodie, and centre of their Empire, under the Equinoctial line. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 677

Within the *navel* of this hideous wood,
Immur'd in cypress shades, a sorcerer dwells
Milton, Comus, I 520.

3† The nave of a wheel

His body be the *navel* to the wheel,
In which your rapiers, like so many spokes,
Shall meet. *Manninger, Parliament of Love*, II 9

4 In *ordnance*, same as *nave*¹ *boll*. — **Intestinal navel**, the mark or scar on the intestine of most vertebrates denoting the place where the umbilical vesicle is finally absorbed in the intestine. The point is sometimes marked also by a kind of sac, which forms a diverticulum of the intestine and may have a length of some inches — **Navel bolt**, the bolt which secures a carronade to its slide. Also called *navel* — **Navel orange**. See *orange* — **Navel point**, in *her*, the point in a shield between the middle base point and the fesse-point. Also called *nombril*

naveled, **navelled** (nā'vld), *a*. [< *nave*¹ + *-ed*] Furnished with a navel

nave¹-gall (nā'vl-gál), *n* A bruise on the top of the chine of a horse, behind the saddle.

nave¹-hole (nā'vl-hōl), *n* The hole in a millstone through which the grain is received. *Hal-lwell*

nave¹-ill (nā'vl-il), *n* Inflammation of the navel in calves, causing redness, pain, and swelling in the parts affected.

naveled, *a* See *naveled*.

nave¹-string (nā'vl-string), *n*. The umbilical cord.

nave¹-wort (nā'vl-wért), *n*. 1 A plant of the genus *Cotyledon*, chiefly *C. Umbilicus*: so called from the shape of the leaf. See *Cotyledon*, 2, *jack-in-the-bush*, 2, and *kidneywort*, 1. — 2. A plant of the genus *Omphalodes* so called from the form of the nutlets. *O. verna* is the blue or spring navelwort, *O. hirsuta* the white navelwort, both are garden flowers. — *Venus's-navelwort*, either of the above species of *Omphalodes*

nave¹-shaped (nā'vshápt), *n*. Same as *modioliform*

navette (nā-vet'), *n*. [< F. *navette*, OF. *navete* = It. *navetta*, < ML. *naveta*, a little boat, dim. of L. *navis*, a ship, boat: see *nave*².] An incense-boat, a navicula.

navew (nā'vū), *n*. [Also *naphew*; < OF. *naveau*, *navel*, < ML. *napellus*, dim. of L. *napus* (> AS. *nap*, > E. *neep*²), a kind of turnip: see *neep*²] The wild turnip, *Brassica campestris*. It is an annual weed with a tapering root, found in waste grounds throughout Europe and Asiatic Russia. [Eng.]

Navicella (nav-i-sel'), *n*.

[NL, = F. *navicelle*, < L. *navicula*, a small vessel,

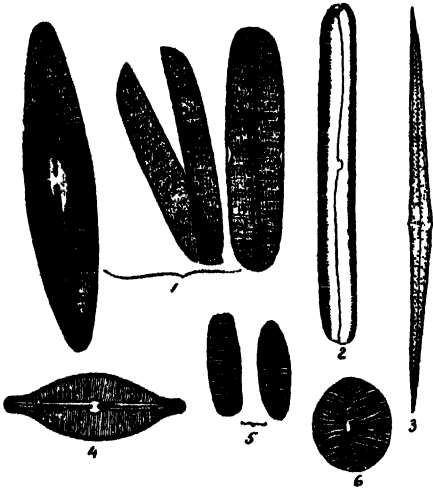


Navicella percellens

dim. of *navis*, a ship: see *nave*².] 1. In conch, a notable genus of fresh-water nerites, or limpet-like shells of the family *Neritidae*. They resemble an operculate slipper-limpet, having the aperture nearly as large as the shell. They inhabit the Indian archipelago.

2. [i. c.] In jewelry-work, a minute hollow vessel of the general form of a bowl, a dish, or the like, used as a pendant or drop, as to an ear-ring.

navicula (nā-vik'ū-lŭ), *n*; pl. *naviculæ* (-lŕ). [*L. navicula*, a small vessel, dim. of *navis*, a ship. see *nave*².] 1. *Eccles*, a vessel formed like the hull of a boat, used to hold a supply of incense for the thurible; an incense-boat.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Bory, 1822)] A genus of diatoms, typical of the family *Naviculaceae*, having the oblong or lanceolate frustules free, the valves convex, with a median longitudinal line, and nodules at the center and extremities,



1, *Navicula tumida*, different views 2, *Navicula punctulata*, 3, *Navicula sphaerophora*, 4, *Navicula truncata*, 5, *Navicula scutellodes* (All magnified)

valves striated, and the striae resolvable into dots. The genus is widely distributed, and contains several hundred species, many of which rest on very slight characters.

Naviculaceae (nā-vik'ū-lā-sē-ā), *n* pl. [NL., < *Navicula* + *-aceae*] A family of diatoms, typified by the genus *Navicula*.

navicular (nā-vik'ū-lār), *a* and *n* [= *F. navicularis* = *Sp. Pg. navicular* = *It. navicolare*, < *LL. navicularis*, relating to ships or shipping, < *L. navicula*, a small ship or boat. see *navicula*.] 1. *a* 1 Relating to small ships or boats, shaped like a boat, cymbiform. Specifically—2 In *anat.*, scaphoid, applied to certain bones of the hand and foot. See II—3. In *entom.*, oblong or ovate, with a concave disk and raised margins, as the bodies of certain insects.—4. In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to the genus *Navicula*, boat-shaped.—**Navicular fossa**, the scaphoid fossa at the base of the pterygoid bone, giving attachment to the tensor palati muscle.

II. *n* In *anat.* (a) The scaphoid bone of the carpus, the radiale, or bone of the proximal row on the radial side of the wrist. See cut under *hand*. (b) The scaphoid bone of the tarsus, a bone of the proximal row, on the inner or tibial side, in special relation with the astragalus and the cuneiform bones. See cut under *foot*. (c) A large transversely extended sesamoid bone developed in the tendon of the deep flexor, at the back of the distal phalangeal articulation of the foot of the horse, between the coronary and the coffin-bone. See cut under *fetter-bone*.

naviculare (nā-vik'ū-lā-rŕ), *n*; pl. *navicularia* (-rŭ). [NL., neut. of *LL. navicularis*, relating to ships or shipping. see *navicular*.] A navicular or scaphoid bone. more fully called *os naviculare*.

naviculoid (nā-vik'ū-lŭ-ŭid), *a* [*L. navicula*, a small ship or boat, + *Gr. eidōs*, form.] Boat-shaped; scaphoid; navicular.

naviform (nā'vŭ fŕm), *a* [*L. navis*, a ship, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a boat, navicular: applied to parts of plants.

navigability (nav'ŭ-gā-bil'ŭ-ti), *n*. [= *F. navigabilité*; as *navigable* + *-ity* see *-bility*.] The state or condition of being navigable; navigableness.

navigable (nav'ŭ-gā-bl), *a* [= *F. navigable* = *Sp. navegable* = *Pg. navegavel* = *It. navigabile*,

navigabile, < *L. navigabilis*, < *navigare*, pass over in a ship. see *navigate*.] 1. Capable of being navigated; affording passage to ships: as, a *navigable* river. At common law, in England, a river is deemed navigable as far as the tide ebbs and flows. In the United States the legal meaning of *navigable* has been much extended, and it includes generally all waters practically available for floating commerce by any method, as by rafts or boats.

The Loire is a very goodly *navigable* river
Coryat, *Cruditie*, I 49

2. Subject to a public right of water-passage for persons or property.

navigableness (nav'ŭ-gā-bl-nes), *n*. The property of being navigable; navigability.

navigably (nav'ŭ-gā-bli), *adv*. So as to be navigable.

navigator (nav'ŭ-gānt), *n*. [*OF. navigant* = *Sp. navegante* = *It. navigante*, *navigante*, a navigator, < *L. navigans* (-t-ŕ, ppr of *navigare*, pass over in a ship. see *navigate*.] A navigator. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 213

navigate (nav'ŭ-gāt), *v*; pret and pp *navigated*, ppi *navigating*. [*L. navigatus*, pp. of *navigare* (> *It. navigare*, *navigare* = *Pg. Sp. navegar* = *Pr. navegar*, *navegar* = *OF. nager*, also *nager*, *F. nager*, also *naviguer*), sail, go by sea, sail over, navigate, < *navis*, a ship, + *agere*, lead, conduct, go, move. see *nave*² and *agent*.] I. *intrans.* 1 To move from place to place in a ship, sail.

The Phenicians navigated to the extremities of the Western ocean
Arbutnot, *Anc. Coins*, p 272.

2. To direct or manage a ship.

II. *trans.* 1. To pass over in ships, sail on. Drusus, the Father of the Emperor Claudius, was the first who navigated the Northern ocean
Arbutnot, *Anc. Coins*, p 272.

2 To steer, direct, or manage in sailing, direct the course of, as a vessel, from one place to another as, to *navigate* a ship. [The word is also used by extension in all its senses, of balloons and their use, and colloquially of other means and modes of progression.]

navigating-lieutenant (nav'ŭ-gā-ting-lŭ-ten'-ant), *n*. See *master*¹, 1 (b).

navigation (nav'ŭ-gā-shŕn), *n*. [= *F. navigation* = *Sp. navegacion* = *Pg. navegacão* = *It. navigazione*, *navigazione*, < *L. navigatio* (-n-), a sailing, a passing over in a ship, < *navigare*, sail. see *navigate*.] 1 The act of navigating, the act of moving on water in ships or other vessels, sailing as, the *navigation* of the northern seas, also, by extension, the act of "sailing" through the air in a balloon (see *aerial navigation*, below).—2. The science or art of directing the course of vessels as they sail from one part of the world to another. The management of the sails, etc., the holding of the assigned course by proper steering, and the working of the ship generally, pertain rather to seamanship, though necessary to successful navigation. The two fundamental problems of navigation are the determination of the ship's position at a given moment, and the decision of the most advantageous course to be steered in order to reach a given point. The methods of solving the first are, in general, four: (1) by reference to one or more known and visible landmarks, (2) by ascertaining through soundings the depth and character of the bottom, (3) by calculating the direction and distance sailed from a previously determined position (see *dead-reckoning*, *log*, and *compass*), and (4) by ascertaining the latitude and longitude by observations of the heavenly bodies (see *latitude and longitude*). The places of the sun, moon, planets, and fixed stars are deduced from observation and calculation, and are published in nautical almanacs (see *almanac*), the use of which, together with logarithmic and other tables computed for the purpose, is necessary in reducing observations taken to determine latitude, longitude, and the error of the compass. 3 Ships in general, shipping. [Poetical]

Though the yeasty waves
Confound and swallow navigation up
Shak., *Macbeth*, iv 1. 53

4 An artificial waterway, or a part of a natural waterway that has been made navigable, a canal. Also *navey*. See *navey*¹. [Eng.]

"The Kennet Navigation"—a very old canal, which connects the waters of the East with those of the West country
The Academy, July 6, 1899, p. 18.

Act of Navigation, an act which was first passed by the British Parliament in 1661, under Cromwell's administration, was reenacted in 1690, and remained in force, with various modifications. It was greatly altered in 1825 and at other times, and finally repealed in 1849. Its object was to encourage the British merchant marine by reserving to it the whole of the import trade from Asia, Africa, and America, and the chief part of that from Europe. This end it accomplished by denying to foreign vessels the right to bring to England any goods not produced in their respective countries, and also by restrictions in regard to fisheries and the coasting trade. The act was aimed especially at the Dutch, who possessed at that time almost a monopoly of the carrying-trade of the world.—**Aerial navigation**, the sailing or floating in the air by means of balloons, particularly, the principles, problems, and practice involved in the attempt to pass from place to place through the air by means of balloons capable of being steered.—**Arterial navigation**. See *arterial*—Inland

navigation, the passing of boats or vessels on rivers, lakes, or canals in the interior of a country, conveyance by boats or vessels within a country.—**Navigation laws**, the various acts and regulations in any country which define the nationality of its ships, the manner in which they shall be registered, the privileges to which they have claim, and the conditions regulating the engagement of foreign ships in the trade of the country in question, either as importers and exporters or with relation to coasting traffic. The first British navigation law of importance was enacted under Richard II. It provided that no merchandise should be imported into England or exported from the king's realms by any of his subjects except in English ships, under penalty of forfeiture of vessel and cargo.

navigational (nav'ŭ-gā-shŕn-al), *a*. [*Navigation* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to navigation, used in navigation.

navigator (nav'ŭ-gā-tŕr), *n* [= *F. navigateur* = *Sp. Pg. navegador* = *It. navigatore*, *naveuttore*, < *L. navigator*, a sailor. see *navigate*.]

1 One who navigates or sails; especially, one who directs the course of a ship, or is skilful in the art of navigation. In the merchant marine the commanding officer usually navigates the vessel. In men of war of nearly all nationalities, one of the line-officers or executive officers (in the United States navy the third in rank) is detailed for that duty. In the United States navy the navigator, in addition to his other duties, has charge of the log book, of the steering gear, of the anchors and chains, and of the stowage of the hold, and has also general supervision of the ordnance and ordnance stores.

2 A laborer on a "navigation" or canal (see *navigation*, 4), or on a railway. Now usually abbreviated *navey* (see *navey*²). [Eng.]

navey¹ (nav'ŭ), *n* [Abbr. of *navigation*, 4.] Same as *navigation*, 4.

In Skipton (in Craven) the canal is vulgarly called "the navey." The horse path or towing path is always "the navey bank," a bridge in Mill hill Street is "the navey brig," and a garden on one of the slopes of the canal was always called "the navey garden."

N and Q, 4th ser., VI 425

navey² (nav'ŭ), *n* [Abbr. of *navigator*, 2.] 1 Same as *navigator*, 2.—2 A common laborer engaged in such work as the making of canals or railways. [Eng.]

It has been for years past a well established fact that the English *navey*, eating largely of flesh, is far more efficient than a Continental *navey* living on a less nutritive food
H. Spencer Education, p 280

3 A power-machine for excavating earth. A common form has an excavating scoop, crab, or analogous device for scooping up earth or gravel, or grasping stones, with a boom and tackle for lifting and operating the scoop, etc., and a steam hoisting engine, all mounted on a supporting platform provided with cast wheels so that it can be moved on a temporary railway for changing its position. Similar machines are also mounted on large scow boats for use along water fronts. Also called *steam excavator*.

navey³ (nā'vŭ), *n*; pl. *naveys* (-vŭz). [*ME. nave*, *navey*, *naveye*, *navee*, < *OF. navie*, also *navei*, *navey*, *naveon*, *navey*, a ship, a fleet, a navy, < *LL. navis*, ships, neut. pl. for *L. naveis*, fem. pl. of *navis*, a ship. see *nave*².] 1† A ship.

A great number of *naveys* to that haven longest
William of Palerne (E. E. 1 S.), l 2719

And no man may passe that See be *Navey*, ne he no maner of craft, and therefore may no man knowe what Lond is bezond that See
Mandeville, *Travels*, p 273

2 A company of ships, a fleet.

My gracious sovereign on the western coast
Rideth a puissant navy. Shak., *Rich. III*, iv 4 434

3 All the ships belonging to a country, collectively, in a wide sense, the ships, their officers and crew and equipment, and the department of the government charged with their management and control. Specifically—(a) All the war-ships belonging to a nation or monarchy, the military marine in Great Britain distinguished by the title of *Royal Navy*. In the United States the control of the navy is vested in a cabinet officer called the Secretary of the Navy, the head of the Navy Department. (See *department*.) The government of the royal navy is vested in the Board of Admiralty, or lords commissioners for discharging the office of lord high admiral. The board consists of the following members: the first lord, who has supreme authority, and is a member of the cabinet, the senior naval lord, who directs the movements of the fleets, and is responsible for their discipline, the second naval lord, who superintends the manning of the fleet, coast guard, transport department, etc., the junior naval lord, who deals with the victualing of the fleets, medical department, etc., a civil lord, member of Parliament, who is also connected with the civil branch of the service, a controller of the navy and an expert civilian. Under the board is a financial secretary, changing like the five lords, with the government in power. There is a permanent secretary, and a number of heads of departments. (b) All the ships and vessels employed in commerce and trade usually called the *merchant marine* or *merchant navy*.

4 The men who man a navy or fleet, the officers and men of the military marine.

Than was the *naveis* apperelled and entred in to shippes
Merrin (E. E. T. S.), III 644

Navy blue. See *blue*.

navey^{2†}, *n* An obsolete form of *navey*².

navy-agent (nā'vi-ā-jent), *n.* A disbursing agent of the United States navy. Agents of this class were formerly stationed at every large seaport. The office no longer exists, all disbursements being now made by naval paymasters.

navy-bill (nā'vi-bil), *n.* 1 A bill drawn by an officer of the British navy for his pay, etc.—2 A bill issued by the British admiralty in payment of stores for ships and dockyards—3. A bill of exchange drawn by the paymaster of a United States vessel, while abroad, to procure money for the expenses of the ship or fleet.

navy-list (nā'vi-list), *n.* An official account of the officers of the British navy, with a list of the ships, published quarterly.

navy-register (nā'vi-rij-ist-er), *n.* An official list, published semi-annually, of the officers of the United States navy, their stations, rates of pay, etc., with a list of the ships.

navy-word (nā'vi-wôrd), *n.* A watchword, parol, or countersign.

navy-yard (nā'vi-yârd), *n.* A government dockyard, in the United States, a dockyard where government ships are built, repaired, and fitted out, and where naval stores and munitions of war are laid up. There are such yards at Kittery in Maine (near Portsmouth, New Hampshire), at Charlestown in Massachusetts, at Brooklyn in New York, at Norfolk in Virginia, at Pensacola in Florida, at Mare Island in California, etc.

nawab (na-wâb'), *n.* [Hind *nawâb*, *nawâb* see *nabob*] Same as *nabob*.

nawger, *n.* See *nauger*.

nawit (nâi), *n.* [Also *nall*, a form of *awl*, due to misdivision of an *awl* as a *nawl* see *awl*] An *awl*.

Beware also to spurn again an *nalle*

Chaucer, Truth, l. 11

There shall be no more shoe mending,
Every man shall have a special care of his own sole,
And in his pocket carry his two confessors,
His lingel and his nail.

Fletcher, Women Pleased, iv. 1

nay (nâ), *adv.* [*ME. nay*, *na*, *Ice. nei* (= *Sw. nej* = *Dan. nei*), *nay*, *< n*, orig. *ne*, not, + *et*, ever, *ay*, = *AS. æ*, ever see *ne* and *aye*, and cf. *no*.] 1. No an expression of negation or refusal.

"Nay, be the peril of my soul," quod Pors.

Piers Plowman (A), vi. 47

I tell you nay, but, except ye repent, ye shall all like wice periah
Luke xiii. 5

2 Not only so, but; and not only (that which has just been mentioned), but also, indeed, in point of fact as, the Lord is willing, nay, he desires, that all should repent

Nay, if he take you in hand, sir, with an argument,

He'll bray you in a mortar. B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1

Come, do not weep. I must, nay, do believe you

Beau and Fl., Thelery and Theodoret, III. 2

To say (any one) nay, to deny, refuse

The fox made several excuses, but the stork would not be said nay

Str. R. L'Esrange

nay (nâ), *n.* [*< nay*, *adv.*] 1. A denial, refusal.

There was no nay, but I must in,

And take a cup of ale.

W. Browne

2 A negative vote, hence, one who votes in the negative as, the yeas and nays—It is no nay, there is no denying it

Wherfore to hym I will, this is noo naye,

Where euer he be, I say you certainly

Generydus (E. E. T. S.), I. 1185

To nick with nay See *nick*

nay (nâ), *v.* [*ME. nagen*, *nason*; *< nay*, *adv.* Cf. *nait*, *nite*] 1. *intrans.* To say nay; refuse

With how deef an ere deth crewel torneth away fro

wreches and naiteth [var. *nayteth*] to closyn wepyng eye

Chaucer, Boethius, I. meter 1

II. *trans.* To refuse, deny.

The swain did woo, she was nice,

Following fashion, nay'd him twice.

Greene, Shepherd's Ode.

naylet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *nail*

naytet, *v.* See *nait*

nay-where, *adv.* A Middle English form of *nowhere*.

A man no better myght hit employ nay-where,

For this knight is a thurbi baculere [bachelor]

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 1925

nayword (nâ'wôrd), *n.* 1 A byword; a proverbial reproach

If I do not gull him into a *nayword*, and make him a

common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie

straight in my bed

Shak., T. N., II. 3. 145

2. A watchword

And, in any case, have a *nay word*, that you may know

one another's mind.

Shak., M. W. of W., II. 2. 181.

nazard, *n.* See *nazard*, etc.

Nazarene (naz-ā-rē'n), *n.* [*< L. Nazareus*, *< Gr. Ναζαρεύς*, of Nazareth, an inhabitant

of Nazareth, *< Ναζαρέθ* or *Ναζαρέτ* (LL. *Nasara*), *< Heb. Nazareth*.] Same as *Nazarene*, 2.

Nazarene (naz-ā-rē'n), *n.* [*< L. Nazareus*, *< Gr. Ναζαρεύς*, of Nazareth, *< Ναζαρέθ*, Nazareth. see *Nazarene*] 1. An inhabitant of Nazareth, a town in Galilee, Palestine: a name given (in contempt) to Christ, and to the early converts to Christianity (Acts xxiv. 5); hence, a Christian—2 A member of a sect of Jewish Christians which continued to the fourth century. They observed the Mosaic ritual, and looked for a millennium on earth. Unlike the Ebionites, they believed in the divinity of Christ. See *Ebionite*.

Nazarenism (naz-ā-rē'n-izm), *n.* [*< Nazarene* + *-ism*] The doctrines or practices of the Nazarenes. See *Nazarene*, 2.

Nazarite (naz-ā-rīt), *n.* [*< LL. Nazaria*, *< Gr. Ναζαρίτης*, *< Heb. nāzār*, separate oneself, vow, abstain.] Among the ancient Hebrews, a religious devotee, separated to the Lord by a special vow, the terms of which are carefully prescribed in Num. vi. They included entire abstinence from wine and other intoxicating liquors, from all cutting of the hair, and from all approach to a dead body. The vow might be taken either for a limited period or for life—*Nazarite tresses*, long hair.

With *Nazarite tresses* to my crosse will I bind her crossing
trowardness and contaminations.

Nash, Christes Teares over Jerusalem

Nazariteship (naz-ā-rīt-ship), *n.* [*< Nazarite* + *-ship*] The state or condition of being a Nazarite.

Nazaritic (naz-ā-rīt'ik), *a.* [*< Nazarite* + *-ic*] Pertaining to a Nazarite or to Nazaritism.

Nazaritism (naz-ā-rīt-izm), *n.* [*< Nazarite* + *-ism*] The vows or practices of the Nazarites.

naze (nâz), *n.* [Var. of *noss*, perhaps due to *Ice. nos*, *Sw. nâsa*, nose see *ness*, *nose*.] A promontory or headland, as, the *naze* of Norway.

nazir (na-zēr'), *n.* [*Ar. (> Hind.) nazir*] In India, a native official in the Anglo-Indian courts, who has charge of the treasury, stamps, etc., and the issue of summonses and processes.

Yule and Burnell

N. B. An abbreviation of the Latin *nota bene*, literally, mark or note well—that is, take particular notice.

Nb. In *chem.*, the symbol for *niobium*.
n-dimensional (en'di-men'shən-al), *a.* Having any number, *n*, of dimensions: as, an *n-dimensional* space—*N-dimensional determinant*. See *determinant*.

ne (nê), *adv.* [*< ME. ne*, *< AS. ne* = *OS. ne*, *ni* = *OFries. ni*, *ne* = *MD. ne*, *en*, *D. en* = *MLG. ne* = *OHG. ni*, *ne*, *MHG. ne* = *Ice. nê* = *Goth. ne* = *Ir. Gael. W. ni* = *L. ne* (> *It. nê* = *OF. ne*, *ni*, *F. ne*, *ni*) = *Gr. νη-*, prefix, = *Skt. na*, not. This negative contracts with certain following words beginning with a vowel (or *h* or *w*) to form a word of opposite sense, as in *nay*, *no*, *no²*, *none*, *nor*, *neither*, and, formerly, to negative some auxiliary verbs, as *nam*, *ne am*, *nart*, *ne art*, *nis*, *ne is*, *nab*, *ne have*, *nas*, *ne was*, *ne has*, *nere*, *ne were*, *nill*, *ne will*, etc.] Not; never, nay. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Of xliiiij that he brought ne myght he not assem
ble vij that alle ne were dede or taken, and ne hadde be
oon a venture that fill, they hadde neuer hem escaped
oon a way

Is't true? Ne let him runne into the warre,

And lose what limbes he can better one branch

Be lopt away then all the whole tree should perish

Chapman, All Fools, I

net (nê), *conj.* [*< ME. ne*, *< AS. ne*, conj.; *< ne*, *adv.*] *Conj.*

For he thoughte nevere evyll ne dyd evyll

Mandeville, Travels, p. 2

No Indian drug had e'er been famed,

Tobacco, sassafras not named.

No yet of guano one small stick, sir

B. Jonson, Volpone, II. 1

neaf (nêf), *n.* [Also (*Sc.*) *neaf*, *neive*, *nieve*, *< ME. nefe*, *neve*, *< Ice. hnafi*, *nefi* = *Sw. näfve* = *Dan. næve*, the fist.] The fist or hand [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

His face was al to-hurt and al to-schent,

His *neufe* swelling war and al to-Bent.

Lancelot of the Laik (E. E. T. S.), I. 1222

And amynd with *neife* his breast, allace!

Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 123.

Glue me your *neufe*, Mounseur Mustardeed

Shak., M. N. D. (folio 1623), IV. 1. 19

neagert, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *nigger*.

nealt (nêl), *v.* [Also *neil*, by aphesis from *anneal*] 1. *trans.* To temper by heat; anneal.

And then the earth of my bottles, which I dig

Turn up, and steep, and work, and *neal*, myself,

To a degree of porcelaine.

B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, II. 1.

But divers in Italy at this day excell in that kind [mo-
saic painting], yet make the particles of clay, gilt and
coloured before they be need by the fire

Sandys, Travels, p. 26

II. *intrans.* To be tempered by heat. See *anneal*. [Rare.]

Reduction is chiefly effected by fire, wherein, if they
s and and nele, the imperfect metals vapour away.

Bacon, Physiological Remains.

nealed-tot (nêl'd'tô), *a.* Having deep soundings close in. said of a shore. *Phillips*, 1706.

nealogic (nê-ā-loj'ik), *a.* [*< nealogy* + *-ic*.] Youthful; juvenile, adolescent; of or pertaining to nealogy. See quotation under *ephebeic*.

nealogy (nê-ā-lō-jī), *n.* [Irreg. for *neology* (q. v.), or for *nealology*, *< Gr. νεαλός*, young, fresh (*< νέος*, new, young), + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak. see *-ology*] The doctrine of the morphological correlations of early adolescent stages of an animal, usually derived from the adult of a more or less closely approximate stock of the same division of the animal kingdom. *Hyatt*.

neamt, *n.* [*ME. neme*, a form due to misdivision of *myne eme*, *thyn eme*, as *my neme*, *thy neme*, etc. see *eam*] Uncle same as *eam*.

"Lo, child," he said, "this is thy *neme*;

Ther, Father, brother thou mayst see in heaven."

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 102.

Neanderthaloid (nê-an'dêr-tal-oid), *a.* [*< Neanderthal* (see *def*) + *-oid*.] Pertaining to the Neanderthal, in the Rhine Province, Prussia; resembling a now historic skull, of a very low type, found in that locality, noting this type of skull.

A type [of cranium] which has received the name *Neanderthaloid*, because it reaches the extreme development in the famous skull discovered in the Neanderthal, near Bonn. *W. H. Flower*, Jour. Anthropol. Inst., XVI. 377.

neap (nêp), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. neep*, *< AS. nêp*, scant or lacking (found alone but once, in the poet phrase "forthganges *nêp*," without power of advancing), in comp. *nêpþôd*, low tide, ebb, lit. 'neap flood', cf. *Ice. kneppr*, *neppr*, scanty, *Sw. knapp* = *Dan. knap*, scanty, strait, narrow, *nappa*, scarcely; perhaps orig. 'pinched,' being appar. connected with *nip*.] But the history is obscure.] 1. *a.* Low; lowest: applied to those tides which, being half-way between spring tides, have the least difference of height between flood and ebb. See *tide*.

II. *n.* 1. A neap tide.

Her [the sea's] motion of ebbing and flowing, of high springs and dead neapes, are still as certain and constant as the changes of the moone and course of the sunne

Hakewill, Apology, II. viii. 1

2. The ebb or lowest point of a tide.

At everie full sea they flourish, but at every dead neape

they fade

Greene, Card of Fancie

The lowest ebbe may have his flow, and the deadead

neape his full tide

Greene, Tullie's Love.

[In the following passage from "English Glides" *neap seasons* is defined by the editor as "the autumn," by Skeat as "the neap tide seasons, when boats cannot come to the quay"]

Item, it hath been said, the Maire [of Bristol] this quar-
ter specially to oversee the sale of wodde commynge to
the bakke and to the key And that all grete wodde,
callid Berkley wodde, be discharged at the key beyond
the Towre there, and all smalwodde to be discharged at
the Bak. Prynydd always that the woddealliers leve not
the bak all destitute and bare of wodde, ne soffre not the
halvers to hale it all away, but that they leve reasonable
stuff upon the bak fro spring to spring, to serve the pouere
people of penyworthes and halfe peny worthes in the neap
seasons.

English Glides (E. E. T. S.), p. 425.

Deep neap, a neap tide shortly before a full or change of the moon, when there is a higher flood than at other neaps.

neap, *n.* See *neep*.

neap (nêp), *n.* [Origin obscure] The tongue or pole of a wagon or ox-cart.

neaped (nêpt), *a.* [*< neap* + *-ed*.] Left aground by the spring tides, so that it cannot be floated until the next spring tide. said of a ship or boat. Also *beneaped*.

Neapolitan (nê-ā-pol'i-tan), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Neapolitanus*, pertaining to Neapolis, *< Neapolis* (> *It. Napoli*, > *F. Naples*, *E. Naples*), *< Gr. Νεάπολις*, Naples, *< νέος*, new (= *E. new*), + *πόλις*, a city: see *police*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Naples or its inhabitants—*Neapolitan medlar*. See *assole*.—*Neapolitan sixth*, in music, a chord consisting of the subdominant of a minor tonality with its minor third and minor sixth (see the *sub*). Its derivation is much disputed.

II. *n.* An inhabitant or a native of the city of Naples, or of the province or the former kingdom of Naples.

near (nêr), *adv.* and *prep.* [Early mod. E. also *neer*, *neere*, *nerre*, *< ME. neor*, *neer*, *neor*, *neor*, *near*, *< AS. nêar*, *nêr*, *adv.* and *prep.*, *nêar*, *near*, contr. of **nêdhor* (= *OS. nêdhor* = *D. naer* = *MLG.*

nägar, näger, nāer, LG. *nāger* = OHG. *nāhōr*, MHG. *nāher, nāher, nār*, G. *nāher* = Icel. *nær*, *nær*, *nearer*, *nearly*, *almost*, *when*, = Sw. *när* = Dan. *nær*, *nær*, *nearly*, *almost*, *soon*, = Goth. *nahwīs*, *nigher*, *nearer*, compar. with reg. compar. suffix *-er* reduced to *-r* (superl. *nezt*, similarly contracted), of *nezh*, E. *nigh* see *nigh*, *adv.* The compar. *near* came to be regarded as a positive, and a new comparative *nearer*, with superl. *nearest*, was developed. Cf. *near*¹, a] I. *adv.* 1. Nigher; more nigh, closer comparative of *nigh*.

And either while he goth afarre,
And other while he draweth neere

Gower, Conf. Amant., l.

All disceyte and dissimulation is nerve to dispraise than commendation, all though that therof mought ensue some thinge good. *Str T Eliot*, The Governour, III 4

Hence, without comparative force, and with a new comparative *nearer*, superlative *nearest*—
2 Nigh, close, at, to, or toward a point which is adjacent or not far off. with such verbs as *be*, *come*, *go*, *draw*, *move*.

So thei wenten forth alle thre till thei com ner at Tinta
gell *Morlin* (E E T S.), l. 76.

And still the nearer to the spring we go,
More limpid, more unsoiled the waters flow
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 340

Death had need be near
Unto such men for to heed him aught.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II 283

8. Nigh, in a figurative sense.

I think one tailor would go near to beat all this company with a hand bound behind him
B Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

4. *Naut.*, close to the wind. opposed to *off*—
5. Closely; intimately

The Earl of Amagnac, near knit to Charles.
Shak, I Hen. VI, v. 1 17

6. Almost, nearly.

We made Sayle backward jo myle towards Corlew,
whyche we passed by a fore, because our vitales war ner spent.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng Travell, p. 63.

In a Forest, neere dead with griefe & cold, a rich Farmer found him
Capt John Smith, True Travels, I 4

A literary life of near thirty years
Mason, Hist. Eng., vii

7. Into close straits, into a critical position

How neere, my sweet Aeneas, art thou driven?
Marlowe and Nashe, Dido, I 173

Near! no nearer! (*naut*), words used as a warning to the helmsman, when steering by the wind, not to come closer to the wind—*Never the near, ne'er the near*, never the nearer, with no success, unsuccessful.

Weep thou for me in Franco, I for thee here,
Better far off than near, be ne'er the near
Shak, Rich II, v. 1 88

All was nere the near
Greene, James IV, l. 80

I will not dispute the matter with them, saith God, from day to day, and neerer the near.
Latimer, Works, I 245

II. *prep.* 1 Nigh; close to, close by; at no great distance from

I have heard thee say
No grief did ever come so neer thy heart
Shak, T G of V, iv. 3 19

This is a very high cool retreat, and we saw the tops of the mountains near this place covered with snow
Pococke, Description of the East, II 1 96

2. Nigh or close to, in a figurative sense.

You'll steal away some man's daughter, am I near you?
Middleton, Chaste Maid, l. 1

It is thought this calamity went too near him
Steele, Guardian, No 82.

[The comparative and superlative forms *nearer* and *nearer* are similarly used with the force of prepositions as, the nearer the bone the sweeter the meat.]

*near*¹ (*nēr*), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *neer*, *neere*, < ME. *neere*, *nerre*, < AS *neðra*, *neðra*, *neðra*, *neðra*, *nēðra* (= OHG. *nāhere*, MHG. *nāher*, *nāher*, G. *nāher* = Icel. *nærri* = Sw. *nära* = Dan. *nær*), *nearer*, comp. adj., formed, with the *adv.*, from the positive *adv.* and *prep.* *neðh*, *nigh*—see *nigh* and superl. *nezt*, and cf. *near*¹, *adv.*] 1. Being nigh in place; being close by, not distant; adjacent; contiguous

The near and the heavenly horizons.
Nad de Gasparin (trans.)

2. Closely allied by blood; closely akin

She is thy father's near kinswoman
Lev xviii. 12.
Some business of concern to a near relation of mine
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II 222.

3. Intimate; united in close ties of affection or confidence; familiar: as, a near friend

Every man is nearest to himself.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, II 2.

They abhor all companions at last, even their nearest acquaintances.
Burton, Anat. of Mel, p. 240

4. Affecting one's interest or feelings; touching; coming home to one.

He hath sent me an earnest inviting, which many my near occasions did urge me to put off
Shak, T of A, III. 6 11

A matter of so great and near concernment.
Locke

5 Close; not deviating from an original or model, observant of the style or manner of the thing copied; literal: as, a near translation—

6 So as barely to escape injury, danger, or exposure; close; narrow. [Colloq.]

Long chases and near escapes of Tania Topes
W H Russell, Diary in India, II 390

7 In riding or driving, on the left opposed to *off*. as, the near side; the near fore leg

Our neere horse did fling himself, kicking of the coach box over the pole, and a great deal of trouble it was to get him right again
Pepys, Diary, IV 74

The near wheeler, who was breaking her trot.
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, viii

8. Short, serving to bring the object close

'Tis somewhat about,
But I can find a nearer way
Shurley, The Traitor, III 8

9. Economical, closely calculating, also, close, parsimonious

Near and provident in their families, commending good husbandry
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I 339)

Miss, he's so near, it's partly a wonder how he lives at all.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, II 9

His neighbours call him near, which always means that the person in question is a lovable skinflint
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, II 12

10 Empty *Hallwell* [Prov Eng.]—*Near* hand: see *hand* and *near hand*—*Syn* 1 Contiguous, proximate, neighboring, imminent, impending, approaching. *Near*, *Near* are sometimes synonymous words as, *nearest* or *nezt* of kin, but specially the first denotes the closest relative proximity, while the second denotes the proximate place in order. Compare the *nearest* house with the *nezt* house

*near*¹ (*nēr*), *v t* [(= G. *nahen* = Sw. *närma* = Dan. *närme*, bring near), < *near*¹, *adv.* The older verb is *nigh*] I. *trans* To come near or nearer, stand near, approach as, the ship neared the land

Give up your key
Unto that lord that neares you
Leywood, Royal King

II. *intrans* To come nearer, approach

A speck a mist, a shape, I wist!
And still it neared and neared
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, III

*near*², *n* See *neer*²

*near*³ (*nēr*), *conf.* A contracted form of *neither*. [Prov Eng.]

near-by (*nēr'bi*), *a* Close at hand, not far off; adjacent, neighboring as, *near by* towns [Colloq., U S]

The *near by* trade and Western dealers are buying mod. erately
The Independent (New York), May 1, 1862

Nearctic (*nē-ärk'tik*), *a* [*< Gr* *neor*, new, + *arktikos*, northern, arctic: see *arctic*] In zoogeography, belonging to the northern part of the New World or western hemisphere. specifically applied to one of the six prime divisions of the earth's surface made by Helmer with reference to the geographical distribution of animals distinguished from *Neotropical* in the New World and *Palaearctic* in the Old. The *Nearctic* region includes all of North America with Greenland to a latitude on the average of about the tropic of Cancer, but such is the character of the country toward its southern boundary that it properly stops at sea level opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande on the one side of Mexico, and at Mazatlan on the opposite coast, but in the table lands extends much further south and in the tierra fria or mountainous regions quite through Guatemala. Also *Nearctic* and *Angloamerican*

near-dweller (*nēr'dwel'er*), *a* A neighbor.

We may chance
Meet some of our near dwellers with my car
Keats, Endymion, l

near-hand (*nēr'hand*), *adv* [*< ME* *neerhande*, (< *near*¹ + *hand* Cf. *nigh-hand*.) Near at hand, nearly; almost. [Old Eng and Scotch.]

And I awaked there with witles neerhande,
And as a freke that fre were forth gan I walke
Piers Plowman (B), xiii 1

I have been watchman in this wood
Near hand this forty year

Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V 194).

near-hand (*nēr'hand*), *a* Near, close at hand; nigh, adjacent [Old Eng and Scotch.]

They have ever gently and lovingly intreated such as of friendly mind came to them, as well from Countries neere hand, as farre remote
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 231

near-legged (*nēr'leg'ed* or *-legd*), *a* Walking with the feet so near each other that they come in contact *Shak*, T of the S, II 2 57

nearly (*nēr'h*), *adv* 1 Close at hand; in close proximity, at no great distance, hence, narrowly; with close scrutiny.

'Tis dangerous for the most innocent person in the world to be too frequently and nearly a witness to the commission of vice and folly.
Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, I x

See the facts *nearly*, and these mountainous inequalities vanish
Emerson, Compensation.

2. Closely; as, two persons *nearly* related—3. Intimately; pressingly, with a close relation to one's interest or happiness

Madam, the business now impos'd upon me
Concerns you *nearly*

Beau. and Fl., Woman Hater, v 5

4 Within a little of; almost as, *nearly* twenty; the prisoner *nearly* escaped, *nearly* dead with cold

I took my leave, for it was *nearly* noon
Tennyson, Princess, v

5 With niggardliness or parsimony.—6. Exactly, precisely

As *nearly* as I may,
I'll play the penitent to you, but mine honesty
Shall not make poor my greatness.
Shak, A and C, II. 2 91

nearness (*nēr'nes*), *n* The state or fact of being near, in any sense, proximity, imminence
near-point (*nēr'point*), *n* The nearest point, as the *far-point* is the farthest point, which the eye can bring to a focus on the retina

near-sighted (*nēr'si'ted*), *a* Short-sighted; seeing distinctly at a short distance only; myopic

near-sightedness (*nēr'si'ted-nes*), *n* The state of being near-sighted; myopia

*neat*¹ (*nēt*), *n* and *a* [Also dial *note*, *nout*, *nolt* (< Icel.), < ME *neet*, *nete*, *net*, < AS *neat*, pl. *neat* (also deriv. *niten*, *nýten*), an ox or cow, cattle collectively (= OFries *nāt* = OHG. MHG. *nōz*, G. dual *nos* = Icel. *naut* (also deriv. *neyti*) = Sw. *not* = Dan. *not*, cattle, in Scand. also an ox), prob. so called as being 'used' or employed in work (cf. *cattle* and *stock*), or because orig. 'taken' and domesticated, < *neótum*, *nótum*, use, employ, = OS. *niotan* = OFries *nieta* = OHG. *niotan*, MHG. *niezen*, OHG. *giniotan*, MHG. *geniezen*, G. *geniesern* = Icel. *nýta* = Sw. *njuta* = Dan. *nyde* = Goth. *nýtan*, take part in, obtain, *ganutan*, take (with a net), of Lith. *nauda*, usefulness. From the same verb is derived the noun *note*.] I. *n* 1. Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen, and cows. used collectively

And loyned til hem on Iohan most gentil of alle,
The prys neet of Peus plough passynge alle othere
Piers Plowman (C), xxii 206.

From thence into the open fields he fled,
Whereas the Heardes were keeping of their neet
Spenser, F Q, VI ix 4

2. A single bovine animal [Rare]

A neat and a sheep of his own
Tusser, Husbandry
Neat's-foot oil, an oil obtained from the feet of neat cattle—*Neat's leather*, leather made of the hides of neat cattle

As proper men as ever trod upon neat's leather have gone upon my handiwork
Shak, J C, I. 1 29

II. *a* Being or relating to animals of the ox kind as, *neat* cattle

We must be neat, not neat but cleanly, captain,
And yet the steer, the heifer, and the calf
Are all called neat
Shak, W T, I. 2 125.

*neat*² (*nēt*), *a.* [*< ME* *net*, *nette*, **note* (= D *net* = G *nett* = Sw. *natt* = Dan. *net*), < OF *net*, fem. *nette*, F *net*, fem. *nette* (> mod. E. *net*) = Pr *net* = Sp *neto* = Pg *neteo* = It *netto*, clear, pure, neat, < L *nitidus*, shining, neat, < *nitric*, shine Cf. *net*², and *nitid*, from the same source.] 1 Clear, pure, unmixed, undiluted, unadulterated as, a glass of brandy *neat*.

'Tis rich neat canary
Marton, Antonio and Melinda, I, II.

After the soap has been finished in the copper, it may be put in the neat state direct into the cooling boxes or "frames"
W L Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 174

2 Clear of any extraneous matter, clear of the cask, case, wrapper, etc., with all deductions made as, *neat* weight [In this sense now usually *net*]

The new Cairo answereth euery yeere in tribute to the grand Signior 600,000 ducates of gold, neat and free of all charges growing on the same
Hakluyt's Voyages, II 300.

3 Free from what is undesirable, offensive, unbecoming, or in bad taste, pleasing; nice.

Sluttry to such neat excellence opposed
Shak, Cymbeline, I. 6. 44

He desired not so much neat and polite as clear, masculine, and apt expression
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, Pref., p. xi.

They make the neatest shew of all the houses in Paris.
Coryat, Crudities, I 30.

Aha. What music 's this?

Jed. Retire 'tis some neat joy,
In honour of the king's great day
Fletcher, Pilgrim, v. 4.

I have not heard a neater sermon a great while, and more to my content
Pepys, Diary, I. 310.

4 Characterized by nicety of appearance, construction, arrangement, etc.; nice; hence, orderly, trim, tidy; often, specifically, clean as, a neat box; the apartment was always very neat, neat in one's dress

These [elephants] have neat little boarded Houses or Castles fastened on their backs, where the great men sit in state, secur'd from the Sun or Rain

Dampier, Voyages, II 1 78.

Her artless manners and her neat attire
Couper, Task, iv 586.

5 Well-shaped or well-proportioned; clean-cut as, a neat foot and ankle.—6 Complete in character, skill, etc.; exact, finished; adroit; clever; skilful applied to persons or things

Men To be a villain is no such rude matter
Cam. No, if he be a neat one, and a perfect Art makes all excellent.

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, l. 2.

Paddy overtook him at last, and gave him a clippeen on the left ear, and a neat touch of the foot that sent him sprawling
Lever, Dudd Family Abroad, I letter i

The neat repartee, the eloquence that left the House too profoundly affected to deliberate, the original of the novelist's greatest creation—they are all vanishing like frost foliage at sunrise
G W Curtis, Harper's Mag, LXXVI 472

7t. Spruce, finical, over-nice

Still to be neat, still to be drest
As you were going to a feast.

B. Jonson, Epicoene, l. 1

8t A commendatory word, used somewhat vaguely

To tell what dressing up of houses there were by all the neat dames and ladies within the freedome
Dekker, Oration of Parsimony

This gentleman did take to wife

A neat and gallant dame

Gentleman in Thraxia (Child's Ballads, VIII 156).

—Syn. Clean, cleanly, unsold

neat² (nēt), adv [*neat*², a] Neatly

They've ta'en her out at nine at night,

And headed her bath neat and fine

The Laird of Warstoun (Child's Ballads, III 322).

'neath (nēth), adv An abbreviated form of beneath

neat-handed (nēt'hun'ded), a Using the hands with neatness, deft, dexterous.

Herbs, and other country messes,

Which the neat-handed Phyllis dresses

Milton, L'Allegro, l. 86

Nor is he [Bishop Burnet] a neat handed workman even of that [penny a liner] class
Crask, Hist. Eng. Lit, II 177

neatherd (nēt'hērd), n [*ME* *neatherde*, *neatherde*, *neat*¹ + *herd*¹ [*OF* *noutherd*]. A person who has the care of cattle, a cow-keeper

Would I were

A neat-herd's daughter

Shak, Cymbeline, I 1 140.

neatherdess (nēt'hērd-ess), n [*neatherd* + *-ess*] A female neatherd, a neatheress.

But hark how I can now express

My love unto my Neatherdess

Herrick, A Benolick, or Discourse of Neatherdess.

neat-house¹ (nēt'hous), n [*neat*¹ + *house*]

A house for neat cattle, a cow-house

neatify¹ (nēt'ti-fī), v t Same as *netify*

neat-land (nēt'land), n [*neat*¹ + *land*¹]

In law, land let out to yeomanry. Cowell

neatly (nēt'li), adv In a neat manner, with neatness, in any sense of that word

neatness (nēt'nes), n The state or quality of being neat, in any sense of that word

neatress¹ (nēt'res), n. [Irreg *neat*¹ + *-er* + *-ess*] A female neatherd Warner, Albion's England, iv 20

neb (neb), n [Also in mod. use in var form

neb, < *ME* *neb*, < *AS* *neb*, *nebb*, bill, beak (of

a bird, ship, plow, etc.), nose, of a person, also

face, countenance, = *D* *neb*, mouth, bill, nib,

= *MLG* *nebbe*, *nibbe*, *LtG* *nibbe*, *nipp*, *niff*, *nuff*

(*>* *It* *nifo*, *nifa*, snout) = *Ice* *nef*, also *nebbe* =

Sw *nåf*, *nibb* = *Dan* *neb*, beak, bill, prob

orig. **sneb*, cf *MD* *snebbe*, *D* *sneb* = *MLG*

snobbe, *snibbe*, *LtG* *snibbe*, *snippe*, bill, snout, =

G *schneppe*, nozzle, also with dim. term, *OFries*

snavel, *snaf*, mouth, = *D* *snavel*, snout, = *MLG*

snavel = *OHG* *snabul*, *MHG* *snabel*, *G* *schnabel*

= *Dan* *Sw* (after *G*) *snabel*, bill, snout, proboscis,

nozzle; cf *Lith* *snapas*, bill, beak; perhaps

from the root of the verb *snap*, but whether

orig the bill of a bird or snout of a beast,

which 'snaps' up what is to be eaten, or the

snout of a beast or nose of a man, which 'snorts'

or 'sniffs' (*G* *schnappen*, gasp, *schnauben*,

snort, sniff, snuff), 'is not clear See *snaf*,

snuff, *snuff*, *snuff*, etc.] 1 The bill or beak of

a bird, also, the snout or muzzle of a beast

How she holds up the neb, the bill, to him!

And arms her with the boldness of a wife

To her allowing husband! Shak, W 1, i 2. 183

The amorous worms of love did bitterly gnaw and tear
his heart with the nebs of their forked heads.

Painter's Pal. of Pl., cited by Steevens. (Nares.)

2. The nose as, a lang neb, a sharp neb. [Obsolete or Scotch]

See, yonder 's the Batton's Skerry, he aye held his neb
abune the water in my day, but he 's aneath it now.

Scott, Antiquary, vii.

3 The face. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Josep cam into halle and sen his brethern wepe,
He kisseth Benjamin, anon his neb he gan wipe.

MS Bodl 662, f 10. (Halliwell.)

4 The tip end of anything; a sharp point: as,
the neb of a lancet or knife. See *nib* [Scotch.]

—5 The nib of a pen See *nib*.

Those pennes are made of purpose without nebs, because
they may cast inok but slowly

Dekker, Lanthorne and Candle-light.

Neb and feather, completely, from top to toe [Scotch]

—To dab nebs! See *dab*

Nebalia (nē-bā'li-ā), n. [NL.; origin not

ascertained.] 1 A remarkable genus of un-

certain position among the lower crustaceans,

ranged by Huxley among the phyllopodous

Branchiopoda, by others in a peculiar order

named *Phyllocarida* or *Leptostraca*. It has a large

carapace (cephalostegite) with mobile rostrum, the eyes

are large and pedunculated, there are well developed

antennae, mandibles, and two pairs of maxillae, the anterior

of which ends in a long palp

2 A genus of rotifers. Grube, 1862.

nebalian (nē-bā'li-an), a and n. I. a. Per-

taining to or having the characters of the ge-

nus *Nebalia*, l

II. a. A nebalian crustacean

Nebaliidae (nē-bā'li-i-dē), n pl [*Nebalia* +

-idae] A family of crustaceans, typified by the

genus *Nebalia*. It has been variously located in the

systems, and is now usually considered a synthetic type

nearly related to some Silurian forms, and representa-

tive of an order or suborder named *Phyllocarida* or *Lepto-*

straca. The anterior part of the body has a large com-

pressed bivalvular carapace with a separate anterior

tongue-shaped process, the abdomen is long and seg-

mented, there are eight pairs of phyllopodous legs to the

trunk, four pairs of large pleopods behind, and no telson

The living species are marine, and have been referred to

8 genera.

nebbuk-tree (neb'uk-trē), n. [*Ar* *nebbuk* +

E. tree] A shrub, *Zizyphus Spina-Christi*, one of

the Christ's-thorns

The channels of streams around Jericho are filled with

nebbuk trees It is a variety of the rhamnus, and is

set down by botanists as the Spina Christi, of which the Sa-

viour's mock crown of thorns was made

B Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p 68.

nebbu (neb'i), a [*neb* + *-y*¹] Snappish,

saucy; impudent; bold; pert [Scotch.]

nebel (neb'el), n [*Heb*] A stringed instrument

of the ancient Hebrews, by some supposed

to have resembled a harp, by others a lute. The

name is differently rendered in different parts

of the English version of the Bible.

neb-neb (neb'neb), n. See *bablah*

Nebraskan (nē-bras'kan), a and n. [*Nebraska*

(see def) + *-an*] I. a. Of or pertaining to the

State of Nebraska, or its inhabitants.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Nebraska,

one of the Western States of the United States,

lying west of the Missouri river and north of

Kansas.

nebris (neb'ris), n [*L* *nebris*, < *Gr* *νεβρίς*, a fawn-

skin (see def), < *νεβρίς*, a fawn.] A fawn-skin,

specifically, in ancient Greek and affiliated art

and ceremonial, the skin of a fawn or of a simi-

lar animal, as a kid, worn as a special attribute

by Dionysus or Bacchus and his attendant

train (Pan, the satyrs, the menads, etc.), and

assumed on festival occasions by priests and

priestesses of Bacchus, and by his votaries gen-

erally

nebula (neb'ū-lā), n, pl nebulae (-lā). [*L* *ne-*

bula = *Gr* *νεβήλα*, a cloud, mist, vapor see *neb-*

ule.] 1 A luminous patch in the heavens, far

beyond the limits of the solar system. Some

nebulae are resolvable into clusters, generally globular, in

which the separate stars can be distinguished These are

for the most part in the Galaxy. The remaining nebulae are

of two types, according as their spectra are continuous

or consist of bright lines. The latter class are greenish-

blue, have fairly definite outlines, and show a tendency to

concentration toward the galactic circle. Of the three

brightest lines in their spectra two are unidentified, and

one is the F line of hydrogen There are six or seven

other faint lines, two of them hydrogen There are besides

nebulous stars, or stars with haze about them which in

some cases is of vast proportions The continuous spectra

indicate that all these nebulae are solid, liquid, or, if gase-

ous, enormously condensed The nebulae in Andromeda,

Orion, and Argo are visible to the naked eye. The Galaxy,

the Magellanic clouds, and the clusters Bode's Hair

and Praesepe are not included by astronomers among the

nebulae

2 In *pathol*, a cloud-like spot on the cornea —

Dumb-bell nebula, a nebula which, seen in a telescope of

small power, appears to have a form like a dumb-bell in-

scribed in a fainter ellipse, but with a more powerful in-

strument is seen to have a spiral structure.—Planetary

nebula, a circular or elliptical gaseous nebula, with a well-

defined outline.—Resolvable nebula, a nebula in which

a powerful telescope detects many points of light, which,

however, are not usually distinguished as perfectly as in a

cluster.—Ring nebula, or annular nebula, a nebula

which appears like a ring with a dark center.—Spiral

nebula, a nebula which presents the appearance either

of a contorted stream or of a number of such streams pro-

ceeding from a center.

nebular (neb'ū-lār), a. [= *F* *nebulaire*, < *NL*

nebularis, < *L* *nebula*, a cloud, see *nebule*.] 1.

Like a nebula; cloudy.—2. Pertaining or re-

lating to a nebula.—The nebular hypothesis, a the-

ory of the formation of the solar system, originated by the

philosopher Kant and the astronomer Sir William Her-

schel, and developed by Laplace and others. The solar

system is supposed to be the result of the gradual con-

densation of a nebula under the action of the mutual grav-

itation of its parts

nebule (neb'ūl), n. [*ME* *nebule*, < *OF* *nebule*

= *It* *nebula*, < *L* *nebula*, a cloud, a mist, vapor,

= *Gr* *νεβήλα*, a cloud, mass of clouds, = *OS*

nebbal = *OFries* *nebel*, *novel* = *D* *nebel* = *MLG* *nebel*,

neffel, *LG* *nebel* = *OHG* *nebul*, *nebol*, *MHG* *G*

nebel = *Ice* *nýf* (in comp), mist, fog; cf. *Ice* *njól*,

njól, night.] 1. A cloud

0 light without nebule, shining in thy sphere.

Ballade in Commend of Our Lady

The stocking is of silver tissue, worked with gold birds,

flowers, blue, yellow, and white, and a peculiar ornament

— a nebule, white and blue, with yellow rays shooting from

its edge

Rock, Church of our Fathers, II 251

2 In *her.*, a line nebule. See *nebule*

nebulé (neb'ū-lā'), a. [*Heraldic* *F*, < *OF* *nebule*,

a cloud see *nebule*] In *her.*,

wavy, curved in and out, in fancied

resemblance to the edge of

a cloud. A line nebule may

form the boundary of a fesse,

bend, etc. Also *nebulose*, *nebuly*.

nebuliferous (neb'ū-lif'e-rus),

a [*L* *nebula*, a cloud, + *ferre*

= *E* *beari*¹] Having nebulous or cloudy spots

Thomas, Med Diet

nebulist (neb'ū-lust), n [*nebula* + *-ist*] One

who upholds the nebular hypothesis Page

nebulize (neb'ū-liz), v t, pret and pp. *nebu-*

lized, ppr *nebulizing* [*nebule* + *-ize*]

necessitate, *v. t.* [*ME. necessare*, < *ML. necessare*, make necessary, compel, < *L. necesse*, necessary, see *necessary*.] To make necessary; compel

No foreigner causes *necessitate* the never to compound work of *forty-two* meters. *Chaucer*, *Boethius*, iii meter 2.

necessitate, *a.* [*OF. necessaire*, < *L. necessarius*, necessary; see *necessary*.] Necessary. [*Scotch.*]

The *gryt adols necessar* *Aberd. Reg. MS* (*Jamieson*).

necessarian (*nes-e-sā'-ri-an*), *a* and *n.* [*L. necessarius*, inevitable, necessary, + *-an*.] I. *a.* Relating to necessarianism; necessitarian. II. *n.* One who accepts the doctrine of necessarianism; a necessitarian

The only question in dispute between the advocates of philosophical liberty and the necessarians is this "whether volition can take place independently of motive" *W. Balaam*, *Philos. of the Mind*, ix. § 1

Necessarians will say that even this [voluntary effort for a good end] is ultimately the effect of causes extraneous to the man's self *H. Sidgwick*, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 258.

necessarianism (*nes-e-sā'-ri-an-izm*), *n.* [*L. necessarian + -ism*.] The doctrine that the action of the will is a necessary effect of antecedent causes; the theory that the will is subject to the general mechanical law of cause and effect. Also *necessitarianism*, and rarely *necessism*.

Let us suppose, further, that we do not know more of cause and effect than a certain definite order of succession among facts, and that we have a knowledge of the necessity of that succession—and hence of necessary laws—and I, for my part, do not see what escape there is from utter materialism and necessarianism. *Huxley*

necessarily (*nes-e-sā'-ri-ly*), *adv.* In a necessary manner, by necessity; so that it cannot be otherwise; inevitably.

The Author has shown us that design in all the Works of Nature which necessarily leads us to the Knowledge of its First Cause. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 389

Powerful temperaments are necessarily intense *Froude*, *Sketches*, p. 183.

necessariness (*nes-e-sā'-ri-nes*), *n.* The state of being necessary *Johnson*

necessary (*nes-e-sā'-ri*), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *necessar*, < *ME. necessarye*, *necessarie*, < *OF. necessaire*, *F. necessaire* = *Pr. necessari* = *Sp. necesario* = *Pg. It. necessario*, < *L. necessarius*, unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable, requisite (as a noun, *necessarius*, *m.*, *necessaria*, *f.*, a relative, kinsman, friend, client; *necessaria*, neut. pl., necessities of life, *ML. necessarium*, neut., *necessaria*, *f.*, a privy), < *necesse*, *adj.*, unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable, neut. *adj.* with *esse* and *habere*, prop. *adv.*, also in *OL. necessum*, prob. orig. *ne cessum* or *non cessum*, < *ne*, *non*, not, + *cessus*, pp. of *cedere*, yield, see *cede*.] I. *a* 1 Such as must be; that cannot be otherwise (a) As an inference, evidently of such a form that every like inference from true premises will always yield a true conclusion, in every state of facts. In philosophy it is requisite to distinguish an *irresistible* inference, the force of which may be blindly felt, from a *necessary* one, which is seen to belong to a possible class of inferences, all true (b) As a proposition or fact, true or taking place not merely in the actual state of things, but in every possible state of things (within some meaning of the word possible) A necessary proposition should not be confounded with an absolutely certain one, far less with one we are irresistibly compelled to believe (c) As a thing or being, existing in every possible state of things, having existence involved in its essence Thus, God is said by Anselm, Descartes, and others to be a necessary being

Death, a necessary end, Will come when it will come. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, ii. 2. 36.

In asserting that the human mind possesses in its own ideas an element of necessary and universal truth, not derived from experience, Kant had been anticipated by Price, by Cudworth, and even by Plato *Whewell*, *Philos. of Discovery*

Given such a cause—that is, accept the idea of God—and worship follows as a rational, nay, a necessary consequence. *Mivart*, *Nature and Thought*, p. 230.

The only way that anything that is to come to pass here after is or can be necessary is by a connection with something that is necessary in its own nature, or something that already is or has been so that, the one being supposed, the other certainly follows. *Edwards*, *On the Will*, i. 8

2. Such that it cannot be disregarded or omitted; indispensable; requisite; essential; needful; required: as, air is necessary to support animal life; food is necessary to nourish the body.

Advertisements and counsells varie necessarye for all noble men and counsellors. *Books of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 74.

A nimble hand is necessary for a cut-purse. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, iv. 3. 693.

A country replenished with all manner of commodities necessary for mans life. *Coryat*, *Crudities*, i. 108.

Neither dares any man complain of injustice, tho his cause be never so just and therefore patience is in this Country as necessary for poor people as in any part of the World. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, ii. i. 78.

The enemies of the court might think it fair, or even absolutely necessary, to encounter bribery with bribery. *Macaulay*, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

3. In law (a) Requisite for reasonable convenience and facility or completeness in accomplishing the purpose intended as, the land necessary for building a railroad. (b) Naturally and inseparably connected in the ordinary course as, necessary consequences. Thus, the necessary consequences of a trespass, such as depreciation in value of a thing injured, or the suffering of a person injured, are general damages, and need not be pleaded, but loss of profits or medical expenses are not necessary consequences in the legal sense, and must be specially alleged

4. Acting from compulsion or the absolute determination of causes opposed to free See *Free*

Agents that have no thought, no volition at all, are in every thing necessary agents. *Locke*, *Human Understanding*, ii. xxi. 13

Necessary being, one whose non existence is impossible, God—**Necessary cause**. See *cause*, 1—**Necessary condition**, *ens. inference, mark*, etc. See the nouns.—**Necessary proposition**, a proposition which asserts a fact to be necessary, also, one which we cannot help believing—**Necessary rules of thought**, those without which no use of the understanding would be possible—**Necessary sign**, one which affords a certain indication of the thing represented—**Necessary to an end**, preceding or accompanying the end in every possible state of things, requisite as a means to the end—**Syn. 2. Necessary, Essential, Requisite, Needful**. The following remarks refer to the application of the words to ordinary practical affairs, not to philosophy. *Necessary* is so general a word that it covers all the others, and has the additional sense, which they do not have, of *inevitable*. *Essential* is an absolute word, noting that which is a part of the chief end of the action or of every mode of bringing that end about. *Requisite* is less strong than *essential* and *needful* is less strong still, yet each is strong and emphatic, applying to that which is imperatively needed. *Needful* generally applies to concrete, and often to temporary, things, as, knowledge of the countries visited is *requisite*, and even *essential*, to enjoyment of travel, but money is *needful* in order to be able to travel at all. *Needful* is often applied to that which must be supplied to produce or effect a perfect state or action

II. *n.*, pl. *necessaries* (-riz). 1. Anything that is necessary or indispensable, that which cannot be disregarded or omitted as, the necessities of life

And thiel alle han alle necessities, and alle that hem nedeth, of the Emperours Court *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 239

Fear of poverty makes Iruis allow himself only plain necessities *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 114

2. A privy, a water-closet—**Necessaries of a ship**, articles which should form part of the ordinary and reasonable outfit for the business in which the vessel is engaged, whatever a prudent owner would order if present

necessism (*nē-sēs'-izm*), *n.* [*L. necessari*, necessary, + *-ism*.] Same as *necessarianism*. *Contemporary Rev.* [Rare]

necessitarian (*nē-sēs-i-tā'-ri-an*), *a* and *n.* [*L. necessitarius + -arian*.] I. *a* Of or pertaining to necessity or to necessitarianism opposed to *libertarian*

II. *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity, in opposition to that of the freedom of the will opposed to *libertarian*.

The Arminian has entangled the Calvinist, the Calvinist has entangled the Arminian, in a labyrinth of contradictions. The advocate of free-will appeals to conscience and instinct—to an a priori sense of what ought in equity to be. The necessitarian falls back upon the experienced reality of facts *Froude*, *Calvinism*

necessitarianism (*nē-sēs-i-tā'-ri-an-izm*), *n.* [*L. necessitarian + -ism*.] Same as *necessarianism*

necessitate (*nē-sēs-i-tāt*), *v. t.*; pret and pp. *necessitated*, ppr *necessitating* [*ML. necessitatus*, pp of *necessitare* (> *It. necessitare* = *Sp. necessitar* = *Pg. necessitar* = *F. nécessiter*), make necessary, < *L. necessita(-t)s*, necessity see *necessity*, and of *necesse* and *necess*, *v.* For the form, of *felicitate*] 1 To make necessary or indispensable; render unavoidable, cause to be a necessary consequence

The politician never thought that he might fall dangerously sick, and that sickness necessitate his removal from the court. *South*

Right, as we can think it, necessitates the thought of not right, or wrong, for its correlative *H. Spencer*, *Data of Ethics*, § 99

2. To force irresistibly, compel, oblige, impel by necessity.

No man is necessitated to more ill, yet no mans ill is less excus'd *Ep. Barle*, *Micro-cosmographie*, A Poore Man

3. To reduce to a state of need; threaten or oppress by necessity or need, or the prospect of need.

It was a position of the Stoics that he was not poor who wanted, but he who was necessitated *Jer Taylor*, *Works* (ed 1835), i. 379

We were now greatly necessitated for food, and wanted some fresh orders from the King's mouth for our future subsistence *R. Knox* (Arber's *Eng. Garner*, i. 880).

=*Syn. 2.* To constrain, drive

necessitation (*nē-sēs-i-tā'-shon*), *n.* [*L. necessitate + -shon*.] The act of necessitating or making necessary, the state of being made necessary, compulsion *Hobbes*, *Liberty and Necessity*

necessitate (*nē-sēs-it*), *v. t.* [*OF. nécessiter*, necessitate see *necessitate*] To necessitate; compel

Who, were he now necessitated to beg, Would ask an alms like (onde Olivares. *B. Jonson*, *New Inn*, iv. 3

necessitated (*nē-sēs-i-tid*), *a* [*L. necessitate + -ed*.] In a state of want; necessitous, controlled by necessity

I bade her, if her fortunes ever stood Necessitated to help, that by this token I would relieve her *Shak.*, *All's Well*, v. 3. 85

necessitous (*nē-sēs-i-tus*), *a* [*L. nécessaire*, = *Pg. It. necessitoso*, as *necessitate + -ous*] Pressed by poverty, unable to procure what is necessary for one's station, needy Applied (a) To persons

That we may suffer together with our calamitous and necessitous brethren *Jer Taylor*, *Works* (ed 1835), i. 199

They who were envied found no satisfaction in what they were envied for, being poor and necessitous *Clarendon*, *Great Rebellion*

We gentlemen of small fortunes are extremely necessitous in this particular *Steele*, *Falmer*, No. 208.

(b) To circumstances

He was not in necessitous circumstances, his salary being a liberal one *F. B. W. Wadsworth*, *Obscure Mental Diseases*, = *Syn. Needy, Necessitous* (see *needy*), penniless, destitute, pinched, poor

necessitously (*nē-sēs-i-tus-ly*), *adv.* In a necessitous manner as, to be necessitously circumstanced

necessitousness (*nē-sēs-i-tus-ness*), *n.* The state of being necessitous, the want of what is necessary for one's station, need

Where there is want and necessitousness, there will be quarrelling *T. Burnet*, *Theory of the Earth*

necessitude (*nē-sēs-i-tūd*), *n.* [*L. necessitudo*, inevitableness, need, distress, also intimate relationship or friendship, < *necesse*, inevitable, necessary see *necessary*, *necessity*] A sacred obligation of family or friendship, a tie or bond of relationship or intimacy

Between kings and their people, parents and their children, there is so great a necessitude, propriety, and inter course of nature *Jer Taylor*

The mutual necessitudes of human nature necessarily maintain mutual offices, and correspondence between them *Sur M. Hale*, *Orig. of Mankind*

necessity (*nē-sēs-i-ti*), *n.*, pl. *necessities* (-tiz) [Early mod. E. also *necessitie*, *necessitee*, < *ME. necessite*, *necessiter*, *necessiti*, < *OF. necessitate*, *F. nécessité* = *Sp. necesidad* = *Pg. necessidade* = *It. necessità*, < *L. necessitas* (-t-s), unavoidableness, compulsion, exigency, necessity, < *necesse*, unavoidable, inevitable see *necessary*] 1. The condition or quality of being necessary or needful, the mode of being or of truth of that which is necessary; the impossibility of the contrary; the absolute character of a determination or limitation which is not merely without exception, but which would be so in any possible state of things, absolute constraint

But who can turne the stream of destinies, Or break the chayne of strong necessities, Which fast is tyde to Joves eternal seat? *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, i. v. 25

He must die, as others, And I must lose him 'tis necessity *Fletcher*, *Valentinian*, iii. 3.

That strength joy'd with religion, abus'd and pretended to ambitious ends, must of necessity breed the heaviest and most quelling tyranny *Milton*, *Church Government*, ii. 3

2. As applied to the human will, the opposite of *liberty* (a) Compulsion, physical or, more generally, moral, a stress upon the mind causing a person to do something unwillingly or with extreme reluctance as, to make a virtue of necessity

Thoune of necessity I hey them withdrewe, and towards the Citee They toke the way *Generyden* (E. E. T. S.), i. 2552.

Then take his Head, Yet never say that I Issu'd this Warrant, but Necessity *J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, iii. 194

Necessity was the argument of tyrants, it was the creed of slaves *Pitt*, *On the India Bill*, Nov. 18, 1783

And the great powers we serve themselves may be Slaves of a tyrannous Necessity *M. Arnold*, *Mycerinus*.

(b) In *philos.*, the inevitable determination of the human will by a motive or other cause. This is only a special use of the word in the free-will dispute. In philosophy generally, by the *necessity* of a cognition is properly meant a cognized *necessity*, or universality in reference to possible states of things, although some writers use the word to denote a constraint upon the power of thought.

Will and reason (reason also is choice), Useless and vain, of freedom both despoil'd, Made passive both, had served necessity, Not me *Milton*, *P. L.*, iii. 110.

Wherever thought is wholly wanting, or the power to act or forbear according to the direction of thought, there necessity takes place

Locke, Human Understanding, II xxi. 13.

3. A condition requisite for the attainment of any purpose; also, a necessary of life, without which life, or at least the life appropriate to one's station, would be impossible

These should be hours for necessities,
Not for delights Shak, Hen. VIII, v. 1. 2.

When war is called a necessity, it is meant, of course, that its object cannot be attained in any other way

Sumner, Orations, I 48.

4. Want of the means of living, lack of the means to live as becomes one's station or is one's habit.

Off me shall ye have both ayde and comfort
In all your needs of necessity

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I 3818.

I abjure all roofs, and choose
To wage against the enemy o' the air,
To be a comrade with the wolf and owl—
Necessity's sharp pinch! Shak, Lear, II. 4. 214

5. Extreme need, in general.

See what strange arts necessity findes out.

Mariotte and Neche, Dido, I. 142.

Signior Necessity, that hath no law,
Scarcely ever read his littleton.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 40

Necessity is the mother of invention
H. Franck, Northern Memoirs (written in 1658,
printed in 1694). (Bartlett)

6†. Business; something needful to be done

They that to you have necessities
Be gracious euer through your gentleness.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 41

When he hadde hym a while conveled, he toke leve, and
yede thourgh the courte in his othir necessities
Merian (E. E. T. S.), I. 64

7. Bad illicit spirit. *Hallwell* [Prov. Eng.]

—**Doctrine of necessity**, the doctrine that all human actions are absolutely determined by motives, so that the will is not free. — **Internal necessity**. See *internal*. — **Legal necessity**, constraint by the law, also, that which one is constrained by the law to do, irrespective of consent. The word *necessity* is also used in the law to denote that degree of moral necessity which is recognized as justifying or excusing an act otherwise unlawful, such as the killing of an assailant in self defense, also, particularly in the phrase *public necessity*, to designate the requirement of what is needed for reasonable convenience or facility and completeness in accomplishing a public purpose. — **Logical necessity**, truth, not merely in the existing state of things, but in every state of things in which the proposition to which the necessity belongs should preserve its signification, the truth of that to know which it is sufficient to know the meanings of the words in which it is expressed. — **Money of necessity**, coins (generally of an unusual shape, and rudely fabricated) issued during a siege (see *stage money*), or in times of necessity, when there is an insufficient supply of gold and silver and the operations of the ordinary mints are suspended. — **Moral necessity**. See def. 2 above. — **Natural necessity**. See *natural*. — **Physical necessity**, the necessity which arises from the laws of the material universe. This necessity is conditional, not absolute. — **Works of necessity**, in the Sunday laws, any labors which are necessary to be done on Sunday for life, health, comfort, general welfare, and reasonable convenience for enjoying the leisure and the privileges of the day, such as the running of horse-cars, ferries, and, within reasonable limits, railroad trains, and such labors as are requisite for maintaining in their necessary continuity processes of manufacture incidental to civilization, such as keeping up the fires of a blast-furnace. = *Syn.* *Necessity*, *Need*. *Necessity* is more urgent than need; a merchant may have need of more money in order to the most successful managing of his business, he may have a necessity for more cash in hand to avoid going into bankruptcy.

neck (nek), *n*. [*ME* *necke*, *nekke*, *nike*, *nakke*, *AS.* *hnecca*, the neck, the back of the neck, the nape of the neck, = *OFries* *hnecca*, *necke* = *MD.* *neck*, *nek*, *nack*, *D.* *nek* = *MLG.* *nacke*, *Lt.* *nakke* = *OHG.* *hnaec* (*hnaech*), *hnaech*, *nae*, *MHG.* *nacke* = *knack*, *G.* *nacken* = *Icel.* *hnakki* = *Sw.* *nacke* = *Dan.* *nakke*, nape of the neck, back of the head Cf. *nike*, nape of the neck.] 1. That part of an animal's body which is between the head and the trunk and connects these parts. In every vertebrate the neck corresponds in extent to the cervical vertebrae, when such are distinguishable. It is usually narrower or more slender than the parts between which it extends. See cuts under *muscle*.

He hath abouten his *Nikke* 800 *Pories* o'ryent, gode and grete, and knotted, as *Pater Nostre* here of *Amber*.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 197

Or necklace for a neck to which the swan's
Is tawnier than her cygnets

Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*

2. Figuratively, life, from the breaking or severing of the neck in legal executions as, to risk one's neck, to save one's neck. — 3. In *entom.* (a) The membrane connecting the hard parts of an insect's head with those of the thorax, and visible only when the head is forcibly drawn out. (b) The posterior part of the head when this is suddenly narrowed behind the eyes. (c) A slender anterior prolongation of the prothorax found in certain *Diptera* and *Hymenoptera*. — 4. In *anat.*, a constricted part, or constriction of a

part, like or likened to a neck: as, the neck of the thigh-bone, the neck of the bladder; the neck of the uterus. See cut under *femur*. — 5. The flesh of the neck and adjoining parts: as, a neck of mutton. — 6. That part of a thing which corresponds to or resembles the neck of an animal.

Some of them upon the necks of their launce have an hooke, wherewithall they attempt to pull men out of their saddles
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 62.

(a) That part of a garment which covers the neck as, the high neck of a gown. (b) A long narrow strip of land connecting two larger tracts, an isthmus

They followed vs to the necks of Land, which we thought had been severed from the mayne

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 107

(c) The slender upper part of any vessel which has a larger rounded body as, the neck of a bottle, retort, etc.

Take the noblest and the strengest brennyng watir that ge may haue distillid out of pure mysty wyne, and putte it into a glas clepid amphora; with a long necke

Book of Quante Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 5

(d) In stringed musical instruments of the viol and lute families, the long slender part extending upward from the body culminating in the head where the tension is regulated, and bearing in front the finger-board over which the strings (or such of them as are to be stopped) are stretched. (e) The part of an axle that passes through the hub of the wheel, also, a diminished part of any shaft resting in a bearing. (f) The round shank connecting the blade and the socket of a bayonet. (g) The constricted part joining the knob to the breech of a gun. (h) The contracted part of a furnace over the bridge, between the stack and the heating or melting chamber. (i) In *graving*, the slope between the face and the shoulder of a type. Sometimes called *beard*. (j) In bot. (1) In mosses, the column or tapering base of the capsule. (2) In histology, the rim or wall of the archegonium which projects above the prothallium. It rests upon the venter, and is ordinarily composed of four longitudinal rows of cells. (k) The filled up pipe or channel through which volcanic material has found its way upward. In modern volcanic areas the vent through which the lava, cinders, or ashes are ejected and reach the surface is generally concealed from view by the accumulated material which has been thrown out. In eruptive regions belonging to the older geological systems denudation has occasionally removed the overlying debris, so that the connection of the volcanic orifice with the more deep seated regions can be seen and examined. This is particularly the case in the Carboniferous and Permian volcanic areas of Scotland. (l) The crook of the head of a golf club where it joins the shaft.

7. In the clamp process of brickmaking, one of a series of walls of unburned bricks which together constitute a clamp. The walls are built three bricks thick, about sixty long, and from twenty four to thirty high, and incline inward against a central upright wall. The sides and top are cased with burned bricks

8. A small bundle of the best ears of a wheat-harvest, used in the ceremony of "crying the neck" [Prov. Eng.] — 9. As a geographical designation, a corner or triangular district as, Penn's Neck [Local U. S. (New York, New Jersey), and South African] — A stiff neck, in *Script.*, persistence in disobedience, obduracy

But [they] made their neck stiff, that they might not hear, nor receive instruction
Jer. xvii. 21

Derbyshire neck, bronchocoele or goller frequent in the hilly parts of Derbyshire, England — Nape of the neck. See *nape*. — Neck and crop. See *crop*. — Neck and heels. Same as *neck and crop*

The liberty of the subject is brought in neck and heels, as they say, that the Earl might be popular
Roger North, *Examen*, p. 72.

Neck and neck, at an equal pace, stride for stride, exactly even, or side by side used in racing, and hence applied to competition of any kind — Neck canal-cell, in bot. the same, or nearly the same, as *neck cell*. — Neck of a column or of a capital, in arch., the space between the top of the shaft proper and the projecting part of the capital, if any separation is indicated. Thus, in the Doric column, the continuation, whether plain, ornamented, or recessed, of the shaft above the incision or hypotrachelium as far as the annulets of the echinus, is the neck. Sometimes called *trachelium*. See *necking*, and cut under *column*. — Neck of a gun, the part between the muzzle moldings and the cornice ring. — Neck of an embrasure, in fort., the narrowest part of the embrasure, within the wider outer part, called the *mouth*. — Neck of a rib, the part between the head (or capitulum) and the shoulder (or tuberculum). — Neck of the bladder, the part of the bladder adjoining the urethral outlet. — Neck of the calcaneum, the slightly constricted part in front of the tuberosity. — Neck of the femur, the constricted part of the femur between the head and the top of the shaft. — Neck of the foot, the instep. *Hallwell* [Prov. Eng.] — Neck of the humerus. (a) In *anat.*, the slight constriction separating the head from the shaft of the bone, the circumference of the articular surface, affording attachment to the capsular ligament. (b) In *anat.*, a weak point in the shaft of the bone, a little below the tuberosities so called from the frequency of fracture at this point. — Neck of the uterus, the lower, narrower part of the uterus, projecting into the vagina, the cervix uteri. — Neck or nothing, at every risk, desperately as, I'll take the chances, neck or nothing. — On, or in the neck of, immediately after, closely following, on the heels of

He deposed the king,
Soon after that, deprived him of his life,
And, on the neck of that, took'd the whole state.
Shak., I Hen. IV, iv. 3. 92

Upon the Neck of this began the Quarrel in Holburn between the Gentlemen of the Inns of Chancery and some Citizens
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 193

The devil on his neck. See *devil*. — **To break the neck**, to put one of the bones of the neck out of joint; dislocate a cervical vertebra. In legal execution by hanging the aim is to cause speedy or instantaneous death by dislocating the atlas or first bone from the axis or second bone, and at the same time injuring the spinal cord. See *check-ligaments*, under *ligament*. — **To break the neck of.** See *break*. — **To give the neck**, to give the finishing stroke.

Whom when his foe presumes to checke,
His servants stand to give the necke.
Bretton, *Daffodils and Primroses*, p. 5. (Davies.)

To harden the neck, to grow obstinate or obdurate, to be more and more perverse and rebellious.

Our fathers dealt proudly, and hardened their necks, and hearkened not to thy commandments.
Neh. ix. 16.

To tie neck and heels, to confine by forcibly bringing the chin and knees of a person close together. — To tread on the neck of, figuratively, to subdue utterly, oppress. — To win by a neck, in racing, to be first by the length of a head and a neck, make a close finish.

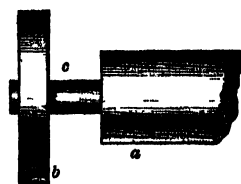
neck (nek), *v. t.* [= *MD* *necken*, *D.* *necken*, kill, from the noun: see *neck*, *n.*] 1. To strangle or choke.

If he should neglect
One hour, the next shall see him in my grasp,
And the next after that shall see him neck'd.
Keats, *Cap and Balls*, st. 22.

2. To bend down or break off by force of the wind: said of ears of corn [Prov. Eng.]

neck-band (nek'band), *n.* 1†. A gorget. *Palsgrave*. — 2. The part of a shirt which encircles the neck, the band to which the collar is sewed, or to which a separate collar is buttoned

neck-barrow (nek'bar'ō), *n.* A form of shrine in which relics or images were carried on the shoulders in processions. *Hallwell*



neck-bearing (nek'ber'ing), *n.* In clocks and watches, a bearing for a journal of a wheel which is attached to the end of the arbor exterior to the bearing, so that the journal forms a sort of neck for the support of the wheel

neck-beef (nek'bēf), *n.* The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle.

They'll sell (as cheap as neckbeef) for counters
neck-bone (nek'bōn), *n.* [*ME* *nekke bon*, *< neck + bone*] 1† The nape of the neck

A hand him smot upon the *nekke boon*
Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, I. 571

2. Any of the cervical vertebrae, of which there are seven in nearly all mammals

neck-break (nek'brāk), *n.* Complete ruin. *Hallwell* [Prov. Eng.]

neck-cell (nek'sel), *n.* In bot., one of the cells that enter into the composition of the neck. See *neck*, 6 (j) (2)

neck-chain (nek'chān), *n.* A chain serving as a necklace

neck-cloth (nek'klōth), *n.* A folded cloth worn around the neck as a band or cravat; an article of dress which replaced the ruff and falling band, and formed a marked feature in the fashionable dress of men in the reign of Louis XIV. Throughout the seventeenth century the ends were commonly of lace and fell over the breast. (See *stinkneck*) Later, and down to about 1820, the neck cloth was plain and composed of fine white linen.

The loose neck cloth had long pendent ends terminating in lace, if it was not entirely made of that material.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 474

neck-collar (nek'kol'ār), *n.* A gorget. *Palsgrave*.

necked (nekt), *a.* [*< neck + -ed*] Having a neck of a kind indicated: generally used in composition, as in long-necked, stiff-necked

When you hear the drum,
And the vile squealing of the wry neck'd fife.
Shak., *M. of V.*, II. 5. 80.

Neckera (nek'er-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Hedwig, 1801), named after N. J. Necker, a German botanist] A genus of pleurocarpous bryaceous mosses, type of the *Neckera*ae. They are long, erect or pendent, widely caespitose plants, with flat glossy leaves and double peristomes, the inner membrane of which is divided into filiform segments.

Neckeraceae (nek'-g-rā'sā'-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* *< Neckera + -aceae*] A division of bryaceous mosses, taking its name from the genus *Neckera*. They are characterized by having the capsule generally immersed in the perlophium, the calyptra cucullate-conical, often hairy, and the peristome simple or double, or (rarely) absent

neckercher (nek'er-cher), *n.* A corrupted form of *neckerchief* [Low]

Pawned her neckerchers for clean bands for him
B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, III. 2.

neckkerchief (nek'ér-ohif), *n.* [*< late ME. nek-keryche, contr. of neck-kerychie.*] A kerchief for the neck.

They had mantles of scarlet furred, and erie mantle had lottice about the necke like a neckkerchief.
Shoe, Hen. VIII, an. 1532.

neck-guard (nek'gärd), *n.* An attachment to a helmet serving to protect the neck. See *camail* and *cower-nugue*, and cut under *armet*.

neck-hackle (nek'hak'l), *n.* A feather from the neck of the domestic fowl, particularly such a feather from the cock bird, used by anglers in the manufacture of artificial flies; a hackle-feather: distinguished from *saddle-hackle*, though the feathers are of much the same character.

neck-handkerchief (nek'hang'kér-chif), *n.* A neckkerchief; a cravat.

Open the top drawer of the wardrobe, and take out a clean shirt and neck handkerchief.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xx

neckherring, *n.* [*ME. neckeherring, nekherynge, < neck + *herring, *herynge, perhaps for heryng, herryng, verbal n. of herry², praise, honor; being thus lit. an honor bestowed (by a blow) on the neck: see accolade.*] The accolade used in dubbing.

Then with an about the Cadgear thus can say,
"Abide and thou ano Necke Herring shalt have
Is worth my Capill, oreilles and all the laze"
Henryson, Moral Fables (quoted in Cath. Ang., p. 251, note).

necking (nek'ing), *n.* [*< neck + -ing¹.*] 1. In *arch.*, the hypophyge or moldings often intervening between the projecting part of the capital of a column and the vertical part or shaft, as the annulets of the Doric capital often used as a synonym of *neck*, though strictly a column may have a *neck*, but no *necking*. See cuts under *capital* and *column*. — 2. A neck-handkerchief or necktie. *Hallwell.* [*Prov Eng.*]

neckinger (nek'in-jér), *n.* [*< necking + -er¹*] A neck-handkerchief, specifically that worn by women in the eighteenth century.

necking-stroke (nek'ing-strök), *n.* A blow which decapitates.

The plot had a fatal necking-stroke at that execution.
Roger North, Examen, p. 220 (Davies)

neck-kerchief, *n.* See *neckkerchief*.

necklace (nek'lās), *n.* [*< neck + lace*] 1. Any flexible ornament worn round the neck, as one of shells, coins, beads, or flowers.

My wife hath pitched upon a necklace with three rows [of pearls], which is a very good one, and so is the price.
Pope's, Diary, April 30, 1666.

2. A band or tie for the neck, of lace, silk, or the like, worn by women.

A plain muslin tucker I put on, and my black silk neck-lace instead of the French necklace my lady gave me.
Richardson, Pamela, I. l. 64 (Davies)

3. A noose or halter. [*Slang*]

What are these fellows? what's the crime committed, that they wear necklaces?
Fletcher, Bonduca, II. 3

4. *Naut.*, a chain about a lower mast, to which the futtock-shrouds were formerly secured, a strap girding a lower mast and carrying lead-weights. — 5. In *ceram.*, a molding or continuous ornament applied to the shoulder or neck of a vase or bottle, especially when twisted, divided into beads, or the like.

necklaced (nek'lāst), *a.* [*< necklace + -ed²*] Having a necklace; marked as with a necklace.

The hooded and the necklaced snake.
Sir W. Jones

necklace-moss (nek'lās-mōs), *n.* The common pendent lichen, *Usnea barbata*. Also called *willow-moss* and *tree-moss*.

necklace-poplar (nek'lās-pop'lār), *n.* See *poplar*.

necklace-shaped (nek'lās-shāpt), *a.* Same as *moniliform*.

necklace-tree (nek'lās-trē), *n.* The bead-tree, *Ormosa dasycarpa*.

neckland (nek'land), *n.* A neck or long strip of land. [*Rare.*]

What names the first inhabitants did give unto Streights, bays, harbours, necklands, creeks.
Baldwin's Voyages, I. 572.

necklet (nek'let), *n.* [*< neck + -let.*] A simple form of necklace.

The full yellow, sherry-tinted specimens [of amber], worked up into necklets and beads, are destined to adorn the ebony necks of the dusky beauties of Otaheite or Timbuctoo.
Sat. Amer., N. S., LX. 62

neck-mold (nek'möld), *n.* Same as *neck-molding*.

neck-molding (nek'möld'ing), *n.* In *arch.*, a small convex molding or astragal surrounding a column at the junction of the shaft and capi-

tal; a similar feature at the union of a finial with a pinnacle. a form of necking. See cuts under *capital* and *finial*.

neck-piece (nek'pēs), *n.* 1. That part of a suit of armor, especially plate-armor, which protects the neck; the colletin. — 2. Rarely, the gorget. — 3. A frill or a strip of lace or linen worn at the neck of a gown; a tucker.

A certain female ornament by some called a neck piece, being a strip of fine linen or muslin.
Addison, Guardian, No. 100.

neck-question (nek'kwes'chön), *n.* A matter of life and death, a vital question.

The Sacrament of the Altar was the main touchstone to discover the poor Protestants. This neck question, as I may term it, the most dull and dunce-like Commissioner was able to ask.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., VIII. II. 21

neck-ring (nek'ring), *n.* In *entom.*, the prothorax when it is slender and somewhat elongate, as in the *Aphides* or plant-lice. [*Rare*]

neck-strap (nek'strap), *n.* A strap used on the neck of a horse. (a) A halter-strap. (b) Part of a martingale.

necktie (nek'ti), *n.* Properly, a narrow band, generally of silk or satin, worn around the neck, and tied in a knot in front, by extension, any band, scarf, or tie worn around the neck or fastened in front of the collar.

neck-twine (nek'twin), *n.* In *pattern-weaving*, one of a number of small strings by which the mails are connected with the compass-board.
E. H. Knight

neck-verse (nek'vers), *n.* 1. A verse in some "Latin book in Gothic black letter" (usually Ps. li 1), formerly set by the ordinary of a prison before a malefactor claiming benefit of clergy, in order to test his ability to read. If the ordinary or his deputy said "legit ut clericus" (he reads like a clerk or scholar), the malefactor was burned in the hand and set free, thus saving his neck.

I en, set forth a neckverse to save all manner of trespassers from the fure of the sword of the vengeance of God put in the hands of princes to take vengeance on all such!
Tyndale, Works, p. 112

Calam. How the fool stares!
Fur. And looks as if he were
Conning his neck verse.
Mansinger, Great Duke of Florence, II. 1

Hence—2. A verse or phrase on the pronunciation of which one's fate depends, a shibboleth.

These words, "bread and cheese," were their neck verse or shibboleth to distinguish them, all pronouncing "bread and cheese" being presently put to death.
Fuller

neckwear (nek'wār), *n.* Neckties, cravats, scarfs, etc.

neckweed (nek'wēd), *n.* 1. A small, widely diffused plant, *Fernicia peregrina*, once deemed efficacious in scrofula. — 2. Hemp, as used for making ropes for hangmen's use. [*Slang*]

There is an herbe which light fellows merily will call Gallowsgrass, Neckweed, or the Tristrans knot, or Saynt Andros lace, or a bastarde brothers badge, with a difference on the left aide, &c. you know my meaning.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 240

Some call it neck weed, for it hath a tuicke To oure the necke that's troubled with the cick.
John Taylor, Praise of Hemp Seed (Nares)

neck-yoke (nek'yök), *n.* Same as *yoke*, 1.

Necrobia (nek-rō'bi-ä), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. νεκρός, a dead body, + βίος, life*] A genus of beetles of the family *Cleridae*.

necrobiosis (nek-rō-bi-ō'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. νεκρός, a dead body, + βίος, life, + -osis.*] In *pathol.*, degenerative progress toward and ending in the death of a portion of tissue.

necrobiotic (nek-rō-bi-ō'tik), *a.* [*< necrobiosis (-ōt-) + -ic*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by necrobiosis.

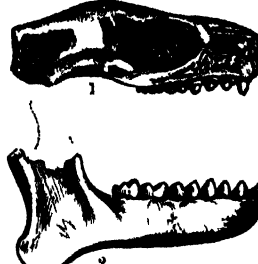
Necrodes (nek-rō'dēs), *n.* [*NL., < (ir) νεκρός, contr. of νεκροετός, like a dead body, < νεκρός, a dead body, + ετός, form.*] A genus of carrion-beetles of the family *Staphidea*.

Necrophages (nek-rō-bär'pā-jēs), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. νεκρός, a dead body, + φάγας (phag-), a robber: see Harpax.*] In *Sundevall's* system of classification, a group of birds of prey consisting primarily of the American vultures or *Cathartides*, considered as one of the cohorts of *Accipitres*, but with certain other genera, as *Polyborus*, *Milvago*, *Daptrius*, and *Dicholophus*, appended. See cut under *Cathartes*.

necrolatry (nek-rō-lā'tri), *n.* [*< Gr. νεκρός, a dead body, + λατρεία, worship*] Worship of the dead, worship of the spirits of the dead, or of ancestors, excessive veneration or sentimental reverence toward the dead.

Egypt the native land of necrolatry.
Shoald, Hist. Israel (trans.), III. 50

Necrolemur (nek-rōl'e-mér), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. νεκρός, a dead body, + NL. Lemur, q. v.*] 1. A genus of extinct lemuroid mammals of France, having the canines reduced. *N. antiquus* is the typical species. It is referred by Cope to the family *Mirodetidae*. — 2. [*ic*] An animal of this genus.



1 Skull of *Necrolemur antiquus*. 2 Lower jaw of *Necrolemur edwardsi* (Both natural size)

necrologic (nek-rō-loj'ik), *a.* [*= F. necrologique, < necrolog- + -ic*] Pertaining to a necrology, giving an account of the dead or of deaths.

necrologist (nek-rōl'ō-jist), *n.* [*< necrolog- + -ist*] One who gives an account of deaths; one who writes or prepares obituary notices.

necrology (nek-rōl'ō-jī), *n.*, *pl. necrologies* (-jīs). [*= F. necrologie = Sp. necrologia, necrologia = Pg. necrologia, necrologia = It. necrologia, < Gr. νεκρός, a dead body, + λογία, < λέγω, speak: see -ology*] 1. A register of persons, as members of a society, etc., who die within a certain time; an obituary, or a collection of obituary notices. — 2. Formerly, in religious houses, a book which contained the names of persons for whose souls prayer was to be offered, as founders of the establishment, benefactors, and members.

necromancer (nek-rō-man-sér), *n.* [*Formerly nigromancer, nygramancer. < OF. nigromanceur, < nigromance, necromancy: see necromancy.*] One who practices necromancy; a conjurer; a sorcerer, a wizard.

Kyng Henry of Castell had there with hym a nygramancer of Tollet. *Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. lxxxiii.*

There shall not be found among you any one that useth divination, or a witch, or a charmer, or a conjurer with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a necromancer.
Deut. xviii. 11.

necromancing (nek-rō-man-sing), *n.* [*< necromancy + -ing¹*] The art or practices of a necromancer; conjuring.

All forms of mental deception, mesmerism, witchcraft, necromancing, and so on.
R. A. Proctor

necromancing (nek-rō-man-sing), *a.* [*< necromancy + -ing²*] Practising necromancy.

The mighty necromancing witch.
In Quincey, Autobiog. Sketches, vi

necromancy (nek-rō-man-sī), *n.* [*In earlier use corruptly nyromancy, nigromancy, negromancy, < ME. nygramancie, nigromancie, nygramancie, nygramance, and, with loss of initial n, egramancie, egramancie, < OF. nigromance, nigromanche, F. néromance = Sp. nigromancia = Pg. necromancia, negromancia = It. necromanzia, negromanzia, nygramanzia, < L. necromantia, ML. corruptly nygramantia (a form simulating L. niger, black, as if the 'black art'), < Gr. νεκρομαντεία, also νεκρομαντιον, an evoking of the dead to cause them to reveal the future, < νεκρός, a dead body, + μαντεία, divination, < μαντεύειν, divine, prophesy: see Mantis*] 1. Divination by calling up the spirits of the dead and conversing with them, the pretended summoning of apparitions of the dead in order that they may answer questions.

Of nygramancy ynough to note when she liket,
And all the fetes full faire in a few yeres.
Instructiō of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 402.

By his skill in necromancy, he has a power of calling whom he pleases from the dead.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, III. 7.

2. The art of magic in general; enchantment; conjuration, the black art.

So moche she sette ther on hir entent, and lerned so moche of egramancie, that the peple cleped hir after ward Morgain la fee, the suster of kyng Arthur.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 508.

Men maken hem dauncen and synge, clappinge here wenges to gydeie, and maken gret noyse and where it be by Craft or be Nygramancie, I wot nere.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 219.

This palace standeth in the air,
By necromancy placed there.
Drayton, Nymphidia, I. 34

necromant, *n.* [*Formerly also nigromant, < F. néromant = Pg. necromante, < L. necromantius, < Gr. νεκρομαντις, a necromancer, < νεκρός, a dead body, + μαντις, a diviner. Cf. necromancy*] A necromancer.

Emetres [It.], a precious stone much esteemed of the Assyrians, and used of *nigromants* Florio

necromantic (nek-rō-man'tik), *a* and *n*. [= OF. *nigromantique* = Sp. *nigromántico* = Pg. *nigromantico* = It. *nigromantico*, *nigromantico*, < ML. *necromanticus*, *nigromantius*, < L. *necromantia*, *necromancy*.] I. *a*

1 Of, pertaining to, or performed by necromancy

These metaphysics of magicians,
And necromantic books, are heavenly
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, I. 1.

Think'st thou that Bacon's necromantic skill
Cannot perform his head and wall of brass?
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay, I. 348.

2. Witching, enchanting, magical

O powerful Necromantic Eyes!
Who in your (I fear) strictly priors
Will find that 'up'd with his Dart
In you doth practice the black Art
Howell, Letters, I v 22

3. Conjuring

A *Necromantic* priest did advertise him that hee should not dismay
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helwiese, 1577), p. 33

II. *n* 1 A magical or conjuring trick, a magical act, conjuring [Rare]

How curious to contemplate two state-rooks,
Studious their nests to feather in a trice,
With all the necromancies of their art,
Playing the game of faces on each other!
Young, Night Thoughts, viii 846

2 A conjurer; a magician

Perchance thou art a *Necromantic*, and hast enchanted him
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helwiese, 1577) p. 142

necromantical (nek-rō-man-ti-kal), *a* [*< necromantic + -al.*] Practising necromancy or the black art

Most necromantical astrologer!
Do this, and take me for your servant ever
T. Fomieu (?) Albumazar, I. 7

necromantically (nek-rō-man'ti-kal-i), *adv* By necromancy or the black art, by conjuring

necronite (nek-rō-nit), *n* [Irreg. < Gr. *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *-it*²] Fetid feldspar, a variety of orthoclase. When struck or pounded it exhales a fetid odor like that of putrid flesh. It is found in small nodules in the limestone of Baltimore

Necrophaga (nek-rof'a-gā), *n* pl [NL., neut. pl of *necrophagus* see *necrophagous*] A division of pentamerous Coleoptera, proposed by Macleay, including various beetles which feed upon carrion, as the *Derestidae*, *Silphidae*, *Nitidulidae*, and *Engidae*. See cut under *Silpha*.

necrophagan (nek-rof'a-gan), *a* and *n* [*< Necrophaga + -an.*] I. *a* Of or pertaining to the *Necrophaga*

II. *n* A member of the *Necrophaga*, as a burying-, sexton-, or carrion-beetle

necrophagous (nek-rof'a-gus), *a* [*< NL. necrophagus*, < Gr. *νεκροφάγος*, eating dead bodies or carrion, < *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *φαγέιν*, eat] Eating or feeding on carrion

necrophilism (nek-rof'i-lizm), *n* [*< Gr. νεκρός*, a dead body, + *φίλος*, loving, + *-ism*] An unnatural or morbid state characterized by a revolting attraction toward the dead. It manifests itself in various ways, those subject to it living beside dead bodies exhaling corpses to see them, kiss them, or mutilate them, etc. Necrophilism sometimes develops into a sort of cannibalism.

necrophilous (nek-rof'i-lus), *a* [*< NL. Necrophilus*, < Gr. *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *φίλος*, loving] Fond of carrion, specifically, pertaining to the genus *Necrophilus*

Necrophilus (nek-rof'i-lus), *n* [NL. (Latreille, 1829) see *necrophilous*] A genus of lamellicorn coleopterous insects of the family *Silphidae*. It closely resembles *Silpha* proper, but the internal mandibular lobe is unmarked at the end, the palps are more filiform, the third antennal joint is almost as long as the first, the second and sixth are submoniliform, and the seventh to eleventh form a club enlarged and serrate, the middle coxae are contiguous, and the first joints of the front and middle tarsi are in the males a little dilated. There is a European species, and several are found in north western America.

necrophobia (nek-rō-fō-bi-ā), *n* [NL., < Gr. *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *φοβία*, < *φοβέσθαι*, fear] 1 A morbid horror of dead bodies—2 An exaggerated fear of death; thanatophobia.

necrophore (nek-rō-fōr), *n* A beetle of the genus *Necrophorus*

Necrophoridae (nek-rō-fōr'i-dē), *n*. [NL., < *Necrophorus* + *-idae*] A family of beetles, founded by Fabricius in 1775, now merged in the *Silphidae*

necrophorous (nek-rof'ō-rus), *a*. [*< Gr. νεκροφόρος*, bearing dead bodies, < *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *φέρω*, bearing, < *φέρω* = E. *bear*.] Conveying and burying dead bodies; specifically, per-

taining to or characteristic of beetles of the genus *Necrophorus*, or having their habits

Necrophorus (nek-rof'ō-rus), *n*. [NL.: see *necrophorous*.] The typical genus of *Necrophoridae*, having ten-jointed antennae. They are mostly large dark colored beetles, sometimes ornamented with reddish or yellowish bands, they usually exhale a musky odor. They have long been noted for burying the bodies of small dead animals, in which they lay their eggs. The larvae resemble those of *Silpha*, but are longer and attenuate at both ends, with a short labrum. The genus is widespread, with numerous species. See cut under *burying-beetle*.

necropolis (nek-rof'ō-lis), *n*. [NL., < Gr. *νεκρόπολις*, a cemetery, < *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *πόλις*, a city] A cemetery, specifically, one of the cemeteries of ancient peoples. Such burying-grounds, in the neighborhood of some sites of ancient cities, are very extensive and abound in valuable remains. From the ancient cemeteries a large part of modern archaeological knowledge has been derived owing to the practice among the peoples of antiquity of depositing in their tombs objects of art and of daily use, and very generally of ornamenting them with characteristic monuments of architecture, sculpture painting, or epigraphy. The name is sometimes given to modern cemeteries in or near towns.

necropsy (nek'rop-si), *n* [*< Gr. νεκρός*, a dead body, + *ψύω*, sight. see *optic*.] Same as *necropsy*

necroscopic (nek-rō-skop'ik), *a* [*< necroscopy + -ic*] Pertaining to necroscopy or post-mortem examinations

necroscopical (nek-rō-skop'i-kal), *a* [*< necroscopy + -al*] Same as *necroscopic*.

necroscopy (nek'rō-skō-pi), *n* [*< Gr. νεκρός*, a dead body, + *σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view] The examination of a body after death, post-mortem examination, autopsy. Also *necropsy*

necrose (nek'rōs), *v* *t*, pret and pp. *necrosed*, ppr. *necrosing* [*< necrosis, n*] To be or become affected with necrosis

He was taught in cases of comminuted fracture to take out the splinters of bone, lest they should necrose and give rise to trouble
Medical News, LIII 135

necrosis (nek-rō'sis), *n* [NL., < L. *necrosis*, < Gr. *νεκρωσις*, a killing, in passive sense deadness, < *νεκρῶν*, kill, deaden, intr and pass mortify, < *νεκρός*, a dead body] 1 In *pathol.*, the death of a circumscribed piece of tissue. It may be produced by stoppage of the blood-supply, as in embolism, by mechanical violence, by chemical agency, or by excessive heat or cold. It may involve large masses of tissue, or small clusters of cells, or scattered individual cells. The necrosed tissue may be absorbed and replaced by normal tissue or by cicatricial tissue. It may form a caseous mass, or the cavity may fill with lymph, forming a cyst. 2 In *bot.*, a disease of plants, chiefly found upon the leaves and soft parenchymatous parts. It consists of small black spots, below which the substance of the plant decays. Also called *spotting*—*Coagulation-necrosis*. See *coagulation*.

necrotic (nek-rof'ik), *a* [*< necrosis (-ot-) + -ic*] Characterized by necrosis, exhibiting necrosis, dead, as applied to tissues.

necrotomic (nek-rō-tom'ik), *a*. [*< necrotomy + -ic*] Of or pertaining to necrotomy

necrotomy (nek-rof'ō-mi), *n* [*< Gr. νεκρός*, a corpse, + *-τομή*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμείν*, cut] Dissection of dead bodies

necrotype (nek'rō-tīp), *n* [*< Gr. νεκρός*, a corpse, + *τύπος*, a type] A type formerly extant in any region, afterward extinct, thus, indigenous horses and rhinoceroses are *necrotypes* of North America. Gill, Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 460

necrotypic (nek-rō-tīp'ik), *a*. [*< necrotype + -ic*] Having the character of a necrotype

Nectandra (nek-tan'drā), *n* [NL. (Rolander, 1776), irreg. < Gr. *νεκταρ*, nectar, + *άνδρα* (andrā), male (mod. bot. stamen).] A genus of trees of the apetalous order *Lauraceae* and the tribe *Persea*, known by the anthers with four cells in a curving line. There are about 70 species, found from Brazil to Mexico and the West Indies. They bear alternate rigid feather veined leaves, loosely panicle flowers, and globose or oblong berries. The genus furnishes important timber trees and some oils and aromatic products. See *greenheart*, 1, and *bebeera*.

nectar (nek'tār), *n* [= F. *nectar* = Sp. *néctar* = Pg. *nectar* = It. *nettare*, < L. *nectar* = Gr. *νεκταρ*, the drink of the gods (see def. 1); usually explained, without probability, as < *νε-fer*, not (see *no*), + *κτα* in *κτενέειν*, kill (cf. *ἀμβροσία*, ambrosia, the food of the gods, ult. < *a-priv.* + *μωρ*, die).] 1 In *classical myth.*, the drink or wine of the Olympian gods, poured out for them by Hebe and Ganymede, the cupbearers of Zeus. It was reputed to possess wondrous life-giving properties, to impart a divine bloom, beauty, and vigor to him so fortunate as to obtain it, and to preserve all that it touched from decay and corruption. See *ambrosia*.

He esteems the nectar of the goddess,
Homers Nephthe, to come short by odds
Of this delicious juice.

Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

The sweet peace-making draught went round, and lame
Ephialtes fled

Nectar to all the other gods. Chapman, Iliad, I. 578.

2 Hence, any delicious and salubrious drink. Specifically—(a) A drink compounded of wine, honey, and spices. Also called *piment*. (b) A sweet wine produced in the Greek islands, a name given indifferently to wines of similar quality.

3 In *bot.*, the honey of a flower, the superfluous saccharine matter remaining after the stamens and pistils have consumed all that they require.

nectar-bird (nek'tār-bērd), *n* A honey-sucker or sunbird of the family *Nectarinidae*

nectareal (nek-tā-rē-āl), *a*. [*< nectareous + -al*] 1 Pertaining to nectar, nectarean.—2. Same as *nectarial*.

nectarean (nek-tā-rē-an), *a* [*< L. nectareus*, of nectar (see *nectareous*), + *-an.*] Pertaining to nectar, resembling nectar, very sweet and pleasant

Choicest nectarean juice crown'd largest bowls
And overlook d the brim, alluring sight,
(Of fragrant scent, attractive, taste divine

Gay, Wine

nectared (nek'tārd), *a* [*< nectar + -ed*²] Imbued with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding in nectar

And a perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns

Milton, Comus, l. 479

nectarell, *a*. [In the quoted passage for **nectarell*, < *nectar* + *-al*] Lake nectar; nectareous

For your breaths too, let them smell
Ambrosia-like, or nectarell

Herrick, To his Mistress.

nectareous (nek-tā-rē-us), *a* [= Sp. *nectáreo* = Pg. *nectareo* = It. *nettareo*, < L. *nectareus*, < Gr. *νεκταρεος*, nectareous, < *νεκταρ*, nectar. see *nectar*] Same as *nectarean*

Annual for me the grape, the rose, renew
The juice nectareous and the balmy dew

Pope, Essay on Man, l. 136.

nectareously (nek-tā-rē-us-lī), *adv* In a nectareous manner

nectareousness (nek-tā-rē-us-ness), *n* The quality of being nectareous

nectar-gland (nek'tār-gland), *n* A gland secreting nectar or honey.

nectarial (nek-tā-rī-āl), *a* [*< nectary + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the nectary of a plant

nectaried (nek'tā-rīd), *a* [*< nectary + -ed*²] Provided with nectaries or honey-producing organs, said of flowers or plants

nectarilyma (nek'tā-rī-lī-mā), *n* [NL., < *nectarium*, nectary, + Gr. *λύμα*, what is washed or wiped off, < *λύνω*, L. *luere*, wash. see *lute*², *lave*²] In *bot.*, a collection of long hairs found on the inner surface of some flowers, as *Menyanthes*.

nectarine (nek'tā-rīn), *a* and *n*. [*< OF. nectarin* = Sp. *nectarino*, < NL. **nectarinus*, < L. *nectar*, nectar. see *nectar*] I. *a* Sweet or delicious as nectar

To their supper fruits they fell—
Nectarine fruits, which the compliant boughs
Yielded them

Milton, P. L., iv. 332.

II. *n* A variety of the common peach, from which its fruit differs only in having a rind devoid of down and a firmer pulp. Both fruits are sometimes found growing on the same tree. See *peach*.

Nectarinia (nek-tā-rīn-i-ā), *n*. [NL., < **nectarinus*, of nectar. see *nectarine*.] The representative genus of the family *Nectarinidae*, in which the middle tail-feathers of the male are long-exserted. The species are African. *N. famosa* is an example. *Cinnyris* is a synonym.

Nectarinidae (nek'tā-rī-nī-dē), *n* pl. [NL., < *Nectarina* + *-idae*.] A family of oscine passerine birds, represented by the genus *Nectarinia*, the nectar-birds, honey-suckers, or sunbirds. They have an acute, often very long and arcuate bill, no vibrissae, and a naked nasal scale. The tongue is long, protrusile, and at the end bifid in such a way as to form a kind of tube or haustellum for sucking the juices of flowers. There are 10 primaries, 12 rectrices, and the tarsal are scutellate. The plumage as a rule is gorgeous or exquisite in its iridescence or sheen, greens and yellows being the principal colors. These beautiful birds are confined to the Ethiopian, Indian, and Australian regions. They are non-migratory, and generally lay two white eggs in a woven pensile nest. The nectar-birds represent or replace hummingbirds in the Old World, though the two families belong to different orders. Nearer New World relatives are the *Corvidae* or gnatcatchers. The *Nectarinidae* are sometimes divided into *Nectarininae*, *Promeropinae*, and *Arachnotherinae*. Also *Cinnyridae*, *Nectarinidae*, *Nectarinidae*.

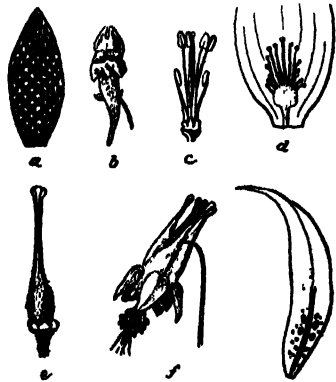
nectarize (nek'tār-īz), *v* *t*; pret. and pp. *nectarized*, ppr. *nectarizing*. [*< nectar + -ize*.] To mingle with nectar; sweeten. Cockerham.

nectarotheca (nek'ta-rō-thē'kē), *n.*; pl. *nectarothecae* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *nectar*, nectar, + *theca*, a receptacle: see *theca*.] In bot., a honey- or nectar-case; a nectary; specifically, the spur of certain flowers.

nectarous (nek'ta-rus), *a.* [*nectar* + *-ous*.] Resembling nectar; nectarean.

From the gash
A stream of nectarous humour issuing flow'd
Sanguine Milton, P. L., vi. 382.

nectary (nek'ta-ri), *n.*; pl. *nectaries* (-riz). [= *F. nectaire* = Sp. *Pg. nectario* = It. *nettario*, < NL. *nectarium* (Linnaeus), a nectary (cf. Gr. *νεκτάριον*, a certain plant, otherwise *ἐκτινον*: see *Helenium*), < Gr. *nectar*, nectar. see *nectar*.] 1. In bot., a part of a flower that contains or secretes a saccharine fluid. Sometimes it is a prolongation of the calyx, as in *Tropaeolum*, or of the corolla, as in *Viola*, *Aquilegia*, and *Aconitum*, or it may belong



Nectary of (a) *Fritillaria meleagris* (fritillaria), (b) *Ranunculus acris* (cuckoo-bill), (c) *Ranunculus acris* (cuckoo-bill), (d) *Ranunculus acris* (cuckoo-bill), (e) *Ranunculus acris* (cuckoo-bill), (f) *Ranunculus acris* (cuckoo-bill), (g) *Ranunculus acris* (cuckoo-bill).

to some other organ. The curious fringed scales of *Parasitica*, those on the claws of the petals of *Ranunculus*, and the pits on those of the lilies and fritillaries are also nectaries, as are the crown of the narcissus, the processes of the passion flower, and the inner minute scales of grasses. The name *nectary* should be restricted to those parts which actually secrete honey, care being taken not to confound these parts with the different kinds of disk.

2 In entom., one of two little tubular organs on the abdomen of an aphid or plant-louse, from which a sweet fluid like honey is exuded. Also called *honey-tube*, *siphuncle*, or *cornicle*.

nectocalyxine (nek-tō-kāl'i-ān), *a.* [*nectocalyx* (-calyx) + *-ine*.] Having the character of a nectocalyx; of or pertaining to a swimming-bell.

nectocalyx (nek'tō-kā-lik-s), *n.*, pl. *nectocalyces*, *nectocalices* (-kā-lik-sēz, -kāl'i-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *νηκτός*, swimming, + *καλός*, swim: see *nectant*, + *καλός*, a cup, the envelop of a flower, etc.: see *calyx*.] A swimming-bell; the bell-shaped or discoidal natatory organ with which many hydrozoans are provided, and by means of which the hydrosome is propelled through the water. The nectocalyx alternately contracts and relaxes, giving rise to a gently undulatory movement. It consists of a cup or bell attached to the hydrosome by its base, and furnished with appropriate muscles for the execution of its movements. A nectocalyx is morphologically an undeveloped asexual medusiform person, without a manubrium, tentacles, or sense-organs. See cuts under *Diphyllia*, *medusiform*, *Hydrozoa*, and *Willela*.

nectocyst (nek'tō-sist), *n.* [*Gr. νηκτός*, swimming, + *κύστις*, a bag.] Same as *nectosac*.

Nectopoda (nek-top'ō-dā), *n.*, pl. [NL., < Gr. *νηκτός*, swimming, + *πούς* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] In conch., in De Blainville's classification (1825), one of two families (the other being *Heteropoda*) into which his order *Nucleobranchiata* was divided. It was composed of the genera *Pterotrachea* (or *Pterota*) and *Carinaria*, corresponding to the family *Pterotracheidae* in a broad sense, or to the modern families *Pterotracheidae* and *Carinariidae*, now referred to an order *Heteropoda*. See *Heteropoda*.

nectosac (nek'tō-sak), *n.* [*Gr. νηκτός*, swimming, + *σάκος*, a bag or sack: see *sac*.] The interior or cavity of a swimming-bell or nectocalyx. Also *nectocyst*.

nectosome (nek'tō-sōm), *n.* [*Gr. νηκτός*, swimming, + *σῶμα*, body.] The upper or proximal portion of a siphonophorous stock modified for swimming: contradistinguished from the *siphosome*, which is the nutrient portion.

nectostem (nek'tō-stēm), *n.* [*Gr. νηκτός*, swimming, + *E. stem*.] In *Hydrozoa*, the axis of a series of nectocalyces.

Just below the float on the nectostem there is a small cluster of minute buds in which can be found nectocalices of all sizes [in *Agalma*]. Stand Nat. Hist., I 90.

nectosoid (nek-tō-sō'id), *n.* [*Gr. νηκτός*, swimming, + *E. zooid*.] A nectocalyx considered as a zooid.

Necturus (nek-tū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νηκτός*, swimming, + *ουρά*, tail.] A genus of amphibians same as *Menobranchius*.

nedder, *a.* A Middle English form of *nadder* for *ne hadde*, had not.

nedder, *n.* A form of *nadder*, usually *adder*. See *nadder*, *adder*.

nedder, *a.* A dialectal form of *nether*.

neddy (ned'i), *n.*, pl. *neddies* (-iz). [A particular use of *Neddy*, dim. of *Ned*, a familiar form of *Ed*, a common dim. abbreviation of *Edward* (cf. equiv. *cuddy*).] An ass, a donkey.

nedet, *n.*, *v.*, and *adv.* A Middle English form of *need*.

nedest, *adv.* A Middle English form of *need*.

nedlet, *n.* A Middle English form of *needle*.

nee, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *neigh*.
née (nā), *f.* [*F. née*, fem. of *né* (< *L. natus*), pp. of *natus*, < *L. nasci*, be born: see *nascant*, *natal*.] Born. sometimes placed before a married woman's maiden name to indicate the family to which she belongs: as, Madame de Staël, née Necker (that is, Madame de Staël, born Necker, or whose family name was Necker).

need (nēd), *n.* [*ME. need*, *neede*, sometimes *neethe*, < AS. *nīd*, *nīd*, *nēd*, by umlaut from *nodd*, *neōd*, necessity, need, compulsion, force, urgent requirement, want, etc. = OHG *nōd* = OFries *nāth*, *nēd* = D. *nood* = MLG *nōt* = OHG MHG *nōt*, G. *noth*, *not* = Icel *naudh*, *naudhr*, *neydh* = Sw. Dan. *nod* = Goth. *nauths*, compulsion, force, of OFries *nauth*-, need, appar. with formative -d, orig. -di, perhaps from the root **nau*, press, press close, appearing (prob.) in D. *nauw*, close, exact, = MHG. *nou*, *nouve*, *genouwe*, G. *genau*, exact, careful, = OSw. *nogu*, *noga*, Sw. *noga* = Norw. *nau*, *nau*, *noi*, *nauver*, *nauger*, narrow, close, = ODan. *noge*, Dan. *nog*, *adv.*, exactly.] 1 The lack of something that is necessary or important; urgent want, necessity.

The knights sat down and ate and drank as they that ther to have grete neede. Merlín (E. E. T. S.), III 517.

Little neede there was, and less reason the ship should stay. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I 189.

The sea itself, which one would think should have but little need of drink, drinks ten thousand rivers up. Cowley, Anacreontics II.

2 Specifically, want of the means of subsistence, destitution, poverty, indigence, distress, privation.

As well knowe ye the neede of the londe as do I. Merlín (E. E. T. S.), III 506.

Famine is in thy cheeks,
Need and oppression starveth in thine eyes
Contempt and beggary hangs upon thy back. Shak., R. and I., v 1 70.

3 Time of want, exigency, emergency as, "a friend in need is a friend indeed."

Thow shalt finde Fortune the failest at thi moeste neede. Piers Plowman (B) xl 28.

For in many a neede he hadde hym accoured and holpen. Merlín (E. E. T. S.), III 678.

Deserted at his utmost need
By those his former bounty fed. Dryden, Alexander's Feast, l. 80.

4. That which is needful; something necessary to be done.

Hoom to hurrye ben they went ful fayn,
And doon her needes as they han doon yore. Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 76.

5. A perilous extremity. Chaucer — At need, at one's need, at a time of greatest requirement, in a great exigency, in a strait or emergency.

Three fair queene,
Who stood in silence near his throne, the friends
Of Arthur, gazing on him, tall, with bright
Sweet faces, who will help him at his need. Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

—Syn. 1. Necessity, Need (see necessity and exigency), emergency, strait, extremity, distress. — 2. Want, indigence, etc. See poverty.

need (nēd), *v.* [*ME. noden*, < AS. *nīdan*, *nīdan*, *nēdan*, also *neōdan*, compel, force, < *nīd*, *nēd*, *nōd*, need, compulsion. see *need*, *n*.] 1. *trans.* To have necessity or need for; want; lack; require.

They that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick. Mat. ix. 12.

An hundred and fiftie other Tenements for the poore of the Citty, which have there an asper a day, and as much bread as they need. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 290.

[Need, especially in negative and interrogative sentences implying obligation or necessity, is often used, in the present, before an infinitive, usually without *to*, need being then invariable (without the personal terminations of the

second and third persons singular) as, he or they need not go, need he do it? = Syn. Want, etc. See lack.

II. *intrans.* To be wanted, be necessary used impersonally.

It needeth not to telle you the names of the Cytees, ne of the Townes that ben in that Weye. Mandeville, Travels, p. 54.

There needs no such apology. Shak., Rich. III., III 7 104.

In north of England I was born
(It needed him to lie)
Auld Marston (Child's Ballads, VI 224).

Merit this but seeke onely Vertue, not to extend your limits, for what needst? Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

need (nēd), *adv.* [ME *node* adverbial use, like *needs*, of *need*, *n*.] Needs, necessarily.

The thinges that a man may not have he muste need suffer. Merlín (E. E. T. S.), I 70.

I woot weel lord, thou ȝiftst art,
And that syme mote he pynychid needs. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 175.

need-be (nēd'bē), *n.* Something compulsory, indispensable, or requisite, a necessity.

There is a need be for removing. Carlyle, French Rev., III III 4.

needdom (nēd'dum), *n.* [*need* + *-dom*.] The domain of want or need. Davies.

Idleness is the coach to bring a man to Needdom, prodigally the post-horse. Rev. T. Adams, Works, I 496.

needer (nēd'ēr), *n.* [*need* + *-er*.] One who needs or wants. Shak., Cor., iv 1 44.

needfire (nēd'fir), *n.* [See also *neidfire*, formerly *neidfyre*, etc., < *neid* + *fyre*.] It was also called *forced fire*, in allusion to the mode of producing it.] 1 A fire produced by the friction of one piece of wood upon another, or of a rope upon a stake of wood. From ancient times peculiar virtue was attributed to fire thus obtained, which was supposed to have great efficacy in overcoming the enchantment to which disease, such as that of cattle, was ascribed. The superstition survived in the Highlands of Scotland until a recent date.

2 Spontaneous ignition — 3. The phosphoric light of rotten wood — 4 A beacon.

The ready page with hurried hand
Awaked the needfire's slumbering brand,
And ruddy blushed the heaven. Scott, L. of L. M., III 29.

[Scotch in all uses.]

needful (nēd'ful), *a.* [*ME. needful*, *needeful*, *needful*, *needfol*, < *need* + *-ful*.] 1 Having or exhibiting need or distress, needy, necessitous.

At the last, in this loud light am I here,
Naked, & needful, as thou now sees. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I 13821.

For thou art the poor man's help, and strength for the needful in his necessity. Isa. xxv 4 (Coverdale).

2 Necessary, requisite.

These things be needful to sic he fowaris and apostemes. Book of Quene Elizabeth (ed. Furnivall), p. 24.

The needful bits and curbs to headstrong weeds. Shak., M. for M., I 2 20.

The needful, anything necessary or requisite, specifically, ready money, "the wherewithal" [Colloq. or slang].

Mrs. Ar. You have the needful?

Mr. Ar. All but five hundred pounds, which you may have in the evening. Foote, The Cenci, III 8.

—Syn. 2. Requisite, etc. (see necessity) indispensable.

needfully (nēd'ful-i), *adv.* In a needful manner, necessarily.

needfulness (nēd'ful-nes), *n.* The state of being needful, necessity.

Needham's pouch. See *pouch*.

needily (nēd'i-l-i), *adv.* 1. Necessarily, of necessity.

By which reason it followeth that needful great inconvenience must fall to that people that a child is ruler and governor of. Holinshed, Rich. II., an. 1399.

2 In a needy manner, in want or poverty.

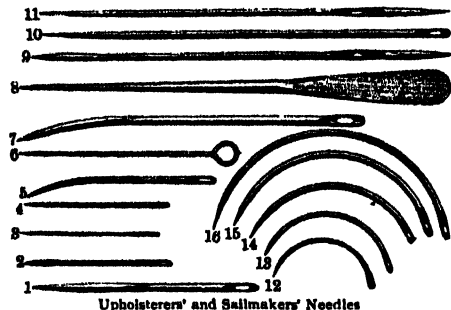
I were unthankfull to that highest bounty if I should make my selfe so poore as to sollicite needily any such kinde of rich hopes as this fortunatiller dreams of. Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

neediness (nēd'i-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *nediness*, < *needy* + *-ness*.] The state of being needy; want, poverty; indigence.

Upon the losse of these thyngs folowe nediness and pouertie, the payne of lacking. Sir T. More, Works, p. 1218.

needle (nēd'l), *n.* [Also dial., by transposition, *neeld*, < ME *nedle*, *nedel*, *nedle*, *neeldle*, *neeld*, < AS *nād* = OHG *nāda* = OFries. *nōdle*, *nāddo* = D. *naald* = MLG *nātele*, LG *nātel* = OHG. *nādila*, *nādila*, MHG *nādel*, G. *nadel*, dial. *nāl*, *nōl*, *nōide* = Icel *nāl* = Sw. *nāl* = Dan. *naal* = Goth. *nēthla*, a needle, with a formative -*al* (-*thla*), from a verb found only in D. *naayen* = OHG *nāyan*, MHG *nājen*, G. *nähen*, sew (whence also D. *naad* = OHG MHG *nāt*, G. *naht*, a seam, OHG. *nātarr*, *nāttere*, MHG *nāttere*, a seamer, tailor, fem. MHG. *nātterin*, G.

nāhterin, a seamstress; prob. orig. with initial *s*, and thus related to Ir *snāthad*, a needle, *snāthe*, a thread, and AS. *snear*, string, snare (see *snare*), and ult. connected with L. *neve* = Gr *νέω*, *veiv*, spin (the Gr deriv. *νῆρον*, a spindle, < *νέω*) + *-ron*, is nearly identical in formation with E *needle*)] 1 A small pointed instrument, straight or curved, for carrying a thread through a woven fabric, paper, leather, felt, or other material. It consists of a slender sharp-pointed bar pierced with a hole for the thread, either at the blunt end, at the point, or in the middle. The first



Upholsterers' and Sailmakers' Needles

2, 3/4 inch sail; 3, 1/2-inch spear point carpet; 3, 1/2-inch carpet; 4, 3/4 inch carpet; 5, 1/2 inch spey; 6, upholsterers' sewer; 7, 1/2 inch spey; 8, 1/2 inch spey; 9, 1/2 inch spey; 10, 1/2 inch spey; 11, 1/2 inch spey; 12, 1/2 inch spey; 13, 1/2 inch spey; 14, 1/2 inch spey; 15, 1/2 inch spey; 16, 1/2 inch spey.

form is that of the common sewing needle, the second, which is practically an awl with an eye at the point, is that of the sewing machine needle, and the third form, which is made with a point at each end, is employed in some orn broodery-machines. Sewing needles are commonly made of steel, they range in size from coarse darning needles to fine cambric needles, and besides the distinctions of purpose and size are classified, according to the shape and character of the eye, the sharpness of the point, and the style of finish, as *drill eyed*, *golden-eyed*, *sharp*, *between*, *blunt*, *blue pointed needles*, etc.

Take two strong men and in Themese caste hem,
And bothe naked as a *needle* her none sykter than other
Piers Plowman (B), xii 162
Their thimbles into armed gauntlets change,
Their needles to lances Shak, K John, v 2 157
Sharp as a *needle*, bless you, Yankees always are
W M Baker, New Timothy, p 274

2. In a wider sense, any slender pointed instrument shaped like a needle or used in a similar way: as, a knitting, crochet, or engraving-needle; a surgeons' needle.—3. Anything resembling a needle in shape

The turning of iron touched with the loadstone towards the north was found out in *needles* of iron, not in bars of iron Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii

Specifically—(a) A small piece of steel pointed at both ends, and balanced centrally on a pivot, such as is used (1) in the magnetic compass, in which it points to the magnetic poles, and (2) in the needle-telegraph, in which its deflections, produced by electric currents, are used to give indications See compass, magnet, dipping needle, galvanometer, and needle telegraph.

Causes course be crafts, where the clowde ryser,
With the *needle* and the stone one the nyghte tydes
Morie Arthurs (E. E. T. S.), i 762
After which he observed a little *Needle*, supposed to have a power of fore-signifying danger

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 81
(b) A thin rod, usually made of copper, which is inserted in a drill hole while this is being charged with powder. When the rod is withdrawn, it leaves a space in which can be inserted the tube of rush or grass, or the fuse, by which the charge is ignited. Also called a *blasting needle*, or a *naid*. (c) In weaving, a horizontal piece of wire with an eye to receive the lifting wire in a Jacquard loom E H Knight (d) A sharp pinnacle of rock, a detached pointed rock (e) In chem and mineral, a crystal shaped like a needle, an aciform crystal (f) In zool, a slender, sharp apicule, an aciculum. (g) In bot., a needle-shaped leaf, as of a conifer as a pine *needle*. (h) In a central fire hammerless gun of the variety called *needle gun*, a pointed, slender, longitudinally sliding bolt or wire which, being driven forcibly forward by the spring mechanism of the lock when the gun is fired, strikes with its front end against a fulminate or fulminating compound attached to the interior of the cartridge. The famous Prussian needle-gun is believed to be the first gun constructed to be fired on this principle See cut under *needle gun*.

4. In arch., a piece of timber laid horizontally and supported on props or shores under a wall or building, etc., which it serves to sustain temporarily while the foundation or the part beneath is being altered, repaired, or underpinned.—5. A beam carrying a pulley at the end projecting from a building. The fall is worked by a crab inside the building—Adam's *needle and thread*. See *Adam*—*Cannulated needle*. See *cannulate*.—Declination, declension, or variation of the *needle*. See *declination*.—Dip or inclination of the *needle*. See *dip*.—Magnetic *needle*. See *magnetic*.—Mariners' *needle*, the magnetic *needle*, the mariners' compass.—*Needle chervil*. See *chervil*.—*Needle furze*. See *furze*.—To hit the *needle*, in archery, to strike the center of the mark often used metaphorically

Indee she had hit the *needle* in that device.
Sir P Sidney, Arcadia, p 305. (Nares.)
To look for a *needle* in a bottle of hay or in a haystack. See *bottle* and *haystack*.
needle (nē'dl), *v*; pret. and pp. *needled*, *ppr*. *needling*. [*< needle*, *n*] 1. *trans*. 1. To form into crystals in the shape of needles.—2. To perform or work with a needle.

Scorn'd each important toil of female hearts,
The trickling ornament and *needled* arts.
Brooks, tr of Jerusalem Delivered, ii

II. *intrans*. To shoot in crystallization into the form of needles Wright.

needle-annunciator (nē'dl-a-nun'gā-tōr), *n*. 1 A dial-telegraph.—2. A form of annunciator in which several messages, numbers of rooms, office-departments, etc., are inscribed on a board, and a needle or pointer is caused to point to any one of these indications, at the option of the person sending the message E H Knight.

needle-bar (nē'dl-bār), *n*. The bar that supports the needles in a knitting-machine, or the reciprocating bar that carries the needle of a sewing-machine

needle-beam (nē'dl-bēm), *n*. 1 A transverse floor-beam of a bridge, resting, according to the construction of the bridge, on the chord or the girders, also, a crosspiece in a queen-post truss, serving to support a floor.—2. In *car-building*, a transverse timber placed between the bolsters, beneath the longitudinal sills and floor-timbers, to which it is bolted

needle-board (nē'dl-bōrd), *n*. In the Jacquard loom, a perforated board or plate through which the points of the needles presented to the cards pass, and the perforations of which act as guides for the needles when the latter are actuated by the cards. The needle board holds all the needles in proper relation with the prism or cylinder to which the cards are attached, and with the perforations in the cards.

needle-book (nē'dl-buk), *n*. Pieces of cloth, kid, chamois, or other material, cut and sewed together in the form of the leaves of a book, and protected by book-like covers, used to contain needles, which are stuck into the leaves

needle-bug (nē'dl-bug), *n*. Any bug of the genus *Ranatra*, as *R fusca* or *R quadridentata*, of very long, slender form, with long, slender legs

needle-case (nē'dl-kās), *n*. [*< ME. nedyll-case*, *< needle + case*] A small case or box for holding needles.

needle-clerk (nē'dl-klērk), *n*. A telegraph-clerk who receives telegrams by means of a needle-instrument

The *Needle clerk* has to glance alternately from his needle to his paper
Preece and Stenwright, Telegraphy, p 98

needle-file (nē'dl-fil), *n*. A long, round, narrow file used by jewelers E H Knight.

needle-fish (nē'dl-fish), *n*. 1. One of several different garfishes or bill-fishes, any belonid so called from the sharp, slender snout. See *Belonidae* and *gar*.—2 A pipe-fish, *Syngnathus acus*, or other species of the genus or family *Syngnathidae*. See *Syngnathus*.—3. The agonoid fish *Aspidophoroides monopterygius*.—4. Same as *needle-shell*.

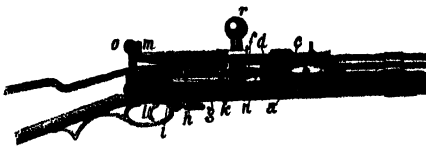
needle-forceps (nē'dl-fōr'seps), *n*. A forceps for holding needles in suturing.



Needle-forceps.

needleful (nē'dl-fūl), *n*. [*< needle + -ful*] As much thread as is put at once into a needle

She took a new *needleful* of thread, waxed it carefully, threaded her needle with a steady hand
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvi



Prussian Needle-gun

a, cartridge; b, bullet; c, paper wad carrying detonating compound in recess; d, charge of powder; e, needle passing through and sliding in the breech piece, and striking on the detonating compound; f, breech piece; g, sliding spring bolt which carries and operates the needle; h, a collar on the bolt, g, which engages the seat when g is drawn back; i, the sear; A, spring on which the sear, i, is formed, and which is pressed downward by the trigger to release the bolt, g, when the gun is fired; j, the trigger, which engages the spring, A, by a forwardly projecting tip; m, thumb-piece of spring-catch, which latter holds the breech-piece in place during the firing, and which, pressed downward releases the breech piece; n, thumb-piece of lock tube; o, handle of the breech piece. When m is depressed, n may be turned to the left and the breech piece drawn backward for inserting the cartridge. After the cartridge is put in and the breech piece is pushed forward, the drawing back of the lock tube engages A with the sear, i, and the gun is then ready to be fired.

needle-gun (nē'dl-gun), *n*. A form of breech-loading rifle in which the cartridge is exploded by the rapid impact at its base of a needle or small spike. This firearm attained celebrity in 1866 as one of the chief causes of the swift Prussian victories over the Austrians. It has been superseded by other rifles of superior efficiency. See *needle*, s (g), and cut in preceding column.

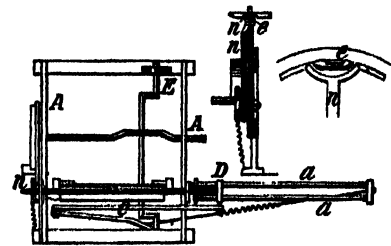
needle-holder (nē'dl-hōl'dēr), *n*. In *surg.*, an instrument for holding a needle in suturing. Also called *porteaiguille*. See cut under *acutennaculum*

needle-hook (nē'dl-hūk), *n*. A needle-pointed or barbed fish-hook.

needle-house (nē'dl-hous), *n*. [*< ME. neddle-hous, nedyllhous* (= Sw. *nålhus* = Dan. *naalehus*); *< needle + house* (prob. *< Icel. hūst*, a case): see *house* and *hussy*.] A small case for needles. Lydgate (Halliwell)

needle-instrument (nē'dl-in'strō-ment), *n*. Any instrument the action of which depends upon an application of the magnetic needle, as the plain compass or vernier-compass and the vernier-transit.

needle-loom (nē'dl-lōm), *n*. A form of loom used especially for narrow fabrics, in which the weft is carried through the shed formed by the



Earnshaw's Needle-loom

The needle-stock D slides on bar, a, projecting from the side of the loom, and is actuated by a rocker-shaft E, a vibrating arm and connections. The shuttle f has a segmental guide-groove, and is operated by a divaricated arm n, upon a rocker-shaft A

warp-threads by means of a reciprocating needle instead of a shuttle. The loop of the weft is locked at the selvage by the passage through it of a shuttle with its thread.

needleman (nē'dl-man), *n*; pl. *needlemen* (-men). A man whose occupation consists of or includes sewing, as a tailor, an upholsterer, etc.

The open thimble being employed by tailors, upholsterers, and, generally speaking, by *needlemen*.
Ure, Dict., III. 906.

needle-ore (nē'dl-ōr), *n*. Acicular bismuth or aikinite. See *aikinite*.

needle-pointed (nē'dl-pōin'ted), *a*. 1. Pointed like a needle.—2. Barbless, as a fish-hook.

needler (nē'dlēr), *n*. [*< ME. neddeler, neldere*; *< needle + -er*] 1. One who makes or deals in needles

Thomme the tynkers and tweye of hus knaves,
Hikke the hakeneyman and Hughe the *needler*.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 518.

2. Figuratively, a sharper; a niggard. Enyclo. Diet.

needle-setter (nē'dl-set'tēr), *n*. An attachment to a sewing-machine for assisting to put the needle in place in the needle-bar. It is often combined with a needle-threader.

needle-shaped (nē'dl-shāpt), *a*. Shaped like a needle, long and very slender, with one or both ends sharp; acicular: applied in botany to the leaves of the pine, fir, yew, and other coniferous trees

needle-sharpener (nē'dl-shārp'nēr), *n*. 1. An emery-cake or -cushion used for sharpening needles.—2. An emery-wheel used for pointing needles.

needle-shell (nē'dl-shel), *n*. A sea-urchin: so called from its spines. Also *needle-fish*.

needle-spar (nē'dl-spār), *n*. An acicular variety of aragonite

needleless (nē'dlēs), *a*. [*< ME. neddles, neddles*; *< need + -less*] 1. Having no need; not in want of anything

Weeping in the *needleless* stream
Shak., As you Like it, II. 1. 46.

2. Not wanted; unnecessary; not requisite: as, *needleless* labor; *needleless* expense.

Friends . . . were the most *needleless* creatures living, should we ne'er have use for 'em, and would most resemble sweet instruments hung up in cases that keep their sounds to themselves.
Shak., T. of A., I. 2. 100.

That Herod's ominous Birth-Day forth may bring
A *needleless* Death to every kind of thing
J. Beaumont, Pyrahe, III. 171.

needless (nēd'les), *adv.* [*< ME needles, < need- less, a*] Needlessly, without cause.

O needles was she tempted in assay!
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 621

needlessly (nēd'les-ly), *adv.* In a needless manner, without necessity; unnecessarily

I would not enter on my list of friends
... the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm
Cowper, Task, vi 563

needlessness (nēd'les-nēs), *n* The state or quality of being needless; unnecessaryness.

needle-stone (nēd'li-stōn), *n* A name given by the older mineralogists to acicular varieties of natrolite, scolecite, and other minerals

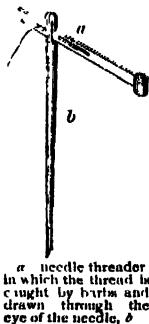
needle-tail (nēd'li-tāl), *n* A spine-tailed swift, a bird of the genus *Chaturus*, as the common chimney-swift of the United States. See cuts under *Chaturus* and *mucronate*

needle-tailed (nēd'li-tāld), *a* Spine-tailed, having mucronate tail-feathers, as a swift

needle-telegraph (nēd'li-tel'ē-grāf), *n* A telegraph in which the indications are given by the deflections of a magnetic needle whose normal position is parallel to a wire through which a current of electricity is passed at will by the operator *E. H. Knight*

needle-test (nēd'li-test), *n* In the testing of underground telegraph-lines, a method of discovering a particular wire in a cable by sending a current through it from the telegraph-station, and at the distant point making contact to the different wires by means of a needle passed through the covering, the needle forming the terminal of a circuit containing a galvanoscope or detector. The test is also sometimes used to find between what points (joint or test-boxes) an "earth" fault lies, by finding the last of these points which the current passes in the wire.

needle-threader (nēd'li-thred'ēr), *n* A device for passing a thread through the eye of a needle. One such device is a hollow cone with a perforated apex which is adjusted to the eye of the needle, the thread being pushed through the cone



needlewoman (nēd'li-wīm'-an), *n*, pl *needlewomen* (-wīm'-en). A woman who is an expert in sewing or embroidery or one whose business is sewing or embroidery; specifically, a woman who earns a living by sewing; a seamstress

needlework (nēd'li-wērk), *n* [*< ME needleworke, < needle + work*] 1 The work or occupation of one who uses the needle, especially in sewing — 2 Work produced by means of the needle, especially embroidery in all its forms, which is in this way discriminated from decoration produced by weaving, knitting, netting, etc

Fine linen, Turkey cushions boss'd with pearl,
Valance of Venice gold in needlework
Shak, l. of the 8, ll. 1 356

3. In *arch.*, a form of construction combining a framework of timber and a plaster or masonry filling, employed very commonly in medieval houses, and for some partitions, etc

needleworker (nēd'li-wēr'kēr), *n* One who works with a needle, a needlewoman

needle-woven (nēd'li-wō'vōn), *a* Made by the needle, so as to resemble that which is actually woven — **Needle-woven tapestry**, decorative needle work made by running with a needle colored silks and the like in and out of the threads of canvas, coarse linen, and similar materials, so as to produce decorative designs

needle-zoolite (nēd'li-zē'ō-lit), *n* Same as *natrolite*

needling (nēd'ling), *n* [*< need + -ing*] 1 A needy person; a person who is in want

A gift to Needlings is not given, but lent.
Syntheser, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ll., The Schisme.

needling (nēd'ling), *n*. [*< needle + -ing*] 1 Needlework [Local]

"Haven't the Barnbury folks any more work for you?"
cried the baker, "haven't they shirts and gowns, or some other sort of needling?"
F. R. Stockton, Baker of Barnbury

2. The process of using a surgical needle

Needling was again performed, with the escape of very little subretinal fluid
Medical News, LIII 186

needlings, *adv.* [*< ME needlyngis, < AS. nēd- lings, needling, forcibly, < nēd, nīd, force, need* see *need* and *-ing*] Necessarily.

Since it needlyngis shall be so
MS Hart 2252, l. 97 (Halliwell)

needly (nēd'li), *adv.* [*< ME. needly, needlich, < need + -ly*] 1. Necessarily

He had his folk leuen,
And only seruen him self and his rewe sechen,
And all that needly nedeth, that schuld hem nougt lakken
Piers Plowman's Creed (E. E. T. S.), l. 602

Or if sour woe delights in fellowshipp,
And needly will be rank'd with other griefs
Shak, R. and J., III 2 117

2 Urgently

A rink sendes
Anon too Nectanabus and needly hym praises,
That he colly commo ton carpen her tyll
Alexander of Macedonne (E. E. T. S.), l. 748

needly (nēd'li), *a* [*< needle + -ly*] 1 Relating to or resembling a needle or needles as, a needly thorn

I looked down on his stiff bright headpiece, small quik k eyes, and black needly beard
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxiii

needment (nēd'mēt), *n* [*< need + -ment*] 1 Something needed or wanted, a requisite, a necessary [Rare]

His scrip did hang, in which his needments he did bind
Spenser, F. Q., I vi 36

Mothers and wives! who day by day prepare
The scrip, with needments, for the mountain air
Keats Endymion, l

2 Need

The Prince haue tyrannized further, capotally in Afri- ca, where they haue not left the people sufficient for their needments
Purchas, Pilgrimage p. 621

needna (nēd'na) Need not [Scotch]

need-not (nēd'not), *n* Something unnecessary, a superfluity

Such glittering need-nots [gold and silver] to human hap- piness.
Fuller, Pious Slight, l. iii § 8 (Dames)

needs (nēd'z), *adv.* [*< ME needes, needis, nīdis, < AS nīdes, needis, of need, necessarily, adverbial gen. of nīd, nēd, need* see *need*, *n*] Of necessity, necessarily, unavoidably generally used with *must*

When she aye that she aigh wold that needes she muste
Merlin (l. l. T. S.), l. 67

For if the behauiour of the gouernour be cullid, needes must the childe be cullid
Babes Book (l. l. T. S.), p. 68

Needs must they go whom the deuill diligiteth
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 82

All pleasures that affect the body must needs weary, because they transport
Steele, Tatler, No 211

The reader had needs be careful or he will lose the main path and find himself in what seems at first a hope- less labyrinth
W. Hazen, Int. to Milton's Areopagitica

needs-cost (nēd'z-kōst), *adv.* [*< ME needes-cost, < needis, gen. of need, + cost*] Necessarily, of necessity

Needs-cost he mouste himselfen hyde
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 619

needly (nēd'li), *adv.* [*< Improp. < needis + -ly*] (Of necessity, for some pressing reason

But earnest on her way, she [the lake] needly will be gone,
So much she longs to see the ancient Carleon
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv 183

needy (nēd'i), *a* [*< ME nedy, necessitous (= D. nōdig = MLG. nōdich = G. nōdig = Sw. Dan. nōdig, necessary), < need + -y*] 1 Needful, requisite, necessary

And these our ships, you happily may think,
Are stored with corn to make your needy bread
Shak, Pericles, l. 4 95

2. Necessitous, indigent, very poor

Tellen hem and tellen hem on the trinite to bleue,
And foden hem with gostly fode and nedy folke to tynden
Piers Plowman (H) xv 584

But fewe regard the needy neiglhours lacke
Gascogne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 59

To relieve the needy and comfort the afflicted are duties that fall in our way every day
Addison, Spectator

= Syn. 2 Needy, Necessitous. Needy seems to apply primarily to the person, but also to the condition. Necessitous to the condition and rarely to the person. Needy implies a more permanent state than necessitous, a necessitous condition is more painful and urgent than a needy condition

needyhood (nēd'i-hūd), *n* [*< needy + -hood*] Neediness [Rare]

Moore of fuz balls, that's too good
For a man in needy-hood
Herrick, The Beggar to Mab, the Fairie Queen

neeldet, neelet, *n* Obsolete forms of *needle*

neelghau, *n* Same as *nīlghau*

neem (nēm), *n* An East Indian tree, the margosa

neem-bark, neem-oil See *margosa*, and also under *bark*

neep, *a* and *n* An obsolete form of *neap*

neep (nēp), *n* [Also *neap*, *< ME neep, nepe, neppe, < AS nēp, < L napus, a kind of turnip (> ult. E. nabes, q. v.)* Hence, in comp., *turnep*, now *turnip*] A turnip [Obsolete, except in Scotland]

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nefand

Nowe rape and neep in places drie is sowe,
As taught is erst, and radish last this moone
Atto drie is sowe

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 172

neer, *adv.* and *a* An obsolete spelling of *near*

neer (nēr), *n* [Also *nean, neen*, *< ME neere, neie* (not found in AS), *< Icel nīra, pl. nīru* = Sw. *njura* = Dan. *njura* = ML. *njura*, D. *njura* = MLG. *LG. nēre* = OHG. *njuro, njuro*, MHG. *njuro, njuro*, G. *njere*, kidney (OHG. also *scrotum*), Goth. not recorded, but prob. **njuro* for **njuro*, Teut. stem **negjeron-*, prob. = I. dial. *njronus*, *njronus*, *nebrundus*, pl. testicles, = Gr. *ν- φρε*, kidney (> E. *nephritis*, etc.) The word *njuro*, obs. in E. use, exists in the disguised compound *kidney* (ME *kidnere*) see *kidney*] A kidney [Obsolete or Scotch]

ne'er (nār), *adv.* A contraction of *never*

ne'er-be-lickit (nār'bē-lik'it), *n* Not so much as could be licked up by dog or cat, nothing whatsoever, not a whit [Scotch]

ne'er-do-good (nār'dō-gūd), *n* A ne'er-do-well

ne'er-do-well (nār'dō-wēl), *a* and *n* A Scotch form of *ne'er-do-well*

ne'er-do-well (nār'dō-wēl), *a* and *n*. I. a likely never to do well, past mending

II. One whose conduct indicates that he will never do well, a good-for-nothing

Among civilians, I am what they call in Scotland a ne'er do well
Dickens, Bleak House, xxvii

neesberry (nēs'ber'i), *n* Same as *neaseberry*

neeset, *n* See *neez*

neeswort, *n* Same as *neezwort*

neet, *n* An obsolete spelling of *neat*

neet, *n* An obsolete or dialectal form of *neat*

ne exeat (nē ek'sē at) Same as *ne exeat regno*

ne exeat regno (nē ek'sē at reg'nō) [L., let him not go out of the kingdom *ne*, not, *exeat*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exire*, go out, depart (see *exit*), *regno*, abl. of *regnum*, kingdom see *regum*, *n*] A writ issued from chancery to forbid a defendant to leave the kingdom (or jurisdiction) without permission, a provisional remedy in chancery corresponding somewhat to arrest at common law (for the defendant could be attached, and compelled to give security). The same remedy is now preserved under the codes of procedure in equitable actions in which the departure of the defendant might prevent the judgment of the court from having effect, as when the object of the action is to compel him to account or to convey

neezet, neezet (neez), *n* [*< ME nezen* (not in AS) = D. *nezen* = OHG. *nuzan, nuzan*, MHG. *nezen* = Icel. *hnjoga* = Sw. *nysa* = Dan. *nysc*, sneeze, parallel with AS *snōcan*, ME *snēcan* = D. *snēzen* = Sw. *nysa* = Dan. *nysc*, sneeze, a var. of the preceding form, further varied to ME *snēzen*, E. *sneeze*, the now common form see *sneeze*] To sneeze

If thou of force doe chance to neeze then backwards turne away
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 293

And then the whole quire hold the h. hips, and laugh,
And waxen in their mirth, and neeze, and swear
A merrier hour was never wasted there
Shak, M. N. D., II i 56

neezewort (nēz'wōrt), *n* Same as *sneezewort*

neezing, neezing (nēz'ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *neezet*, *v*] 1 Sneezing, a sneeze

The spitting the coughing, the laughter, the neezing
B. Jonson, Epitaph, l. 1

His neezings flash forth light
Job xli 18 (revised version)

2 An exhalation [Rare]

You summer neezings, when the Sun is set
That fill the air with a quick fading fire
Ceane from your flashings!
H. More, Exorcismus (Nares)

neezle, *r* A dialectal form of *neestle*

nef (nef), *n* [F., *< L. nauis*, a ship, ML. *a nave* see *nave*] 1 The nave of a church

The long nef [of the church of St. Justina] consists of a row of five cupolas the cross one has on each side a single cupola deeper and broader than the others
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I 384

2 An ornamental vessel used for the decoration of the table, having a form resembling a ship of the middle ages. Nefs were commonly pieces of valuable plate and were set before the lord or master of the house, their use being to contain some of the table utensils (especially appropriated to him, or sometimes to his guests. See *cedenas*)

3 At the present day, a vessel of any unusual and fantastic shape resembling more or less closely a ship or boat

A nef, a kind of cup, somewhat in form like a nautilus-shell, executed in gold
Society of Arts Report

nefand (nē-fand'), *a* [= OF *nufande* = Sp. *Pg. It nefandus*, *< L. nefandus*, unspeakable see *nefandous*] Same as *nefandous*

Nefand abominations.
Sheldon, Mirror of Antichrist, p. 198.

nefand (nē-fand'), *a* [= OF *nufande* = Sp. *Pg. It nefandus*, *< L. nefandus*, unspeakable see *nefandous*] Same as *nefandous*

nefand (nē-fand'), *a* [= OF *nufande* = Sp. *Pg. It nefandus*, *< L. nefandus*, unspeakable see *nefandous*] Same as *nefandous*

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nefand (nē-fand'), *a* [= OF *nufande* = Sp. *Pg. It nefandus*, *< L. nefandus*, unspeakable see *nefandous*] Same as *nefandous*

nefandous (nē-fan'dus), *a*. [*L. nefandus*, impious, execrable, *< ne*, not, + *fandus*, ger. of *fari*, speak see *fable*] Impious, abominable; very shocking to the general sense of justice or religion

He likewise belch'd out most *nefandous* blasphemies against the God of heaven *C. Mather*, *Mag. Chris.*, vi 7

He had been brought very close to that immane and *nefandous* Burke and Hare business which made the blood of civilization run cold in the year 1828.

O. W. Holmes, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 44

nefarious (nē-fā'ri-us), *a*. [= *Sp. Pg. It. nefario*, *< L. nefarius*, impious, abominable, *< nefas*, something not according to divine law, impious, execrable, abominable, or wicked, a wicked deed, *< ne*, not, + *fas*, lawful: see *fasti* Cf. *nefast*] Wicked in the extreme; heinous, abominable, atrociously sinful or villainous; detestably vile

To flourish o'er *nefarious* crimes,
And cheat the world

S. Butler, *To the Memory of Du Val*

They grope their dirty way to petty gains,
While poorly paid for their *nefarious* pains.

Crabbe, *Works*, II 61

=*Syn. Nefarious* Execrable, Flagitious, Enormous, Villanous, Abominable, Horrible, atrocious, infamous, iniquitous, impious, dreadful, detestable. The first seven words characterize extreme wickedness. As with the words under *atrocious*, when loosely used they approach each other in meaning, hence only their primary meanings will be indicated here. *nefarious*, unspeakably wicked, impious, execrable, worthy of execration or cursing, utterly hateful. *flagitious*, proceeding from burning desire (as lust), grossly or brutally wicked or vile. *enormous*, not common in this sense except with a strong noun, as *enormous* wickedness, but sometimes meaning wicked beyond common measure. *villanous*, worthy of a villain, greatly criminal or capable of great crimes. *abominable*, loathsome in wickedness, the object of a religious detestation. *horrible*, exciting horror, mental agitation, or shivering shock. *detestable*, in less common as applied to moral conduct. See *abandoned*, *atrocious*, *criminal*, and *irreligious*

nefariously (nē-fā'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a nefarious manner, with extreme wickedness, abominably

nefariousness (nē-fā'ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being nefarious *Bailey*, 1727

nefast (nē-fast'), *a*. [= *Sp. Pg. It. nefasto*, *< L. nefastus*, impious, unlawful, irreligious, prop. unlawful (*dis nefasti*, days on which judgment could not be pronounced or public assemblies held), *< ne*, not, + *fastus*, lawful see *fasti* Cf. *nefarious*] Detestably vile, wicked, abominable [Rare]

Monsters so nefast and flagitious *Bulwer*, *Cartoons*, x 1

negi, *n.* An obsolete form of *neg*²

negant (nē-gant), *n.* [= *Sp. negante*, *< L. negant* (*t*), *ppr* of *negare*, deny see *negate*] One who denies [Rare or technical]

The affirmants were almost treble so many as were the *negants*
W. Kingmill, quoted in *Strype's Cranmer*, II 4 (*Darwin*)

negari, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *negger*² *Minsheu*

negate (nē-gat), *v. t.*, *pret* and *pp* *negated*, *ppr* *negating* [*< L. negatus*, *pp* of *negare* (*>*) *It. negare* = *Pg. Sp. negar* = *F. nier*], deny, refuse, decline, reduced from **neg-are* (or a similar form), *< ne*, not, nor (contr. of *neque*, nor, *< ne*, not, + *que*, a generalizing suffix) (a negative also used as a prefix in *negligere*, neglect, and *negotium*, business see *neglect* and *negotiate*), + *are*, *say*, a defective verb, used chiefly in *pres. aor.*, etc., I say, *impf. auebam*, etc., I said (= *Gr. eipēi*, I say, a defective verb, used only in *pres. aor.*, I say, *impf. ēipon*, I said, *ēipon*, he said), perhaps = *Skt. vāh*, speak. Hence, in comp., *denegare*, *>* ult. *E. deny* see *deny* and *denay*] To deny, negative, make negative or null [Rare or technical]

At the cost of *negating* his past opinions.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Dec 14, 1885, p. 274

But desire for negation is still not aversion, until painfulness is added. The object to be *negated* must be felt to be painful, and may also be so thought of.

F. H. Bradley, *Mind*, XIII 22

negatedness (nē-gā-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being negated or denied

Real pain is the feeling of the *negatedness* of the self, and therefore, as such, it is bad

F. H. Bradley, *Ethical Studies*, p. 118

negation (nē-gā'shon), *n.* [= *F. négation* = *Sp. negacion* = *Pg. negação* = *It. negazione*, *< L. negatio* (*n*), denial, *< negare*, *ppr* *negatus*, deny see *negate*] 1. The act of denying or of negating, the opposite of the act of affirming.

Descartes was naturally led to regard error as more or less a *negation*, or rather privation

Vedda, *Intro. to Descartes's Method*, p. 112.

By his principle, that "determination is *negation*," *Spi* nous is driven, in spite of himself, to dissolve everything

in the dead abstraction of substance, in a pure identity that has no difference in itself, and from which no difference can be by any possibility be evolved

E. Caird, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 48.

The affirmation of universal evolution is in itself the *negation* of an "absolute commencement" of anything

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, App. p. 482.

Japanese art is not merely the incomparable achievement of certain harmonies in colour, it is the *negation*, the annihilation, the annihilation of everything else

Fortnightly Rev., N 8, XLIII 746

2 A denial; a declaration that something is not, or has not been, or will not be

Our assertions and *negations* should be yes and nay, whatever is more than these is sin

D. Rogers

It is mere cowardice to seek safety in *negations*

George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, v 3

3. The absence of that which is positive or affirmative, blankness, emptiness.

I hate the black *negation* of the bier

Tennyson, *Ancient Sage*

Conversion by negation, in *logic*. See *contraposition*.

negationist (nē-gā'shon-ist), *n.* [*< negation* + *-ist*] One who denies or expresses negation, especially, one who simply denies beliefs commonly held without asserting an opposite view

We thus perceive that the Skeptic is not the denier or dogmatic *Negationist* he is commonly held to be

J. Owen, *Evenings with Skeptics*, *Prot.*, p. vii

negative (neg'a-tiv), *a* and *n.* [= *F. négatif* = *Pr. negatiu* = *Sp. Pg. It. negativo*, *< L. negatus*, that denies, negative, *< negare*, *pp* *negatus*, deny see *negate*] 1. *a* 1 Expressing or containing denial or negation opposed to affirmative *us*, a *negative* proposition

I also again that I weigh not two chips which way the wind bloweth, because I see no inconsequence that may issue either of the affirmative or *negative* opinion

Stanhurst, *Descrip. of Ireland*

We have *negative* names, which stand not directly for positive ideas, but for their absence, such as *insipid*, *silence*, *nothing*, etc., which words denote positive ideas, e. g. taste, sound, being, with a signification of their absence

Locke, *Human Understanding*, II viii § 5

2 Expressing or containing refusal, containing or implying the answer "No" to a request *as*, a *negative* answer — 3 Characterized by the omission or absence of that which is affirmative or positive *as*, a *negative* attitude, *negative* goodness

There is another way of denying Christ, which is *negative*, when we do not acknowledge and confess him

South, *Sermons*

The *negative* standard of goodness, which results at best in abstaining from evil rather than in doing good, and is only too apt to degenerate into something very like by *poetry*

H. N. Ozonham, *Short Studies*, p. 24

"Christ would never hear of *negative* morality. 'thou shalt' was ever his word, with which he superseded 'thou shalt not.'"

R. L. Stevenson, *Scribner's Mag.*, IV 765.

4 Having the power of stopping or restraining by refusing assent or concurrence, imposing a veto

Denying me any power of a *negative* voice as king, they are not ashamed to seek to deprive me of the liberty of using my reason with a good conscience

Elton Basilike

5 In *photog.*, showing the lights and shades in nature exactly reversed *as*, a *negative* picture, a *negative* plate See II, 5 — 6 Measured or reckoned in the opposite direction to that which is considered as positive, neutralizing the positive *as*, a debt is *negative* property — **Negative abstraction**, argument, conception, condition, etc. See the nouns — **Negative crystal**. See *crystal* and *refraction* — **Negative electricity** (a) According to Franklin's theory, that state of bodies in which they are deprived of some part of the electricity which they naturally contain (b) Electricity developed by friction on resinous substances, as by rubbing sealing-wax with silk or flannel, resinous electricity — **Negative evidence**, *eyepiece*, *image*. See the nouns — **Negative exponent**. See *power* — **Negative index of a logarithm**. See *logarithm* — **Negative plate**, the metal or equivalent placed in opposition to the positive in the voltaic battery. The *negative* may be coke, carbon, silver, platinum, or copper, the *positive* is usually zinc — **Negative pole of a magnet**, the south seeking pole. See *magnet* — **Negative pole of a voltaic battery**, the extremity of the wire connected with the positive plate. — **Negative power**. See *power* — **Negative prescription**, in *Scots law*. See *prescription* — **Negative proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition which denies agreement between the subject and its predicate — **Negative quantities**. See *quantity* — **Negative radical**, in *chem.*, a radical which is acid or electronegative in relation to the element or radical with which it is compared — **Negative result of an experimental inquiry**, the conclusion that nothing remarkable happens under the circumstances inquired into — **Negative servitude**, *sign*, etc. See the nouns — **Negative well**. Same as *absorbing well* (which see, under *absorb*).

II. *n.* 1. A proposition expressing a negation; a *negative* proposition.

Of *negatives* we have the least certainty, they are usually hardest, and many times impossible to be proved

Tillotson.

The positive and the *negative* are set before the mind for its choice, and it chooses the *negatives*

Edwards, *Freedom of the Will*, I. 1.

Of a life of completed development, of activity with the end attained, we can only speak or think in *negatives*, and thus only can we speak or think of that state of being in which, according to our theory, the ultimate moral good must consist. *F. H. Green*, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 172.

2. A term or word which expresses negation or denial

If your four *negatives* make your two affirmatives, why then, the worse for my friends and the better for my foes.

Shak., *T. N.*, v. 1 24

3. The right or power of refusing assent; a veto, also, the power of preventing.

Their Government is an Anarchy, every one obeying and commanding, the meanest person amongst them having a *Negative* in all their consultations.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 528.

This man sits calculating varieties of excuses how he may grant least, as if his whole strength and royalty were plac'd in a mere *negative*

Milton, *Elkonoklastes*, xl.

It was not stipulated that the King should give up his *negative* on acts of Parliament

Macaulay, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

4. That side of a question which denies what the opposite side affirms, also, a decision or an answer expressive of negation *as*, the question was determined in the *negative*. — 5 In *photog.*, a photographic image on glass or other suitable medium, in which the lights and shades are the opposite of those in nature. The *negative* is used chiefly as a plate from which to print positive impressions on paper or other material. Its image presents natural high lights as more or less opaque and diminishes in opacity by delicate gradations to the deepest shadows, which should be represented by unstained or transparent film

6 Electricity like that developed by friction on resinous substances, *see* *electricity*. — 7 In *elect.*, the *negative* plate of a voltaic element, the metal or equivalent placed in opposition to the positive in the voltaic battery — **Double negative**, a sign of negation repeated. In English and Latin, and in Sanskrit, such a double negative is equivalent to an affirmative, destroying the negation, but in most languages and in vulgar speech it is not. — **Negative nothing**. See *nothing* — **Negative pregnant**, in *law*, a negation implying an affirmation favorable to the adversary, or admitting of such an implication *as*, in pleading, if one alleged to have done a thing denied that he did it in manner and form as alleged, which is taken as admitting that he did it in some other manner

negative (neg'a-tiv), *v. t.*; *pret* and *pp* *negated*, *ppr* *negating*. [*< negative*, *a*] 1 To deny, *as* a statement or proposition; affirm the contradictory of, contradict, negate

Although well armed, she is not, I think, a ship of war. Her rigging, build, and general equipment all *negate* a supposition of this kind

Poe, *MS. Found in a Bottle*

2 To disprove, prove the contrary of

The omission or infrequency of such recitals does not *negate* the existence of miracles.

Paley

3 To refuse assent to, refuse to enact or sanction; veto

The proposal was *negated* by a small majority

Andrews, *Anecdotes*, p. 169

We passed a bill two years ago, but it was *negated* by the President

D. Webster, *Speech*, Senate, March 18, 1834

4 In *gram.*, to modify by a negative particle, alter by the substitution of a negative for a positive word

negative-bath (neg'a-tiv-bath), *n.* 1 In *photog.*, the silver solution or sensitizing-bath used in the wet process to sensitize collodionized plates. — 2 The glass holder for the silver solution used in sensitizing photographic plates in the wet process

negatively (neg'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a negative manner (a) With or by denial or refusal *as*, to answer *negatively* (b) By means of negative reasoning, indirectly opposed to *positively*

I shall show where this image of God in man is, *negatively*, by showing where it does not consist, and positively, by showing wherein it does

South.

(c) With negative electricity, by friction on some resinous substance

Two *negatively* electrified bodies repel one another

S. F. Thompson, *Elect. and Mag.*, § 4.

negativeness (neg'a-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being negative, in any sense of that word.

negative-rack (neg'a-tiv-rak), *n.* In *photog.*, a grooved skeleton frame in which plates are supported on edge with one corner lowest, either to drain or for convenient storage or use.

negativism (neg'a-tiv-izm), *n.* [*< negative* + *-ism*] The standpoint assumed, or the views held, by a negationist.

A philosophy of most radical free thought "is presented," that is no *negativism*, no agnosticism, and no metaphysical mysticism

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV 787

negativity (neg'a-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. négativité*, *as negative* + *-ity*] Same as *negativeness*. *Imp. Dict.*

negator (nĕ-gā'tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *negador* = It. *negatore*, < LL. *negator*, a denier, < L. *negare*, deny. see *negate*.] One who negates or denies

Scots (in Russia) with less horrible practices are numerous. One such calls itself the *Negatore*, and its members keep themselves aloof from all men. *Science*, XI 178.

negatory (neg'gā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *negatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *negatorio*, < LL. *negatorius*, negatory, < *negator*, a denier, < L. *negare*, deny. see *negate*.] Expressing denial or negation; negative [Rare.]

On Friday, the 16th of July, 1791, the National Assembly decides, in what *negatory* manner we know. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. xi. 9

negert, *n.* An obsolete form of *nigger*².

neght, *neghet*, *adv* and *v* Middle English forms of *nigh*

neghent, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *nine*

neghest, *a.* A Middle English form of *next* *Hampole*

neglect (neg-lekt'), *v* t. [*<* L. *neglectus*, pp. of *negligere*, *negligere*, *neglegere* (> It. *negligere* = F. *negliger*), not heed, not attend to, be regardless of, < *ner*, not, nor (see *negato*), + *legere*, gather. see *legend*. Cf. *collect*, etc.; also *negligent*, etc.] 1. To treat carelessly or heedlessly; forbear to attend to or treat with respect, be remiss in attention or duty toward; pay little or no attention to; slight as, to *neglect* one's best interests; to *neglect* one's friends

I neglect phrases, and labour wholly to inform my reader's understanding. *Burton*, *Book of Mel*, To the Reader, p. 24

In the Netherlands the English Garrison at Alost in Flanders being neglected, the Governor Pigot, and the other Captains, for want of Pay, upon Composition yielded up the Town to the Spaniard. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 861

When men do not only neglect Religion, but reproach and condemn it. *Stillingfleet*, *Sermons*, II iv

The garden has been suffered to run to waste, and is only the more beautiful for having been neglected. *Macaulay*, in *Traveler*, I. 524

2 To overlook or omit; disregard as, the difference is so small that it may be neglected.—3. To omit to do or perform; let slip; leave undone, fail through heedlessness to do or in doing (something) often with an infinitive as object

If thou neglect'st or dost unwillingly
What I command, I'll rack thee with old cramps
Shak, *Tempest*, I 2 368.

In heaven,
Where honour due and reverence none neglects
Milton, *P. L.*, III. 738.

4 To cause to be neglected or deferred

I have been long a sleeper, but I hope
My absence doth neglect no great designs,
Which by my presence might have been concluded
Shak, *Rich III.*, III 4 25.

=Syn. *Neglect*, *Disregard*, *Slight*. *Slight* always expresses intention, it applies to persons or things. *Neglect* and *disregard* apply more often to things, and may or may not express intention. *Disregard* is more often intentional than *neglect*. Only *neglect* may be followed by an infinitive as, to neglect to write a letter, among things it generally applies to action that is needed, while *disregard* commonly applies to failure to heed or notice as, to disregard counsel, a hint, a request, the lessons of experience, the signs of coming rain, to neglect a duty. See *negligent* and *negligence*

neglect (neg-lekt'), *n.* [*<* L. *neglectus*, a neglecting, < *neglegere*, pp. *neglectus*, neglect see *neglect*, *v*] 1 The act of neglecting, the act of treating with slight attention, heedlessness, or disrespect some person or thing that requires attention, care, or respect.—2. Omission; oversight; the not doing a thing that should or might be done

Without blame,
Or our neglect, we lost her as we came
Milton, *Comus*, I 510

3. Disregard, slight; omission of due attention or civilities

I have perceived a most faint neglect of late, which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity than as a very pretence and purpose of unkindness. *Shak*, *Learn*, I 4 73.

There are several little neglects, that one might have told him of, which I noted in reading it hastily. *Gray*, *Letters*, I. 174.

4. Negligence; habitual want of regard.

Rescue my poor Remains from vile Neglect,
With Virgin Honours let my Hære be deckt,
And decent Emblem. *Prior*, *Henry and Emma*, I. 616.

5 The state of being disregarded.—Gross, ordinary, and slight neglect. See *negligence*, 2.—Syn. 1. Failure, default, heedlessness.—1, 3, and 4. *Remissness*, etc. See *negligence*.

neglect (neg-lekt'), *a.* [= OF. *neglect*, < L. *neglectus*, pp. of *negligere*, the verb.] Neglected

It should not be neglect or left undone.
Tyndale, *Ana.* to Str T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 71.

neglectable (neg-lek'tā-bl), *a.* [*<* *neglect* + *-able*. Cf. *neglectible*.] That can be neglected or passed by; that may be omitted or not taken into account, as a force or a consideration, in an estimate, calculation, problem, etc., without vitiating the conclusions reached, of little or no moment or importance, negligible

And subsequent experiments proved that all of these [causes of the loss of energy] are practically neglectable. *Proc Roy Soc*, XXXVIII 42.

neglectedness (neg-lek'ted-nes), *n.* [*<* *neglected*, pp of *neglect*, *v*, + *-ness*] The state of being neglected, a neglected condition

neglector (neg-lek'ter), *n.* [*<* *neglect* + *-or*] One who neglects

The chase, or any other pastime which occurred, made Halbert a frequent neglecter of hours. *Scott*, *Monastery*, xiii

neglectful (neg-lekt'fūl), *a.* [*<* *neglect* + *-ful*.]

1 Characterized by neglect, inattention, or indifference to something which ought to be or is worthy of being done, attended to, or regarded, heedless, inattentive; careless used either absolutely, or with *of* before the object of neglect as, he is very neglectful, neglectful of one's duties

His lovely daughter, lovelier in her tears,
Silent went next, neglectful of her charms.
Goldsmith, *Des. VII.*, I 377

The wearers of the crown have not been neglectful of their duty to visit Norway and to reside in Christiania. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII 68.

2 Indicating neglect, slight, or indifference

A cold and neglectful countenance.
Locke, *Thoughts on Education*, § 57

=Syn. 1 *Remiss*, etc. See *negligent*

neglectfully (neg-lekt'fūl-ī), *adv* In a neglectful manner, with neglect; with inattention, with carelessness or negligence

neglectfulness (neg-lekt'fūl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being neglectful

neglectible (neg-lek'ti-bl), *a.* [*<* *neglect* + *-ible*.] Neglectable

neglectingly (neg-lek'ting-ī), *adv* [*<* *neglecting*, pp of *neglect*, *v*, + *-ly*²] With neglect, carelessly, heedlessly, discourteously

Answer'd neglectingly, I know not what
Shak, *I Hen IV.*, I 3 52.

See how neglectingly he passes by me!
Beau. and *Fl.*, *Scornful Lady*, iv 1

neglection (neg-lek'shon), *n.* [= It. *neglegione*, < L. *neglectio*(-n-), a neglecting, < *neglegere*, pp *neglectus*, neglect see *neglect*, *v*] Neglect, negligence

And this neglection of degree it is
That by a pace goes backward, with a purpose
It hath to climb. *Shak*, *T* and *C*, I. 3 127

neglective (neg-lek'tiv), *a.* [*<* *neglect* + *-ive*.] Inattentive, regardless; neglectful

It is not for us to affect too much cheapness and neglective homeliness in our evangelical devotions.
By Hall, *Holy Decency in the Worship of God*

It is a wonder they should be so neglective of their own children. *Fuller*, *Holy War*, p. 202.

negligée (neg-lē-zhā'), *n.* and *a.* [F. *négligée*, fem of *négliger*, pp of *négliger*, neglect commonly used without reference to gender see *neglect*, *v*] 1. Easy and unceremonious dress in general as, she appeared in negligée—2. A form of loose gown worn by women in the eighteenth century, also, in recent use, a loose house gown

He fancied twenty Cupids prepared for execution in every folding of her white negligees. *Goldsmith*

3. See *negligée necklace*, below

II. *a.* Carelessly arranged or attired, unceremoniously dressed, careless

I was up early, and going out to walk in my night-cloak and night-gown, I met Mr. Fish going a hunting. I should not have been rid of him quickly if he had not thought himself a little too negligé, his hair was not powdered. *Dorothy Osborne*, *Letters* (ed. Parry), p. 246

Negligée beads, beads (for a necklace or a similar ornament) of irregular form not shaped by art, especially of coral—**Negligée necklace**, a coral necklace of which the beads are irregular fragments, pierced for stringing without other preparation

negligence (neg'li-jens), *n.* [*<* ME. *negligence*, *negligence*, *negligens*, < OF. *negligence*, F. *négligence* = Sp. Pg. *negligencia* = It. *negligenza*, *negligenza*, < L. *neglegentia*, *neglegentia*, carelessness, heedlessness, < *neglegen*(-t-), careless, negligent. see *negligent*] 1 The fact or the character of being negligent or neglectful; deficiency in or lack of care, exactness, or application; the omitting to do, or a habit of omitting to do, things which ought to be done, or the doing of such things without sufficient attention and care; carelessness; heedless disregard of some duty.

I trow men wolde deme it *negligence*
If I foryste to telle the dispence
Of thenceus.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* (ed. Morris), I 1023.

Traitor, thy life lost and goo!
By thy *negligence* my moder haue losse!
Rom of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I 4890

She let it drop by *negligence*,
And, to the advantage, I, being here, took 't up
Shak, *Othello*, III 3 311

2 Specifically, in law, the failure to exercise that degree of care which the law requires for the protection of those interests of other persons which may be injuriously affected by the want of such care. If such failure directly results in injury to the interests of another person, who did not by his own negligence contribute to the result, the negligence is *actionable negligence*. If the failure to exercise due care is wilful, liability is incurred irrespective of contributory negligence, but the failure may still be treated at the option of the person injured as mere negligence, so far at least as concerns the liability of the person actually guilty of it and in some cases also for the purpose of holding his employer liable. By a rule of law which obtains in some of the United States the person injured may recover notwithstanding his own negligence if it was slight as compared with that of the defendant (*comparative negligence*). *Contributive or contributory negligence* is negligence, on the part of the person injured which contributed to produce the injury. *Gross negligence* is the failure to exercise even slight care, and is usually measured by reference to that degree of care which every person of ordinary sense, however inattentive, takes of his own interests. *Ordinary negligence* is the failure to exercise ordinary care, usually measured by reference to that degree of care which a man of common prudence and capable of governing a family takes of his own interests. *Slight negligence* is the failure to exercise a high degree of care, usually measured by reference to that diligence with which a circum-spect and thoughtful person would attend to his own interests. Whether these three degrees are proper distinctions to be observed as a test of liability for damages is much disputed, but there is no question that the law fully recognizes in a general way the corresponding degrees of care as required of persons in various different relations, nor that degrees of neglect must be noticed by the law in determining other questions than that of liability for damages, as good faith, fidelity, etc.

3 Lack of attention to matters or conventionalities, especially of dress, manner, or style; disregard of appearances, easy indifference of manner

Many there are who seem to slight all Care,
And with a pleasing *Negligence* unware
Congree, tr of Ovid's Art of Love

Horace still chatters with graceful *negligence*,
And without method talks us into sense
Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, I 658

4 An act of neglectfulness, an instance of negligence or carelessness

Remarking his beauties, I must also point out his
negligences and defects. *Blair*

5. Contempt, disregard, slight; neglect

To this point I stand,
That both the worlds I give to *negligence*,
Let come what comes. *Shak*, *Hamlet*, IV 5 134

6. A kind of wig in fashion for morning dress about the middle of the eighteenth century

=Syn. 1 Heedlessness, inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness—1 and 2. *Negligence*, *Neglect*, *Remissness*, *Inattention*, *Inadvertence*, *Overnight*, *Indifference*. As contrasted with *neglect*, *negligence* generally expresses the habit or trait, and *neglect* the act. *Inadvertence* and *overnight* expressly mean that there was no intention of neglect, *indifference* lies back of action in the failure to care, such failure being generally blame-worthy. *Remissness* is careless neglect of duty. *Inattention* is a failure, generally culpable, to bring the mind to the subject. See *neglect*, *n* 1, and *negligent*

negligent (neg'li-jent), *a.* [*<* ME. *negligent*, < OF. *negligent*, F. *négligent* = Sp. Pg. *negligente* = It. *negligente*, *negligente*, < L. *negligens*(-t-), *negligens*(-t-), pp. of *neglegere*, *negligere*, neglect see *neglect*] 1 Characterized by negligence or by neglectful habits, neglectful, careless, heedless, apt or accustomed to omit what ought to be done, or to do it in a careless or heedless manner followed by *of* when the object of the negligence is specified as, a negligent man, a man negligent of his duties

Thou must be counted
A servant grafted in my serious trust
And therein negligent. *Shak*, *W T*, I 2 247

He was very negligent himself, and rather so of his person, and of a philosophic temper. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, March 22, 1675

2 Indicative of easy indifference or of disregard of conventionalities

All loose her negligent attire,
All loose her golden hair
Scott, *L of L M*, I 10

Negligent escape, the escape of a prisoner without the knowledge or consent of the sheriff, as distinguished from escape by permission, called a *voluntary escape*. The importance of the distinction is in the right of the sheriff to retake the prisoner, and in the fact that in case of means process retaking before suit brought by the creditor against the sheriff is liable absolutely =Syn. *Negligent*, *Neglectful*, *Remiss*, *Heedless*, *Thoughtless*, *Inattentive*, *regardless*, *indifferent*, *slack*. Of the first five words, *remiss* is the weak-

est, it especially applies to failure to attend to what is considered duty. *Negligent* is generally applied to inattention to things, *neglectful* to inattention to persons. *Neglectful* by derivation, is stronger than *negligent*, but the difference is really small. *Headless, thoughtless*, etc., indicate lack of heed, care, attention, thought, etc., where they are needed or due. All these words may apply to a particular occasion of failure, or indicate a habit or a trait of character as, he is very *headless*. See *neglect*, *v*, and *negligence*.

negligently (neg'h-jent-li), *adv.* 1 In a negligent manner, with negligence; carelessly; heedlessly; with disregard of niceties of appearance, manner, or style, or of conventionalities.

That care was ever had of me, with my earliest capacity, not to be *negligently* train'd in the precepts of Christian Religion. *Milton*, *Apology for Smeectymnus*.

Britain! whose genius is in verse express'd,
Bold and sublime, but *negligently* dress'd.
Waller, *On the Earl of Roscommon*.

2† So as to slight or show disrespect.
negligible (neg'h-j-bl), *a.* [= F. *négligable*, < *négliger*, < L. *neglegere*, *negligere*, neglect see *neglect*] Capable or admitting of being neglected or disregarded, neglectable.

negligibly (neg'h-j-bl), *adv.* In a quantity or to a degree which may be disregarded.

The work wasted is *negligibly* small compared with the work done in driving the generator part.
Philosophical Mag., XXVI 160.

negocet (nō-gōs'), *n.* [*<* OF *negoce*, F. *négoce* = Sp. Pg. *negocio* = It. *negocio*, < L. *negotium*, ML also *negotium*, employment, occupation, < *ner*, not, + *otum*, leisure, ease, inactivity see *otiose*. Hence *negotiate*, etc.] Business, occupation, employment. *Bentley*.

negociate, negotiation, etc. Variants of *negotiate*, etc.

negotiability (nē-gō-shia-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*<* F. *négociabilité*, as *negotiable* + *-ity* (see *-ibility*)] The quality of being negotiable, or transferable by assignment.

negotiable (nē-gō-shia-bl), *a.* [*<* F. *négociable* = Sp. *negociable* = Pg. *negociavel* = It. *negociabile*, < ML *negotabilis*, < L. *negotari*, negotiate see *negotiate*] Capable of being negotiated. — **Negotiable paper, negotiable instrument**, etc., an evidence of debt which may be transferred by indorsement or delivery, so that the transferee or holder may sue on it in his own name with like effect as if it had been made to him originally. Such are bills of exchange, promissory notes, drafts or checks payable to the order of a payee or to bearer. (*Parsons*) The peculiar effects of *negotiability* are, in the rule of law, that a transferee in good faith and for value, in the ordinary course of business and before maturity, can usually recover of the maker, drawer, or acceptor, irrespective of defenses the latter might have against the transferor, and that a transferee by indorsement can recover of the indorser in case of default of the maker, acceptor, or drawer, if due notice thereof was given. A sealed instrument, unless issued by a corporation or state, is not usually deemed negotiable.

negotiant (nē-gō-shi-ant), *n.* [*<* F. *négociant*, < L. *negotian(-is)*, ppr. of *negotari*, carry on business see *negotiate*] One who negotiates, a negotiator.

Ambassadors, *negotiants*, and generally all other ministers of mean fortune in conversation with princes and superiors must use great respect.

Raleigh, *Arts of Empire*, xxv.

negotiate (nē-gō-shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *negotiated*, ppi. *negotiating* [Formerly also *negociate*, < L. *negotatus*, pp. of *negotari* (> It. *negociare* = Sp. Pg. *negociar* = F. *négoier*), carry on business, < *negotium*, business. see *negoco*] I. *intrans* 1† To carry on business or trade.

They that received the talents to *negotiate* with did all of them, except one, make profit of them. *Hammond*.

2 To treat with another or others, as in the arrangement of a treaty, or in preliminaries to the transaction of any business, carry on negotiations.

He that *negotiates* between God and man.
Cowper, *Task*, II 463.

II. *trans* 1 To arrange for or procure by negotiation, bring about by mutual arrangement, discussion, or bargaining as, to *negotiate* a loan or a treaty.

Lady — is gone into the country with her lord, to *negotiate*, at leisure, their intended separation. *Chesterfield*.

The German chancellor, Bishop Conrad of Hildesheim, who had crowned the king of Cyprus, *negotiated* the marriage and succession.
Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 171.

2 To direct; manage, transact.

I sent her to *negotiate* an affair in which if I'm detected I'm undone. *Congreve*, *Way of the World*, III. 4.

3 To handle, manage. [*Colloq.*]

The rider's body must be kept close to the saddle in leaping, for if he were jerked up, the weight of say only a 10-stone man coming down on the horse a couple of seconds after he has *negotiated* a large fence is sufficient to throw him down. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII 197.

The fallen timber on the slopes presents continual obstacles, which have to be *negotiated* with some care to avoid being spiked by the sharp dead branches.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII 90.

4. To put into circulation by transference and assignment of claim by indorsement as, to *negotiate* a bill of exchange.

The notes were not *negotiated* to them in the usual course of business or trade. *Kent*.

5. To dispose of by sale or transfer as, to *negotiate* securities.

negotiation (nē-gō-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *negociation*, < F. *négociation* = Sp. *negociacion* = Pg. *negociacão* = It. *negotiazione*, < L. *negotatio(n)*, the carrying on of business, a wholesale business, < *negotari*, carry on business. see *negotiate*.] 1† Trading; mercantile business, trafficking.

I exceedingly pitied this brave unhappy person, who had lost with these prizes £40,000 after 30 years' *negotiation* in y^e East Indies. *Boslyn*, *Diary*, Sept. 29, 1665.

2. Mutual discussion and arrangement of the terms of a transaction or agreement, whether directly or by agents or intermediaries; the act or process of treating with another or others in regard to the settlement of some matter, or for the purchase or sale of a commodity, etc. as, the *negotiation* of a treaty or a loan.

Any treaties of confederacy, of peace, of truce, of inter-course of other foreign *negotiations* (that is specially noted for one of my inkhorn words).

Harvey, *Pierce's Supererogation*.

In *negotiation* with others, men are wrought by cunning, by importunity, and by vehemency.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II 294.

Languid war can do nothing which *negotiation* or submission will not do better.

Macaulay, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

3. In com., the act or procedure by which a bill of exchange, etc., is made negotiable—that is, made capable, by acceptance and indorsement, of being passed from hand to hand in payment of indebtedness, or of being transferred to another for a consideration. See *negotiable*.

negotiator (nē-gō-shi-ā-tor), *n.* [*<* F. *négociateur* = Sp. Pg. *negociador* = It. *negoziatore*, < L. *negotiator*, one who does business by wholesale, a banker or factor, a tradesman, an agent, < *negotari*, carry on business see *negotiate*] One who negotiates, one who treats with others as either principal or agent in commercial transactions, or in the making of national treaties or compacts.

negotiatory (nē-gō-shi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [*<* LL *negotatorius*, of or belonging to trade or tradespeople, < L. *negotator*, a trader, negotiator see *negotiator*] Relating to negotiation.

negotiatrice (nē-gō-shi-ā-triks), *n.* [= F. *négoce* = It. *negoziatrice*, < LL *negotatrix*, fem. of L. *negotator*, negotiator see *negotiator*] A female negotiator.

Our fair *negotiatrice* prepared to show the usual degree of gratitude.

Mass Edgeworth, *Manoeuvring*, xv.

negotiosity (nē-gō-shi-ōs'i-ti), *n.* [*<* L. *negotiositas* (-is), an abundance of business or occupation, < *negotiosus*, busy. see *negotious*] The state of being negotious, or engaged in business, continued and absorbing occupation.

negotious (nē-gō'shus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *negocioso* = It. *negotioso*, < L. *negotiosus*, full of business, busy, < *negotium*, business, occupation see *negoco*. Cf. *otiose*.] Engrossed in business, fully employed; busy; active.

Some servants, if they be set about what they like, are very nimble and *negotious*. *J. Rogers*.

negotiousness (nē-gō'shus-nes), *n.* The state of being actively employed; activity.

God needs not our *negotiousness*, or double diligence, to bring his matters to pass.

D. Rogers, *Naaman the Syrian*, p. 604.

negress (nē-gres), *n.* [= F. *négresse*, as *negro* + *-ess*. The Sp. Pg. It. term is *negra*] A female negro, a female of one of the black races of Africa.

Negrillo (ne-grē'lyō), *n.* [*<* Sp. *negrillo*, dim. of *negro*, black see *negro*.] Same as *Negrito*.

negrita (ne-grē'tā), *n.* [*<* Sp. fem. of *negrito*. See *Negrito*.] A serranoid fish, *Hypoplectrus nigricans*, of the Caribbean Sea and Florida, having large spur-like spines on the preopercle, a uniform dark color tinged with violet, and yellow pectoral and caudal fins.

Negritian (nē-grish'an), *a.* and *n.* See *Nigrinian*.

Negrito (ne-grē'tō), *n.* [*<* Sp. *negrito*, dim. of *negro*, black see *negro*.] One of a diminutive dark-skinned negro-like race found in the Philippine Islands (of which they seem to have been

the original inhabitants), and in New Caledonia, etc., according to some authorities. The average height of the Negritos of the Philippine Islands is about 4 feet 8 inches. Also *Negrillo*. **negro** (nē-grō), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *negro* (> E. *negger*, now *nigger* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *neger* = Russ. *negrō*. see *nigger*?), < Sp. Pg. It. *negro*, black, as a noun, *negro*, m., *negra*, f., a black person, a negro, It. also *nero* = Fr. *negre*, *ner* = OF. *negre*, *nigre*, *neore*, *ner*, *neir*, F. *noir*, black, < L. *niger* (*nigr-*), black, dark, dusk, applied to the night, the sky, a storm, etc., to pitch, etc., to ivy, etc., to the complexion ('dark'), etc., and also to the black people of Africa, etc. (but the ordinary terms for 'African negro' or 'African' were *Aethiops* and *Afer*); also, fig., sad, mournful, gloomy, ill-omened, fatal, etc. Cf. Skt. *nig*, night, but whether Skt. *nig*, night, is related to *nahta*, night, or either to L. *niger*, black, is not clear. From L. *niger* are also ult. E. *negrescent*, *negritude*, *Negella*, *niello*, *anneal* (in part), etc. The words *Moort*, *blackamoor*, in the same sense, are much older in E.] I. *n*; pl. *negroes* (-grōz) A black man, specifically, one of a race of men characterized by a black skin and hair of a woolly or crisp nature. Negroes are distinguished from the other races by various other peculiarities—such as the projection of the visage in advance of the forehead, the prolongation of the upper and lower jaws, the small facial angle, the flatness of the forehead and of the hinder part of the head, the short, broad, and flat nose, and the thick projecting lips. The negro race is generally regarded as comprehending the native inhabitants of Sudan, Senegambia, and the region southward to the vicinity of the equator and the great lakes, and their descendants in America and elsewhere. In a wider sense it is used to comprise also many other tribes further south, as the Zulus and Kafirs. The word *negro* is often loosely applied to other dark or black-skinned races, and to mixed breeds. As designating a "race," it is sometimes written with a capital.

Toward the south of this region is the kingdom of Guinea, with Senega, Mofo, Gambia, and many other regions of the black Moors called Ethiopians or *Negros*, all which are watered with the ryuer Negro, cauled in owlde tyme Niger.

R. Eden, *First Three English Books on America* (ed. Arber), p. 374.

II. *a* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of black men or negroes as, *negro* blood; *negro* dances.

It is often asked what *Races* are *Negro*, as the meaning of the term is not well defined. The word is not a National appellation, but denotes a physical type, of which the tribes in North Guinea are the representatives. When these characteristics are not all present, the Race is not *Negro*, though black and woolly haired.

R. N. Cus, *Mod. Langa*, of Africa, p. 58.

Negro bat, *Vesperugo maurus*, a bat of a dark or black color, widely distributed in Europe and Asia.—**Negro cochery, case**. See the nouns.—**Negro coffee**. See *Cassia* and *coffee*.—**Negro corn**, or *negro guinea-corn*, a name given in the West Indies to Indian millet or durra.—**Negro fly**, the *Peda rosea*, a dipterous insect, so named from its shining black color. It is also called *carrot-fly*, because the larvæ are very destructive to carrots.—**Negro lethargy**. See *lethargy*!—**Negro minstrel**. See *minstrel*, 2.—**Negro monkey**, the budong, *Semnopithecus maurus*.—**Negro peach, pepper, tamarin, yam**. See the nouns.

negro-bug (nē-grō-bug), *n.* A black, white-striped hemipterous insect, *Cormelana pulcarris*, resembling the common chinch-bug. It feeds on the raspberry, strawberry, apple, guinea, and many other plants, puncturing and injuring fruit, blossom, and stem, and imparting to the fruit a nauseous odor and taste which often render it unsalable. The name is extended to the other members of the *Cormelantidae*. See cut under *Cormelantidae*.

negrofy (nē-grō-fi), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *negrofied*, ppr. *negrofying*. [*<* *negro* + *-fy*] To turn into a negro. *Davies*. [Rare.]

And if no kindly cloud will parasol me,
My very cellular membrane will be changed,
I shall be *negrofyed*. *Southey*, *Non-descripts*, III.

negro-head (nē-grō-hed), *n.* 1 A kind of tobacco same as *cavendish*.—2 An impure quality of South American india-rubber, entering commerce in the form of large balls. *Encyc. Brit.*

negroid (nē-grōid), *a.* [*<* *negro* + *-oid*.] Resembling or akin to the negroes. Also *negrooid*. A series of life sized models in native costume, commencing with the diminutive unclad Andamanese, *negroid* in colour. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI 81.

Negroid type or race, in the classification of Huxley, one of the chief types of mankind, the negro and negro-like tribes.

negroism (nē-grō-izm), *n.* [*<* *negro* + *-ism*.] A peculiarity, as in pronunciation, grammar, or choice and use of words, of English as spoken by negroes, especially in the southern United States.

The slang which is an ingrained part of his being, as deep-dyed as his skin, is, with him [the negro], not mere word distortion, it is his verbal breath of life, caught from his surroundings and wrought up by him into the wonderful figure-speech specimens of which will be given later under the head of *Negroisms*.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI, App., p. xxxi.

negroid (nē-grō'id), *a.* Same as *negroid*.
negro's-head (nē-grōs-hed), *n.* The ivory-palm, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, so called from the appearance of its fruit. See *ivory-nut*.
Negundo (nē-gun'dō), *n.* [NL. (Moench, 1794); from a native name.] 1. A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the order *Aceraceae* (*Sap-*



Branch with Fruits of Box-elder (*Negundo aceroides*) a, a male flower b a leaflet, showing the venation

daceae), distinguished from the maples by its pinnate leaves. There are 3 or 4 species, of North America and Japan. They are deciduous trees, bearing drooping racemes of key fruits pectinated by small long pedicelled pendulous flowers with minute greenish calyx and no petals, appearing before the leaves. Common names of the species are *box-elder* and *ash-leaved maple*. *N. aceroides* is well diffused in America east of the Rocky Mountains, and often planted for shade and ornament. *N. Californicum* is a similar tree of the western coast.

2 [*l c*] A tree of this genus.
negus (nē'gus), *n.* [So called from its inventor, Col. Negus.] A mild warm punch of wine (properly port), made with a little lemon and not much sugar.

The mixture now called *negus* was invented in Queen Anne's time (1702-14) by Colonel Negus.

Negus, a weak compound of sherry and warm water, used to be exhibited at dancing parties, but is now, I should think, unknown save by name.

W. Beant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 171.
 The little Doctor, standing at the sideboard, was brewing a large beaker of port wine *negus*.

W. Black, In Far Lochaber, II.

Negus (nē'gus), *n.* [Abyssinian.] The title of the kings of Abyssinia.

Nor could his eye not ken
 The empire of *Negus* to his utmost port.

Milton, P. L., XI, 397.

nehar (ne-hār'), *n.* [E. Ind.] A fish of the family *Synodontidae*, *Harpodon neharus*, the object of an extensive fishery along parts of the Indian and Chinese coasts. It has a claviform body, a deeply cleft mouth, and cardiform teeth, besides long barbed teeth in the lower jaw. Also called *Bombay duck* and *bummalu*.

Nehushtan (nē-hush'tan), *n.* [Heb. *nechush-tan*, lit. 'a piece of brass' (copper), < *nechōsheth*, lit. 'brass' (copper).] See the quotation.

He [Hesekiah] brake in pieces the brazen serpent that Moses had made, for unto those days the children of Israel did burn incense to it, and he called it *Nehushtan*.
 2 Ki. xviii. 4.

neit, *a tv*. An obsolete variant of *ney*.
neiet, *v i*. An obsolete spelling of *neigh*.
neif, *n.* See *neaf*.

neifet, **neive** (nēf, nēv), *n.* [OF. *neif*, *neif*, in *serf neif*; < L. *servus natus* (fem. *serva nata*), a born slave or serf: see *neif*, *natus*.] A woman born in vilenage.

The children of villeins were also in the same state of bondage with their parents, whence they were called in Latin *nativi*, which gave rise to the female appellation of a villein, who was called a *neife*.

Blackstone, Com., II, vi.

neifty (nēf'ti), *n.* [OF. **neifete*, *naivete*, *nativite*; see *nativus*, *naivete*, *neife*.] The servitude, bondage, or vilenage of women.

There was an ancient writ called writ of *neifty*, whereby the lord claimed such a woman as his neif, now out of use.

Jacob, Law Dict.

neigh (nā), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *ney*, *neie*, dial. also *nie*, *nye*, *nee*, < ME *neighen*, *neyen*, *nefen*, < AS *neagan* = MD *neyen* = MLG *neigen* = MHG *negen* = Icel. *gnægga*, *hneggja*, *gnægga* =

Sw *gnägga* = Dan. *gnægge*, *neigh* supposed to be imitative; it may be so, remotely, like the equiv. *henny*, *whinny*.] 1. To utter the cry of a horse; to whinny.

When they [the Indians] heard the Horses *ney*, they had thought the horses could speak.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 784.

There the Laird garr'd leave our steeds,
 For fear that they should stamp and nes
 Kinmont Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI, 63).

Meanwhile the restless horses *neighed* aloud,
 Breathing out fire, and pawing where they stood.
 Addison, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, II.

2*t.* To scoff, sneer.
 Yes, yes, 'tis he, I will assure you, unole
 The very he, the he your wisdom play'd withal
 (I thank you for 't), *neigh'd* at his nakedness,
 And made his cold and poverty your pastime
 Fletcher, Wit without Money, IV, 1.

neigh (nā), *n.* [*< neigh*, *v.*] The cry of a horse, a whinnying.

Steed threatens steed, in high and boastful *neighs*
 Piercing the night's dull ear
 Shak., Hen. V., IV, Prolog., l. 10.

The clash of steel, the *neighs* of barbed steeds
 Ford, Lady's Trial, II, 1.

neigh (nā), *n.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *neigh*.
neighbor, **neighbour** (nā'bor), *n.* and *a*. [ME. *neighbour*, *neighebour*, *neighebor*, *neighebor*, *neighebur*, *neiebur*, *neighbour*, *neighbourgh*, etc. < AS *neahgebūr*, *nehegebūr*, *nehebur*, *neahbūr* (= OS *nābur* = D *nabuur* = MLG *nabūn*, *nabuer*, Ld. *nabur*, *naber*, *nabber* = OHG *nāhgi-bur*, *nahgibure*, MHG *nāchgebūr*, *nāchgebüre*, G. *nachbur*, *nachbour*, now *nachbar*, cf. Icel. *nābū* = Sw. Dan. *nabo*), a neighbor, lit. 'a neighbor-dweller,' one who dwells near another, < *nāh*, *nigh*, + *gebūr*, a dweller (< *go-*, a collective prefix, + *būan*, dwell) see *neigh*, *nigh*, and *bower*.] 1. One who lives near another, one who forms part of a circumscribed community, a person in relation to those who dwell near him, in the houses adjacent, or, by extension, in the same village or town.

And on a day he haddē another Iewe, one of his *neigh-bours*, to dyner
 Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

Therefore me n seyn an olde sawe, who hath a goodde *neigh-bour* hath goodde morowe
 Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III, 484.

When a Neapolitan cavalier has nothing else to do, he falls a tumbling over his papers to see if he can start a law suit, and plague any of his *neighbours*.
 Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I, 428.

2. One who stands or sits near another, one in close proximity.

Here one man's hand lean'd on another's head,
 His nose being shadow'd by his *neighbour's* ear
 Shak., Lucio, I, 1416.

See in her cell sad Eloisa spread,
 Propp'd on some tomb, a *neighbour* of the dead
 Pope, Eloisa to Abolard, L, 304.

3. A person in relation to his fellow-men, regarded as having social and moral duties toward them.

He that did the office of a *neighbour*, he was *neighbour*
 Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart,
 and thy *neighbour* as thyself
 Luke x. 27.

The gospel makes every man my *neighbour*
 By Spratt, Sermons.

That father held it for a rule
 It was a sin to call our *neighbour* fool
 Pope, Prolog. to Satires, I, 383.

4. One who lives on friendly terms with another, often used as a familiar term of address, as, *neighbor Jones*.

Well said, I faith, *neighbour* Verges.
 Shak., Much Ado, III, 5, 39.

At length the busy time begins
 "Come, *neighbours*, we must wag."
 Cowper, Yearly Distress.

5*t.* An intimate; a confidant.
 The deep revolving witty Buckingham
 No more shall be the *neighbour* to my counsel
 Shak., Rich. III., IV, 2, 43.

Good neighbors. See *good folk* under *good*.
 II*t.* *a*. Neighboring, adjacent, situated or dwelling near or in neighborhood, as, the *neighbor* village, *neighbor* farmers.

In our *neighbour* Country Ireland, where truest learning goeth very bare, yet are they Poets held in a deoute reverence
 Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

I long'd the *neighbour* towns to see
 Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.
 And thither Phylax flies,
 Perching unseen upon a *neighbour* bough
 J. Beaumont, Psyche, II, 36.

neighbor, **neighbour** (nā'bor), *v.* [*< neighbor*, *n*.] 1. To border on or be near to.
 Like some weak lords—*neighbored* by mighty kings
 Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I, 517).

Mean while the Danes of Leicester and Northamptonshire, not liking perhaps to be *neighbour'd* with Strong Towns, laid Siege to Torchester
 Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

These [trees] grow at the South end of the Island and on the leisurely ascending hills that *neighbour* the shore
 Sandys, Travels, p. 10.

2*t.* To make near or familiar.
 And sith so *neighbour'd* to his youth and haviour
 Shak., Hamlet, II, 2, 12.

II. *intrans.* To inhabit or occupy the same vicinity as neighbors; dwell near one another as members of the same community, be in the neighborhood; be neighborly or friendly.

As a king's daughter, being in person sought
 Of divers princes who do *neighbour* near
 Sir J. Davies, Immortal of Soul, xxx.

Copies thereof exhibited to the churches of the jurisdiction of Plymouth, such of them as are *neighbouring* near unto them
 N. Norton, New England's Memorial, p. 322.

neighbor, **neighbour** (nā'bor-er), *n.* One who neighbors, or stands in close proximity to another, a neighbor.

A *neighbourer* of this Nymph's, as high in fortune's grace
 Drayton, Polyolbion, I, 265.

neighbress, **neighbress** (nā'bor-es), *n.* [*< neighbor* + *-ess*.] A female neighbor. [Rare.]

That ye maye learne your daughters to mourne, and that every one may teach her *neighbress* to make lamentation
 Bude of 1551, Jer. ix, 20.

neighborhood, **neighbourhood** (nā'bor-hud), *n.* [*< neighbor* + *-hood* (< *neighbourhood*).] 1. The condition or quality of being neighbors, the state of dwelling or being situated nigh or near, proximity; nearness, as, *neighborhood* often promotes friendship.

The Moon (who by privilege of her *neighbourhood* predominates more over us than any other celestial body).
 Howell, Pref. to Otrav's French Dict.

This day I hear that my pretty grocer's wife, Mrs. Beverham, over the way there, her husband is lately dead of the plague at Bow, which I am sorry for, for fear of losing her *neighbourhood*.
 Pepys, Diary, II, 323.

The German built his solitary hut where inclination prompted "lose *neighbourhood* was not to his taste."
 Molley, Dutch Republic, I, 9.

2. Conduct as a neighbor.
 The Duke of Sogorbo and the Monks of the vale of Paradies did bear each other ill will, and did use sullen *neighbourhood*.
 Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helwiese, 1677), p. 126.

3. The kindness and mutual readiness to be friendly which arise out of the condition of being neighbors, the reciprocity and mutual helpfulness becoming to neighbors, neighborly feelings and acts.

We shall conserve the olde libertie of trafficke and all other things which shall come to apperteyne to *neighbourhood* betwene vs and your Majesty.
 Hakluyt's Voyages, I, 338.

Let all the intervals or void spaces of time be employed in works of nature, recreation, charity, friendliness, and *neighbourhood*.
 Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, I, 1.

I pray therefore forget me not, and believe for me also, if there be such a piece of *neighbourhood* among Christians.
 N. Ward, Simple Coder, p. 93.

4. The place or locality lying next or nigh to some specified place, adjoining district, vicinity, as, he lived in my *neighbourhood* frequently used figuratively.

The cause of his disgrace was his cutting off so many Greek villages in the *neighbourhood* of that city, by which the lands were left uncultivated.
 Pococke, Description of the East, II, I, 242.

I could not bear
 To leave thee in the *neighbourhood* of death
 Addison, Cato, IV, 1.

Life slips from underneath us, like that arch
 Of airy workmanship whereon we stood,
 Earth stretched below, heaven in our *neighbourhood*.
 Wordsworth, Desultory Stanza.

5. Those living in the vicinity or adjoining locality, neighbors collectively, as, the fire alarmed the whole *neighbourhood*.

These are the men formed for society, and those little communities which we express by the word *neighbourhoods*.
 Steele, Spectator, No. 49.

Being apprized of our approach, the whole *neighbourhood* came out to meet their minister.
 Goldsmith, Vicar, IV.

6. A district or locality, especially when considered with reference to its inhabitants or their interests, as, a fashionable *neighbourhood*, a marlous *neighbourhood*.

There is not a low *neighbourhood* in any part of the city which contains not two or three (cool shed men) in every street.
 Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II, 94.

In the *neighbourhood* of, nearly, about. [Newspaper use, U. S.]

The Catholic clergy of this city have purchased in the *neighbourhood* of forty acres of land for a cemetery.
 Baltimore Sun, June 27, 1857 (Bartlett).
 = Syn. 1 and 4. *Neighborhood*, *Vicinity*, *Proximity*. The first two differ from *proximity* in being used concretely, as, the explosion was heard throughout the *neighbourhood* or *vicinity* (but not *proximity*). *Neighborhood* is closer and

liveller than *vicinity*, *proximity* is the closest nearness. *Neighborhood* regards not only place, but persons, *vicinity* only the place, hence we say he lived in the *vicinity* of New York or the Hudson, but he lived in the *neighborhood* of Irving, his house was in close *proximity* to the one that was on fire. See *adjacent*.

neighboring, neighbouring (nā'bor-ing), *a.* [*< neighbor + -ing²*] Lying or situated near; adjoining: as, *neighboring* races, *neighboring* countries

Whether the *neighbouring* water stands or runs,
Lay twigs across and bridge it o'er with stones.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, iv.

Around from all the *neighbouring* streets
The wandering neighbours ran
Goldsmith, *Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog*.

neighborliness, neighbourliness (nā'bor-lin-ness), *n.* [*< neighborly + -ness*] The state or quality of being neighborly in feelings or acts

neighborly, neighbourly (nā'bor-li), *a.* [*< neighbor + -ly¹*] 1 Becoming a neighbor, kind, considerate: as, *neighborly* attention
Judge if this be *neighbourly* dealing *Arbutnot*.

2. Cultivating familiar intercourse; interchanging visits, social: as, the people of the place are very *neighborly*
It was a *neighborly* town, with gossip enough to stir the social atmosphere *L. M. Alcott*, *Hospital Sketches*, p. 100
=Syn. Obliging, attentive, friendly

neighbourly, neighbourly (nā'bor-li), *adv.* [*< neighborly, a.*] In the manner of a neighbor, with social attention and kindness

Some tolerable sentence *neighbourly* borrowed, or fealty plucked out of some fresh pamphlet
Harvey, *Pierce's Supererogation*

Being *neighbourly* admitted, by the courtesy of England, to hold possessions in our province, a country better than their own
Milton, *Articles of Peace with the Irish*.

neighborhood (nā'bor-hood), *n.* [*< neighbor + -hood*] 1 The state or quality of being a neighbor

neighborship (nā'bor-ship), *n.* [= *D. nabuurschap* = *MLG. nabuorschap*, *LG. naberschaft*, *naberschaft*, *neberschaft* = *G. nachbarschaft*, *nachbarschaft*, *nachbarschaft* = *Sw. naboskap* = *Dan. naboskab*, as *neighbor + -ship*] The state of being neighbors

neighbor-stained (nā'bor-stānd), *a.* Stained with the blood of neighbors

Rebellious subjects, enemies to peace,
Profaners of this *neighbour* stained steel.
Shak., *R. and J.*, i. 1. 80

neighing (nā'ing), *v.* [*Verbal n. of neigh¹*, *v.*] The cry of a horse, a whinnying

When the strong *neighings* of the wild white Horse
Set every gilded parapet shuddering
Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*

neil, *adv.* [*ME. < (f) OF nil, < L. nil, nothing* see *nil²*] Never

Whos kyngdome over schalle laste and neil fyne
Lydgate, *MS Soc Antiq* 184, f. 2 (*Hallwell*)

Neillia (nē-il'i-ā), *n.* [*NL. (D. Don, 1803)*, named after Patrick Neill, secretary of the Caledonian Horticultural Society] A genus of branching shrubs, of the order *Rosaceae* and the tribe *Spiraeae*, known by the copious albumen and by the carpels varying from one to five



Fruiting Branch of Ninebark (*Neillia opulifolia*)
a, a flower, *b* fruit, *c*, a leaf, showing the nervation

There are 4 or 5 species, of North America, Manchuria, and mountains of India and Java. They bear alternate lobed leaves and clustered white flowers followed by purplish pods. *N. (Spiraea) opulifolia*, called *neinebark* from the numerous layers of its loose bark, is common in the interior of the United States, and is sometimes planted.

ne in juste vexes (nē in-jus'tē vek'sēd). [*L. vex not unjustly: ne, not; injuste, unjustly, < injustus, unjust (see injust), vexes, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. of vexare, vex: see vex.*] In *old Eng. law*, a writ issued in pursuance of the provisions of Magna Charta, forbidding a lord to vex unjustly a tenant by distraining for a greater rent or more services than the latter was legally bound for.

neir, *n.* See *neer²*
neirhand, *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *near-hand*
neist (nēst), *adv., prep., and a.* A dialectal form of *next*

neither (nē'wēr or nī'wēr), *a. and pron.* [*< ME neither, neyther, neither, also nather, nawther, nowther, nouth, nother, < AS. nāther, nāthor, nōther, nāuther, nāuþer, nāwther, contr. of nāhwæther (= OFries. nāhweder, nāuder, nōuder, nū, adj., pron., and romj, neither, < ne, not, + āhwæther, āwither, etc., either see either* The form *neither* conforms in spelling and pron. to *either*, it would reg. be only *nother* (nō'wēr), there being no AS form of *æither* (whence *E. either*) with the negative The variation in the pronunciation of *neither* depends on that of *either*. See *either*] 1. *a.* Not either. See *either*

Love made them not with a cure they may be,
Where *neither* party is nor true nor kind
Shak., *Lover's Complaint*, l. 186.

II. *pron.* Not one or the other See *either, pron.*

Ac hor *neither*, as me may see in pur righte nas.
Rob. of Gloucester, l. 174

Which of them shall I take?
Both? one? or *neither*? *Neither* can be enjoyed
If both remain alive *Shak.*, *Lear*, v. 1. 58.

In this Division of Advice, when they could not do both,
they did *neither* *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 159

Both thy brethren are in Arthur's hall,
Albeit *neither* loved with that full love
I feel for thee *Tennyson*, *Gareth and Lynette*

Neither *nothert*, *neither* the one nor the other
For as for me is lever non ne lother,
I am withholden yet with *neither* *neither*
Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 192

neither (nē'wēr or nī'wēr), *conj.* [*< ME neither, neyther, etc., nawther, nowther, nouth, nother, etc., contr. also nor, which now prevails as the second form in the correlation neither nor, < neither, a. and pron., being the same as either with the negative prefixed: see neither, a. and pron.*] 1 Not either; not in either case: a disjunctive conjunction (the negative of *either*), preceding one of a series of two or more alternative clauses, and correlative with *nor* (or, formerly, *neither* or *ne*) before the following clause or clauses

Neither with engyne *ne* with lore
Chaucer, *Troilus*, ii. 565.

Whosoever speaketh against the Holy Ghost, it shall not be forgiven him, *neither* in this world, *neither* in the world to come *Mat* xii. 32

And feast your eyes and ears
Neither with dogs nor bears
B. Jonson, *Masque of Owls*

Abul Hassan spared *neither* age, nor rank, nor sex.
Irrang, *Granada*, p. 61

2 Not in any case, in no case; not at all used adverbially for emphasis at the end of the last clause, when this already contains a negative This usage is no longer sanctioned by good authorities, *either* being now employed See *either, conj.*, 2

If the men be both nought then prayers be both like
For *neither* hath the one lyst to pray, nor *neither* *neither*
Sir T. More, *Cumfort against Tribulation* (1578), fol. 44
I saw Mark Antony offer him a crown, yet 'twas not a crown *neither*, 'twas one of these coronets.
Shak., *J. C.*, i. 2. 288.

I never was thought to want manners, nor modesty
neither *Fielding*

3 And not, nor yet

The judgments of God are for ever unchangeable, *neither* is he wearied by the long process of time
Raleigh, *Hist. World*, Pref., p. vii
Ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it.
Gen. iii. 3

Neither here nor there See *here!* — *Neither* off nor on. See *on*.

neive¹ (nēv), *n.* A variant of *neaf*.

neive², *n.* See *neife*.

neivie-nick-nack (nē'vi-nik'nak), *n.* [A loose alliterative formula, *< neive, neaf, fist, + nick-nack*] A game played by or with children in Scotland and the north of Ireland A coin, button, nut, or other small object is concealed in the fist Both fists tightly closed are whirled round each other, while the rhyme given below is repeated. The object is for felted to the child who guesses in which fist it is held [Scottish]

Nelumbo, nelumb, neluk-nak.

Which hand will you tak?

Tak' the right, tak' the wrong,

I'll beguile you if I can *Scottish rime*

nekkei, *n.* A Middle English form of *neck*

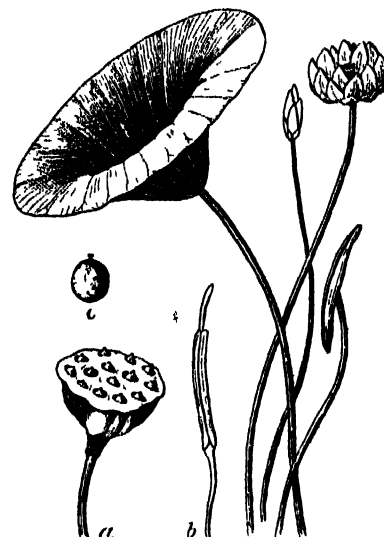
Nelaton's line, probe. See *line², probe*

nelavan, *n.* Same as *negro lethargy* (which see, under *lethargy*).

nellant, *v.* See *null*.

Nelumbium (nē-lum'bi-um), *n.* [*NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), < Nelumbo.*] 1 Same as *Nelumbo*.—2. [*l. c.*] In *decorative art*, the lotus-flower represented conventionally, especially when supporting the figure of a divine personage See *lotus*.

Nelumbo (nē-lum'bō), *n.* [*NL. (Hermann, 1689), < nelumbo, its name in Ceylon.*] 1. A genus of water-lilies, forming the tribe *Nelumbaceae* in the order *Nymphaeales*, known by the broadly obconical receptacle. There are two species, plants with creeping rootstocks in shallow water, the large bluish green centrally peltate leaves on thick stalks, commonly projecting from the water, the solitary flower



Water-chinkapin (*Nelumbo lutea*)
a, the fruiting receptacle *b*, a stamen *c*, a fruit

very large. *N. speciosa*, the nelumbo of tropical and subtropical Asia and Australia, the Pythagorean or sacred bean of the ancients, has the flowers deep rose colored with white and blue cultivated varieties (See *lotus*, 1, and *arrowroot*) *N. lutea*, the American nelumbo, water-chinkapin, or wankapin, with leaves of circular outline sometimes 2 feet in diameter, the flowers 5 to 10 inches broad with papery yellowish petals, abounds in the waters of the interior and southern United States. See *water chinkapin*.

2 [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus

Nemachilus (nem-a-kī'lus), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. νῆμα, a thread (< νῆμ, spin see needle), + χείλος, a lip*] A genus of cobitid fishes or loaches having barbels on the lips and no suborbital spine, as the common European *N. barbatulus*. See *cut* under *loach*.

Nemæan, *a.* See *Nemean*

Nemalium (nem-a-lī'ūm), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Nema-lion + -ium*] A suborder of florideous algae, typified by the genus *Nemalion*

Nemalion (nē-mā'h-on), *n.* [*NL. (Duby, 1830)*, so called from the cylindrical solid fronds; irreg. *< Gr. νῆμα, a thread*] A small genus of marine algae, typical of the suborder *Nemalinea*, with repeatedly dichotomous gelatinous fronds *N. multisetum* is the most common and widely diffused species, it has brownish-purple lubricous fronds, from 2 to 8 inches long

nemalite (nem'a-līt), *n.* [*< Gr. νῆμα, a thread, + λίθος, a stone*] The fibrous variety of brucite, or native hydrate of magnesium. It occurs in slender fibers, which are elastic, sometimes curved, and easily separated, the color is white with a shade of yellow, the luster highly silky

nemathæce (nem'a-thēs), *n.* [*< nemathodium*] Same as *nemathodium*

nemathelial (nem-a-thē'si-āl), *a.* [*< nemathodium + -ial*] Of or pertaining to the nemathodium: as, the *nemathelial* filaments.

nemathodium (nem-a-thē'si-um), *n.*; *pl. nemathodia* (-ē) [*< Gr. νῆμα, a thread, + θῆσις, dim. of θῆκη, a case or receptacle see theca.*] A wart-like elevation developed on the surface of the thallus of some of the higher algae (*Florideae*), and ordinarily containing clusters of tetraspores mixed with barren hyphae or paraphyses but in some forms the antheridia and cystocarps are also produced in similar protuberances.

nemathelminth (nem-a-thel'minth), *a* and *n*. [*Gr* νημα-
τόν, thread-like. see *nematoid*] Same as
nematoid. Also *nemathelminth*.

II. n. A member of the *Nemathelminthes*.
Nemathelmintha (nem-a-thel-min'thē), *n. pl* [NL.] Same as *Nemathelminthes*.

Nemathelminthes (nem-a-thel-min'thēz), *n. pl* [NL., < *Gr* νημα (νημα-), thread, + ελμυς (έλμυς), worm] A class of *Vermes*, including nematoid worms and certain related forms, the roundworms or threadworms. They are round or cylindrical worms, sometimes extremely slender and filiform or thread like, from less than an inch to several feet in length, found everywhere, and mostly parasitic (endoparasitic). Those that are never parasitic are generally of very minute size. Some are parasitic in the larval state, and free when adult, in others this is reversed. The body is not truly segmental, though the cuticle may be ringed. The class is chiefly made up of the *Nematodea*. It includes, however, the *Acanthocephala* (*Echinorhynchidae*) and formerly the *Chaetognaths* (*Sagittae*) were added. The term is sometimes used synonymously with *Nematodea*. See cuts under *Nematodea*, *Acanthocephala*, and *Sagitta*.

nemathelminthic (nem-a-thel-min'thik), *a*. [*Gr* νημαθελμινθ + -ic.] Same as *nemathelminth*.

Nematistius (nem-a-tis-ti'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nematistius* + -idae] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Nematistius*. The body is oblong, covered with scales, and having a continuous lateral line, the head is compressed, and the mouth obliquely cleft, the eyes are lateral and the opercular bones unarmored. There are 2 dorsal fins, the first with 8 spines, most of which are elongate and filamentous, the anal is moderately long, with 8 spines the ventrals have a spine with 5 rays, the innermost of which is composed of many parallel branches, and the caudal is furcate.

Nematistius (nem-a-tis-ti-us), *n.* [NL., prop. **Nematistius*, < *Gr* νημα (νημα-), thread, + ιστιος, web; see *histoid*] The typical genus of *Nematistidae*, so called from the thread-like extension of the spines of the first dorsal fin. There is only one species, *N. pectoralis*.

nematoblast (nem-a-tō-blást), *n.* [*Gr* νημα (νημα-), a thread, + βλαστός, a germ] Same as *spermatoblast*. See *testis*.

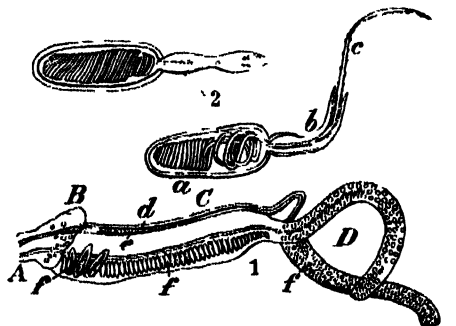
nematocalyxine (nem-a-tō-kal'i-mīn), *a*. [*Gr* νηματοκαλυσ (νηματοκαλυσ) + -ine] Pertaining to or having the character of a nematocalyx.

nematocalyx (nem-a-tō-kā'lik-s), *n.*, *pl* *nematocalyces*, *nematocalyces* (-kā'lik-sez, -kal'i-sez) [NL., < *Gr* νημα (νημα-), thread, + καλὺς, calyx; see *calyx*] A calyx of some hydrozoans, as *Plumularia*, containing nematocysts.

Nematocera (nem-a-tōs'e-ra), *n. pl* [NL., neut. pl. of *nematocerus*; see *nematoceros*] A suborder or section of *Diptera*, containing the numerous insects known as gnats, midges, mosquitoes, crane-flies, gall-flies, etc. so called from the long thread-like antennae. These organs are usually many jointed, with from 6 to 16 joints, most of which are alike and often plumose or setose, and the maxillary palpi are often long, 4- or 6-jointed. See *Nemocoera*.

nematoceros (nem-a-tōs'e-rus), *a*. [*Gr* νηματοκερας (νηματοκερας), < *Gr* νημα (νημα-), thread, + κέρας, horn; see *ceras*] Having long or thread-like antennae, as a dipterous insect, or of pertaining to the *Nematocera*, nematoceros.

nematocyst (nem-a-tō-sist), *n.* [*Gr* νημα (νημα-), a thread, + κύστις, bladder, bag; see *cyst*] A thread-cell or lasso-cell, a endocell or endida; one of the organs of offense and defense



Tentacle and Nematocysts of *Athyridia*. A, tentacle, with A peduncle, B, invagination of C, the sacculus, with D, its filaments, E, ectoderm, F, endoderm, G, nematocyst; H, a thread-cell or lasso-cell, enlarged, the lower one, with its filament projected from the sheath.

peculiar to coelenterates, as jellyfishes, by means of which they sting. See cuts under *cnida*, *Actinozoa*, and *Willula*.

nematocystic (nem-a-tō-sis'tik), *a*. [*Gr* νηματοκύστις (νηματοκύστις) + -ic.] Pertaining to or having the character of a nematocyst; endarian.

Nematoda (nem-a-tō'dā), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. for *Nematodea*, *Nematodea* see *nematoid*] Same as *Nematodea*.

nematode (nem-a-tō'd), *a*. and *n.* [*Gr* νημα-
τόν, thread-like. see *nematoid*] Same as *nematoid*.

Nematodea (nem-a-tō'dē-ā), *n. pl* [NL., < *Gr* νηματόν, thread-like. see *nematoid*] Same as *Nematodea*.

Nematodontes (nem-a-tō-don'tē-ē), *n. pl* [NL., < *Gr* νημα (νημα-), a thread, + οδών (όδων-), = E tooth, + -es] A division of mosses in which the teeth of the peristome are not provided with transverse septa opposed to the *Athrodontes*, in which the teeth are transversely septate.

nematogen (nem-a-tō-jen), *n.* [*Gr* νηματογενος (νηματογενος), The vermiform embryo of a nematoid worm; one of the phases or stages of nematoid embryos opposed to *rhombogen*. See cut under *Dicyema*.

Nematogena (nem-a-tō-jē-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *nematogenus*; see *nematogenous*] Those nematogenous *Dicyemida* which give rise to vermiform embryos, as distinguished from *Rhombigena*, which produce infusiform embryos. See cut under *Dicyema*.

nematogenic (nem-a-tō-jen'ik), *a*. Same as *nematogenous*. *Encyc Brit*, XVIII 259.

nematogenous (nem-a-tō-jē-nus), *a*. [*Gr* νηματογενος (νηματογενος), < *Gr* νημα (νημα-), thread, + -γενος, producing; see -gen] Producing vermiform embryos, as a nematoid worm, having the characters of a nematogen.

Thus the *nematogenous* *Dicyema* gives rise by a gametic process to new *Dicyema*. *Huxley, Anat Invert*, p 600.

Nematoglossata (nem-a-tō-glo-sā'tā), *n. pl* [NL.] Same as *Nemoglossata*.

nematognath (nem-a-tō-gnāth), *a* and *n*. [*Gr* νηματογνάθος (νηματογνάθος), < *Gr* νημα (νημα-), thread, + γνάθος, jaw] I. *a* Having barbels on the jaws, as a catfish, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Nematognathi*.

II. *n* A member of the *Nematognathi*, any catfish.

Nematognathi (nem-a-tō-gnā-thi), *n. pl* [NL., pl. of **nematognathus*; see *nematognath*] An order of teleost fishes in which the suprmaxillary bones are lateral and short or rudimentary, and covered with skin which forms barbels at each corner of the mouth, whence the name, the *nematognathi* or catfishes. The intermaxillaries are closely apposed to the ethmoid and immovably fixed. There is no subopercular, the four anterior vertebrae are coalesced into a single piece, and elements are detached to form bones which connect the air bladder with the organ of hearing. *Nematognathi* have no true scales; they are either naked or have appendages developed as plates on all or a part of the body. About 800 species are known, they are especially numerous in tropical waters, both fresh and salt. By some authors all have been referred to one family, *Siluridae*, by others from 8 to 12 families are admitted. They are most closely related to plotosomoid fishes, as the characids and cyprinoids. The two most prominent families are *Siluridae* proper and *Loricariidae*. See cuts under *Siluridae* and *Loricariidae*.

nematognathous (nem-a-tō-gnā-thus), *a*. [*Gr* νηματογνάθος (νηματογνάθος), Same as *nematognath*.

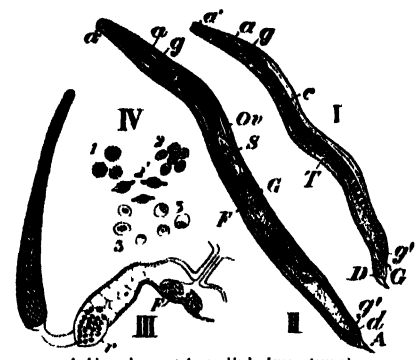
nematoid (nem-a-tō'id), *a*. and *n*. [*Gr* νηματοειδής (νηματοειδής), contr. νηματόν, thread-like, thready, fibrous, filamentous, < νημα (νημα-), thread, + εἶδος, form] I. *a* Thread-like, as a worm. (a) In zoöl, nemathelminth, or of pertaining to the *Nematodea*. (b) In mycol, thread like or filamentous applied to the hyphae or mycelium.

II. *n* A threadworm, hairworm, roundworm, or pinworm.

Also *nematode*, *nematodean*.

Nematodea (nem-a-tō'idē-ā), *n. pl* [NL. see *Nematoda*] An order of *Nemathelminthes*, or class of *Vermes*, having a mouth and an alimentary canal and separate sexes, and being usually parasitic, the nematoid worms, the roundworms and threadworms. The name was introduced by Rudolphi for worms previously known under the name of *Ascarides*, a term afterward used in a much restricted sense. Most of these worms are endoparasitic at one or another stage of their life or during the whole of it, those which are not are mostly of minute size. There are several distinct families, and most of them have popular names. Thus, the *Ascaridae* contain the roundworms and pinworms of the human rectum. The *Strongylidae* or strongyles are parasites of various parts of the body, like the *Trichinidae* or mealies of pork. The *Philaridae* are the guinea-worms. The *Gordius* are the horsehair worms, found in ponds and brooks and in the bodies of insects. *Anguillulidae* are the little creatures known as vinegar eels. Some nematodes are marine. In Cuvier's system, in which the *Nematodea* are the first order of *Emisozoa*, they included the lernaeans crustaceans. In a late arrangement they are made the fourth phylum or main division of coelomatus animals, and divided into three classes, called *Eunematoidea*, *Chaetognathia* (with genera *Chaetognathus* and *Rhabdogaster*), and *Chaetognathia* (*Sagitta* and *Spadella*). Also *Nematoda*, *Nematodea*, *Nematodes*, *Nematodae*. See cut in next column, and cuts under *Oxyuris*, *Philaria*, and *Gordius*.

Nematopoda



A threadworm (*Anguillula brevispinis*). I, male; II, female; III, female, ventral view; IV, seminal corpuscle; A, unilocular uterine glands at anal end; B, fatty looking gland; C, sexual aperture; D, seminal corpuscles; E, testis; F, esophagus; G, dilated oral capsule; H, gastric and rectal parts of alimentary canal; I, anterior and posterior thickening, with their common core. B, ovary, C, dilatation of uterus serving as a receptaculum seminis.

nematodean (nem-a-tō'idē-an), *a* and *n*. [*Gr* Νεματοδεα + -αν] Same as *nematoid*.

Nematoneura (nem-a-tō-nū'ra), *n. pl* [NL., < *Gr* νημα (νημα-), a thread, + νευρον, a nerve, nerve; see *neura*] A division of animals proposed by Owen for the higher *Radiata* of Cuvier, in which a nervous system is apparent. The group included the echinoderms, rotifers, polychaetes, and caelomins.

nematoneurous (nem-a-tō-nū'rus), *a*. Of or pertaining to the *Nematoneura*.

Nematophora (nem-a-tō'fō-rā), *n. pl* [NL., < *Gr* νημα (νημα-), thread, + φέρω, < φέρω = E bear] A prime division of *Ctenophora*, containing all those which have thread-cells or stinging-hairs, the nematophorans, nematophorous coelenterates, or *Cnidaria* distinguished from *Porosia* or sponges. The name is a synonym of *Cnidaria* in the usual and current sense of that term, as covering the *Anthozoa*, *Hydrozoa*, and *Ctenophora*. In some arrangements, as that of E. L. Lankster, *Nematophora* are a prime division or phylum of animals, with four classes: (1) *Hydromedusae*, (2) *Scaphomedusae*, (3) *Actinozoa*, and (4) *Ctenophora*. Also called *Cnidaria*, *Ephyra*.

nematophoran (nem-a-tō'fō-ran), *a* and *n*. I. *a*. Same as *nematophorous*, 2.

II. *n* A member of the *Nematophora*, a cnidian or coelenterate having thread-cells or stinging-organs.

nematophore (nem-a-tō'fōr), *n.* [*Gr* νημα (νημα-), a thread, + φέρω, < φέρω = E bear] A cup-shaped eecal appendage of the ctenophores of the polypary of plumularians, scutellarians, and other hydromedusans, containing numerous thread-cells or nematocysts at its extremity.

nematophorous (nem-a-tō'fō-rus), *a*. [*Gr* νηματοφόρος (νηματοφόρος), < νημα (νημα-), thread, + φέρω, < φέρω = E bear] 1. Of or pertaining to a nematophore. 2. Pertaining to the *Nematophora*, or having their characters, cnidian. Also *nematophoran*.

Nematophyceae (nem-a-tō'fī-se-ē), *n. pl* [NL., < *Gr* νημα (νημα-), a thread, + φύκος, a seaweed, + -ει] An order of multicellular chlorophyllaceous algae, consisting of a single branched or unbranched filament of cells, propagating by means of oöspores or zoögonidia. It contains, according to Rabenhorst, the families *Utracae*, *Sphaeropleaceae*, *Conferaceae*, *Udoogonaceae*, *Ulothricaceae*, *Crotophaceae*, and *Chaetophoreae*. Later algologists have made different disposition of several of these families, placing them in the *Zooecoporeae*.

Nematophycus (nem-a-tō'fī-kus), *n.* [NL., < *Gr* νημα (νημα-), thread, + φύκος, a seaweed.] The name given by Carruthers to a plant first found in the Devonian of Gaspé in Canada, by Dawson, and named by him *Prototaxites* and considered to belong to the *Conyfera*, although differing in certain important respects. The same plant, to which Dawson later gave the name of *Nematophyton*, was examined by Carruthers and placed among the *Algae*, he considering it an anomalous alga and one which it was not possible to correlate with certainty with any known alga. Later (in 1875) the same plant was discovered by Hicks much lower in the geological series, namely, in the Denbighshire grits (a rock occupying a rather uncertain position, but probably near the limit between Upper and Lower Silurian). The specimens from this position have been identified with the *Nematophycus* of Carruthers (the *Prototaxites* of Dawson) by Etheridge, who considers it as unquestionably forming a portion of a colossal seaweed, whose habits resemble those of the North Pacific species of the genus *Nereocystis* and the arborescent *Leanomia*.

Nematophyton (nem-a-tō'fī-ton), *n.* See *Nematophycus*.

Nematopoda (nem-a-tō'pō-dā), *n. pl* [NL., < *Gr* νημα (νημα-), thread + ποδ (ποδ-) = E foot] De Blainville's name (1825) of the cirrpedes, as the first class of his *Malentozozoa*, contrasted

with a second class *Polyplaxiphora*, containing the chitons so called from the thready legs of barnacles or acorn-shells. The *Nematopoda* were divided into two families, *Lepadacea* and *Balanacea*. See cuts under *Lepadacea* and *Balanacea*.

Nematoscopes (nem'-a-tō-skol'-i-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL, prop. *Nematoscopes*, < Gr *nēma* (*nēma*-), thread, + *skōlē*, a worm see *scōlē*] A superordinal division, proposed by Huxley for the *Nematodea* and their allies, which are as remarkable for the general absence of cilia as are the *Trichoscolec* for their presence, and which are further distinguished by the nature of their eedyses and by the disposition of their nervous, muscular, and water-vascular systems.

nematoscolicine (nem'-a-tō-skol'-i-sin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Nematoscopes*, or having their characters.

nematozooid (nem'-a-tō-zō'-oid), *n.* [< Gr *nēma* (*nēma*-), thread, + *zōōid*] A stinging-fentacle or filament of a siphonophore regarded as a zooid.

Nematura (nem-a-tū'-rā), *n.* [NL, < Gr *nēma* (*nēma*-), thread, + *oipā*, tail] In *zool.*, a name of various genera. (a) In *ornith.* (1) A genus of sand grouse, a synonym of *Syrhaptes*. (2) A genus of Asiatic warblers, containing such as *N. cyanaura*, *N. rufilata*, etc. In this sense originally *Nemura* Hodgson, 1844. (b) In *conch.*, a genus of risolod gastropods, subsequently named *Stenothyrus*. (c) In *entom.*, a genus of pseudoneuropterous insects of the family *Perilidae*. The body is depressed, and the abdomen ends in two long filaments, the labial palpi are short and approximate, and the second tarsal joint is very short. The larvae are aquatic. The genus is a large one and the species are wide spread. They are known as *willow flies*. Originally written *Nemoura*. Latreille, 1796. See cut under *Perla*.

nem. con. An abbreviation of *nemine contradicente*.

Nemes (nē-mē'-ē), *n. pl.* [NL (Fries), < Gr *nēma*, a thread, + *-ia*] Cryptogams so called by Fries in allusion to the supposed fact that they germinate by means of a protruded thread, without indications of cotyledons, a character which does not hold good in all. See *Cryptogamia*.

Nemean (nē-mē-an or nē-mē'-an), *a.* [< L. *Nēmeus* or *Nēmēus*, also *Nemeus*, incorrectly *Nēmeus*, < Gr *Nēmos*, *Nēmos* (neut. pl. *Nēmeia*, the Nemean games), also *Nēmaios*, *Nēmaios*, pertaining to Nemea, < *Nēma* (> L. *Nēma*), a valley in Argolis in Greece, appar. 'pasture-land,' < *nēma*, a wooded pasture, < *nēma*, pasture] Of or pertaining to Nemea, a valley and city situated in the northern part of Argolis, Greece, held by Argos during almost the whole of the historical age of ancient Greece. In the valley was the wood in which, according to tradition, Hercules slew the Nemean lion, which feat is counted one of his twelve labors.

My fate cries out,
And makes each petty artery in this body
As hardy as the Nemean lion's nerve.

Shak., Hamlet, I 4 83

Nemean games, one of the four great national festivals of the ancient Greeks (the others being the Olympian, Pythian, and Isthmian games). These games were celebrated at Nemea in the second and fourth years of each Olympiad, near the temple of the Nemean Zeus, some (Doric) columns of which are still standing. According to the mythological story, the games were instituted in memory of the death of the young hero Archemorus or Opheltes by the bite of a serpent as the expedition of "the Seven against Thebes" was passing through the place. The victor's garland at the Nemean games was made of parsley.

nemelt, *a.* An obsolete form of *nimble*.

Nemertea (nē-mēr'-tē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Nemertes*, *q. v.*] A class of *vermes* having a long straight alimentary canal, an anus, a protrusile proboscis, and usually distinct sexes, the nemertean or nemertine worms. They were formerly classed with the platyhelminths, and known as the *rhynchocoelous turbellarians*, but they are more nearly related to annelids. They have well developed muscular, blood vascular, and nervous systems. Most of the species are dioecious, and some are viviparous. There are commonly ciliated pits on the head. The object known as a *phidum* is the free swimming larva of a nemertean. These worms vary greatly in general outward aspect, in size, and in habits. Some are minute, others very long. (See *Lancea*.) They live for the most part in the sea, but some live in the mud or on land, and some are parasitic. The *Nemertes* are often divided into two orders, called *Anopla* and *Euploia* according as the proboscis is armed with stylets or unarmed. Of the latter order is the family *Nemertidae* (or *Amphiporidae*), the *Lancea* and *Cephalothroca* are an oplan. Another division is into *Urolophoreta*, *Schizoneurata*, and *Palaemonemertea*. See *Rhynchocoela*, and cuts under *phidum* and *proboscis*. Also written *Nemertodea*.

nemertean (nē-mēr'-tē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nemertes* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to the *Nemertes*, or having their characters.

II. n. A worm of the class *Nemertea*.

Nemertes (nē-mēr'-tēz), *n.* [NL, < Gr *Nemertes*, the name of a Nereid, < *νῆμερτις*, unerring, infallible, < *νῆ-* priv. (see *no*) + *ἀμάρτην*, miss, err] A genus of nemertean worms, to which

different limits have been given. (a) The genus also called *Borlasi*. (b) The genus also called *Lancea*.

nemertian (nē-mēr'-ti-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nemertea* + *-ian*.] Same as *nemertean*.

nemertidan (nē-mēr'-ti-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nemertea* + *-id* + *-an*.] Same as *nemertean*.

nemertine (nē-mēr'-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nemertes* + *-ine*.] Same as *nemertean*.

nemertoid (nē-mēr'-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nemertes* + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Resembling a nemertean; pertaining to the *Nemertes*, or having their characters, nemertean, nemertine.

II. n. A nemertean.

Nemesis (nē-mēs'-ik), *a.* [< *Nemesis* + *-is*.] Having or exhibiting the character of *Nemesis*, fatal, in the sense of necessary; retributive, avenging.

Nemesis (nem'-e-sis), *n.* [< L. *Nemesis*, < Gr. *Nēmeis*, a goddess of justice and divine retribution, < *νῆμειν*, deal out, distribute, dispense; see *neme*, *neme*, etc.] *1.* In *Gr. myth.*, a goddess personifying allotment, or the divine distribution to every man of his precise share of fortune, good and bad. It was her especial function to see that the proper proportion of individual prosperity was preserved, and that any one who became too prosperous or was too much uplifted by his prosperity should be reduced or punished, and thus came to be regarded as the goddess of divine retribution. Sometimes *Nemesis* was represented as winged and with the wheel of fortune, or borne in a chariot drawn by griffins, and confounded with *Adrasteia*, the goddess of the inevitable. Hence — *2.* Retributive justice.

Is Talbot slain the Frenchmen's only scourge,
Your kingdom's terror and black Nemesis?
Shak., I Hen. VI., iv 7 78

Against him invokes the terrible *Nemesis* of wit and satire.
Bushman, Nature and the Supernat., v 3 [NL] In *zool.*, a genus of crustaceans *Roux*, 1827 — *4.* The 128th planetoid, discovered by Watson in 1872.

Nemestrinidae (nem-es-trin'-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Nemestrinus* + *-ida*.] A family of dipterous insects founded by Macquart in 1834 upon the genus *Nemestrinus*. They are distinguished by the very numerous cross veins of the wings, which thus appear almost reticulate. They are medium sized flies, slightly hairy, of dark-brown or black color with lighter bands or spots and most of them have a very long proboscis. It is a small family of about 100 known species, of which scarcely a dozen inhabit Europe and North America.

Nemestrinus (nem-es-tri'-nus), *n.* [NL] A genus of dipterous insects founded by Latreille in 1802, formerly placed in *Tabanidae*, now made typical of *Nemestrinidae*.

Nemichthyidae (nem-ik-thi'-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Nemichthys* + *-ida*.] A family of deep-sea apodal or muraenoid fishes, typified by the genus *Nemichthys*. The body is much elongated, and scaleless, the head is long with greatly prolonged jaws, like beaks, armed with teeth of various kinds, the branchial apertures are lateral (the anus is near the breast, and the tail is thread like). The family is composed of 8 or 9 species, represented by 4 genera. All inhabit the deep sea, and with one exception are extremely rare. Some are known as *snipe fishes*.

nemichthyoid (nē-muk'-thi-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nemichthys* + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Of or having the characteristics of the *Nemichthyidae*.

II. n. A fish of the family *Nemichthyidae*.

Nemichthys (nē-muk'-this), *n.* [NL, < Gr *nēma*, thread, + *ichthys*, fish] A genus of apodal fishes having a thread-like tail, typical of the family *Nemichthyidae*. *N. scolopaceus* is a deep-sea form known as *snipe-fish*. Richardson, 1848.

nemine contradicente (nem'-i-nē kon'-tra-di-sen'-tō) [L. *nemine*, abl. of *nemo*, nobody, *contradicente*, ppr. abl. of *contradicere*, contradict] No one contradicting or dissenting, unanimously. Abbreviated *nem. con.*

nemly, *adv.* An obsolete variant of *namely*.

nemner, *v. t.* See *neven*.

Nemocera (nē-mos'-ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL, < Gr *nēma*, a thread, + *keras*, horn] In Latreille's system, the first family of dipterous insects, represented by the genera *Tipula* and (*ulex* of Linnaeus, or the crane-flies, midges, gnats, etc. It is equivalent to the modern suborder *Nematocera*.

nemoceran (nē-mos'-ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Same as *nemoceros*.

II. n. A dipterous insect of the suborder *Nematocera*.

nemoceros (nē-mos'-ō-rus), *a.* [< NL *"nemoceros"*, < Gr *nēma*, a thread, + *keras*, a horn] Pertaining to the *Nemocera*, or having their characters, having filamentous antennae; nematoceros.

nemocyst (nem'-ō-sist), *n.* Same as *nematocyst*. Gegenbaur.

Nemoglossata (nem'-ō-glo-sā'-tā), *n. pl.* [NL, < Gr *nēma*, a thread, + *glossa*, Attic *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] A tribe of hymenopterous in-

sects, including those bees which have a long filiform tongue. Also *Nemoglossata*.

nemoglossate (nem'-ō-glos'-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *nēma*, a thread, + *glossa*, tongue] Having a thready or filamentous tongue, as a bee.

Nemopantes (nem'-ō-pan'-thēs), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1819), so called in allusion to the thread-like flower-stalk or "foot-stalk"; irreg. < Gr *nēma*, a thread, + *πανς*, = *E. foot*, + *ανθς*, flower.] A genus of shrubs of the dicotyledonous order *Illiciaceae*, known by its one-flowered pedicels, the mountain holly. The single species is common in damp shade in the northern United States and Canada. It bears small greenish flowers with distinct linear petals, oblong alternate leaves, and red berry-like drupes.

Nemophila (nē-mof'-i-lā), *n.* [NL (Nuttall), fem. of *"nemophilus"* see *nemophilous*] A genus of ornamental plants of the gamopetalous order *Hydrophyllaceae* and the tribe *Hydrophyllae*, known by the included stamens and the calyx with appendages; the grove-love. There are 7 or 8 species, natives of North America, chiefly of California. They are tender hairy annuals with dissected leaves and blue, white, or spotted bell shaped flowers. They form beautiful garden plants, sometimes called *Californian blue bell*. Among the species is *N. insignis*, with a pure-blue corolla an inch broad.

nemophilous (nē-mof'-i-lus), *a.* [NL *"nemophilus"*, < Gr *nēmos*, a wooded pasture, + *φίλος*, loving] Fond of woods and groves, inhabiting woodland, as a bird or an insect.

Nemoræ (nem'-ō-rē'-ā), *n.* [NL. (R. Devoidy, 1830), prob. < L. *nemus* (*nemor*-), a grove] A

genus of parasitic tachinid flies of medium or large size, quite bristly and blackish or gray, sometimes with the tip of the abdomen reddish-yellow. Their flight is remarkably swift. *N. leucania* is an important insect, being the commonest parasite of the destructive army worm, *Leucania unipuncta*, and often so abundant that scarcely one of these worms can be found unparasitized.



Army worm Tachina fly (*Nemoræ leucania*) (Line shows natural size.)

nemoral (nem'-ō-rāl), *a.* [= OF. *nemoral*, F. *nemoral* = Sp. *nemoral*, a wood, grove, prop. a wooded pasture, < Gr *nēmos*, a pasture, a wooded pasture, < *nēma*, pasture see *neme*, *neme*.] Of or pertaining to a wood or grove.

Nemorhædine (nem'-ō-rē-dī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Nemorhædus* + *-ina*.] A group, conventionally regarded as a subfamily, of antelopes, composed of the genera *Nemorhædus* and *Haploceros* (or *Aploceros*), the goat-antelope. The former is Asiatic. The common Indian goral, *N. goral* and the cambling utan of Sumatra, *N. sumatrensis*, are representative species. The Rocky Mountain goat, *Haploceros montanus*, is the corresponding American animal. Also *Nemorhædinae*. See cuts under *goral* and *Haploceros*.

nemorhædine (nem'-ō-rē-dīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Nemorhædinae*.

Nemorhædus (nem'-ō-rē-dūs), *n.* [NL, < L. *nemus* (*nemor*-), a grove, + *hædus*, a kid] A genus of Asiatic goat-antelopes, typical of the subfamily *Nemorhædinae*, the gorals. The common species is *N. goral* of the Himalayas. The cambling utan of Sumatra, *N. sumatrensis*, is placed in this genus or separated under *Capricornus*. Also *Nemorhædus*. See cut under *goral*.

nemoricole (nē-mor'-i-kōl), *a.* [< L. *nemus*, a grove, + *colere*, inhabit] Inhabiting groves.

nemoricoline (nem'-ō-rik'-ō-lin), *a.* [As *nemoricole* + *-ine*.] Same as *nemoricole*.

nemorose (nem'-ō-rōs), *a.* [< L. *nemorosus*, woody, abounding in woods, also bushy, < *nemus*, a grove see *nemoral*] In bot., growing in groves or woodland.

nemorous (nem'-ō-rus), *a.* [= OF. *nemorosus* = Pg. *nemoroso*, < L. *nemorosus* see *nemorose*] Woody; pertaining to a wood.

Paradise itself was but a kind of *nemorous* temple, or sacred grove.
Boslyn, Sylva, iv

Nemours blue. See *blue*.

nempnet (nemp'-ne), *v. t.* See *neven*.

nengeta, *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American temnopterine flycatcher, *Tamioptera nengeta*. It is of an ashy or cinereous black and white color, about 9 inches long, and inhabits the pampas. See *Tamioptera*. Also called *pepouza*.

nesia, *nēnia* (nē'-ni-ā), *n. pl. nēnia, nēnia* (-ē) [< L. *nēma*, *nēnia*, a dirge, a song of lamentation; according to Cicero (Leg. 2, 24), a Gr. word, but it is found only in LGr *νηία*, which is appar. < L.] A funeral song; an elegy.

nente, *a*. An obsolete form of *ninth*.

nentyat, *a* and *n*. An obsolete form of *nineteen*.

nentyt, *a*. and *n*. An obsolete form of *ninety*.

nenuphar (nē-nū-fār), *n*. [*< F. nenuphar, nenufar = Sp. nenufar, < Ar. nūnūfar, nūlūfar = Turk. Nūfar, < Pers. nūlūfar, nūlūfar, the water-lily. Cf. Nuphar.*] The great white water-lily of Europe, *Castalia speciosa* (*Nymphaea alba*), also, the yellow water-lily, *Nymphaea* (*Nuphar*) *lutea*.

neo-, [*L. neo-*, etc., *< Gr. νέος*, new, young, recent, etc., = *E. new* see *new*] An element meaning 'new,' 'young,' 'recent,' used in many words of Greek origin or formation to denote that which is new, modern, recent, or innovating in character. In the physical sciences *ceno-*, *ceno-* is used in a somewhat similar sense, and *paleo-*, *paleo-* is opposed to both *neo* and *ceno*.

Neoarctic (nē-ō-ārk'tik), *a*. Same as *Nearctic*.

neobiologist (nē-ō-bi-ol'ō-jist), *n*. [*< Gr. νέος*, new, + *E. biologist*] A biologist of a new or a future school. *Beall*, *Protoplasm*, p. 24.

neoblastic (nē-ō-blas'tik), *a*. [*< Gr. νέος*, new, + *βλαστικός*, a germ] Having the character of a new growth, as any tissue appearing in parts where it did not before exist.

neo-Catholic (nē-ō-kath'ō-lik), *a*. New Catholic applied (a) to a party in the Anglican Church which openly sympathizes with the Roman communion, (b) to the party of liberals in the French Church represented by Lamenais.

Neocene (nē-ō-sēn), *a*. and *n*. In *geol.*, the later Tertiary, including the Miocene and Pliocene.

Neoceratodus (nē-ō-se-rat'ō-dus), *n*. [*< Gr. νέος*, new, + *NL. Ceratodus*, *q* v.] A genus of ceratodont fishes, established for the living representative of the family, the barramunda, *N. forsteri* or *Ceratodus forsteri*.

neo-Christian (nē-ō-kris'ti-an), *a*. and *n*. [= *F. néochrétien = Sp. neocrisiano*, *< Gr. νέος*, new, + *Χριστιανός*, *LL. Christianus*, Christian see *Christian*] 1. *a*. Of, pertaining to, or professing neo-Christianity.

2. *a*. A professor of neo-Christianity, a rationalist.

neo-Christianity (nē-ō-kris-ti-an'i-ti), *n*. [*< Gr. νέος*, new, + *LL. Christianitas* (*l*)-s, Christianity.] Rationalistic views in Christian theology, rationalism.

Neocomian (nē-ō-kō-mi-an), *a*. and *n*. [So called with ref. to *Neuchâtel*, in Switzerland (*F.* *< L. novus*, new, *novum*, new, + *castellum*, a castle, *ML.* also a village), *< Gr. νέος*, new, + *κωμη*, a village.] In *geol.*, the name given to the lower division of the Cretaceous system. The Neocomian includes the Lower Greensand and the Wealden of the English geologists. In the present more generally adopted nomenclature of the Cretaceous subgroups in France and Belgium, the Neocomian includes the Hauterivian and the Valanginian. The typical region of the Neocomian is in the Jura, especially near Neuchâtel, in Switzerland, and also in the south of France, where the series reaches a thickness of 1,600 feet, the rocks being chiefly limestones and marls.

neocosmic (nē-ō-kōz'mik), *a*. [*< Gr. νέος*, new, + *κόσμος*, the universe see *cosmos*, *cosmic*] Pertaining to the present condition and laws of the universe specifically applied to the races of historic man.

Antediluvian men may, in geology, be Pleistocene as distinguished from modern, or Palaeocosmic as distinguished from Neocosmic. *Dawson*, *Origin of World*, xiii.

neocracy (nē-ōk'ra-si), *n*.; pl. *neocracies* (-siz). [*< Gr. νέος*, new, + *κρατία*, *κράτειν*, rule.] Government by new or inexperienced officials, the rule or supremacy of upstarts. *Imp. Dict.*

Neocrina (nē-ōk'ri-nā), *n*. pl. [*< NL.*, *< Gr. νέος*, new, + *κρίνον*, a lily.] In some systems, one of two orders of *Crinodea*, distinguished from *Palaeocrina*.

neocrinoid (nē-ōk'ri-noid), *a*. and *n*. [*< Neocrina* + *-oid*] 1. *a*. Pertaining to the *Neocrina*, or having their characters.

2. *n*. A member of the *Neocrina*.

neodamode (nē-ōd'a-mōd), *n*. [*< Gr. νεοδαμώδης*, lately made a citizen, or one of the *δῆμος* (at Sparta), *< νέος*, new, + *δαμός*, Doric form of *δῆμος*, the people, the body of citizens, + *ειδός*, form (cf. *δημώδης*, popular)] In ancient Sparta, a person newly admitted to citizenship; a newly enfranchised helot.

neobryon (nē-ō-em'bri-ō), *n*. [*< Gr. νέος*, new, + *εμβρυον*, embryo.] The earliest of the ciliated stages of a metazoan embryo, in which it is similar to a planula, a trochosphere, a pilidium, etc.

neobryonic (nē-ō-em-bri-on'ik), *a*. [*< neobryon* (*n*)- + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a neobryon.

Neofiber (nē-ōf'i-ber), *n*. [*< NL.*, *< Gr. νέος*, new, + *NL. Fiber* see *Fiber*] A genus of American muskrats, of the family *Muridae* and subfamily *Arvicolinae*, resembling *Fiber*, but having the tail cylindrical. *N. allenii*, lately discovered in Florida, is the only species known.

Neogaea (nē-ō-jē'a), *n*. [*< NL.*, *< Gr. νέος*, new, + *γῆα*, the earth] In *zoogeog.*, the New World or western hemisphere, considered with reference to the geographical distribution of plants and animals opposed to *Palaearctica*.

Neogean (nē-ō-jē'an), *a*. [*< Neogaea* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to *Neogaea*; indigenous to or autochthonous in the New World; American.

neogamist (nē-ō-g'a-mist), *n*. [*< Gr. νεγάμος*, one lately married (*< νέος*, new, + *γάμος*, marry), + *-ist*] A person recently married. *Bailey*, 1727.

Neogene (nē-ō-jēn), *a*. [*< Gr. νέος*, new-born, *< νέος*, new, + *-γενής*, -born see *-gen*] New-born, later developed an epithet sometimes applied to the later Tertiary as distinguishing it from the older Tertiary, which latter would embrace the divisions now denominated *Eocene* and *Oligocene*. This change has been advocated for the alleged reason that such a classification of the Tertiary would be more in accordance with the results of paleontological investigations than that at present generally adopted. *Also Neogene*.

neogrammarian (nē-ō-gra-mā'ri-an), *n*. [*< Gr. νέος*, new, + *E. grammarian*, tr. *G. Junggrammatiker*] An adherent of a school of students of comparative Indo-European grammar (since about 1875), who insist especially upon the importance and strictness of the laws of phonetic change.

neogrammatical (nē-ō-gra-mat'ik-al), *a*. [*< Gr. νέος*, new, + *E. grammatical*] Relating to the neogrammarians, or to their tenets.

neography (nē-ō-g'ra-fī), *n*. [= *F. néographie = Sp. neografía*, *< Gr. νεγράφω*, newly written, *< νέος*, new, + *γράφω*, write] A new system of writing. *Gent. Mag.*

neohellenism (nē-ō-hol'en-izm), *n*. [*< Gr. νέος*, new, + *E. Hellenism*.] A new or revived Hellenism, the body of Hellenic ideals as existing in more or less modified form in modern times; the cult of Hellenic letters and the pursuit of Hellenic ideals characterizing the Renaissance, especially in Italy.

This scene which is perhaps a genuine instance of what we may call the *neohellenism* of the Renaissance, finds its parallel in the "Phoenissae" of Euripides.

J. A. Symonds, *Italy and Greece*, p. 87.

neoid (nē-ō'id), *n*. [*Irreg. < Gr. νέος*, swim, + *-ιδος*, form.] A curve which, being the water-line of a ship, gives the least resistance with a given velocity.

neo-Kantian (nē-ō-kan'ti-an), *a*. [*< Gr. νέος*, new, + *E. Kantian*] Pertaining to the doctrines of the followers and successors of Kant.

neokoros (nē-ōk'ō-rōs), *n*. [*< Gr. νεοκόρος*, *< νέος*, new, + *κόρος*, sweep.] In *Gr. antiqu.*, the guardian of a temple in some cases merely a janitor or temple-sweeper, in others a priestly officer of much dignity, having charge of the treasures dedicated in the temple. Under the Roman imperial dominion the title was accorded by the senate to certain cities regarded as custodians of the ceremonial worship of Rome and of the emperor.

neo-Latin (nē-ō-lat'in), *a*. [= *F. néo-Latin = Sp. Pg. It. neolatino*, *< Gr. νέος*, new, + *L. Latinus*, Latin see *Latin*] 1. Now Latin an epithet applied to the Romance languages, as having grown immediately out of the Latin.

M. Raynaud declares that he expounds the numerous affinities between the six *neo-Latin* languages, namely, 1, the language of the Troubadours, 2, the Catalan, 3, Spanish, 4, Portuguese, 5, Italian, 6, French.

2. Latin as written by authors of modern times.

neolite (nē-ō-lit), *n*. [*< Gr. νέος*, new, + *λίθος*, a stone] A silicate of aluminum and magnesium, dark-green in color, owing to the presence of protoxide of iron. The mineral is massive or fibrous, the fibers being in stellate groups.

Neolithic (nē-ō-lith'ik), *a*. [*< Gr. νέος*, new, + *λίθος*, stone (cf. *neolite*), + *-ic*] Belonging to the period or epoch of highly finished and polished stone implements. The period so noted is a division of the "stone age," and the term is especially applicable to northwestern Europe, where there is, on the whole, a chronological advance from a time when coarser implements were used (the Paleolithic age) to one in which a much more perfect standard of workmanship prevailed (the Neolithic). See *Paleolithic*.

neologian (nē-ō-lō'ji-an), *a*. and *n*. [*< neology* + *-ian*.] 1. *a*. Pertaining to neology.

2. *n*. One who introduces needless innovations in language or thought, specifically applied to a modern school of rationalistic interpreters of Scripture. See *neology*.

neologic (nē-ō-lōj'ik), *a*. [= *F. néologique = Sp. neológico = Pg. It. neologico*, *< neolog-y* + *-ic*] Same as *neological*.

neological (nē-ō-lōj'ik-al), *a*. [*< neologic* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to neology; having the character of neology or neologism.

I seriously advise him [Dr. Johnson] to publish a general *neological* dictionary, containing those politer, though perhaps not strictly grammatical, words and phrases commonly used, and sometimes understood, by the beau monde. *Chatterfield*, *The World*, No. 32.

neologically (nē-ō-lōj'ik-al-i), *adv*. In a neological manner.

neologise, *v*. See *neologize*.

neologism (nē-ō-lōj'iz-m), *n*. [= *F. neologisme = Sp. Pg. It. neologismo*, as *neolog-y* + *-ism*] 1. A new word or phrase, or a new use of a word.

Philologists have marked out how ancient words were changed, and Norman *neologisms* introduced. *I. D. Israel*, *Amos of Lit*, I, 137.

2. The use of new words, or of old words in new senses.

I learnt my complement of classic French (kept pure of Balzac and neologism). *Mrs. Browning*, *Aurora Leigh*, I.

3. A new doctrine.

neologist (nē-ō-lōj'ist), *n*. [= *F. néologiste = Sp. Pg. It. neologista*, as *neolog-y* + *-ist*] 1. One who introduces new words or phrases into a language.

A dictionary of barbarisms too might be collected from some wretched *neologists*, whose pens are now at work! *I. D. Israel*, *Curios of Lit*, III, 347.

2. Same as *neologian*.

There sprung up among the Greeks a class of speculative *neologists* and rationalizing critics, called *Sophists*. *Bushnell*, *Nature and the Supernat*, I.

neologistic (nē-ō-lōj'is'tik), *a*. [*< neologist* + *-ic*] Relating to neology or neologists; neological.

neological (nē-ō-lōj'is'tik-al), *a*. [*< neologistic* + *-al*] Same as *neologistic*.

neologize (nē-ō-lōj'iz), *v*. *t*, *pret* and *pp* *neologized*, *ppr* *neologizing* [*< neolog-y* + *-ize*] 1. To introduce or use new terms, or new senses of old words — 2. To introduce or adopt rationalistic views in theology, introduce or adopt new theological doctrines.

Dr. Candlish lived to *neologize* on his own account. *Tulloch*.

Also spelled *neologue*.

neology (nē-ō-lōj'i), *n*. [= *F. néologie = Sp. neología = Pg. It. neologia*, *< Gr. νέος*, new, + *-λογία*, *< λέγω*, speak see *-ology*] 1. Innovation in language, the introduction of new words or new senses of old words.

Neology, or the novelty of words and phrases, is an innovation which, with the opinion of our present language, the English philologist is most jealous to allow. *I. D. Israel*, *Curios of Lit*, III, 343.

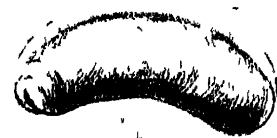
2. The invention or introduction of new ideas or views.

They endeavour, by a sort of *neology* of their own, to confound all ideas of right and wrong. *Boothby*, *On Burke*, p. 206.

3. Specifically, rationalistic views in theology.

neomembrane (nē-ō-mem'brān), *n*. [*< Gr. νέος*, new, + *E. membrane*] A false membrane.

neomenia (nē-ō-mē-ni-ā), *n*. [= *F. néoménie = Sp. neomenia = Pg. It. neomenia*, *< LI. neomenia*, *< Gr. νεομένη*, Attic *νεομένη*, the time of new moon, the beginning of the month, *< νέος*, new, + *μήνη*, the moon, *μήν*, a month see *moon*, *month*] 1. The time of new moon, the beginning of the month — 2. In *antiquity*, a festival held at the time of the new moon — 3. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of animals of disputed characters and affinities, type of a family *Neomeniidae*.



Neomenia carinata, natural size

It has been made by Sars a group (*Telobranchiata*) of opisthobranchiate mollusks, by Lankester a class (*Scolio-morpha*) and a superclass (*Laploglossa*) of mollusks, by Von

Jhering a class or phylum (*Amphineura*) of worms, and by some writers an order (*Neomenioides*) of isopodous gastropods. *N. carinata* is a worm like organism found on the European coast of the North Atlantic, about an inch long, shaped like a pea pod, of a grayish color with a rosy tint at one end, covered with small spines which give it a velvety appearance, with a retractile pharynx, a many-toothed lingual ribbon, and the mouth reduced to a small ring around the anus, inclosing paired gills. Also called *Solenofus*.

neomenian (nē-ō-mē-ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Neomenia + -an*] *I. a* Pertaining to the *Neomenia*, or having their characters, neomenioid.

II. n An animal of the genus *Neomenia*.

Neomeniidae (nē-ō-mē-ni-i-de), *n.* *pl* [*NL, < Neomenia + -idae*] A family of mollusks, typified by the genus *Neomenia*. There is a second genus, *Proneomenia*, more elongate and vermiform. The family is also raised to ordinal rank, under the names *Neomenioidea*, *Neomeniaria*, and *Neomenioides*.

neomenioid (nē-ō-mē-ni-oid), *a.* [*< Neomenia + -oid*] Resembling the animals of the genus *Neomenia*, neomenian.

neomorphism (nē-ō-mōr-fizm), *n.* [*< Gr νέος, new, + N. morphē + -ism*] A new formation, development of a new or different form. *Nature*, XXXIX 161.

Neomorphus (nē-ō-mōr-fus), *n.* [*NL, < Gr νέος, new, + morphē, form*] A notable genus of terrestrial cuckoos peculiar to South America, founded by Gloger in 1827. They have the bill and feet stout, the head crested, the tail long and graduated, the wings short and rounded and the plumage of brilliant metallic hues. There are several species, about 18 inches long, as *N. geoffroyi*, *N. salmii*, and *N. rufipennis*. Also called *Cultrides* Pucheran, 1851.

neon (nē-on), *n.* [*< Gr νέος, new*] An elementary substance discovered in liquid argon.

neonism (nē-ō-ni-izm), *n.* [*Irreg < Gr νέος (neuter νέον), new, + -ism*] A new word, phrase, or idiom. *Worcester* [Rare]

Neonomian (nē-ō-nō-mi-an), *n.* and *a.* [*< Gr νέος, new, + νόμος, law see nōmō*] *I. n.* One who holds that the old or Mosaic law is abolished and that the gospel is a new law. See *Neonomianism*.

One that asserts the Old Law is abolished, and therein is a superlative Antinomian, but pleads for a New Law, and justification by the works of it and therefore is a *Neonomian*. *Neonomianism* (*Unmasked*) (1892), quoted in *Blunt's Dict. of Sects*, p. 305.

II. a Relating to the Neonomians.

Neonomianism (nē-ō-nō-mi-an-izm), *n.* [*< Neonomian + -ism*] The doctrine that the gospel is a new law, and that faith and a partial obedience are accepted in place of the perfect obedience of the old moral law. These views were held by certain British dissenters about the end of the seventeenth century, and are said to have been held also by the Hopkinsians, etc.

neonomous (nē-ō-nō-mus), *a.* [*< Gr νέος, new, + νόμος, law*] *In biol.*, having a greatly and lately modified form or structure, new-fashioned, or specialized according to recent conditions of environment. Specifically applied by S. Loven to echinoids of the spatangoid group.

neontologist (nē-on-tol-ō-jist), *n.* [*< neontol-og-y + -ist*] One who is versed in neontology.

neontology (nē-on-tol-ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr νέος, new, + ὄν (ōn-), being, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak see -ology*] The zoology of extant as distinguished from extinct animals, the science of living animals. *opposed to paleontology*.

The division of zoology into paleontology and neontology is one which is, no doubt, logically defensible. *Nature*, XXXIX 364.

neonym (nē-ō-nim), *n.* [*< Gr νέος, new, + ὄνομα, ὄνομα, name*] A new name. *B. G. Wilder*.

neonymy (nē-on-i-mi), *n.* [*As neonym + -y (cf. synonymy)*] The coming of names. *B. G. Wilder*, *Jour. Nervous Diseases*, xii. (1885).

neopaganism (nē-ō-pā-gan-izm), *n.* [*< Gr νέος, new, + Ε. paganism*] A revival or reproduction of paganism.

It [pre-Raphaelism] has got mixed up with aesthetism, neo-paganism, and other such fantasies. *J. McCarthy*, *Hist. Own Times*, V 248.

neopaganize (nē-ō-pā-gan-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *neopaganized*, ppr. *neopaganizing*. [*< Gr νέος, new, + Ε. paganism*] To imbue with a new or revived paganism. Also *neopaganise*.

neophobia (nē-ō-fō-bi-ā), *n.* [= Sp. *neofobia* = Pg. *neofobia*, < Gr. νέος, new, + φόβος, < φέσθαι, fear] Fear of novelty; abhorrence of what is new or unaccustomed, dislike of innovation.

In the student, curiosity takes the place of neophobia. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX 782.

Neophron (nē-ō-fron), *n.* [*NL, < Gr νεφρών, of childish mind or intelligence, < νέος, new, young, + φρόν, mind*] A genus of Old World vultures, technically characterized by the hori-

zontal nostrils, and typified by the Egyptian vulture, *Neophron percnopterus*. This celebrated bird is about 2 feet long, and when adult is white, with black primaries, and rusty yellowish neck hackles extending up the occiput, the head is bare, with scanty down on the throat and a few loral feathers, the bill is horn



1 Egyptian Vulture or Pharaoh's Hen (*Neophron percnopterus*)

brown, the feet are whitish, and the irides reddish. The young are blackish brown varied with fulvous. The bird is widely distributed in countries bordering the Mediterranean, and thence to Persia, India, and South Africa. One of its many names is *rachama*, used by Bruce in 1790, but subsequently applied (in the New Latin form *Racama*) to the Angola vulture, *Gypohierax angolensis*, which is a very different bird. *N. percnopterus* is a second species of the genus, closely resembling the foregoing, found in India. *N. monachus* and *N. paterulus* are both African and much alike, but quite different from the others.

neophyte (nē-ō-fit), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *néophyte* = Sp. *neofito* = Pg. *neofito* = It. *neofito*, < L. *neophytus* (in inscriptions also *neofitus*), < Gr. νεοφυτός, newly planted, a new convert, < νέος, new, + φυτόν, verbal adj. of φέρω, produce, bring forth, φέρω, grow, come into being] *I. a* Newly entered on some state, having the character of a novice.

It is with your young grammatical courtier, as with your neophyte player, a thing usual to be daunted at the first presence or interview. *B. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, III 4.

II. n. 1 A new convert, one newly initiated. Specifically—(a) In the primitive church, one newly baptized. These formed a distinct class in the church at first, because of the reference in 1 Tim. III 6 to a novice, they were regarded as unfit for ecclesiastical office.

After immersion [in baptism in the ancient church] the neophyte partook of milk and honey to show that he was now the recipient of the gifts of God's grace. *Encyc. Brit.*, III 351.

(b) In the Rom. Cath. Ch., a converted heathen, heretic, etc. (c) Occasionally in the Rom. Cath. Ch., a novice.

2 A tiro, a beginner in learning.

Jorevin reports that in Charles the Second's time, in Worcester-shire, the children were sent to school with pipes in their mouths, and the schoolmaster called a halt in their studies whilst they all smoked—he teaching the neophytes. *J. Ashton*, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I 207.

=Syn 1 *Proselyte*, *Apostate*, etc. See *convert*.

neophytism (nē-ō-fi-tizm), *n.* [*< neophyte + -ism*] The condition of a neophyte or novice.

neoplasm (nē-ō-plazm), *n.* [*NL, < Gr νέος, new, + πλάσμα, anything formed*] A new growth or true tumor, a morbid growth more or less distinct histologically from the tissue in which it occurs.

neoplastic (nē-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [*< Gr νέος, new, newly formed, < νέος, new, + πλάστος, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form, mold see plastu*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a neoplasm, newly formed.

Neoplatonic (nē-ō-plā-ton'ik), *a.* [*< Gr νέος, new, + Ε. Platonic*] Relating to the Neoplatonists or their doctrines.

Neoplatonically (nē-ō-plā-ton'ik-ly), *adv.* In accordance with Neoplatonism, in the manner of the Neoplatonists.

The Neoplatonically conceived Fons Vitae of the Jew Gebirol. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI 420.

Neoplatonician (nē-ō-plā-tō-ni-sh'an), *n.* [*< Gr νέος, new, + Ε. Platonician*] Same as *Neoplatonist* [Rare].

Neoplatonism (nē-ō-plā-tō-nizm), *n.* [*< Gr νέος, new, + Ε. Platonicism*] A system of philosophical and religious doctrines and principles which originated in Alexandria with Ammonius Saccas in the third century, and was developed by Plotinus, Porphyry, Iamblichus, Hypatia, Proclus, and others in the third, fourth, and fifth centuries. The system was composed of elements of Platonism and Oriental beliefs, and in its later development was influenced by the philosophy

of Philo, by Gnosticism, and by Christianity. Its leading representative was Plotinus. His views were popularized by Porphyry and modified in the direction of mysticism by Iamblichus. Considerable sympathy with Neoplatonism in its earlier stages was shown by several eminent Christian writers, especially in Alexandria, such as St. Clement, Origen, etc. The last Neoplatonic schools were suppressed in the sixth century.

Neoplatonist (nē-ō-plā-tō-nist), *n.* [*< Gr νέος, new, + Ε. Platonist*] A believer in the doctrines or principles of Neoplatonism.

Neopus (nē-ō-pus), *n.* [*NL, < Gr νεώπτερος, young-looking, < νέος, new, + ὤψ (ōp-), face*] An East Indian genus of hawks having the tail feathered to the toes, the outer toe reduced, the claw of the inner enormous, and all the claws little curved, the kite-eagles. *N. malayensis* is the only species.

Neopythagorean (nē-ō-pi-thag-ō-rē'an), *a.* [*< Gr νέος, new, + Ε. Pythagorean*] Belonging to the doctrines of the later philosophers calling themselves Pythagoreans, after that school had ceased to exist. The Neopythagoreans flourished chiefly in the first century B. C. and the first and second centuries of the Christian era.

neorama (nē-ō-rā-mā), *n.* [*< Gr νέος, Attic νέος, a temple, + ὄραμα, that which is seen, a view, < ὁράω, see*] A panorama representing the interior of a large building, in which the spectator appears to be placed. *Imp. Dict.*

Neosorex (nē-ō-sōr-eks), *n.* [*NL (Baird, 1857), < Gr νέος, new, + Ε. sorex, a shrew-mouse*] A genus of aquatic fringe-footed American shrews, with 32 teeth, long close-haired tail, and the feet not webbed. The type is *N. navigator* from the Pacific United States, the best-known species is *N. palustris*, of general distribution in North America, a large silvery gray shrew, white below, with the tail as long as the body.

neossine (nē-ō-sin), *n.* [*< Gr νεοσσινα, a nest, < νεοσσία, a young bird, a nestling, < νεός, young see new*] The substance of which edible bird's-nests are partly composed, the unspiced saliva of certain swifts of the genus *Collocalia*.

neossology (nē-ō-sol-ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr νεοσσία, a young bird (see neossine), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak see -ology*] The study of young birds, that part of ornithology which relates to incubation, rearing of the young, etc. Compare *calology*.

neoteric (nē-ō-ter'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *néotérique* = Sp. *neotérico* = Pg. It. *neoterico*, < L. *neotericus*, < Gr νεωτερικός, youthful, natural to a youth, < νεώτερος, younger, newer, compar. of νέος, young, new see new] *I. a* New; recent in origin; modern.

The neoteric astronomy hath found spots in the sun. *Glennville*, *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, xviii.

Among the educated and, in especial, among the most highly educated, the same sort of feeling [rather an antipathy than a reasonable dislike] with regard to neoteric expressions seems to be sedulously instilled. *F. Hall*, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 99.

II. n. A modern.

How much mistaken both the philosophers of old and later neoteric have been, their own ignorance makes manifest. *Ford*, *Honour Triumphant*, i.

neoterical (nē-ō-ter'ik-al), *a.* [*< neoteric + -al*] Same as *neoteric*.

neoterism (nē-ō-ter'iz-m), *n.* [*< Gr νεωτερισμός, an innovation, < νεωτερίζω, innovate see neoterize*] 1 Innovation; specifically, the introduction of new words or phrases into a language, neologism. —2 A word or phrase so introduced, a neologism.

neoterist (nē-ō-ter'ist), *n.* [*< neoter(ize) + -ist*] One who invents new words or expressions; an innovator in language, a neologist.

neoteristic (nē-ō-ter'is'tik), *a.* [*< neoterist + -ic*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of neoterism or neoterists.

neoterize (nē-ō-ter'iz), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *neoterized*, ppr. *neoterizing*. [*< Gr νεωτερίζω, innovate, < νεώτερος, compar. of νέος, young, new see neoteric*] To innovate; specifically, to coin new words or phrases, neologize.

Our scientists, since they neoterize, would find their ac-

count in entertaining a few consulting philologists. *F. Hall*, *Mod. Eng.*, (p. 176, note).

Neotoma (nē-ō-tō-mā), *n.* [*NL (Say and Ord, 1825), < Gr νέος, new, + τόμα, cut*] A genus of very large sigmodont *Murinae*.

Florida Wood-rat (*Neotoma floridana*)

peculiar to North America; the wood-rats. They have thick soft fur, a long tail either scant-haired or bushy, pointed mobile snout, large full eyes, large rounded ears, the fore feet with four perfect clawed digits and rudimentary thumb, and the hind feet five-toed. *N. fortis* is the common wood-rat of the southern United States. It has white paws and under parts, and is nine inches in length, with a tail about six inches long. *N. fuscipes* is the black-footed wood-rat of California. *N. ferruginea* is a reddish Mexican species. *N. cinerea* is a very large bushy tailed wood-rat which inhabits the Rocky Mountains and other mountains of the west.

neotome (nē'ō-tōm), *n*. A sigmodont rat of the genus *Neotoma*. *S. G. Goodrich*

Neotragus (nē-ōt'ra-gus), *n*. [NL, < Gr *neōs*, new, + *trāgos*, a goat] A genus of pygmy antelopes of Africa; the steinboks. It includes the smallest representatives of the group, as the common steinbok (*N. tragulus*), the gray steinbok (*N. melanotos*), and the madoqua (*N. madoqua*). The genus was established by Hamilton Smith. It has been used with different limits, and *Neotragus* is synonymous.

Neotropical (nē-ō-trop'i-kal), *a*. [< Gr. *neōs*, new, + *E. tropical*] In zoogeogr., belonging to that division of the New World which is not Nearctic, specifically applied by Sclater to one of six prime divisions of the earth's surface, and including all of America which is south of the Neartic region.

Neottia (nē-ōt'i-ā), *n*. [NL (Linnaeus, 1737), so called in allusion to the interwoven fibers of the roots of the plants, < Gr *neōssia*, Attic *neōtē*, a nest of young birds, a nest. see *neossine*] A genus of orchids, type of the tribe *Neothecae*, belonging to the subtribe *Spirantheae*, and known by the long column and leafless habit. There are 3 species, of northern Asia and Europe, supposed parasites bearing a raceme of short-pediceled flowers on a short stem covered with sheaths and proceeding from a dense cluster of short fleshy roots. *N. Nidus avis* is the bird's nest orchid. It has also been called *goose-nest*. See *bird's nest*, 1.

Neottia (nē-ō-t'i-ā), *n* pl [NL (Landley, 1826), < *Neottia* + *-ae*] A tribe of endogenous plants of the order *Orchideae*, known by the separate and parallel anther-cells and granular pollen. It includes 6 subtribes and 61 genera. They are generally terrestrial, with thickened rootstocks or tubers, but without bulbous stems. Of this tribe *Spirantheae*, *Good yera*, *Arethusa*, *Calopogon*, and *Pogonia* are well known orchids of the northern United States, and *Vanilla* an important tropical genus.

neovolcanic (nē'ō-vol-kan'ik), *a*. A term used by Rosenbusch to designate the modern volcanic rocks, or those more recent than the Cretaceous, while those older than this are called by him *paleovolcanic*. The older eruptive rocks have as a rule undergone a larger amount of alteration (see *metamorphism*) than the more recent, but this affords no reliable criterion for a general classification.

Neozoic (nē-ō-zō'ik), *a*. [< Gr *neōs*, new, + *zōē*, life] A designation suggested by Edward Forbes, but not generally adopted, for that division of the geological series which includes the Mesozoic and Tertiary. According to this method of nomenclature, the entire sequence of geological fossiliferous rocks would be divided into Paleozoic and Neozoic.

nep¹ (nep), *n*. [Also dial *nep*, < ME. *neppe*, *nepte*, *nept*, < AS *nepte*, *nefte* = MD. *nepte*, *neppe*, *nep*, D *neppe* = G *nepi* = OF. *nepte* = It *neputa*, dim *neputella*, catnip, < L *nepeta*, ML also *neputa*, Italian catmint. see *Nepeta*. Hence, in comp, **catnep*, now *catnip*.] The catnip, *Nepeta Cataria*.

— **Wild nep**, the common bryony, *Bryonia dioica*.

nep² (nep), *n*. A variant of *nep¹*. [Prov Eng]

nep³ (nep), *n*. [Perhaps a var. of *nep¹* for *knep²*] A knob, swelling, protuberance, or knot which exists in imperfect cotton-fibers as a result either of unsymmetrical growth or of operations (principally ginning) to which the cotton is subjected preparatory to carding or combing.

nep⁴ (nep), *v* *t*; pret and pp. *nepped*, ppr *nepping*. [< *nep³*, *n*.] To form knots, knobs, or protuberances in (cotton-fibers) during the processes of ginning, opening, etc., preparatory to carding and combing.

Nepa (nē'pā), *n*. [NL, < L. *nepa*, a scorpion (an African word).] The typical genus of bugs of the family *Nepidae*, founded by Linnaeus in 1748, the water-scorpions. They are related to *Ranatra*, but are easily distinguished by the broad flat body and less raptorial fore tarsi. The genus is wide-spread, though only one species occurs in Europe and one in the United States. All are aquatic and predaceous. The common water scorpion of Europe, *N. cinerea* is a large bug, an inch long, of an elliptical form. *N. apiculata* is a smaller but smaller one found in the United States.

Nepal acornite, laburnum, paper, etc. See *acornite*, etc.

Nepalense (ne-pā-lēs' or -lēz'), *a*, and *n*. [< *Nepaul* (*Nepal*) + *-ense*.] I. *a*. Of or pertaining to Nepal (Nepal, or Nepaul), an independent state in the Himalayas, north of Hindustan and south of Tibet.

II. *n*. An inhabitant or inhabitants of Nepal.

nep¹, *a* and *n*. An obsolete form of *nep¹*.

nep², *n*. An obsolete form of *nep²*.

Nepenthes (nē-pen-thēs'sē-ē), *n* pl. [NL (Lindley, 1836), < *Nepenthes* + *-aceae*] An order of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, with numerous ovules in the ovary-cells, diocious flowers, and fleshy albumen, consisting of the single genus *Nepenthes*.

nepenthe (nē-pen'thē), *n*. [Pronounced as if L; but the L form is *nepenthes* see *nepenthes*.] Same as *nepenthes*, 1.

Nepenthe is a drink of sovereign grace,
Devised by the Gods, for to assuage
Harsh grief, and bitter gall away to chase
Spenser, *F. Q.* IV. iii. 48

Or else *Nepenthe*, enemy to sadness,
Repelling sorrows, and repelling gladness
Sylvestre, tr of Du Hartas's *Weeks*, II, Eden

Quaff, oh, quaff this kind *nepenthe*, and forget this lost
Lenore! Poe, *The Raven*

Crown us with asphodel flowers, that are wet with the
dews of *nepenthe* Longfellow, *Evangeline*, II. 4

nepenthes (nē-pen'thēz), *n*. [Cf. *F. nepenthes* = Pg *nepenthes* = D *nepent* = G *nepenthe*, < L *nepenthes*, described as a plant which, mingled with wine, had an exhilarating effect, < Gr *νεπενθης*, removing sorrow, free from sorrow, applied in the Odyssey to an Egyptian drug which lulled sorrow for the day; as a noun, *νεπενθης*, neut. (see *φαρμακόν*); < *νπ*-priv, not, + *πένθος*, grief, sadness.] 1 A magic potion, mentioned by ancient writers, which was supposed to make persons forget their sorrows and misfortunes. Used poetically, and commonly in the form *nepenthe*, for any draught or drug capable of inducing forgetfulness of pain or care.

Not that *Nepenthes* which the wife of Thone
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena
Is of such power to stir up joy as this
Milton, *Comus*, l. 675

2 [*cap*] [NL (Linnaeus, 1737)] A genus of pitcher-plants, comprising 31 species, and constituting the order *Nepenthes*, found especially in the Malay archipelago. They are somewhat shrubby leaf climbers, with the prolonged mid

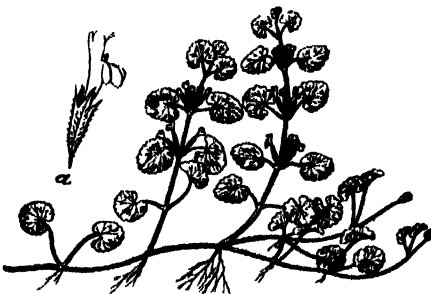


a Pitcher plant (*Nepenthes distillatoria*), *b* the Pitcher of *Nepenthes khasianensis*

ribs of many of the leaves transformed into pitchers, closed in the bud by a lid, glandular within, and secreting a liquid which aids in the assimilation of insects caught. Their flowers are small and greenish, in racemes, followed by somewhat cubical capsules. See *pitcher plant*.

Neparian, *a*. Same as *Napiarian*.

Nepeta (nep'e-tā), *n*. [NL (Rivinus, 1690), < L *nepeta*, catmint, catnip see *nep¹*] A genus of labiate plants, type of the tribe *Nepeteae*, known by the tubular calyx and anther-cells diverging or divaricate. There are about 120 species, widely scattered in the northern parts of the Old



Flowering Plant of Ground-ivy (*Nepeta Glechoma*) *a*, a flower

World, a few in the tropics. They are erect, spreading, or creeping herbs with toothed leaves and many flowered whorls of bluish or white flowers. Two species are very common, *N. Cataria*, the catmint, and *N. Glechoma*, the ground ivy.

Nepetæ (nē-pet'ē-ē), *n* pl [NL (Bentham, 1832), < *Nepeta* + *-æ*.] A tribe of dicotyledo-

nous plants of the order *Labiata*, typified by the genus *Nepeta*. It is known by the usually fifteen-nerved calyx and the superior stamens longer than the lower pair. It contains 8 genera and about 184 species.

nephalism (nēf'ā-lizm), *n*. [< Gr. *νηφαλισμός*, sobriety, < *νηφάω*, sober, < *νήφειν*, be sober.] The principles or practice of those who abstain from spirituous liquors; total abstinence; teetotalism.

Some figures had been extracted from a report on Intemperance and Disease without the corresponding explanation, and had been misunderstood as implying that *nephalism* was more fatal than tippling. *Lancet*, No 3423, p 702.

nephalist (nēf'ā-list), *n*. [< *nephalism* + *-ist*] One who practises or advocates nephalism, or total abstinence from intoxicating drink, a teetotaler.

nephela (nēf'e-lā), *n*, pl *nephelæ* (-lē) [NL, < Gr *νεφέλη*, a cloud, a disease of the eyes, = L *nebula*, a cloud—see *nebula*, *nebule*] A white spot on the cornea.

nephele (nēf'e-lō), *n*. [< Gr *νεφέλη*, a cloud see *nephela*] In the Gr. myth, the outermost eucharistic veil same as *avr¹*, 7.

nephele, *nepheline* (nēf'e-lū), *n*. [< Gr *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *-inē*, *-inē*²] A mineral occurring in glassy white or yellowish hexagonal crystals or granules in volcanic rocks, as on Monte Somma, Vesuvius (the variety *sommitite*), and also in masses with greasy luster and a dark greenish or reddish color (the variety *elæolite*). It is a silicate of aluminium, sodium, and potassium. Also *nephelinite*.

nephele-basalt (nēf'e-lū-ba-sālt'), *n*. A rock of the basaltic family in which the feldspathic constituent is largely or wholly replaced by nephele. It is more coarsely crystalline than *nephelinite*, to which, however, it is closely related, and it contains more augite than that rock, nephele (which is frequently largely replaced by haidyne) and augite constituting its essential ingredients. *Nephele-basalt* is much more common than *nephelinite*, occurring in many localities in Europe. Like the true basalt, the *nephele* rocks are frequently found to contain various accessory minerals, as olivin, haidyne, apatite, magnetite, etc.

nepheleitic (nēf'e-lū'ik), *a*. [< *nephele* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of nephele, as, a *nepheleitic* tephrite.

nepheleite (nēf'e-lū-it), *n*. [< *nephele* + (*augite*)] The name given by Rosenbusch to what had previously been generally designated as "*nephele-dolerite*." The difference between this rock and *nephele-basalt* is exceedingly slight. See *nephele-basalt*.

nepheleinitoid (nēf'e-lū'i-toid), *a*. An epithet applied by Bovecky to a rock resembling and passing into *nephele-basalt*, but having, in many instances at least, the augite either wholly or in large part replaced by hornblende. The rocks described under this name occur chiefly in Bohemia.

nephele-rock (nēf'e-lū-rok), *n*. A volcanic rock closely allied to the basalt in character, but in which nephele takes the place of feldspar either wholly or in large part. *Nephele*-rocks are almost exclusively of neovolcanic age. See *nephele-basalt* and *nephele-itephrite*.

nephele-tephrite (nēf'e-lū-tēf'rīt), *n*. That variety of tephrite (see *tephrite*) which is characterized by the presence of nephele. Rocks of this character are especially well developed in the Canary Islands. According to Rosenbusch, a rock occurring in the Rhöngebirge and described by Sandberger under the name of *buchonite* belongs to the *nephele* tephrites.

nephelite (nēf'e-lit), *n*. [< Gr *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *-ite*²] Same as *nephele*.

Nephelium (nē-fē'li-um), *n*. [NL (Linnaeus, 1767), < L *nephelium*, a kind of plant, < Gr *νεφέλιον*, a little cloud, < *νεφέλη*, a cloud see *nephela*] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the polypetalous order *Sapindaceae* and the tribe *Sapindeae*, known by the regular cup-shaped five-toothed calyx, indehiscent warty fruit, and long projecting stamens. There are about 20 species, mostly of the East Indies and Australia, some yielding delicious fruits, of China and the Indian archipelago. They bear axillary and terminal panicles of many small flowers, alternate evergreen abruptly pinnate leaves of a beautiful pink when young, and roundish fruit with an areolate crust partly filled within by a sweet edible pulp inclosing the bitter shining seed. See *dragon's-eye*, *longan*, and *rambutan*. Compare *Uchi*.

Nephelococcylgia (nēf'e-lō-kok-sij'i-ā), *n*. [< Gr *Νηφελόκοκκυγία*, "Cloud Cuckoo-town" (see *def*). < *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *κόκυς*, a cuckoo] In Aristophanes's comedy "The Birds," an imaginary city built in the clouds by the birds at the instigation of two Athenians, and represented both as a fantastic caricature of Athens in the poet's day and as a sort of Philistine Utopia full of gross enjoyments; hence, in literary allusion, cloudland, fools' paradise.

As respects the New England settlers, however visionary some of their religious tenets may have been, their political ideas savored of the reality, and it was no *Nephelococcygia* of which they drew the plan, but of a commonwealth whose foundation was to rest on solid and familiar earth. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 238.

nepheloid (nef'-e-lōid), *a*. [*< Gr νεφέλη, a cloud, + eidos, form*] In *med.*, cloudy; turbid, as urine.

nephelometer (nef'-e-lōm'-e-tēr), *n*. [*< Gr νεφέλη, a cloud, + μέτρον, measure*] A proposed instrument which will make a continuous record of the proportion of cloudiness of the sky. No such instrument has yet been constructed.

It bears about the same relations to the *nephelometer* which we should have that the sun dial bears to the clock. *Amer Meteorological Jour.*, I 4

nepheloscope (nef'-e-lō-skōp), *n*. [*< Gr νεφέλη, a cloud, + σκοπεῖν, view*] An apparatus devised by Eaply for illustrating the formation of cloud.

nephelosphere (nef'-e-lō-sfēr), *n*. [*< Gr νεφέλη, a cloud, + σφαῖρα, sphere*] An envelop or atmosphere of cloud surrounding the earth or any heavenly body.

It (water mist) gathers into a vaporous envelope, constituting a true atmosphere or *nephelosphere*. *Winchell*, World Life, p. 543

nephew (nev'ū or nef'ū), *n*. [Formerly also *neveu*, dial *nery*, *< ME nephew, nephow, neveu, nevw, neveu, nevw, nevo, < AF nevu, OF neveu, nevu, nevu, neud, F. neveu (> Sw nevo = Dan neveu) = Pr nebot, nepa, noba = Sp nielo = Pg. nelo = It nepote, nepote, < L nepos (nepot-), m, a son's or daughter's son, a grandson (also f., a granddaughter), later also a brother's or sister's son, a nephew, in general a descendant; = Skt napāt, a grandson, son, descendant; = Gr νεπός, pl., children (a rare word, applied by Homer to seals, νεπός, καλός 'Aλυσσίδης, 'children of fair Amphitrite,' whence applied by later poets to water-animals generally), = (with loss of the final consonant of the stem) OHG nevo, nefo, MHG neve, G nefte, sister's son, rarely brother's son, also uncle, and in general 'kinsman,' = MLG. nevr, LG. neve = OFries. neva = D. neef, grandson, nephew, cousin, = Icel. nefi, kinsman, = AS. nefa = ME. neve, grandson, nephew. Usually explained from the L., as < νε-, not, + ποτις, strong, but this does not hold for the other forms. The application, as with all other terms denoting relationship beyond the first degree, formerly varied ('grandson,' 'nephew,' 'cousin,' 'kinsman,' etc.), its final exclusive use for 'nephew' instead of 'grandson' is prob due in part to the fact that, by reason of the great difference in age, a person has comparatively little to do with his grandsons, if he has any, while nephews are proverbially present and attentive, if their uncle is of any importance. The pron. nef'ū, common in the United States, is not original, but conforms to the irreg. later spelling *nephew*, *ph* being always pronounced as *f* except in this word and in *Stephen* (Middle English *Steven*).] 1† A grandchild, sometimes, a more remote lineal descendant.*

His [Jove's] blynde neveu Cupido. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 617

Their eldest sonnes also, that succeeded them, were called Iouus, and their nephews or sonnes sonnes, which reigned in the third place, Hercules.

Hokmshed, Descrip. of Britaine, ix. Nephews are very often liker to their grandfathers than to their fathers. *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I 776

He is by several descents the nephew of Hugo Grotius (died 1645). Let it not be said that in any lettered country a nephew of Grotius asked a charity and was refused. *Johnson*, to Dr. Vyse, July 9, 1777 (in Boswell).

2† A cousin.

Henry the Fourth grandfather to this king. Deposed his nephew Richard, Edward's son, The first begotten, and the lawful heir Of Edward king, the third of that descent. *Shak.*, I Hen VI., ll. 5 64

3 The son of one's brother or sister. This is now the usual meaning. Sometimes, in the interpretation of wills, the word is understood as including also 'grand nephew.'

As thei rode in woche maner thei mette fyve childeren that be youre neuewes These be youre suster sonnes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II 280

The uncle is certainly near of kin to the common stock, by one degree, than the nephew, though the nephew, by representing his father, has in him the right of primogeniture. *Blackstone*, Com., II xiv

Nephila (nef'-i-lā), *n*. [NL. (?), irreg. *< Gr νειν, spin, + φίλος, loving*] A genus of spinning-spiders of the family *Epeiridae*, having a long cylindrical abdomen. *N. plumipes* is well known and abundant in the southern United States. *Leach*, 1815

nephological (nef'-ō-lōj'-i-kal), *a*. [*< nephology + -ical*] Pertaining to nephology, relating to clouds or cloudiness.

But at no time was it observed that the *nephological* [read *nephological*] state of the atmosphere overhead or the prevalence of fog banks gave rise to anything like an aerial echo. *Arc. Cruise of the Corwin*, 1881, p. 14.

nephology (ne-fol'-ō-jī), *n*. [*< Gr νέφος, a cloud, + λογία, < λέγειν, speak. see -ology*] That part of meteorology which treats of clouds.

nephoscope (nef'-ō-skōp), *n*. [*< Gr νέφος, a cloud, + σκοπεῖν, view*] An instrument used in determining the apparent velocity and the direction of motion of clouds. It usually consists of a horizontal mirror, with compass-points or degrees drawn on the mirror or on the surrounding frame, together with an adjustable sighting-piece placed at various positions above the mirror. The sighting piece serves as a fixed point for viewing the cloud image as it moves away from the center of the mirror, upon which point the image is initially adjusted.

nephralgia (nef'-ral'-jī), *n*. [NL., *< Gr νεφρός, a kidney, + άλγος, pain*] In *pathol.*, pain in the kidneys, renal neuralgia.

nephralgic (nef'-ral'-jik), *a*. [*< nephralgia + -ic*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with nephralgia.

nephralgia (nef'-ral'-jī), *n*. [*< NL nephralgia, q v*] Same as *nephralgia*.

nephrectomy (nef'-rek'-tō-mī), *n*. [*< Gr νεφρός, kidney, + εκτομή, excision*] In *surg.*, excision of a kidney.

nephridial (nef'-rid'-i-al), *a*. [*< nephridium + -al*] Of or pertaining to the nephridia. as, a *nephridial* organ or function.

Each of the eight sets often appeared to have a *nephridial* tuft specially related to it. *Microsc. Science*, XXVIII 907

I should be glad to draw attention to the, in some ways, still more interesting features of the *nephridial* system in *Megascoides australis*. *Nature*, XXXVIII 197

nephridion (nef'-rid'-i-on), *n*; pl. *nephridia* (-iā). Same as *nephridium*.

nephridium (nef'-rid'-i-um), *n*, pl. *nephridia* (-iā). [NL., dim. of *Gr νεφρός, kidney* see *neφ* 2] The sexual or renal organ of mollusks, corresponding to the kidneys of the vertebrates, having an excretory and depurative office, the so-called organ of Bojanus. The term is extended to similar organs in other invertebrates. In mollusks the nephridia are tubular structures which place the cavity of the pericardium in communication with the exterior.

The renal organs, *nephridia*, or organs of Bojanus as they are frequently called from the celebrated anatomist who discovered them, are always present [in mollusks]. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I 251

nephrite (nef'-rit), *n*. [*< Gr νεφρίτης, pertaining to the kidneys, < νεφρός, a kidney* see *neφ* 2] A tough compact variety of amphibole (tremolite or actinolite), of a leek-green color, often found in rolled pieces, jade. It was formerly worn as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys. See *jade* 2.

nephritic (nef'-rit'-ik), *a* and *n*. [= F. *néphrétique* = Sp. *nefrítico* = Pg. *nephritico* = It. *nefrítico*, *< LL. nephriticus* = Gr. *νεφριτικός*, affected with nephritis, *< νεφρίτις, nephritis* see *nephritis* 1.] 1. Of or pertaining to the kidneys as, a *nephritic* disease.

The balsam of Peru obtained by boiling wood and scumming the decoction [is] a very valuable medicine and of great account in divers cases, particularly asthma, nephritic pains, nervous colics and obstructions. *Ep. Berkeley*, Siris, § 62.

2. Pertaining to or affected with nephritis. as, a *nephritic* patient.

The diet of *nephritic* persons ought to be opposite to the alkaliescent nature of the salts in their blood. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, IV 2 § 16.

3. Relieving disorders of the kidneys in general. as, a *nephritic* medicine.—4. Of the nature of nephrite or jade.—*Nephritic* colic, renal colic, pain due to the passage of a calculus from the kidney. *Nephritic* retinitis, retinitis dependent on nephritis.—*Nephritic* stone, same as *nephrite*.—*Nephritic* tree, a small leguminous tree of the West Indies, *Phacellobium Unguis cati*.—*Nephritic* wood, the lignum nephriticum of old pharmacologists—a wood, supposed to be that of the horse-dalziel-tree, which has been used in decoction for affections of the kidneys, etc.

II. *n*. A medicine adapted to relieve or cure diseases of the kidneys, particularly gravel or stone in the bladder.

nephritical (nef'-rit'-i-kal), *a*. [*< nephritic + -al*] Same as *nephritic*.

nephritis (nef'-rit'-is), *n*. [NL., *< L. nephritis* = Gr. *νεφριτις*, a disease of the kidneys, fem. of *νεφρις*, pertaining to the kidneys: see *nephrite*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the kidneys. See *Bright's disease*, under *disease*.—*Amyloid nephritis*, the presence of lardacin in the renal tissues.—*Desquamative nephritis*. See *desquamative*.—*Diffuse*

diffuse nephritis, inflammation involving both epithelial and connective-tissue elements of the kidney.—*Hemorrhagic nephritis*, nephritis with hemorrhages into the substance of the kidney.—*Interstitial nephritis*, inflammation involving primarily and principally the interstitial connective tissue of the kidney. It produces contracted kidney.—*Nephritis gravidarum*, nephritis developing in pregnant women without antecedent renal disease.—*Parenchymatous nephritis*, inflammation involving primarily and principally the epithelium of the uriniferous tubules.—*Suppurative nephritis*, inflammation of the kidney resulting in the formation of abscesses. It never is a part of Bright's disease, but may occur in pyemia, ulcerative endocarditis, pyelitis (see *pyelonephritis*), and more rarely in dysentery and actinomycosis, also, of course, from direct wounds of the kidney.

nephrocele (nef'-rō-sēl), *n*. [*< Gr νεφρός, a kidney, + κήλη, a tumor*] In *pathol.*, hernia of the kidney.

nephrocinic (nef'-rō-din'-ik), *a*. [*< nephro (idia) + (por)odemic*] Porodinic by means of nephridia, as a mollusk; having nephrogonaducts which discharge the genital products. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 682

Nephrodium (nef'-rō'-di-um), *n*. [NL. (Richard, 1803), *< Gr νεφρόδωρος, νεφροειδής*, like a kidney: see *nephroid*.] An extensive genus of cosmopolitan polypodiaceous aspidoid ferns with cordate-reniform indusia. By many recent pteridologists the species are referred to the genus *Aspidium*, of which they form a well characterized section. *N. mollis* is frequently found in collections of cultivated plants. See *hay-scent* and *male-fern*.

nephrogonaduct (nef'-rō-gon'-a-duct), *n*. [*< Gr νεφρός, a kidney, + Ε gonaduct*] The nephridium of a mollusk when it serves as a gonaduct. See *idogonaduct*.

nephrography (nef'-rog'-ra-fī), *n*. [*< Gr νεφρός, a kidney, + γραφία, < γράφειν, write, mark, draw*] In *anat.*, a description of the kidneys.

nephroid (nef'-rōid), *a* and *n*. [*< Gr νεφροειδής, like a kidney, < νεφρός, a kidney, + εἶδος, form*] 1. *a*. Kidney-shaped, reniform; in *bot.*, resembling the genus *Nephrodium*.

II. *n*. In *math.*, a curve of the sixth order with one triple and one single cusp, the polar equation being

$$r = a(1 + 2 \sin \frac{3}{2} \theta).$$

Nephrolepis (nef'-rōl'-e-pis), *n*. [NL. (Schott, 1834), so called from the reniform indusia; *< Gr νεφρός, a kidney, + λεπίς, a scale*] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns of the tribe *Aspidieae*, having pinnate fronds with the pinnae articulated at the base and often very deciduous in the dried plant. The veins are all free, and the sori arise from the apex of the upper branch of a vein, and are covered with a reniform or roundish indusium. The genus is tropical or subtropical, and contains 7 species, of which 2 are found in Florida. See *cut* under *fern*.

nephrolithiasis (nef'-rō-lith'-i-as-is), *n*. [NL., *< Gr νεφρός, a kidney, + λίθιασις, stone* (a disease) see *lithiasis*] The formation of calculi in the substance or in the pelvis of the kidney.

nephrolithic (nef'-rō-lith'-ik), *a*. [*< Gr νεφρός, a kidney, + λίθος, a stone*] In *med.*, relating to calculus in the kidney.

nephrolithotomy (nef'-rō-lith'-ō-tō-mī), *n*. [*< Gr νεφρός, a kidney, + λίθος, a stone, + τομή, < τέμνειν, τμήν, cut*] In *surg.*, the removal of a calculus from the kidney by an incision.

nephrologist (nef'-rōl'-ō-jist), *n*. [*< nephrology + -ist*] One who is versed in nephrology.

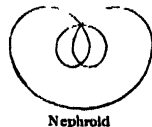
nephrology (nef'-rōl'-ō-jī), *n*. [*< Gr νεφρός, a kidney, + λογία, < λέγειν, speak* see *-ology*] Scientific knowledge or investigation of the kidney.

Nephropneusta (nef'-rop-nūs'-tā), *n* pl. [NL., *< Gr νεφρός, a kidney, + πνευστος, verbal adj. of πνέω, breathe*] A superfamily group of pulmonate gastropods, equivalent to the *Geophila* or *Stylommatophora*, containing the land-snails and slugs, which are thus contrasted with the *Branchiopneusta* or *Basommatophora*, including the aquatic snails: so called on the ground that the respiratory sac is morphologically a kind of urinary bladder.

nephropneustan (nef'-rop-nūs'-tān), *a*. and *n*. I. *a*. Having lungs of the nature of kidneys; pertaining to the *Nephropneusta*, or having their characters.

II. *n*. A pulmonate gastropod of the superfamily *Nephropneusta*.

Nephrops (nef'-rops), *n*. [*< Gr νεφρός, a kidney, + ὤψ, eye*] A genus of long-tailed ten-footed crustaceans of the family *Homaridae*: so called from the nephroid eyes. *N. norvegicus*, known as the Norway lobster, is found on the Atlantic coasts of Europe, and has commercial value.



nephrorrhagia (nēf-rō-rā'jī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *-ρῆμα*, < *ρῥῖναι*, break] Renal hemorrhage.

nephrorrhaphy (nēf-rō-rā'fī), *n.* [*<* Gr *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *ρᾶψις*, a sewing, < *ράπτειν*, sew.] The stitching of a (movable) kidney to the lumbar abdominal parietes.

nephrostoma (nēf-rōs'tō-mā), *n.*; pl *nephrostomata* (nēf-rōs'tō-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *στόμα*, mouth.] One of the ciliated infundibular orifices of a primitive kidney. See *pronephron*.

nephrostome (nēf'rō-stōm), *n.* Same as *nephrostoma*.

nephrostomous (nēf-rōs'tō-mus), *a.* Of or pertaining to a nephrostoma.

nephrotomy (nēf-rōt'ō-mī), *n.* [*<* Gr *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμειν*, cut] In *urol*, the operation of incising the kidney, as for the extraction of a calculus.

nephrozymose (nēf-rō-zī'mōs), *n.* [*<* Gr *νεφρός*, kidney, + *ζύμωσις*, *E. symose*.] A diastatic ferment occurring in urine.

Nephtyidae (nēf-thī'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nephtys* + *-idae*.] A family of annelids, typified by the genus *Nephtys*. They have similar rings, a very large proboscis, and the branchiae in the form of a stoke-shaped process between the foliaceous lobes of the legs. They live chiefly in the sand of the sea-shore.

Nephtys (nēf'this), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Nephtyidae*. *N. caeca* is a British species, the white-rag worm, also known as the *lury* and the *hairybast*.

Nepidae (nēp'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1818), < *Nepa* + *-idae*.] A family of aquatic heteropterous insects of the order *Hemiptera*, typified by the genus *Nepa*, the water-scorpions. They have a flattened elliptical or oval form, and ambulatory as well as natatorial legs, with the fore femora enlarged and channelled to receive the fore tibiae and tarsi, which fold into them. The abdomen ends in a pair of channelled stylets which unite to form a respiratory tube. The narrow head bears prominent eyes, and the membranous and coriaceous parts of the wing covers are well distinguished. Three genera are recognized.

ne plus ultra (nē plus ul'trā) [L., no further, no, not, *plus* (compar. of *multus*), more; *ultra*, beyond.] Not (anything) more beyond; the extreme or utmost point, completeness; perfection.

nepos, n. See *nepus*.

nepotal (nēp'ō-tal), *a.* [*<* L. *nepos* (*nepot-*), a grandson, a nephew see *nephew*] Of or pertaining to a nephew or nephews. *Gentleman's Mag.*

nepotic (nēp'ō-tik), *a.* [*<* L. *nepos* (*nepot-*), a grandson, a nephew see *nephew*. Cf. *nepotism*] Of or belonging to nepotism; practising or displaying nepotism.

The nepotic ambition of the ruling pontiff *Mūman*

nepotious (nēp'ō-shus), *a.* [*<* L. *nepos* (*nepot-*), a grandson, a nephew see *nepotal*, etc.] Overfond of nephews and other relatives, nepotic.

We may use the epithet *nepotious* for those who carry this fondness to the extent of doting, and, as expressing that degree of fondness, it may be applied to William Dove, he was a *nepotious* uncle.

Southey, The Doctor, x. (Davies)

nepotism (nēp'ō-tizm), *n.* [= F. *népotisme* = Sp. Pg. *el nepotismo*, < NL *nepotismus*, < L. *nepos* (*nepot-*), a grandson, a nephew see *nephew*] Favoritism shown to nephews and other relatives; patronage bestowed in consideration of family relationship and not of merit. The word was invented to characterize the propensity of the popes and other high ecclesiastics in the Roman Catholic Church to aggrandize their family by exorbitant grants or favors to nephews or relatives.

To this humour of *Nepotism* Rome owes its present splendour *Addison*.

nepotist (nēp'ō-tist), *n.* [*<* *nepotism* + *-ist*.] One who practises nepotism.

Were they to submit to be accused of Nepotism by *Nepotists*? The real disgrace would have been to have submitted to this.

Sydney Smith, To Archd. Singleton (Davies)

neppy (nēp'ī), *a.* [*<* *nep* + *-y*.] Nepped, as cotton-fiber. *Spon's Encyc. Manuf.*, I, 748.

neptē, *n.* A Middle English form of *nept*.

Nephtula (nēp'tik'ū-lā), *n.* [NL. (Von Heyden, 1842), < LL. *nephtula*, granddaughter, dim. of *nephis*, a granddaughter: see *nece*] A genus of microlepidopterous moths, giving name to the family *Nephtulidae*. There are several species, as *N. aureola*, *N. splendens*, and *N. microtheridia*, all among the smallest of the tineids. The larvae, as far as known, are all leaf miners.

Nephtulidae (nēp'ti-kū'lī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nephtula* + *-idae*.] A family of microlepidopterous insects, typified by the genus *Nephtula*.

Neptune (nēp'tūn), *n.* [= F. *Neptune* = Sp. Pg. *Neptuno* = It. *Nettuno*, < L. *Neptunus*, a sea-god. see def.] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, the god of the sea, who came to be identified by the Romans themselves with the Greek Poseidon, whose attributes were transferred by the poets to the ancient Latin deity. In art Neptune is usually represented as a bearded man of stately presence, with the trident as his chief attribute, and the horse and the dolphin as symbols.

2. Figuratively, the ocean.

Ye that on the sands with printless foot

Do chase the ebbing Neptune

Shak, Tempest, v 1 85.

3. In *her*, same as *Triton* — 4. The outermost known planet of the solar system, and the third in volume and mass, though quite invisible to the naked eye. It was discovered in the autumn of 1846. Uranus, the planet next to Neptune, revolving about the sun in eighty-four years, was discovered in 1781, but observations of it as a fixed star were scattered through the eighteenth century. In 1821 Bouvard found that the observations of Uranus could not be satisfied by any theory based on the gravitation of known bodies, and hinted at an undiscovered planet. During the following twenty years further observations satisfied astronomers that such a planet must exist. To find where it could be was the problem which two mathematicians, J. C. Adams in England and U. J. J. Leverrier in France, set themselves to solve by mathematics. The calculations of Leverrier assigned the boundaries of a not very large region within which the unknown planet might be. In consequence of the indications of Adams, the astronomer Challis observed the planet Neptune August 4th and 12th, 1846, but, neglecting to work up his observations, failed to recognize it as a planet, while, in consequence of the indications of Leverrier, Galle of Berlin discovered Neptune September 23d, 1846. The orbit of the new planet, having been determined from direct observations, was found to differ excessively from the predictions in all its elements, so much so that Leverrier declared these elements "incompatible with the nature of the irregular perturbations of Uranus." The distance from the sun was 30 times instead of 34 times that of the earth, as predicted, and the orbit, instead of being more elliptical than that of any planet except Mercury, was in fact the most circular of all. When Neptune was discovered by Dr. Galle it was only 1 from the predicted place, but this would not have been so at the epoch to which the calculations referred, and there was nothing in their nature to render them particularly accurate for 1846, so that this coincidence must be regarded as in great measure a happy accident, such as would occur by mere chance once in 180 times. A satellite to Neptune was detected in October, 1846, by Lassell. Its period of revolution is 5 days, 21 hours, and 8 minutes, and its maximum elongation 18'. The mass of Neptune, having been calculated from these data, was found to be 1/25th that of the sun, against predicted values nearly twice as great. With the mass so ascertained, the perturbing action upon Uranus was calculated, and found to satisfy the observations of that planet much better than either Leverrier's or Adams's hypothesis had done. This was because the real action of Neptune upon the orbit of Uranus was of a different kind from what it had been assumed to be, those terms of the mathematical expressions which had been assumed to be the principal ones being really insignificant, and those which had been neglected as insignificant being really the controlling ones. The name *Neptune* was conferred by Encke, Leverrier having signified that he wished it called by his own name. The diameter of Neptune is 37,000 miles. Its distance from the sun is about 2,900,000,000 miles, and its period of revolution about 104 years. — *Neptune's horse*, a fish of the family *Hippocampidae*, a sea-horse. — *Neptune's rumble*, a retort — *Neptune's spoonworm*, a cephyrean, *Thalassoma neptuni*.

Neptunian (nēp'tū-ni-an), *a.* [*<* L. *Neptunius*, pertaining to Neptune, marine, < *Neptunus*, Neptune see *Neptune*.] 1. Pertaining to Neptune, the god of the sea, or to the ocean or sea itself — 2. In *geol*, formed by water or in its presence. The word is used especially to designate an aqueous origin of certain formations, now generally admitted to be volcanic, but which according to the views of Werner were deposited from water (See *Huttonian* and *Wernerian*). A most violent discussion in regard to this subject was carried on, during the latter third of the eighteenth century, by geologists and theologians.

Neptunist (nēp'tū-nist), *n.* and *a.* [*<* *Neptune* + *-ist*.] 1. *n.* A navigator; a seaman.

Let the brave engineer, fine Daedalus, skillful *Neptunist*, marvelous Vulcanist, and every Mercurial occupationer be respected *Harvey*, Pierce's Supererogation

2. In *geol*, an advocate of or believer in the Neptunian theory; an opponent of the Vulcanists.

Whenever a zealous *Neptunist* wished to draw the old man (Desmarres) into an argument, he was satisfied with replying "Go and see."

Sw C Lyell, Prin of Geol. (ed 1836), I 87

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or advocating the Neptunian theory.

For the untenable *Neptunist* hypothesis, asserting a once universal aqueous action unlike the present, Hutton substituted an aqueous action, marine and fluvial, continuously operating, as we now see it, antagonized by a periodic igneous action.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p 227

nepus (nē'pus), *n.* [Also *nepos*, *nepos*, perhaps < *nip*, or some similar form (cf. *Sw. knapp*, narrow, scanty; *E. neap*, in orig. sense 'scanty'), + *house* (ME. *hus*, etc.).] For the second element, cf. the surnames *Backus*, *Belows* (*Bel-*

lus), reduced from *bakehouse* and *bellhouse*.] A gable [Scotch.]

In the title-deeds of an old property in St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, now occupied as an hotel called "His Lordship's Larder," reference is made to the garret room, 10 feet square, in the middle or *nepos* of the storey.

N and Q, 7th ser, IV 65

nepus-gable (nē'pus-gā'bl), *n.* A gable [Scotch.]

There being then no rooms to the houses, at every place, especially where the *nepus gables* were towards the streets, the rain came gushing in a spout.

Gall, The Provost, p 201 (*Jamieson*)

neri, nere, *a.* Nearer. *Chaucer*

nere, *adv.* *prep.*, and *a.* A Middle English form of *near*.

nere, *n.* A Middle English form of *neer*.

nere, *a.* A Middle English contraction of *ne*

nere, *adv.* An obsolete contracted form of *never*.

Nereid (nē'rē-id), *n.* [*<* L. *Nereis* (*Nereid-*) = Gr *Νηρηΐς* (*Νηρηΐδ-*), a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus, < *Νηρηΐς*, Nereus, a sea-god, < *νηρός*, wet.] 1. In *Gr myth.*, a sea-nymph, one of the daughters of Nereus and Doris, generally spoken of as fifty in number. The most famous among them were Amphitrit, Thetis, and Galatea. The Nereids were beautiful maidens helpful to voyagers, and constituted the main body of the female, as the Tritons did of the male, followers of Poseidon or Neptune. They were imagined as dancing, singing, playing musical instruments, wooed by the Tritons, and passing in long processions over the sea seated on hippocamps and other sea monsters. Monuments of ancient art represent them lightly draped or nude, in poses characterized by undulating lines, harmonizing with those of the ocean, and of ten riding on sea-monsters of fantastic forms.

Her gentlewomen, like the *Nereides*,

So many mermaids, tended her

Shak, A and C, II 2 211

2. [L. c.] In *zool*, a sea-centiped, an errant marine worm of the family *Nereidae*, in a wider sense, a marine annelid applicable to nearly all of the polychaetous worms — 3. [L. c.] Some ocean organism that shines by night. See the quotation under *noctilucous*.

Nereidae (nē'rē'idē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nereis* + *-idae*.] A family of annelids, typified by the genus *Nereis*. They have similar rings, a large proboscis, and the branchiae obsolete or much reduced and combined with the lobes of the legs. The species live mostly along the sea shore.

Nereides (nē'rē'idēz), *n. pl.* [NL. pl. of *Nereis*.] A family of worms, essentially the same as *Nereidae*.

nereidian (nē'rē'id-i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *Nereid* + *-ian*.] 1. A resembling a nereid, pertaining to the *Nereidae*, or having their characters; nereidous.

II. *n.* A nereid, or sea-worm of the family *Nereidae*.

nereidous (nē'rē'id-us), *a.* Same as *nereidian*. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, II 259

Nereis (nē'rē-is), *n.* [NL., < L. *Nereis*, a Nereid see *Nereid*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Nereidae*. It was formerly used with great latitude for nearly all of the nereids or errant marine annelids. *N. pelagica* is a well known sea worm of both coasts of the Atlantic. *N. virens* is a large New England species from 18 to 20 inches long, known as the *chamworm*.

2. In *entom*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hubner*, 1806 — 3. In *bot*, a systematic account of the algae or seaweeds of a locality or country as, the *Nereis* Boreali-Americana, by Harvey.

nereite (nē'rē-it), *n.* [*<* NL. *Nereites*, < L. *Nereis*, a Nereid (see *Nereid*), + *-ite*.] A fossil annelid related to the nereids, or supposed to be one of them, a member of a genus *Nereites* of Paleocene age.

Nereites (nē'rē'idēz), *n.* [NL. see *nereite*.] 1. A generic name of nereites.

A few of these fossils may truly be of a vegetable nature, whilst as to others (such as *Nereites*) no certain conclusion can be arrived at.

H A Nicholson, Man of Paleontology, xiii

2. A genus of mollusks. *Emmons*, 1842

Nereocystis (nē'rē-ō-sis'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Νηρηΐς*, a sea-god (see *Nereid*), + *κυστίς*, a bag, a bladder.] A gigantic seaweed of the natural order *Laminaraceae*, having a simple filiform stem, sometimes several hundred feet in length, terminating in a huge club-shaped or spherical bladder, from which springs a tuft of dichotomously dividing fronds. *N. Lütkeana*, the only species, is found on the northwestern coast of America and the opposite shores of Asia, where by its tangled stems it



Bait worm (*Nereis pelagica*)

quently forms floating islands upon which the sea-otters rest. It is there called *bladder kelp*. See *kelp*.

nerf, *n* A Middle English form of *nerve* *Chaucer*.

Nerine (nĕ-rĭ-nĕ), *n* [NL (Herbert, 1821), < L. *Nerine*, a Nereid, < *Nereus*, Nereus see *Nereid*] A genus of ornamental flowering bulbs of the monocotyledonous order *Amaryllidaceae* and the tribe *Amaryllideae*, known by the versatile anthers, many biseriate ovules in each cell, filaments dilated at the base, and thong-like leaves. There are about 9 species, all South African, producing a stout scape with an umbel of large saucer, pink, or rose-colored flowers. *N. Sarmenata*, the Guernsey lily, has been cultivated in Europe two hundred years or more, especially on the island of Guernsey, where tradition says it was introduced accidentally by shipwreck. It was mistakenly ascribed to Japan. This and the other species are now coming much into notice as autumn bloomers.

Nerita (nĕ-rĭ-tā), *n* [NL, < L. *nerita* = Gr. *νηριτις*, *νηριτις*, a sea-mussel, a periwinkle, < *Νηρις*, a sea-god see *Nereid*] A genus of mollusks used with widely varying limits. (a) By Linnaeus it was applied to a large and heterogeneous assemblage. (b) By later writers it has been restricted to a more or less well defined group typical of the family *Neritidae*. Also written *Nerites*.



Nerita ustulata

neritacean (nĕ-rĭ-tā-sĕ-an), *a* and *n* [*< Nerita* + *-acean*] I. a Having the characters of a nerite, of or pertaining to the *Neritida*.

II. *n* A member of the *Neritida*, a nerite.

nerite (nĕ-rĭt), *n* A gastropod of the genus *Nerita* or the family *Neritidae*.

Neritidae (nĕ-rĭ-tā-dĕ), *n* pl [NL, < *Nerita* + *-idae*] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Nerita*. As limited by recent conchologists, it includes thysanopod rhipidoglossates, with a radula characterized by 7 median teeth (a small central, 2 wide transverse ones, and 4 small external ones), and on each side a wide lateral tooth and numerous narrow marginal ones. The shell is generally subglobular, but varies to a patelliform shape, it has a flattened or nuxiform columella and a semilunar aperture, while the interior is absolved and destitute of whorl partitions. The species are numerous and are out in all tropic seas, and a few are also residents of fresh waters. See out under *Nancella*.



Nerita polita - New Zealand

nerite (nĕ-rĭt), *n* [*< Nerita*, a sea-mussel (see *Nerita*), + *-ite*] A fossil nerite.

Nerium (nĕ-rĭ-um), *n* [NL (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *nerium*, *nerion*, < Gr. *νηριον*, the oleander] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous shrubs of the order *Apocynaceae* and the tribe *Echitidae*, and type of the subtribe *Nerieae*, known by its erect follicles. There are 2 or 3 species, native from the Mediterranean to Japan. They are smooth erect shrubs, with rigid narrow whorled leaves, fragrant and showy pink, white, or yellowish flowers, and long straight pod like fruit filled with woolly seeds. See *oleander*.

nero-antico (nĕ-rō-an-tĕ-kō), *n* [It. *nero*, black (see *negro*), *antico*, ancient (see *antiqui*)] A marble of deep and uniform black, which takes a high polish. It is found among ruins of ancient buildings of the Roman empire, and the pieces have been much used by decorators of later times.

nerret, *adv* An obsolete form of *near*.

nerval (nĕ-r'val), *a* [= F. *nerval* = It. *nervale*, < LL. *nerualis*, < L. *neruus*, sinew, nerve see *nerve*] Of or pertaining to a nerve or nerves, neural.

nervation (nĕ-r-vā'shon), *n* [= F. *nervation*, as *nerve* + *-ation*] The arrangement or distribution of nerves. Specifically—(a) In bot., the disposition of the fibrovascular bundles in the blades of leaves, the sepals or petals of flowers, the wing-like expansions of samaroid fruits, etc. a character which has assumed special importance in the study of fossil plants, since it has been proved to have generic rank, while the form and outline of leaves have only specific rank. The



Figs 1 to 9 show varieties of nervation of fossil leaves.

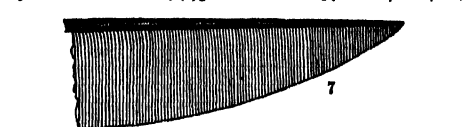
(b) In anat., the arrangement or distribution of nerves. Specifically—(a) In bot., the disposition of the fibrovascular bundles in the blades of leaves, the sepals or petals of flowers, the wing-like expansions of samaroid fruits, etc. a character which has assumed special importance in the study of fossil plants, since it has been proved to have generic rank, while the form and outline of leaves have only specific rank. The

nerve is only one primary nerve, the midrib, which may be regarded as a continuation of the petiole, and from which there are given off secondary nerves which proceed at various angles through the blade toward or to its margin. These secondaries may or may not give off other nerves called tertiary, and even these may produce quaternary nerves. In palmately nerved leaves there arise, usually from the summit of the petiole, two or more (sometimes numerous) more or less divergent primary nerves, which may have nearly equal strength, but more commonly the central one is thickest and may still be denominated the midrib. In the latter case the others are called lateral primaries. Any or all of the primaries of a palmately nerved leaf may give off secondaries as in pinnately nerved leaves, but these more commonly proceed from the outer pair.

Leaves of only three primaries are sometimes called *triple nerved*, those of five, *quintuple nerved*. Peltate leaves usually have a peltate nervation, which may be regarded as a modification of the palmate nervation. The peltate nervation is simply a case of palmate nervation in which there are several nearly equal primaries. The terms *penninerved*, *palm-nerved*, *peltate-nerved*, and *pedal-nerved* were suggested by De Candolle for these several kinds of leaves. As regards the course of the nerves through the blade and their ultimate disposition, the following classes are distinguished: (1) *craspedodrome* [*< Gr. κρᾶσπειδον*, edge, margin, + *-δρομος*, < *δρομος*, run], the nerves passing directly to the margin of the blade; (2) *campitodrome* [*< Gr. καμπτός*, verbal adj. of *καμπειν*, bend, curve], the nerves curving (usually forward) near the margin, and either losing themselves in the parenchyma, or joining, arching, or otherwise anastomosing within the margin; (3) *brochidodrome* [*< Gr. βροχίς* (βροχίς), dim. of *βροχός*, a noose, loop], the nerves forming loops within the blade of the leaf; (4) *acrodrome* [*< Gr. ακρος*, at the point], the nerves passing upward and forward and terminating in the apex or point of the leaf; (5) *dictyodrome* [*< Gr. δικτυον*, a net], the nerves soon dividing up and losing themselves in the general network of the leaf (see explanation of *nerulles*, below); (6) *hypodrome* [*< Gr. ὑπο*, a web], the nerves of lower rank than primaries, so lost in the thick, coriaceous tissues of the leaf as to be nearly or quite invisible at the surface; (7) *paraphidrome* [*< Gr. παραφίς*, a border woven along a robe], a strong nerve passing round the entire margin of the leaf, forming a sort of hem or border; (8) *marginal*, a distinct nerve passing along the margin of the leaf, parallel to it, but separated from it by a narrow interval; (9) *parallelodrome* [*< Gr. παράλληλος*,

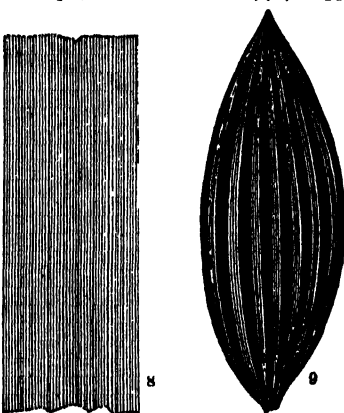


5 palmately nerved brochidodrome paraphidrome leaf of *Cocculus Haydenianus*, from the Fort Union group of Montana; 6, palmately nerved leaf of *Hedera Bruneri*, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.



7 transversely parallelodrome nervation of *Macrotenupterus magnifolia* from the Trias of Virginia.

parallel] the nerves running parallel to one another, either longitudinally as in grasses, or horizontally from the midrib to the margin, as in the banana tree; (10) *campitodrome*



8 longitudinally parallelodrome nervation of a fossil palm leaf, from the Fort Union group of Montana; 9, campitodrome leaf of *Orodonites placatus*, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Colorado.

[< Gr. καμπτός, curved], the nerves passing in a gentle curve from base to apex of the leaf, the interval between them increasing gradually in width from either end to the middle. The last two classes are almost wholly restricted to monocotyledonous plants. Besides the above, there is the *dichotomous* or *forking* nervation of most ferns and some other plants. From the various nerves as thus described there usually proceed many much finer ones which join and anastomose in various ways, forming a network of meshes of different shapes, usually angular, and either rectangular, trapezoidal, or nearly square, the spaces inclosed by which are known as *areoles*. To such nerves the term *nerulles* has been applied. Physiologically considered, all nerves consist of vascular bundles which pass from the branch through the petiole, if there is one, into the base of the leaf, the primary fascicle of which is subsequently divided up to furnish the various nerves of the leaf, the primary nerves further dividing to supply the secondaries, these to supply the tertiaries, etc., and no nerves or fibers originate within the leaf. (b) In anat., the arrangement or disposition of the nerves, nerves, or veins of an insect's wing, the set or system of nerves as thus arranged, *neurulation*, *venation*. (c) In anat., the way or mode in which

the nerves are disposed as, the *neruation* of a vertebrate consists of a cerebrospinal and a sympathetic system.

nerature (nĕ-r'vā-jūr), *n*. [*< nerve* + *-ature*.] In bot., soil, and anat., same as *nervation*.

neraura (nĕ-r-vā-rā), *n*. [NL, < L. *neruus*, a nerve, + *aura*, air.] A hypothetical subtle essence radiating or emanating from the nervous system, and enveloping the body in a kind of sphere, same as *aura*, I.

nerauric (nĕ-r-vā-rĭk), *a*. [*< neraura* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to *neraura*.

nerve (nĕrv), *n*. [*< ME *nerve*, *nerfe*, *nerf* = LG. *nerf*, *nerve* = G. *neru*, *nerve* = Sw. *neru* = Dan. *nerve*, < OF. *nerf*, F. *nerf* = Sp. *nerveo*, OSp. *niervo* = Pg. It. *neruo*, < L. *neruus*, a sinew, a tendon, a fiber, a nerve, string of a musical instrument or of a bow, etc., also vigor, force, strength, energy, = Gr. *νῆρον*, a sinew, tendon, nerve, a string; perhaps ult. akin to *snare*.] 1† A sinew, tendon, or other hard white cord of the body the original meaning of the word, at the time when nervous tissue was not distinguished from some forms of connective tissue. See *aponeurosis*.

Men myghte many an arwe fynde
That thyrled hadde horn and nerf and rynd
Chaucer, *Troilus*, II 642.

Thy nerves are in their infancy again,
And have no vigour in them
Shak, *Tempest*, II 1 484.

2 In anat., a nerve-fiber, or usually a bundle of nerve-fibers, running from a central ganglionic organ to peripheral mechanisms, either active (as glands and muscles) or receptive (sense-organs). The nerve-fibers are bound together into a primitive bundle called a *funiculus*. The connective tissue between the fibers within the funiculus is the *endoneurium*, and the connective tissue sheathing the funiculus is the *perineurium*. In the larger nerves several funiculi may be bound together into one trunk by connective tissue which forms the *epineurium*. See out under *median*.

But to nobler sights
Michael from Adam's eyes the film removed,
then purged with euphrasy and rue
The visual nerve, for he had much to see.
Milton, *P. L.*, XI 415.

In its essential nature, a *nerve* is a definite tract of living substance through which the molecular changes which occur in any one part of the organism are conveyed to and affect some other part.
Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 61.

3 Something resembling a nerve (either a sinew, as in the earlier figurative uses, or a nerve in the present sense, 2) in form or function.

We do learn
By those that know the very nerves of state,
His givings-out were of an infinite distance
From his true meant design
Shak, *M. for M.*, I 4 58.

But the spachies and Janizaries are the nerves and supporters of the Turkish Monarchy
Sandys, *Travels*, p. 88.

Chromatic tortures soon shall drive them hence,
Break all their nerves, and fritter all their sense
Pope, *Dunciad*, IV 56.

"My dear Renée," he said, taking hold of the stole and thereby establishing a *nerve* of communication, "let me present my beautiful wife!"
The Century, XXXVII 271.

4 Strength of sinew; bodily strength; firmness or vigor of body; muscular power; brawn. More specifically—(a) Strength, power, or might in general, fortitude or endurance under trying or critical circumstances, courage.

The infantry . . . is the nerve of an army
Bacon, *Kingdoms and Estates* (ed. 1887).

Having herin the scripture so copious and so plane, we have all that can be properly called true strength and nerve, the rest would be but pomp and incumbrance
Milton, *Civil Power*.

O iron nerve to true occasion true,
O fall'n at length that tower of strength
Which stood four-square to all the winds that blew!
Tennyson, *Death of Wellington*, IV.

(b) Force, energy, spirit, dash.

The nerve and emphasis of the verb will lie in the preposition
Abp. Sanborn, *Sermons*, p. 20 (*Latham*).

He . . . [Governor Stuyvesant] spoke forth like a man of nerve and vigor, who scorned to shrink in words from those dangers which he stood ready to encounter in very deed.
Irrving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 380.

The Normans, so far as they became English, added nerve and force to the system with which they identified themselves.
Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 91.

(c) Assurance, boldness, cheek. [Slang.]

5. pl. Hysterical nervousness. See *nervousness* (c). [Colloq.]—6. In entom., a nerve; a vein; a costa; one of the tubular ridges or thickenings which ramify in the wings. See *nerve*, 3.—7. In bot., one of a system of ribs or principal veins in a leaf. See *neruation*.—8. In arch., same as *nerve*, 1.—9. A technical name applied to the non-porous quality acquired by cork when, in its preparation for use in the arts, its surface is slightly charred.

by heat, and its pores are thus closed. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI, 402.—**Abducent nerve.** See *abducent*.

Accelerans nerves. Same as *accelerator nerves*.—**Accelerator nerves.** Certain nervous filaments passing to the heart through the sympathetic, and causing on stimulation an increased pulse-rate. Also called *augmentor nerves*.—**Accessory nerve of Willis.** The spinal accessory nerve.

—**Acoustic nerve.** Same as *auditory nerve*.—**Alveolar nerves.** See the adjective.—**Anterior cutaneous nerves of the abdomen.** Two or three small branches of the abdominal intercostals.—**Anterior cutaneous nerves of the thorax.** Terminal twigs of the intercostal distributed to the skin over the pectoralis major muscle.—**Anterior tibial nerve.** See *tibial*.—**Arnold's nerve.** The auricular branch of the vagus nerve.

—**Auditory nerve.** See *auditory*.—**Axillary nerve.** See *axillary*.—**Bell's nerve.** The posterior thoracic nerve, a branch from the brachial plexus to the serratus magnus muscle, called by Sir C. Bell the *external respiratory nerve*.—**Buccal, buccinator, buccolabial, carotid, cavernous nerves.** See the qualifying words.—**Cardiac nerve.** (a) Three nerves, superior, middle, and inferior, from the cervical sympathetic to the superficial and deep cardiac plexuses. (b) Branches of the pneumogastric to the cardiac plexus, variable in number. Those arising in the neck are called *cervical cardiac*, in the thorax, *thoracic*.

—**Cerebrospinal nerves.** Nerves coming directly from the cerebrospinal axis in contradistinction to *sympathetic nerves*.—**Cervicocardiac nerves.** See *cervicocardiac*.—**Cervicofacial nerve.** One of the divisions of the facial nerve, distributed to the lower face and upper neck.—**Ciliary, circumoesophageal, circumflex, cranial, crural, depressor nerves.** See the qualifying words.—**Dental nerves.** Branches of the fifth nerve supplying the teeth and gums. (a) *Anterior dental nerve*, a branch of the superior maxillary supplying the upper front teeth and contiguous part of the antrum. Also called *superior anterior alveolar*. (b) *Inferior dental nerve*, the largest branch of the inferior maxillary, running through the inferior dental canal and supplying the teeth of the lower jaw. It gives off the mylohyoid and mental branches. Also called *inferior alveolar*. (c) *Posterior dental nerve*, a branch of the superior maxillary distributed to the mucous membrane of the cheek and gum and the back teeth of the upper jaw. Also called *posterior superior alveolar*.—**Descending cervical nerve.** A branch of the hypoglossal in the neck, receiving filaments from the cervical nerves, and distributed to the omohyoid, sterno-, and thyro-hyoid muscles. Also called *descendens nuchæ*.—**Digastric nerve, dorsal nerves.** See the adjective.—**Eighth nerve.** (a) The glossopharyngeal. (b) The glossopharyngeal, vagus, and spinal accessory nerves.—**Esophageal nerves.** Branches of the vagus that go to form the esophageal plexus.—**External cutaneous nerve of the arm.** See *musculocutaneous*.—**External cutaneous nerve of the thigh.** A branch from the second and third lumbar nerves passing under Poupart's ligament to be distributed to the integument of the outer side of the hip and thigh.

—**External saphenous nerve.** See *saphenous*.—**Facial nerve.** See *facial*.—**Fifth nerve.** The trigeminal nerve.—**Fourth nerve.** The trochlear nerve.—**Frontal, genitofacial, glossopharyngeal, gluteal, gustatory, hypoglossal nerves.** See the adjective.—**Gastric nerves.** Terminal branches of the vagus, mainly distributed to the stomach. Those of the left side form the anterior gastric plexus on the anterior wall, and those of the right side the posterior gastric plexus on the posterior wall of the stomach. The posterior especially assists in the formation of the sympathetic plexuses of the other abdominal viscera.

—**Great auricular nerves.** See *auricular*.—**Inferior cardiac nerve.** A nerve on either side arising from the inferior cervical or first thoracic ganglion, and passing down to join the deep cardiac plexus. Also called *nervus cardiacus minor*.—**Inferior hemorrhoidal nerve.** A branch of the pudic distributed to the external sphincter and the skin of the anus, and in the female to the lower part of the vagina.—**Inferior pudendal nerve.** See *pudendal*.—**Inframaxillary, inhibitory intercostal, intercostohumeral nerves.** See the adjective.—**Internal cutaneous nerve of the arm.** A branch of the inner cord of the brachial plexus, distributed to the skin of the lower inner part of the arm and of the ulnar side of the forearm.—**Internal cutaneous nerve of the leg.** A branch of the anterior crural distributed to the skin on the inner side of the thigh and upper part of the leg.—**Internal saphenous nerve.** See *saphenous*.—**Interosseous nerve.** (a) *Anterior*, the longest branch of the median, arising a little below the elbow, and lying upon the interosseous membrane. It supplies the flexor longus pollicis, deep digital flexor, interosseous membrane, forearm bones, and wrist-joint. (b) *Of the foot*, slender branches of the anterior tibial to the metatarsal phalangeal articulations. (c) *Posterior*, the larger terminal division of the musculospiral. It supplies the short supinator and all the extensor muscles on the back of the arm, except the long radio-carpal.—**Jacobson's nerve.** The tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve.—**Lacrimal nerve.** A branch of the ophthalmic nerve distributed to the lacrimal gland and upper eyelid. Also called *lacrymo-palpebral*.—**Lateral cutaneous nerves.** Branches of the intercostal nerves distributed chiefly to the skin of the side of the chest and abdomen and that over the scapula and latissimus dorsi muscle.—**Lingual nerve.** See *lingual*.—**Lumbar nerves.** Median nerve, mental nerves. See the adjective.—**Masseteric nerve.** A branch from the inferior maxillary nerve to the masseter muscle.—**Meningeal nerve.** A small branch of the vagus distributed to the dura of the cerebellar fossæ. Also called *recurrent*.—**Middle cardiac nerve.** See *cardiac*.—**Motor oculi nerve.** The third cranial nerve, supplying all the muscles of the orbit except the superior oblique and external rectus, and giving motor filaments to the iris and ciliary muscles. It arises superficially from the inner side of the crus, in front of the pons. Also called *oculomotor*.—**Mylohyoid, nasopalatine, etc. nerve.** See the adjective.—**Nasal nerve.** A branch of the ophthalmic nerve distributed to the mucous membrane at the fore part of the nose, and to the skin of the tip and wing. It gives off the long ciliary nerves, the infratrochlear, and a branch to the ophthalmic ganglion. Also called *oculonasal*.—**Nerve of Cotunnus** (named after Cotugno, an Italian anatomist, 1736-1823), the nasopalatine nerve from Meck-

el's ganglion. See *nasopalatine*.—**Nerve of Scarpa.** Same as *nasopalatine nerve*.—**Nerve of Wrisberg.** (a) The lesser internal cutaneous nerve of the arm, a branch of the brachial plexus to the integument on the inner side of the arm. (b) The para intermedia of the facial nerve.

—**Nerves of Lancisi.** Certain longitudinal striations on the upper surface of the corpus callosum. Also called *striae longitudinales*.—**Ninth nerve.** (a) The glossopharyngeal nerve. (b) The hypoglossal nerve.—**Obturator, ophthalmic, optic, orbital, palatine, pathetic, etc. nerves.** See the qualifying words.—**Palmar cutaneous nerves.** Branches of the median and ulnar to the integument of the palm of the hand.—**Perforating cutaneous nerves.** A slender branch of the fourth sacral, distributed to the skin over the inner and lower part of the gluteus maximus.—**Perforating nerve of Casser,** the musculo-cutaneous nerve from the brachial plexus, which perforates the coracobrachialis muscle.—**Perineal, peroneal, petrosal, pharyngeal, phrenic, plantar, popliteal, pterygoid, pudic, pulmonary, etc. nerve.** See the adjective.—**Posterior auricular nerve.** A branch of the facial nerve supplying the postauricular and occipital muscles.—**Posterior tibial nerve.** See *tibial*.—**Radial nerve.** One of the two principal branches of the musculospiral nerve, running along the radial side of the forearm in relation with the radial artery.—**Sciatic nerves, sensorimotor nerve, sensory nerve.** See the adjective.—**Seventh nerve.** (a) The facial nerve. (b) The facial and auditory nerves.—**Sixth nerve.** The abducent nerve.—**Small internal cutaneous nerve.** A small branch from the inner cord of the brachial plexus, distributed to the skin of the inner lower half of the upper arm. Also called *nerve of Wrisberg*.—**Small occipital nerve.** See *occipital*.—**Sphenopalatine nerves.** See *sphenopalatine*.—**Spinal accessory nerves.** See *accessory*.—**Spinal, splanchnic, suboccipital, subscapular nerve.** See the adjective.—**Superior, upper, or superficial cardiac nerve.** A nerve arising from the superior cervical sympathetic ganglion, the right nerve going to the deep, and the left usually to the superficial cardiac plexus. Also called *nervus superficialis cordis*.—**Superior maxillary nerve.** See *maxillary*.—**Suprascapular, suprasternal, sympathetic, temporofacial, temporomalar, etc. nerve.** See the adjective.—**Third nerve.** The oculomotor nerve.—**Thoracic, trochlear, tympanic, ulnar, etc. nerve.** See the adjective.—**Vidian nerve.** A nerve formed by the union of the large superficial petrosal from the facial nerve and the deep petrosal from the carotid plexus of the sympathetic, and passing through the Vidian canal to terminate in Meckel's ganglion.

nerve (nêrv), *v t*; pret and pp *nerved*, ppr *nerving* [*nerve*, *n.*] To give nerve to, supply strength or vigor to; arm with force, physical or moral as, rage *nerved* his arm

I thank thee, Roderick, for the word!
It *nerves* my heart, it steels my sword
Scott, *L. of the L.*, v 14

Didst thou, when *nerving* thee to this attempt,
Ne'er range thy mind's extent, as some wild hall,
Dazzled by shapes that filled its length with light?
Browning, *Paracelsus*.

The song that *nerves* a nation's heart
Is in itself a deed
Tennyson, *Epilogue*
Not fumes to slacken thought and will,
But bracing essences that *nerve*
Lo wait, to dare, to strive, to serve.
Lowell, *To C. F. Bradford*

nerve-aura (nêrv'â'ûr), *n.* Same as *neri-aura*.
nerve-broach (nêrv'brôch), *n.* A wire instrument, sometimes notched, for extracting the nerve of a tooth
nerve-canal (nêrv'ka-nal'), *n.* Same as *pulp-cavity*

nerve-capping (nêrv'kap'ing), *n.* A cap placed over a tooth to preserve an exposed nerve
nerve-cell (nêrv'sel), *n.* 1 Any cell constituting part of the nervous system—2 More particularly, one of the essential cells of the nervous centers, forming, in its entirety or in part, the parts along which the nervous impulses are propagated and distributed in the activity of such centers. These cells have usually finely branched processes, and from some of them proceed the fibers of peripheral nerves. Also called *ganglion-cell*. See *under cell*

nerve-center (nêrv'sen'têr), *n.* A group of ganglion-cells closely connected with one another and acting together in the performance of some function, as the cerebral centers, psychical centers, respiratory or vasomotor centers.

nerve-chord. *n.* See *nerve-cord*.
nerve-collar (nêrv'kol'êr), *n.* The nervous ring or collar around the gullet in many invertebrates

nerve-cord (nêrv'kôrd), *n.* A cord composed of nervous tissue; a nerve. Also *nerve-chord*.
The tabular condition of the cerebro-spinal *nerve-cord*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV, 184.

nerve-corpuscle (nêrv'kôr'pus-l), *n.* A nerve-cell
nerved (nêrvd), *a* [*nerve* + *-ed*] 1. Having nerves; especially, having nerves of a specified character. Specifically—2. In *bot*, ribbed, applied to leaves having fibrovascular bundles ramifying through them, like veins or nerves in the animal structure. Also *nervous*. See *nerivation*—3. In *entom*, having nervures or

veins: applied to the wings of insects.—4. In *her*, having nerves, as a leaf said of a leaf when the nerves and veins are of a different tincture from the rest of the leaf

nerve-drill (nêrv'dril'), *n.* A dental instrument for drilling or enlarging a pulp-cavity.

nerve-ending (nêrv'en'ding), *n.* The structure in which a nerve terminates, as an end-plate in a muscle.

nerve-fiber (nêrv'fî'bêr), *n.* A minute cord conveying molecular disturbance which serves as a stimulus to some peripheral active organ or to some central nervous mechanism. The nerve fibers may form peripheral nerves, or may constitute parts of the cerebrospinal axis, or of similar central organs in invertebrates. Two principal forms are recognized, the *medullated nerve fibers* and the *non medullated nerve-fibers* (or fibers of Ranvier)

nerve-fibril (nêrv'fî'bril'), *n.* One of the exceedingly fine filaments of which the axis-cylinder of a nerve-fiber is composed

nerve-fibrilla (nêrv'fî-bril'la), *n.* Same as *nerve-fibril*

nerve-force (nêrv'fôrs), *n.* The energy, actual or potential, of the nervous system, the capacity of the nervous system for work

nerve-hill (nêrv'hil'), *n.* A nerve-hillock or neuromast. *J. A. Ryder*

nerve-hillock (nêrv'hil'ok), *n.* Same as *neuromast*

nerveless (nêrv'les), *a* [*nerve* + *-less*] Without nerve, destitute of strength, weak.
There sunk Thalia, *nerveless*, cold, and dead
Pope, *Dunciad*, iv 41

His [Peter Angelis's] pencil was easy, bright, and flowing, but his colouring too faint, and *nerveless*.
Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting*, IV 1
No doubt we have in Coleridge the most striking example in literature of a great genius given in trust to a *nerveless* will and a fitful purpose
Lowell, *Coleridge*

nervelessness (nêrv'les-ness), *n.* A nerveless state, lack of vigor, weakness, imbecility.
A pusillanimity and *nervelessness* utterly unparalleled.
New York Tribune, April 21, 1862.

The "North China Herald" says the quality of *nervelessness* distinguishes the Chinaman from the European.
See *Amer.*, N S, LIX 108

nerve-motion (nêrv'mô'shon), *n.* Molecular movement in nervous substance, constituting nervous action

I maintain that feeling is not a product of *nerve motion* in anything like the sense that light is sometimes a product of heat, or that friction electricity is a product of sensible motion
J. Plake, *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI 38

nerve-needle (nêrv'nê'dl), *n.* In *dentistry*, a tool used for broaching out a pulp-cavity.

nerve-obtundent (nêrv'ob-tun'dent), *n.* A medicine used to deaden the nerve of a tooth more commonly *obtundent*

nerve-paste (nêrv'pâst), *n.* A mixture of arsenic (generally with creosote or morphine) used to kill the nerve of a tooth

nerve-path (nêrv'pâth), *n.* A course, especially in the central nervous organs, along which a nervous impulse can propagate itself

nerve-pentagon (nêrv'pen'ta-gon), *n.* In *echinoderms*, same as *esophageal ring* (which see, under *esophageal*)

nerve-plate (nêrv'plât), *n.* A layer or lamina of nervous tissue which may develop into a nerve-tube or nerve-cord
Continuation of dorsal *nerve plate* as a *nerve cord*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV 187

nerve-ring (nêrv'ring), *n.* The nervous system of some aculeate, as the *Medusa*, forming a fibrous ring round the edge of the disk, with cellular ganglionic enlargements at regular intervals, a nerve-collar

This *nerve ring*, which is most accurately known in the Geryonidae, is supported on the annular cartilage
Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p 108

nerve-rudiment (nêrv'rô'di-ment), *n.* The rudiment of a nerve
The original attachment of the *nerve rudiment* to the medullary wall is not permanent
Pöster and Balfour, *Embryology*, p 129

nerve-shaken (nêrv'shâ'kn), *a.* Having the nervous system weakened or enfeebled

nerve-storm (nêrv'stôrm), *n.* A paroxysmal attack of nervous disturbance, as a megrim

nerve-stretching (nêrv'strech'ing), *n.* In *surg.*, the operation of forcibly stretching a nerve, as for neuralgia.

nerve-substance (nêrv'sub'stans), *n.* The substance of which the essential part of a nerve or ganglion-cell and its processes is composed

nerve-tire (nêrv'tîr), *n.* Neurasthenia.

nerve-tissue (nêrv'tîsh'ô), *n.* The tissue of which the nervous system is composed, exclu-

sive of the requisite sustentacular and vascular parts. It includes the nerve-fibers and the ganglion-cells.

nerve-track (nérv'trak), *n.* Any path of nerve-fibers, but especially in the cerebrospinal axis, along which nervous impulses travel.

nerve-tube (nérv'túb), *n.* 1. A nerve-fiber. *Hoblyn*.—2. A hollow cord of nervous or embryonic nervous tissue, as the spinal cord of a vertebrate embryo.

The Cranial ancestor had a dorsal median nerve, which has increased in size and importance so as to become the nerve tube of existing forms. *Encyc Brit*, XXIV 183.

nerve-tuft (nérv'tuft), *n.* A minute plexus or network of nerve-fibers. *Beale*, *Protoplasm*, p 267.

nerve-tunic (nérv'tú'nik), *n.* An investiture by nerves or nervous tissue; a plexus or ramified set of nerves inclosing the body or any part of it.

An elongate animal, with a plexiform nerve tunic. *Encyc Brit*, XXIV 184.

nerve-twist (nérv'twíst), *n.* One of the small or ultimate ramifications of a nerve, a little nerve given off from a larger branch.

nerve-wave (nérv'wáv), *n.* Wave-motion in a nerve, transmitting nerve-commotion in a manner analogous to the progress of a water wave. Compare *brain-wave*.

Throughout the world the sum total of motion is ever the same, but its distribution into heat-waves, light-waves, nerve waves, etc., varies from moment to moment. *J. Fluke*, *N. A. Rev.*, (XXVI) 3.

nerve-winged (nérv'wingd), *n.* In *entom*, having the nerves or nervures of the wings conspicuous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Neuroptera*, neuropterous.

nerve-duct (nér'vi-duct), *n.* [*L. nervus*, a nerve, + *ductus*, a duct.] An opening in a bone through which a nerve is conducted. *Cones*, 1882.

nerveless (nér'vil), *n.* [*L. nervillus*, dim of *L. nervus*, nerve, see *nerve*.] In *bot*, a very fine nerve or vein traversing the parenchyma of a leaf. See *nerivation*.

nerve-motion (nér'vi-mó-shon), *n.* [*L. nervus*, a nerve, + *motio* (n-), motion, see *motion*.] 1 The reflex action of the nervous system, motion excited in nerves by external stimuli and reflected in muscular motion. *Dutrochet*.—2 In *bot*, the power of self-motion in leaves.

nerve-motor (nér'vi-mó-tor), *a* and *n.* [*L. nervus*, a nerve, + *motor*, a mover, see *motor*.] I. *a*. Pertaining to or causing nerve-motion.

II. *n.* That which causes nerve-motion.

nerve-muscular (nér'vi-mú'skü-lár), *a* [*L. nervus*, a nerve, + *musculus*, a muscle, see *muscular*.] Of or pertaining to both nerve and muscle, neuromuscular. *Cones*, 1887.

nerveless (nér'vil), *a* and *n.* [*L. nervus*, made of sinews or fibers, *nervus*, a sinew, a fiber, a nerve, see *nerve* and *-less*.] I. *a*. 1 Of or pertaining to the nerves.—2 Capable of quieting nervous excitement, or otherwise acting upon the nerves.

II. *n.* A drug used in nervous diseases.

nervous (nér'vüs), *a*. [*L. nervosus*, full of sinews or fibers, nervous, see *nervous*.] 1 In *bot*, same as *nerveless*.—2 In *zool*, nerved, as an insect's wing, having nervature.

nervosity (nér'vös'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. nervosité* = *Pr. nervositas* = *Sp. nervosidad* = *Fr. nervosité* = *It. nervosità*, *L. nervositas* (n-), strength, thickness, *nervosus*, full of sinews, nervous, *nervus*, nerve, see *nerve*.] 1 The quality of being nervous, nervoussness. *Worcester*.—2 In *bot*, the state of being nerved.

nervous (nér'vüs), *a*. [= *F. nervus* = *Sp. Pg. It. nervosus*, *L. nervosus*, full of sinews or fibers, sinewy, nervous, vigorous, *nervus*, sinew, nerve, see *nerve*.] 1 Full of nerves.

We may easily imagine what acerbity of pain must be endured by our Lord by the piercing his hands and feet, parts very nervous, and exquisitely sensible. *Barrow*, *Sermons*, I 82. (*Latham*.)

2 Sinewy, strong, vigorous, well-strung.

What nervous arms he boasts! how firm his tread! His limbs how turn'd! *Broome*, in *Pope's Odyssey*, viii 147.

3 Possessing or manifesting vigor of mind; characterized by force or strength in sentiment or style. as, a nervous historian.

The pleadings were then short, nervous, and perspicuous. *Blackstone*.

Though it ["Arcadia"] contains some nervous and elegant passages yet the plan of it is poor. *Gifford*, Note to *B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour*, II. 1.

The style is sometimes clumsy and unwieldy, but nervous, masculine, and such as became a soldier. *De Quincy*, *Style*, III.

4. Of or pertaining to the nerves; seated in or affecting some part of the nervous system. as, a nervous disease, a nervous impulse; a nervous action.—5. Having the nerves affected; having weak or diseased nerves; easily agitated or excited; weak, timid.

Poor, weak, nervous creatures. *Cheyne*.
Some of Johnson's whims on literary subjects can be compared only to that strange nervous feeling which made him uneasy if he had not touched every post between the Mitre tavern and his own lodgings. *Macaulay*, *Boswell's Johnson*.

Seneca himself was constitutionally a nervous and timid man, endeavouring, not always with success, to support himself by a sublime philosophy. *Lecky*, *Europ. Morals*, I 204.

6. In *bot*, same as *nerved*.—**Nervous center**. See *nerve-center*.—**Nervous deafness**, deafness from disease of the auditory nerve or brain centers.—**Nervous fever**. See *fever*.—**Nervous fluid**, the fluid formerly supposed to circulate through the nerves, and regarded as the agent of sensation and motion.—**Nervous headache**, headache with nervous irritability, *migrain*.—**Nervous impulse**. See *impulse*.—**Nervous prostration**, weakness or depression due to the want of nervous power, *neurasthenia*.—**Nervous substance**, the substance of which the essential part of a nerve or a ganglion cell and its processes is composed.—**Nervous system**, the nerve centers with the peripheral nerves and organs of sense. The function of this system is to direct the functions of active organs, muscular and epithelial, in response to the varying states of the body, its several parts and its environment, in such manner as shall conduce to life and health and the bearing and raising of healthy offspring. Whether the nervous system has a direct trophic influence on passive tissues, protective or sustentacular, is undetermined.—**Stomatogastric nervous system**. See *stomatogastric*.—**Sympathetic nervous system**. See *sympathetic*.—*Syn* 3. *Forbible*.—5 Timorous, excitable, high strung.

nervously (nér'vüs-lí), *adv.* In a nervous manner. (a) With strength or vigor.

He [Marston] thus nervously describes the strength of custom. *T. Warton*, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, IV 47.
(b) With weakness or agitation of the nerves, with restless agitation.

Rendered nervously cautious and anxious by so many successive losses. *Scott*.

nervousness (nér'vüs-nés), *n.* The state or quality of being nervous. (a) The state of being composed of nerves. (b) Strength, force, vigor.

If there had been epithets joined with the other substantives, it would have weakened the nervousness of the sentence. *J. Warton*, *Essay on Pope*.

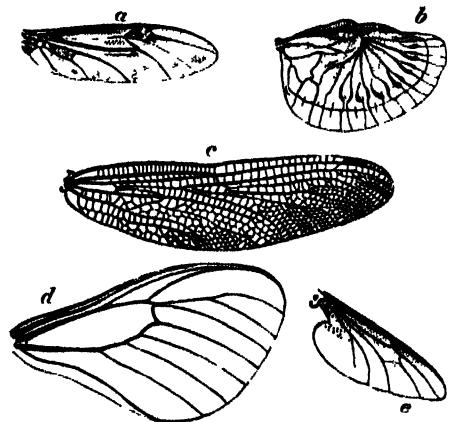
(c) Morbid psychical irritability, unsteadiness of nervous control, a state of dependency consequent on an affection of the nerves.

If we mistake not, moreover, a certain quality of nervousness had become more or less manifest, even in so solid a specimen of Puritan descent as the gentleman now under discussion. *Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, viii.

nerveless (nér'vil-lai), *a* [*nervule* + *-less*.] In *entom*, pertaining to, on, or near the nervures of an insect's wing as, nerveless dots, lines, etc. **nerveless** (nér'vil), *n.* [= *F. nervule*, *L. nervulus*, dim of *nervus*, a nerve, see *nerve*.] A small nerve, specifically, in *entom*, a small nerve or vein of the wing, emitted by a larger one or connecting two other nervures. Also called *nervelet*, *venule*, *venule*, or *branch*.

nervelet (nér'vil-lét), *n.* [*nervule* + *-let*.] In *entom*, same as *nerveless*.—**Coronate nervelet**. See *coronate*.

nerve (nér'vür), *n.* [*F. nervure*, a rib (in arch, *bot*, etc.), *L. nervus*, a sinew, fiber, nerve, see *nerve*.] 1 In *arch* (a) Any one of the ribs of a groined vault, but especially that part



Nervures or Venation of Wings in Insects.
a, *Coleoptera* common chafar (*Melolontha vulgaris*); b, *Eu-pleuroptera* earwig (*Forficula auricularis*); c, *Neuroptera* dragonfly (*Aeshna maculata*); d, *Lepidoptera* butterfly (*Par-nassus apollo*); e, *Diptera* a fly (*Rissa marci*).

of a rib which forms one of the sides of a compartment of the grooming. (b) A projecting molding, particularly if small and acute-angled in profile. Also called *nerve*.—2. In *bot*, a vein or nerve of a leaf.—3. In *entom*, one of the tubes or tubular thickenings which ramify in an insect's wing, a nerve, vein, or costa proceeding along one of certain definite lines, to strengthen the wing and, through a central hollow, to nourish it. The wing is developed as a sac-like projection of the body-wall, and is hence composed of two closely applied membranes. The nerves are exactly apposed thickenings of the dorsal and ventral membranes. In most insects a groove extends along the inner surface of the thickening of each wall, forming a tube in the center of each nerve within which the fluids of the body circulate. The larger ones also contain tracheae. The number of these nervures is greatest and their arrangement is most complicated in some of the *Orthoptera* and *Neuroptera*, while they are almost entirely wanting in some of the small *Hymenoptera*. The nervures furnish important zoological characters. See out in preceding column.—**Coronate, cross, discoidal, externomedian, internomedian, marginal, etc., nervure**. See the adjectives.—**Inner apical nervure**. See *inner*.

nervus (nér'vüs), *n.* [*pl. nervi* (-vi)] [*L. nervus* see *nerve*.] In *anat.* and *zool.*, a nerve.

nerve (nér'vi), *a* [*nervus* + *-y*.] 1 Vigorous, sinewy; strong, as if well-nerved or full of nervous force.

Death, that dark spirit, in's nerve arm doth lie. *Shak*, *Cor*, II 1 177.

Between His nerve knees there lay a boar sear kenon. *Keats*, *Endymion*, I.

2 Courageous; having or exhibiting fortitude or nerve.

Yonder brisk and sinewy fellow has taken one short, nerve step into the ring, chanting with rising energy. *G. W. Cable*, *The Century*, XXXI 522.

Nesaea (nè-sè'ä), *n.* [*NL* (Commerçon, 1789), *L. Nesaea*, *Gr. Nysaia*, the name of a sea-nymph or Nereid, fem. of *Nysaios*, of an island, *Gr. Nysa*, an island.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Igthariceae* and the tribe *Lythreae*, known by the three- to six-celled capsule wholly concealed within the calyx. There are 27 species, leafy erect herbs or shrubs, with four-angled branches and purplish or bluish flowers, natives of warmer Asia, Africa, Australia, and America, with one *N. verticillata*, in the United States, a conspicuous inhabitant of shallow waters, with opposite or whorled leaves and long arching tufted stems, enormously thickened below, with remarkable white spongy and floccose tissue (aerenchyma). This species is called *swamp-luosetrate*. See *hanchinol* and *Hesmia*.

nescience (nesh'iens), *n.* [= *F. nescience* = *Sp. Pg. nesciencia* = *It. nescienza*, *L. nescientia*, ignorance, *L. nescient* (n-), ignorant, see *nescient*.] The state of not knowing, lack of knowledge, ignorance.

The ignorance and involuntary nescience of men. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed 1835), I 800.

nescient (nesh'iënt), *a*. [= *OF. nescient*, *L. nescien* (n-), ppr of *nescire*, be ignorant, know not, *Gr. not*, + *scire*, know, see *science*.] Destitute of knowledge, ignorant, characterized by or exhibiting nescience. *Coles*, 1717.

nescious (nesh'ius), *a*. [*L. nescius*, ignorant.] Same as *nescient*.

He that understands our thoughts cannot be nescious of our works. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, II 171.

nescock, *n.* See *nestcock*.

neselt, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *neese*.

neselt, *n.* An obsolete form of *nosel*.

nesh (nesh), *a.* [*ME. nesh, nesch, nesch, nesch*, *AS. nesch, hnesc*, soft, tender, = *MD. nesch, nes*, soft, wet, = *Goth. hnaskvus*, soft, tender. Cf *nask, nasky, nasty*.] 1 Soft, tender.

I was fader of his flesh, His Moder hedde an herte nesh. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p 143.

Take wyld tanscy and grynde yt, and make yt nesh, & ley it therto. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p 36.

It semeth for love his harte is tender nesh. *Court of Love*, I 1092.

2 Delicate; weak, poor-spirited. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Synne was harde, hys blood was neshche, To defende folk fro feendys wode. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p 217.

3. Soft; friable; crumbly. [*Prov. Eng.*].—For hard or for nesh, in hard or in nesh, come weal, come woe, in good fortune or bad.

In nesh, in hard, y pray the nows, In al stedes thou him avows. *Arthur and Merlin*, p 110 (*Hallwell*).

nesh (nesh), *v. t.* [*nesh*, *a.*] To make soft, tender, or weak.

Nesh not your womb [stomach] by drinking immoderately.

Animale, *Theatrum Chemicum* (1652), p 113. (*Latham*.)

neshen (nesh'n), *v. t.* [*nesh* + *-en*.] To make tender. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

nesote (nē'si-ōt), *a.* [*< Gr. νῆσος, an island, < νῆος, an island.*] Insular, inhabiting an island.

neski, neskihi (nēs'ki), *n.* [*Ar.*] The cursive or running hand ordinarily used in Arabic manuscripts and printed books

Two systems of writing were used concomitantly, the Cufic or uncial and the *Neski* or running hand
Encyc. Brit., XIII 117

Nesogaea (nē-sō-jē'ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. νῆσος, an island, + γαία, the earth*] In *zoogeog.*, Polynesia or Oceania, with New Zealand excluded, considered with reference to the geographical distribution of its animals.

Nesogean (nē-sō-jē'an), *a.* [*< Nesogaea + -an.*] In *zoogeog.*, of or pertaining to *Nesogaea*

Nesokia (nē-sō-ki-ā), *n.* [*NL.*] A genus of murine rodents of the subfamily *Phaomysinae*,



Bandicoot (*Nesokia bandicota*)

having a short, scaly, nearly naked tail, and including several species of Indian bandicoot-rats, as *N. bandicota* *J. E. Gray*

Nesomys (nēs'ō-mis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. νῆσος, an island, + μῦς, a mouse.*] A remarkable genus of murine rodents of the family *Muridae*, having teeth of sigmoid pattern. It is peculiar to Mada-



Nesomys rufus

gascar, where it is one of two genera which constitute the entire rodent fauna of the island, so far as is known. The genus was established by W. Peters in 1870

Nesonetta (nēs-ō-net'ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. νῆσος, an island, + νῆττα, a duck*] A genus of erismaturine ducks of the family *Anatidae* and the subfamily *Erismaturinae*, established by G. R. Gray in 1844. *N. aucklandica*, the only species known, inhabits the Auckland Islands, whence the name

Nesotragus (nē-sot'ra-gus), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. νῆσος, an island, + τράγος, a goat*] A genus of small antelopes inhabiting Zanzibar and Mozambique. *N. moschatus* is the typical species. Same as *Neotragus*

ness (nēs), *n.* [*< ME. nesse, < AS. nass = Icel. nes = Dan. nās = Sw. nās, a headland; akin to nose.*] A point of land running into the sea, a promontory, a headland; a cape

We weyed anker, and bare cleere of the nesse
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 310.

[*Ness* occurs as a termination of the names of some promontories or headlands, as, Sheerness, Dungeness]

-ness. [*< ME. -nes, -nesse, < AS. -næs, -næs, -nys, -ness, etc., = OS. -nissi, -nissæ, -nissia, -nissi, -nissi, -nissia = OFries. -nesse = MD. -nesse, D. -nys = MLG. -nisse = OHG. -nass, -nissi, -nissa, -nissi, -nissa, MHG. -nasse, -nusse, -niss, -niss, G. -niss, -niss = Goth. -nassus (as in *thiudnassus*, kingdom), prop. -n-assu-s, the n belonging orig. to the stem (adj. or pp.) of the word, and the suffix being -assu-s (= OHG. -assa, -ussa, -ussi), as in *ufar-assus*, superfluity; perhaps orig. -as-tu-s, a similar termination occurring in *missi*, q. v. The termination is fem. in AS., etc., but also neut. in OHG., and masc. in Goth.] A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, used to form, from adjectives, nouns denoting the abstract quality of the adjective, as *goodness, sweetness, whiteness, humbleness, hopefulness, spiritualness, crookedness, neglectedness, obliqueness, the quality or state of being good, sweet, white, etc.* All*

such words are originally abstract, but some have come to be used also as concrete, as *wise*, a person who gives testimony, *wisdom*, a wild region. The suffix is applicable to any adjective, but in adjectives of Latin origin the equivalent suffix -ity, of Latin origin, is also used (and is often preferable) as in *torpidness, credibleness, equivalent to torpidity, credibility*

Nesslerization (nēs'lér-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< Nesslerize + -ation*] The process of Nesslerizing. See *Nesslerize*

Nesslerize (nēs'lér-iz), *v. t.* ; pret. and pp. *Nesslerized*, ppr. *Nesslerizing* [*< Nessler (see def.) + -ize.*] To treat with Nessler's reagent, determine (ammonia) with the help of Nessler's reagent.

Nessler's reagent. See *reagent*
nest (nest), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *neast*, *< ME. nest, nest, nyst, < AS. nest = D. MLG. I. G. OHG. MHG. G. nest, nest (not found in Scand. or Goth.) = Lith. lėdas = L. nidus (for *nidus) (> It. Sp. nido = F. nid), a nest, = Skt. nīda, a lair, den, for *nada, perhaps < nī, down, + √ sad, sit, see *nether* and *nit* (*< Goth. sitla, a nest, = E. settle*), a seat, *settle*, *scat*, *mt*, etc., being thus related to *nest* (*< Icel. hith, a nest, akin to Gr. kōrē, a couch (< kribhai, lie)*, and to E. *home*. Whether Bret. *neiz*, Ir. Gael. *nad*, a nest, are related to the Teut. and L. word is not clear. The OF. *nest* is from E. From the L. word (*nidus*) are derived E. *nide, nidus, nidification, nyct*, *nias, cyas*, etc.] 1. A structure formed or used by a bird for incubation and the rearing of its young. Such nesting places are of the most diverse character, some birds making a slight nest or none at all, while others construct for their eggs receptacles requiring remarkable skill and industry. The materials used are also extremely various, as twigs, leaves, grass, moss, wool, feathers, mud or clay, etc. Some birds, for the sake of safety, excavate burrows for their nests in banks or sandy cliffs, or holes in trees. See cuts under *hive nest**

Briddes ich by helde in bosshes maden nestes
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 156.

The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head
Mat. viii. 20

2. A place where the eggs of insects, turtles, etc., are laid, a place in which the young of certain small animals are reared, or a number of such animals dwelling together, as, a nest of rabbits

Seek not a scorpion's nest,
Nor set no footing on this unkind shore
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III 2. 86

3. A snug place of residence, habitation, abode.
Not farre away, not meet for any guest,
They spide a little cottage, like some poore mans nest
Spenser, F. Q., IV v. 32.

4. Any abode, especially of evil things, as, a nest of vice
Lady, come from that nest
Of death, contagion, and unnatural sleep
Shak., R. and J., v. 3. 151.

5. A number of persons dwelling or consorting together or resorting to the same haunt, or the haunt itself, generally in a bad sense
The imbecile government, incapable of defending itself, implored Gonsalvo's aid in dislodging this nest of formidable freebooters
Prescott, Ferd. and Ism., II 8.

In almost all of the poorer districts of London are to be found "nests of Irish" — as they are called — or courts inhabited solely by the Irish coastermongers.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I 115.

We seem a nest of traitors — none to trust,
Since our arms fall'd.
Tennyson, Princess, v

6. A series or set, as of boxes, baskets, trays, bowls, etc., of diminishing sizes, each fitting within the next in order
He has got on his whole nest of nightcaps
B. Jonson, Epicoene, iv. 1

Cogging Cockeremoy is runne away with a nest of goblets.
Mareton, Dutch Courtesan, I. 1.

7. A connected series of cog-wheels or pulleys — 8. In *geol.*, an aggregated mass of any ore or mineral in an isolated state, within a rock. — *Crow's nest*. See *crow's nest*. — *Hurrah's nest*. See *hurrah*. — *Mare's nest*. See *mare*. — *Nest of drawers*, a set or a cabinet of small drawers. — *Swallow's nest*. See *nidus hirundinis*, under *nidus*. — *To feather one's nest*. See *feather*
nest (nest), *v.* [*< ME. nesten, < AS. nistan, nistan (= MHG. nisten), make a nest, < nest, a nest, see nest*, n.] I. *intrans.* 1. To build or occupy a nest
Gulls vary considerably in their mode of nesting, but it is always in accordance with their structure and habits
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 218

The field mouse wants no better place to nest than beneath a large, flat stone
J. Burroughs, The Century, XIX. 610

2. To relieve nature. *Davies*
The most mannerly step but to the door, and nest upon the stairs
Modern Account of Scotland, 1870 (Harl. Misc., VI 187)

3. To search for nests, as, to go nesting or bird-nesting

II. *trans.* 1. To lodge or house in or as in a nest, provide with a place of shelter or resort, build habitations for, house, often used reflexively

The galleys happily comming to their accustomed harbor, and all the Masters and mariners of them being then nested in their owne homes
Hakluyt's Voyages, II 132.

Him who nested himself into the chief power of Geneva after the expulsion of the lawful Prince
South, Sermons, V v

The featherly throng,
Aced in the vernal realms
Of the poplars and the elms
T. B. Read, Wagoner of the Alleghanies

2. To place (articles of graduated size belonging (or set) one within another. See *nest*, n, 6.

These shells are nested, the smaller inside the larger, sometimes six or seven in a set
Stand. Nat. Hist, III 300

nest, *adj.*, *prep.*, and *a*. A Middle English form of *nest*

But so as I can declare if I thinke,
And none me no name, but tho that nest were
Richard the Redeless, I 51

nestcock (nēs't'kok), *n.* [Also *nescock, nestlecock*, *< nest* + *cock*.] A fondling, a delicate or effeminate man who stym much at home. Compare *cockney*

nestlet. See *nistle*
nest-egg (nēs't'eg), *n.* 1. An egg (natural or artificial) placed or left in a nest to prevent a laying hen from forsaking the nest — 2. Something laid up as the beginning or nucleus of a continued growth or accumulation
Be sure, in the mortifications of sin, willingly or carelessly to leave no remnant of it, no nest egg, no principles of it, no affections to it.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), II 17

I got my bit of a nest egg all by my own sharpness — ten shillings it was — w^l dousing the fire at Torry a mill, an' it a grown an' grew by a bit an' a bit, till I'n got a matter o' thirty pound
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 2.

nestle (nēs'l), *v.*, pret. and pp. *nestled*, ppr. *nestling* [*< ME. nestlen, nestelen, < AS. nestlian, nestlian (= D. nestelen), make a nest, freq. < nest, a nest, see nest*, n.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make or use a nest, have a nesting-place, said chiefly of birds
And the birds nestled in hiro branches and thinges lyu ing were fed of that tree
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, iv

The kingfisher wonts commonly by the water-side, and nestles in hollow banks
Sir R. L'Estrange

2. To lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest.
And sweet homes nestle in these dales
Whittier, Last Walk in Autumn

The little towns of Almidon and Makaraka, both nestling by the water's edge at the mountain's foot
F. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 200

3. To dispose one's self comfortably for rest or repose, snuggle; cuddle
II. *trans.* 1. To provide with a nest, house or shelter, settle as in a nest, often used reflexively

The Picts came and nestled themselves in Louthian, in the Mers, and other countries more neere to our borders.
Holinshed, Hist. Eng., iv 32

They have men perjury and murder nestle themselves into a throne, live triumphant, and die peccably
South, Sermons, IV iv

Cupid found a downy bed,
And nestled in his little head
Prior, Love Disarmed

2. To cherish, fondle closely; cuddle, as a bird her young
This Ithacus so highly is indur'd
To his Minerva that her hand is over in his deeds,
She like his mother nestles him
Chapman, Iliad, xxiii. 680

nestle-cock (nēs'l'kok), *n.* Same as *nestcock*

nestler (nēs'l'er), *n.* A nestling
The size of the nestler is comic, and its tiny beseeching weakness is compensated perfectly by the happy patronizing look of the mother
Emerson, Domestic Life

nestling (nēs'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *nestle*, v.] 1. The act of making a nest or going to nest; the act of settling or cuddling down
Dumb was the sea, and if the beech wood stirred,
I was with the nestling of the gray winged bird
Midst its thick leaves
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I 394

2. A nest or nestling-place
They [the physicians] inquire not of the diversities of the parts, the secretaries of the passages, and the seats or nestings of the humours
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II

I like them [aviaries] not except they have living plants and bushes set in them, that the birds may have more scope and natural nestling
Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887).

4 To put into or surround with a net for protection or safe-keeping; hold in place by means of a net, as one's hair; veil or cover, as

the head with a net; spread a net over or around, as a fruit-tree to keep off the birds, or a bed to keep out mosquitos.

To leave his favourite tree to strangers, after all the pains he had been at in netting it to keep off the birds
Miss Edgeworth, Bellinda, xli. (Dames)

Old Yew, which grasped at the stones
That name the under lying dead,
Thy fibres net the dreamless head,
Thy roots are wrapt about the bones.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, li.

II. intrans 1. To make nets or form network; be occupied in knotting or weaving a suitable material into netting.

Ideal visits I often pay you, see you posting round your sylvan walks or sitting netting in your parlour, and thinking of your absent friends.
Seward. (Latham.)

Mrs. Sparrit netting at the fireside, in a side saddle attitude, with one foot in a cotton stirrup
Dickens, Hard Times, l. 11.

2. To use the net in capturing game as an art or industry: as, he nets for a living.

net² (net), *a.* [Also *nett*, < F. *net* = It. *netto* (> D. G. Sw. Dan. *netto*), clean, clear, neat, < L. *nitidus*, shining, sleek, neat: see *neat*², an earlier form from the same source] 1. Clear, pure; unadulterated; neat: as, *net* (unadulterated) wines.

Oh Nay, look what a nose he hath.
Be My nose in net crimson
Chapman, Humorous Day's Mirth

Net ivory
Without adorne of gold or silver bright
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 20

2. Clear of anything extraneous, with all deductions (such as charges, expenses, discounts, commissions, taxes, etc.) made: as, *net* profits or earnings; *net* proceeds, *net* weight.

Aesthetic enjoyment is a *net* addition to the sum of life's pleasures
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 538.

3. Lowest; not subject to further deduction or discount as, these prices are *net*.—**Net measure**, in architecture, measure in which no allowance is made for finishing, in the work of artificers, measure in which no allowance is made for the waste of materials.—**Net proceeds**, the amount or sum left from the sale of goods after every charge is paid.—**Net profits**, what remains as the clear gain of any business adventure, after deducting the capital invested in the business, the expenses incurred in its management, and the losses sustained by its operation.—**Net stock**, the net proceeds of a fishing trip after all expenses have been deducted.—**Net weight**, the weight of merchandise after allowance has been made for casks, bags, cases, or any inclosing material.

net³ (net), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *netted*, ppr. *netting* [*< net*², *a.*] To gain or produce as clear profit as, to *net* a thousand dollars in a business transaction; the sale *netted* a hundred dollars.

net-berth (net'berth), *n.* The space or room occupied in the water by a net when fishing, equivalent to the superficial extent of the area in which a fish may be taken, and differing somewhat from the whole area represented by the dimensions of the net.

net-braider (net'brā'dér), *n.* One who makes nets.

Netbraiders, or those that have no clothes to wrappe their hides in or bread to put in their mouths but what they earne and get by brayding of nets.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffed

net-caul (net'kāl), *n.* 1. A mode of hair-dressing. same as *crepe*.—2. A net.

net-cutter (net'kut-er), *n.* A device attached to the nose of a torpedo for cutting a torpedo-net.

nete¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *neat*¹.

nete², *a.* A Middle English form of *neat*².

nete³ (nē'tē), *n.* [*< Gr. νήτη*, contr. of *νέτης* (see *χορδή*, chord), fem. of *νέτος*, last, < *νός*, new: see *new*] In *anc. Gr. music*, the upper tone of the disjunct tetrachord: so called because it was the last or uppermost tone of the earlier and simpler systems. Its pitch is supposed to have been about equivalent to the modern E next above middle C. See *tetrachord*.

net-fern (net'fēr), *n.* A name sometimes applied to species of the genus *Gleichenia*.

net-fish (net'fish), *n.* 1. A fish, as the cod, taken in nets: opposed to *trawl-fish* and *line-fish*. [Gloucester, Massachusetts.]—2. The basket-fish or Medusa's-head, a many-armed ophiurian
J. Winthrop.

net-fisherman (net'fish'er-man), *n.* One who fishes with a net, as distinguished from one who uses the line.

net-fishery (net'fish'er-ī), *n.* A place where net-fishing is done; also, the business of fishing with a net.

net-fishing (net'fish'ing), *n.* The act, process, or industry of fishing with nets, whether mova-

ble or fixed. Net-fishing is regulated, and in some instances prohibited, by legislation
nettheless, *adv.* A variant of *nettheless*.

Nettheless, let them a Gods name feede on theyr owne folly, so they seeke not to darken the beames of others glory
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Epistle

netthemost, *a. superl.* An obsolete variant of *nethermost*.

netther¹ (new'ēr), *adv.* [ME *netther*, *nither*, < AS *nither*, *nithor*, *neothor* = OS. *nitha* = OFries. *nither*, *neder* = D. *neder* = MLG. *niedder* = OHG. *nidar*, MHG. *nider*, G. *nieder* = Icel. *nidhr* = Sw. *neder* = Dan. *neden* = Goth. **nitha* (not recorded), downward, with compar. suffix -*ther* = L. -*ter*, -*terus* = Gr. -*repōs*, and connected with several later forms with other suffixes, as AS *neothan*, down, beneath, from beneath, *neothan*, beneath, = OS. *nithana* = MLG. *neden*, *neden* = OHG. *nidana*, MHG. *nidene*, *niden*, G. *nieden*, below, beneath, = Icel. *nedian*, from beneath, = Sw. *nedan* = Dan. *neden*, beneath, *ned*, down (see *beneath*, *anoath*, *neath*); from a stem **n*, Skt. *n*, downward. The stem occurs in *neat*¹, *q. v.*] Downward; down

And nithful neddra, loth an lither,
Sal gliden on hise breast *netther*
Genens and Faodrus, l. 870.

Ne warp thu me nait *netther* into helle
St. Marhele (ed. Cockayne), p. 17

netther¹ (new'ēr), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *neather*, *nyther*, < ME *netthere*, < AS *neothra*, *neothra* = OS. *nithra* = OFries. *nithere*, *nedere*, *neer* = D. *neder* = MLG. *niedere* = OHG. *nidari*, *nithri*, *nideri*, MHG. *nidere*, *nider*, G. *nieder* = Sw. *nedra*, *neder* = Dan. *nodre*, *ad*], lower, from the *adv.* see *netther*¹, *adv.* 1. Lower; under opposed to *upper* as, the *netther* millstone

Oh, that same drawing in your *netther* lip there
Foreshows no goodness, lady!
Fletcher (and another), N. H. Valour, l. 1

Silenus the Taster sat at the *netther* end of the table
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, l. 79

These gentlemen and ladies sate on the *netther* part of the rock
By Hall, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 241

We were now in the *netther* principality of the kingdom of Naples, and in the ancient Lucania.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. li. 202.

2. Pertaining to the regions here below; earthly

This shows you are above,
You justicers, that those our *netther* crimes
So speedily can venge
Shak., Lear, iv. 2. 79

3. Pertaining to the lower regions or hell, infernal

This *netther* empire, which might rise,
By policy and long process of time,
In emulation opposite to heaven
Milton, P. L., li. 296

Netther house, the lower house, as of a parliamentary assembly opposed to *upper house*. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 196*

netther¹ (new'ēr), *v. t.* [*< ME "nitheren, nitheren, nithen, neotheren, < AS nitharian, nithruan, nithoruan, bring low, humiliate, accuse, condemn (= OHG. niderren, bring low, humiliate, condemn, = Icel. nithra, put down), < nith, down, below, netther see netther*¹, *adv.* Hence dial. *nidder*, *q. v.*] To bring low, humiliate

netther² (new'ēr), *n.* A variant of *nedder*¹, *nadder*, *adder*¹

nettherest, *a. superl.* [ME (= OHG. *nidaröst*, MHG. *niderest*, *niderst* = Icel. *nidhstr*, *nettr* = Sw. Dan. *nederst*); superl. of *netther*¹, *a.*] Lowest, *netthermost*.

From the *netthereste* [var. *netthemast*] letter to the upper-
Chaucer, Boethius, l. prose l.

netther-formed (new'ēr-fōrmd), *a.* In *geol.*, hypogene

Netherlander (new'ēr-lan-dér), *n.* [= D. and Flem. *Nederlander* = G. *Niederländer* = Sw. *Nederlander* = Dan. *Nederlander*, as *Netherland* (= D. and Flem. *Nederland* = G. *Niederland* = Sw. Dan. *Nederland*), in pl. *Netherlands*, the Low Countries (see *nether*¹, *a.*, and *land*¹), + -*orl*.] A native or an inhabitant of the Netherlands or Holland, a kingdom of Europe situated near the North Sea, west of Germany and north of Belgium, an inhabitant of the Netherlands in an extended sense, including, besides the present kingdom, the former Spanish and Austrian Netherlands (now the kingdom of Belgium)

The *Netherlanders* set baits for the eye, they represent either pleasant objects, or such as are revered—saints and prophets.
Edinburgh Rev., CXIV. 19

Netherlandish (new'ēr-lan-dish), *a.* [= D. *Niederländisch* = G. *Niederländisch* = Sw. *Nederländsk* = Dan. *Nederlandsk*, as *Netherland* (see *Netherlander*) + -*ish*¹.] Pertaining to the Netherlands or to the Netherlanders.

netherlings (new'ēr-lingz), *n. pl.* [*< nether*¹ + -*ling*¹. Cf. *nether-stock*] Stockings. *Dickens.* [Ludicrous.]

nethermore (new'ēr-mōr), *a. compar.* [*< nether*¹ + -*more*¹.] Lower [rare.]

For them the *nethermore* abyss receives,
For glory none the damned would have from them.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, li. 41.

nethermost (new'ēr-mōst), *a. superl.* [*< nether*¹ + -*most*. In ME. *netthemost*, *nethemast*, < AS *nithemest*, *nythemest*, *neothemest*, lowest, superl. to *nether*, *neother*, *nether*. see *nether*¹. Cf. *nethermore*] Lowest; undermost. as, the *nethermost* hell

When I have cut the cards, then mark the *nethermost* of the greatest heap.
Greene, Art of Conny Catching

Thither he piles,
Undaunted to meet there whatever power
Or spirit of the *nethermost* abyss
Might in that noise reside
Milton, P. L., li. 966.

That he might humble himself to the *nethermost* state of contempt, he chose to descend from the seed of Abraham
South, Sermons, VIII. x

Back to the *nethermost* caves retreated the bellowing ocean.
Longfellow, Evangeline, l. 5.

nether-stock (new'ēr-stok), *n.* [*< nether*¹ + -*stock*.] 1. The lower part of the hose or leg-covering, as distinguished from the trunk-hose, or thigh covering usually in the plural

A pleasant old courtier wailing
A long beaked doublet hanging down to his thighs, & an high paire of silke *nether stocks*
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 287

2. The stocking as distinguished from the breeches usually in the plural

They are clad in Senle skins, with their breeches and *netherstocks* of the same
Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 491.

Et c. I lead this life long, I'll sew *nether stocks*, and mend them and foot them too
Shak., I. Hen. IV., li. 4. 180

nether-vert (new'ēr-vért), *n.* Undergrowth; coppice

Nether vert, which is properly all manner of underwoods, bushes, thorns, etc.
N. Nelson, Laws concerning Game, p. 281 (Encyc. Diet.)

netherward, netherwards (new'ēr-wārd, -wārdz), *adv.* [= D. *nederwaert* = MLG. *nederwaert* = OHG. *nidarwaet*, *nidarwaert*, MHG. *niderwaert*, *niderwaert*, G. *niederwärts*, as *nether*¹ + -*ward*, -*wards*] In a downward direction; downward

Nethinim (neth'i-nim), *n. pl.* [Heb. *נֶתִינִים*, pl. of *nāthan*, what is given, a slave of the temple, < *nāthan*, give] Persons employed in menial offices in the ancient Jewish temple service, chiefly in hewing wood and drawing water to be used in the sacrifices

netify (net'i-fi), *v. t.* [Also *matify*, < OF. *netifier*, make clean or neat, < *net*, neat, + -*fier*, E. -*fy*] To under neat.

net-loom (net'loim), *n.* A machine for weaving network

net-maker (net'mā'kér), *n.* [*< ME. nette maker*] One whose business is the making of nets—**Net-makers' knife**, a short cutting blade having in place of a handle a ring at the end to fit over one finger

net-making (net'mā'king), *n.* The act, art, or industry of making nets. Nets were formerly made by the aid of a flat piece of wood and a needle with two eyes and a notch at each end to prevent the twine from slipping as it was looped and knotted around the piece of wood. Most of the nets now used are woven on a net-loom, invented by Paterson of Musselburgh, Scotland, in 1820

net-masonry (net'mā'sn-rī), *n.* Reticulated bond, the joints of which resemble in appearance the meshes of a net, open reticulation

net-mender (net'men'dér), *n.* One whose business is the mending of nets

net-shore (net'shor), *n.* Forks of wood upon which nets are set for game

net-structure (net'struk'tūr), *n.* In *lithol.*, same as *mesh-structure*

netsuke (net'su-kā), *n.* [Jap.] A small knob or button, of horn, wood, ivory, or other material, often elaborately carved or inlaid, lacquered, or decorated with enamel, used by the Japanese as a bob or toggle in connection with a cord for suspending a tobacco-pouch, inro, or similar article in the belt or girdle

Nothing will satisfy the desire for *netniks* when it once sets in
The Academy, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 86

Many of the *netniks* are real sketches direct from nature and a good ivory carver carries around with him on his daily walks pencil and note book, finding subjects in daily life in street or canal to be finished in ivory
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 714

nett (net), *a.* A former spelling of *net*², still occasionally used

netted (net'ed), *p. a.* [*< net*¹ + -*ed*²] 1. Made into a net or network; formed of meshes or open stitches; reticulated.

I make the netted sunbeam dance
Against my sandy shallows.

Tennyson, *The Brook*.

2. Covered or provided with a net, as, a *netted* window — 3. Caught in a net, as fish; kept in a net, as turtles for sale — 4. Covered or marked with a network of intersecting lines, reticulate, cancellated: as, the *netted* wings of a dragon-fly. — 5. Forming a network; intersecting as, the *netted* veins of an insect's wings.

netted-carpet (net'ed-kär'pet), *n* A moth, *Cidaria reticulata*.

netted-veined (net'ed-vänd), *a* In bot, having a reticulated venation, traversed by fine nerves (nervilles) disposed like the threads of a net, a character common to most dicotyledons and rarely occurring in other plants. See *nerivation*.

netter (net'er), *n*. One who makes or uses nets.

The only persons interested in the trade are the exporters, and the netters and snarers employed by them. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI, 30.

nettle, *a* An obsolete variant of *natty*.

netting (net'ing), *n* [Verbal *n*. of *net*, *v*.]

1. A net, a piece of network, as of cord or wire; an openwork fabric, as for a hammock, a screen, etc. Specifically — (a) A fine light fabric, as of gauze or muslin, as, mosquito *netting*. (b) *pl* Naval. (1) A network of ropes formerly stretched along the upper part of a ship's quarter to hold hammocks when not in use, hence sometimes called *hammock nettings*. The name *hammock nettings* is still applied to the wooden or iron compartments or boxes on the upper railing of a ship, although the nettings have not been used for many years. (2) A stout network of wire or rope stretched around a ship above the rail during an engagement, to keep off boarders, hence called *boarding nettings*. (3) A network of light rope stretched over a ship's deck during an engagement, to prevent injuries from falling spars, splinters, etc. Specifically called *splinter nettings*.

2. The art or process of making nets or network; net-making. — **Darned netting**, an imitation of darned lace made by embroidery with a darning stitch upon plain netting, and much used for window curtains and the like, which are often called *lace curtains*, etc. — **Diamond netting**, netting of the plainest kind, in which the meshes are of uniform size and square or lozenge-shaped. — **Grecian netting**, a kind of netting used for making small articles of silk, and larger articles, such as curtains, of cotton. It consists of flat meshes of two different sizes. *Dict* Needlework. — **Mignonette netting**. See *mignonette*.

netting-machine (net'ing-ma-shén'), *n* 1. A net-loom. — 2. A machine by means of which the action of the hands in netting is imitated, and a fabric is produced secured by knots at the intersections of the lines. In general, the name *netting machine* is given to any machine producing the net or background of lace.

netting-needle (net'ing-nē'dl), *n* A kind of shuttle used in netting.

Nettion (net'-i-on), *n* [NL, < Gr. *νῆτιον*, a duckling, dim. of *νήτις*, a duck; see *Anas*] A genus of very small and pretty ducks of the family *Anatidae* and the subfamily *Anatinae*, containing such as *N. crecca* of Europe and the similar *N. carolinensis* of North America, the green-winged teals. See *teal*.

nettle (net'l), *n* [ME *nettla*, *netle*, < AS *netele*, *netle* = D *netel* = MLG *netele*, *nettle* = OHG *nezula*, *nezula*, MHG *nezzel*, G *nessel* = Dan. *nezle* (for **netle*) = Sw *nassla* (after G., the reg form being **natla*), with dim suf-

fix -el (-la), from a simple form seen in OHG. *nassa*, a nettle; root unknown; perhaps connected with *net*. The OPruss. *notas*, Lith. *notere*, Ir *nenaid*, nettle, appear to be unrelated. Skeat assumes an orig initial *h*, and compares Gr *νήδυ*, a nettle, and E. *nit* (AS *hnutu*); but if there were an orig initial *h*, it would appear in OHG and AS, as in other cases.] 1. A herbaceous plant of the genus *Urtica*, armed with stinging hairs. *U. dioica* is the common, great, or stinging nettle, native in the northern Old World, naturalized in the United States and elsewhere. This plant is now somewhat cultivated in Germany for its fiber, which, properly dressed, is fine and silky. The tender shoots are not unfrequently used as a pot-herb. This and the small nettle, *U. urens*, were formerly in use as diuretics and astringents. The Roman nettle of southern Europe is *U. pilulifera*. *U. cannabina* of Siberia is locally utilized as a fiber plant.

Out of this nettle, danger, we pluck this flower, safety. *Shak*, I Hen IV, li 8, 10.

The Earth doth not always produce Roses and Lilies, but she brings forth also Nettles and Thistles. *Hovell*, Letters, I vi 57.

2. One of several plants of other genera of the nettle family (*Urticaceae*), any nettle-like plant, generally with a qualifying word. — **Chill nettle**. See *Loasae*. — **False nettle**, *Hamamelis virginica* (U.S.). — **In dock, out nettle**. See *dock*. — **Nelcherry nettle**, the East Indian *Gracilaria* (*Urtica*) *heterophylla*. It yields a fine white and glossy strong fiber, locally important. — **Nettle broth**, **nettle porridge**, a dish made with nettles out early in the season before they show any flowers.

There we did eat some nettle porridge, which was made on purpose to-day for some of their coming, and was very good. *Pepps*, Diary, Feb 27, 1661.

nettle (net'l), *v* *t*, pret and pp *nettled*, ppr *nettling* [< ME *netten*, < *nettle*, *n.*] To sting, irritate or vex, provoke; pique.

I am whipp'd and scourged with rods, *Nettled* and stung with plimires, when I hear Of this vile politician, Bolingbroke. *Shak*, I Hen IV, li 3, 240.

She hath so nettled the King that all the doctors in the country will scarce cure him. *Beau and Fl*, Philaster, li 4.

Nay, I know this nettles you now, but answer me, is it not true? *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, li 1.

She was not a little nettled at this my civility, which passed over her head. *Steele*, Lover, No 7.

I, tho' nettled that he seemed to slur With garrulous ease and oily courtesies Our formal compact, yet, not less, Went forth again with both my friends. *Tennyson*, Princess, l.

nettle (net'l), *n* *Naut*, same as *knittle*, 2.

nettle-bird (net'l-bērd), *n* A little bird which creeps about hedges among the nettles, as the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*, or the blackcap, *S. atricapilla*. [Local, Eng.]

nettle-blight (net'l-blit), *n* The *Aecidium urticae*, a parasitic fungus common on nettles.

nettle-butterfly (net'l-but'ēr-flī), *n* A common European butterfly, *Vanessa urticae*. The cosmopolitan *Pyrausta cardui* and *P. alabaster*, whose larvae feed on nettles, are also sometimes known by this name.

nettle-cell (net'l-sel), *n* A stinging-cell or thread-cell, one of the urticating organs of a nettle-fish, a cnida or nematocyst.

nettle-cloth (net'l-kloth), *n* A thick cotton cloth which, when japanned, is used instead of leather for waist-belts, vizors for caps, etc.

nettle-creeper (net'l-kre'pēr), *n* Same as *nettle-bird*.

nettle-fever (net'l-fē'vēr), *n* Urticaria.

nettle-fish (net'l-fish), *n* A jelly-fish; a sea-nettle so called from its stinging or urticating.

nettle-geranium (net'l-jē-rā'ni-um), *n* See *geranium*.

nettle-leaf (net'l-lēf), *n* In her, a leaf of ordinary rounded form but with the edge very deeply serrated in long sharp points.

nettle-monger (net'l-mung'gēr), *n* Same as *nettle-bird*.

nettler (net'lēr), *n* [< *nettle* + -er] One who or that which stings, provokes, or irritates. These are the nettlers, these are the blabbing Books that tell, though not half, your fellows' foats. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb Remonst.

nettle-rash (net'l-rash), *n* An eruption on the skin like that produced by the sting of a nettle, urticaria.

nettle-springs (net'l-sprinj), *n* The nettle-rash. *Hallwell* [Prov Eng].

nettle-stuff (net'l-stuf), *n* *Naut*, a thin twist of two or three yarns, laid up or twisted by hand, and rubbed smooth. It is used for hammock-ropes and stops.

nettle-tap (net'l-tap), *n* A moth, *Simastis fabriciana*.

nettle-thread (net'l-thred), *n* One of the stinging hairs of aculephs; a cnidocell.

nettle-tree (net'l-trē), *n*. 1. A tree of the genus *Celtis* of the nettle family, chiefly the Old World species *C. australis* and the North American *C. occidentalis*, so named from the aspect of the leaves. The former is a desirable shade-tree, and its yellow-tinged wood is hard, dense, and fine grained, suitable especially for turning and carving. See *hackberry* and *lotus-tree*, 2.

2. An Australian tree of the genus *Laportea*. Two species, *L. gigas* and *L. photinophylla*, are large trees, more or less stinging; a third, *L. moroides*, is a small tree, the stinging hairs extremely virulent. Also *tree-nettle*. — **Jamaica nettle-tree**, *Trema* (*Spondia*) *micrantha*.

nettlewort (net'l-wērt), *n* [< *nettle* + *wort*] A plant of the nettle family (*Urticaceae*).

netting (net'ing), *n*. [< *nettle* + -ing] In rope-making. (a) A method of spinning or twisting together the ends of two ropes so as to unite them with a seamless joint. (b) A system of tying in pairs the yarns when they are laid on the posts in a ropewalk, in order to prevent entanglement or confusion.

netty (net'i), *a*. [< *net* + -y] Resembling a net; interlaced or interwoven like network, netted.

This reticulate or network was also considerable in the inward parts of man, not only from the first subtegment, or warp of his formation, but in the netty fibers of the veins and vessels of life.

Sir T. Browne, *Garden of Cyrus*, III.

net-veined (net'vänd), *a* 1. In entom., displaying numerous veins or nervures tending to form a more or less confused network on the surface, the principal longitudinal veins being almost lost, as in the wings of certain Hemiptera and many Orthoptera opposed to parallel-veined. — 2. In bot., same as *netted-veined*.

net-winged (net'wngd), *a* In entom., having netted or net-veined wings, specifically, neuropterous.

network (net'wērk), *n*. 1. Anything formed in the manner or presenting the appearance of a net or of netting; work made of intersecting lines which form meshes or open spaces like those of a net; an openwork or reticulated fabric, structure, or appearance; interlacement; technically, anastomosis; inoculation, rete, as, a *network* of veins or nerves; a *network* of railways. See *cut* under *latticeleaf*.

Her hair, which is platted in bands within golden network, is surmounted by a truly beautiful crown. *Enycy Brit*, VI 469.

The woven leaves
Make net work of the dark blue light of day. *Shelley*, *Alastor*.

2. Netting decorated with darned work or other needlework. Compare *net embroidery*, under *net*. — 3. Work in metal or other tenacious and ductile material resembling a net in having large openings divided by slender solid parts. Compare *fyrework*.

Beautiful net-work of perforated steel. *Hamilton Sale Cat.*, 1882, No 985.

Darned network. (a) Same as *darned netting*. (b) Ornamental threadwork used as a ground for various kinds of embroidery, especially when a set of parallel threads are made into a netting by other threads worked across them with the needle.

neutet, *n* An old spelling of *newt*.

neuf, *n* An error for *neuf*. See *neaf*.

Neufchâtel cheese. See *cheese*.

neuft, *n*. An obsolete variant of *newt*.

neuk (nük), *n*. A Scotch form of *nook*.

neuma (nū'mä), *n*. [ML. see *neume*.] Same as *neume*.

neumatic (nū-mat'ik), *a*. [< *neume* + -atic] Cf *pneumatic*. In music, of or pertaining to neumes. — **Neumatic notation**. See *notation*.

neume (nūm), *n*. [< ME *neume*, *neume*, *neme*, < OF *neume*, "a sound, song, or close of song after an anthem" (Cotgrave), < ML. *pneuma*, also *neupma*, *neuma*, a song, a sign in music, < Gr *πνεῦμα*, breath, breathing see *pneuma*. In the sense of 'sign,' some compare Gr. *νῆμα*, a nod] 1. Modulation of the voice in singing. *Nominale MS* (Halliwell).

Neume (var *neume*, *neme*) of a song, *neupma*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 355.

2. In music: (a) A sign or character used in early medieval music to indicate a tone or a phrase. A large number of these characters were used, more or less complicated in form and meaning. They were first written alone over the text to be sung, but soon one and then two or more horizontal lines were added to indicate some fixed pitch, as F or C. Neumes were in use as early as the eighth century, their origin is obscure. They were the first important step toward a graphic musical notation in which relative pitch should be indicated by relative position on a page. They passed over gradually into the more definite ligatures and the staff notation of later times. The earlier examples cannot be deciphered with entire certainty. (b) A melodic phrase or



Upper Part of a Fruiting Stem of Nettle (*Urtica dioica*)
a, the male flower; b, the female flower; c, a stinging hair, taken from the leaf, highly magnified.

division, sung to a single syllable, especially at the end of a clause or sentence; a sequence. [In this sense also *pneuma*]

neumic (nū'mik), *a.* [*neume* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to neumes; as, *neumatic notation*.

neura, *n.* Plural of *neuron*.

neurad (nū'rad), *adv.* [*neur(al)* + *-ad*.] Toward the neural axis or neural side of the body, in direction or relative position: opposed to *hemad*.

neuradynamia (nū'ra-dī-nā'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *δύναμις*, weakness. See *adynamia*.] Neurasthenia.

neuradynamic (nū'ra-dī-nam'ik), *a.* [*neuradynamia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or suffering from neuradynamia.

neuramia, **neuramic**. See *neuremia*, *neuremic*.

neural (nū'ral), *a.* [*Gr. νεῦρον* (= *L. nervus*), a sinew, nerve (see *nerve*), + *-al*. Cf. *neural*.]

1 Pertaining to nerves or the nervous system at large; nervous.—2. Specifically, of or relating to the cerebrospinal nervous system of a vertebrate. Hence.—3. Situated on that side of the body, with reference to the vertebral axis, on which the brain and spinal cord lie, dorsal or tergal: opposed to *ventral*, *sternal*, *visceral*, or *hemal*.—4. In *physiol.*, done or taking place in the nerves.—**Neural arch**, the arch of a vertebra which incloses and protects the corresponding part of the spinal cord, consisting essentially of a pair of neurapophyses, to which various other apophyses are usually added as diapophyses, xypapophyses, etc. opposed to *hemal arch*, also extended to a similar segment of the skull by those who hold the vertebrate theory of the skull, according to which, for example, the occipital and supraoccipital bones are parts of the neural arch of the hind most cranial vertebra. See cuts under *endocranium* and *cervical*.—**Neural axis**, canal, lamina, mollusks, etc. See the nouns.—**Neural spine**, the spinous process of a vertebra, developed at the junction of a pair of neurapophyses, over the neural canal usually single and median, sometimes paired or bifid. opposed to *hemal spine*. See cuts under *cervical*, *endocranium*, *lumbar*, *carapace*, *Chelonia*, and *pleuropondylia*.—**Neural tremors**, **neural units**, in *psychol.* See the quotation.

If we confine ourselves to the Nervous System, we may represent the molecular movements of the bioplasm by the *neural tremors* of the psychoplasm, these tremors are what I call *neural units*—the raw material of Consciousness. Its several neural groups formed by these units represent the organized elements of tissues.

G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, I 108.

neuralgia (nū'ral'jī), *n.* [Also *neuralgy*, = *F. névralgie* = *Sp. neuralgia* = *Pg. neuralgia* = *It. neuralgia*, < NL. *neuralgia*, < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ἀλγος*, pain.] A pain, corresponding frequently to the distribution of some one nerve, which is not due immediately and simply to excessive stimulation of the nerve or nerves involved by some gross or extra-nervous lesion, but to a nutritive or other molecular change in the nerves themselves or their central connections. The pain is usually paroxysmal, varying in intensity, and described as shooting, stabbing, boring, burning, or deep seated. Neuralgia is largely confined to adult life, is more frequent in women than in men, and is especially apt to occur in neuropathic individuals. It is induced by cold, exhaustion (from overwork, worry, over lactation, mental shock, lack of food and rest), anemia, malaria, alcohol, lead, and glycohemias. In addition to this so-called *idiopathic neuralgia*, *symptomatic neuralgia* is sometimes used to designate neuralgiform pains incident to some gross lesion—*Gillary*, *intercostal*, etc., *neuralgia*. See the adjectives.

neuralgic (nū'ral'jik), *a.* [*neuralgia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected by neuralgia: as, *neuralgic pains*, a *neuralgic patient*.

neuralgiform (nū'ral'ji-fōrm), *a.* Resembling or of the nature of neuralgia.

neuralgy (nū'ral'ji), *n.* Same as *neuralgia*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

neuralist (nū'ral-ist), *n.* [*neural* + *-ist*.] A neuropath.

neuramöba (nū-ra-mö'bä), *n.*; pl. *neuramöbae* (-bä) [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + NL. *amöba*: see *amöba*, 3.] A nerve-cell regarded as an organism of the morphic valence of an amöba: correlated with *myamöba* and *osteamöba*. *Coues*, 1884.

neuranal (nū-rä'näl), *a.* [*Gr. νεῦρον*, nerve, + *L. anus*, anus: see *anal*.] Of or relating to the outlet of the canal of the neural cord of a vertebrate embryo.

A current of water, which escaped by the *neuranal canal* (as in larval Amphioxus). *Enayes Brit.*, XXIV 184.

neurapophysial (nū-räp-ō-fiz'i-äl), *a.* [*neurapophysis* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a neurapophysis.

neurapophysis (nū-ra-pōf'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *neurapophyses* (-sēs). [*Gr. νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ἀπόφυσις*, an offshoot, process: see *apophysis*.] In *anat.*, a process or part of a vertebra which,

meeting its fellow in midline over the centrum of the vertebra, constitutes a neural arch and completes a neural canal. A neurapophysis consists essentially of the parts of a vertebra known in human anatomy as the *pedicle* and *lamina*. It usually bears other apophyses, as diapophyses or transverse processes, xypapophyses or oblique or articular processes, and is usually surmounted by a neural spine or spinous process. See cut under *cervical*.

neurasthenia (nū-ras-the-ni'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ἀσθένεια*, weakness: see *asthenia*.] In *med.*, nervous debility; nervous exhaustion.

neurasthenic (nū-ras-the-ni'ik), *a* and *n.* [*neurasthenia* + *-ic*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to neurasthenia or nervous debility; affected or characterized by neurasthenia.

2. *n.* A person suffering from nervous debility.

Neurasthenics almost always gain by being a great deal in the open air. *Busk's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V 164.

neurasthenically (nū-ras-the-ni'kal-i), *adv.* In a neurasthenic manner; as regards neurasthenia.

neuraton (nū-rä'shon), *n.* [*Gr. νεῦρον*, a nerve, + *-ation*. Cf. *nervation*.] 1. In *entom.*, nervature, venation, as of an insect's wing.—2. In *anat.*, the way or mode of distribution of nerves, the system of the nerves, *nervation*.

neuratrophia (nū-ra-trō'fi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *τροφία*, wasting: see *atrophy*.] Impaired nutrition of the nervous system, or of some part of it.

neuratrophic (nū-ra-trō'fik), *a.* [*neuratrophia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to neuratrophia.

neurectomy (nū-rēk'tō-mi), *n.* [*Gr. νεῦρον*, a nerve, + *εκτομή*, a cutting out, < *ἐκτείνω*, *ἐκταίω*, cut out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τείνω*, *ταίω*, cut.] The operation of excising or cutting out a part of a nerve.

neuremia, **neuremic** (nū-rē'mi-ā), *n.* [NL. *neuremia*, < Gr. *νεῦρον*, a sinew, tendon, nerve, + *αἷμα*, blood.] A purely functional disease of the nerves. *Laycock*.

neuremic, **neuremic** (nū-rē'mik), *a.* [*neuremia* + *-ic*.] Relating to or affected with neuremia.

neurenteric (nū-ren-ter'ik), *a.* [*Gr. νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ἐντερον*, intestine: see *enteric*.] Pertaining to the neuron and to the enteron; connecting the neural canal with the enteric tube.—**Neurenteric canal** or **passage**, the temporary passageway or communication which may persist for a time in vertebrates between the neural and the enteric tube. This connection leads from the hinder end of the neural tube into the enteric cavity, and is said to have been discovered by Gasser.

neuroepithelial (nū-rep-i-thē'i-äl), *a.* See *neuroepithelial*.

neuriatry (nū-rī'a-tri), *n.* [*Gr. νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ιατρεία*, healing, < *ιατρίω*, heal, < *ιατρός*, a physician: see *iatrie*.] The treatment of nervous diseases.

neuric (nū'rik), *a.* [*Gr. νεῦρον*, a nerve, + *-ic*.] 1. Belonging to a nerve or to the nervous system; nervous.

Dr. Barely has attempted to show that actual "neuric rays" are emitted by eyes and fingers, which are susceptible of reflection from mirrors, concentration by lenses, etc. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, Oct., 1886, p. 178.

2. Having a nervous system.

neuricity (nū-ris'i-ti), *n.* [*neuric* + *-ity*.] The peculiar or essential properties or functions of nerves collectively; nerve-force.

Neuricity is not electricity any more than is myonicity. *Owen*, *Comp. Anat.*, I iv.

neuridine (nū-rī-din), *n.* [*Gr. νεῦρον*, nerve, sinew, + *-idin* + *-ine*.] A ptomaine (C₈H₁₄N₂) commonly produced in the putrefaction of proteids. It forms crystalline salts with gold and platinum chlorides, and when pure is not toxic in its effects.

neurilemma (nū-rī-lem'mā), *n.*, pl. *neurilemmata* (-a-tā). [NL., prop. "*neurolemma*", < Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, + *λέμμα*, a husk, skin, < *λένω*, strip, peel: see *lepis*.] 1. The delicate structureless sheath of a nerve-fiber; the primitive sheath, the sheath of Schwann.—2. The sheath of a nerve-funiculus, the perineurium.—3. Of the spinal cord, the pia mater.

neurilemmatic (nū-rī-le-mat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the neurilemma.

neurilemmitis (nū-rī-le-mi'tis), *n.* [NL., < *neurilemma* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the neurilemma.

neurility (nū-ril'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. neurilité*, as *Gr. νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-ιότης* + *-ιότης*.] The specific function of the nervous system—that of conducting stimuli.

We owe to Mr. Lewes our very best thanks for the stress which he has laid on the doctrine that nerve-fibre is uni-

form in structure and function, and for the word *neurility*, which expresses its common properties.

W. E. Clifford, *Lectures*, II 189.

neurine, **neurin** (nū'rīn), *n.* [= *F. neurine*, as *Gr. νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-ίνη*, *-ίνη*.] 1. A ptomaine, and possibly also a leucomaine, having the formula (CH₃)₃C₂H₅NOH. It has decided toxic properties.—2. A basic substance having the formula (CH₃)₃C₂H₄OH.NOH. same as *cho-line*.

neurism (nū'rīzm), *n.* [*Gr. νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-ισμός*.] Nerve-force. *E. D. Cope*, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 20. [Rare.]

neuritic (nū-rī'tik), *a.* [*neuritis* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with neuritis.

neuritis (nū-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-ίτις*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a nerve.—**Lipomatous neuritis**, the condition of a nerve in which, as the terminal stage of an interstitial neuritis, there is an accumulation of fat in the newly formed connective tissue of the nerve.—**Multiple neuritis**. See *multiple*.—**Optic neuritis**, inflammation of the optic nerve, especially of its retinal termination, the optic papilla, papillitis.—**Rheumatic neuritis**, neuritis due to exposure to cold.

Neurobranchiata (nū-rō-brang-kī-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + NL. *branchiata*, having gills: see *branchiate*.] The so-called *Pulmonata operculata*, or operculate pulmoniferous gastropods, as of the families *Cyclostomidae*, *Aciculidae*, and related forms.

neurobranchiate (nū-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to the *Neurobranchiata*, or having their characters.

neurocentral (nū-rō-sen'tral), *a.* [*Gr. νεῦρον*, nerve, + *κεντρικόν*, center: see *central*.] Relating both to the neural arch and to the centrum of a vertebra.—**Neurocentral suture**, the line on each side of the centrum along which a neurapophysis meets and fuses with the centrum. The body of a vertebra may be thus in part neurapophysial.

neurocele (nū-rō-sēl), *n.* [*Gr. νεῦρον*, nerve, + *κοίλον*, cavity: see *coelum*.] The entire hollow or system of cavities of the cerebrospinal axis.

neurocollan (nū-rō-sē'l-an), *a.* [*neurocele* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the neurocele.

neurocrane (nū-rō-krān), *n.* [*Gr. νεῦρον*, nerve, + *κρανιον*, skull, cranium: see *cranium*.] The brain-case, the cranial as distinguished from the facial and chondrosteal parts of the skull.

For the three segments of the cranium, forming a vaulted tubular brain case, or *neurocrane*, are morphologically complete without the intervention of a chondrosteon.

Coues, *Amer. Jour. Otol.*, IV 19.

neurocranial (nū-rō-krā'nī-äl), *a.* [*neurocrane* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to the neurocrane. *Coues*.

neurodeatrophia (nū-rō-dē-a-trō'fi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, like sinews or nerves (see *neuro*), + *τροφία*, atrophy: see *atrophy*.] Atrophy of the retina.

neurodynamis (nū-rō-dī-nā-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *δύναμις*, power.] Nervous energy.

neuroepithelial (nū-rō-ep-i-thē'i-äl), *a.* [*Gr. νεῦρον*, nerve, + *E. epithelial*.] Pertaining to the endings of nerves in the skin where special modifications of both the nervous and the epidermal tissues result. Neuroepithelial structures are especially characteristic of the skin of water-breathing vertebrates, and consist of end buds and nerve-hillocks or neuromata. Preferably *neuroepithelial*.

neuroepithelium (nū-rō-ep-i-thē'i-um), *n.* [*Gr. νεῦρον*, nerve, + *E. epithelium*.] Neuroepithelial tissue.

neuroglia (nū-rōg'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *γλία*, glue: see *glue*.] The peculiar sustentacular tissue of the cerebrospinal axis.

neurogliac (nū-rōg'i-āk), *a.* [*neuroglia* + *-ac*.] Having the character of neuroglia.

neurogliar (nū-rōg'i-ār), *a.* [*neuroglia* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to neuroglia.

neurography (nū-rōg'ra-fi), *n.* [*Gr. νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφω*, write.] Descriptive neurology, a description of or treatise on nerves.

neurohypnologist (nū-rō-hip-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [*Gr. neurohypnology* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in or who practises induction of the hypnotic state. Also *neurypnologist*.

neurohypnology (nū-rō-hip-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ὑπνος*, sleep, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*,



Third Cervical Vertebra of Young *Ichthya*, the pieces slightly separated, *ne*, neural arch, *ne*, neural canal, *ne*, neural axis, *ne*, neural spine, *ne*, transverse process, *ne*, vertebral canal.

sleep: see -ology.] 1. Knowledge or investigation of hypnism — 2. The means or process employed for inducing the hypnotic state. See *hypnotism*.

Also neurohypnology

neurohypnotism (nū-rō-hīp'no-tizm), *n.* [*Gr* νευρον, nerve, + *E* hypnōtism] Same as *hypnotism*.

neuroid (nū'roid), *a* and *n.* [*Gr* νευροειδής, νευρώδης, like a sinew, sinewy, < νευρον, sinew, nerve, + ειδος, form] 1. *a* Resembling a nerve, or the substance of the nerves.

II. *n.* One of the pair of distinct neural elements which compose the neural arch of a vertebrate; a neuropophysis correlated with pleurod. (*Gr* Baur, Amer. Nat. XXI 1945)

neurokeratin (nū-rō-kar'a-tin), *n.* [*Gr* νευρον, nerve, + κέρας (keras), horn, + -in²] A substance allied to ceratin. It forms the sheath of Schwann and the inner sheath about the axis cylinder, as well as the connecting bands traversing the myelin between these, but is found in largest quantity in the white substance of the brain.

neurological (nū-rō-loj'i-ka), *a* [*Gr* νευρολογ- + -ic-al] Of or pertaining to neurology.

neurologist (nū-rō-loj'i-ka), *n.* [*Gr* νευρολογ- + -ist] One who is versed in neurology.

neurology (nū-rō-loj'i-ka), *n.* [*Gr* νευρολογία, < νευρον, nerve, + -λογία, < λέγω, speak: see -ology] Scientific knowledge or investigation of the form and functions of the nervous system in sickness and in health.

neuroma (nū-rō-mā), *n.* [*Gr* νευρομα, < νευρον, nerve, + -μα, < -μα, tumor] 1. A tumor formed of nervous tissue — 2. A fibroma developed on a nerve.

neuromalacia (nū-rō-ma-lā-si-ka), *n.* [*Gr* νευρομαλακία, < νευρον, nerve, + μαλακία, softness] Softening of nervous or nervous tissue.

neuromast (nū-rō-mast), *n.* [*Gr* νευρομαστός, < νευρον, nerve, + μάστος, a hillock] In *zoöl*, a neuro-epithelial sense-organ, or modified epidermal tract, specialized as a sensitive surface or area. It may be free on the general surface of the integument, or more or less covered in a special sac or invagination of the epidermis, or even entirely withdrawn from the epidermis into canals of the corium, hence called *neuromastoid canals*. These canals may be strengthened by bones or scales developed about the site of the neuro epithelial tract. Neuromasts are found in all fishes and aquatic amphibians, but not in the higher air breathing vertebrates. Also called *nerve hillock*.

neuromastic (nū-rō-mas'tik), *a.* [*Gr* νευρομαστικός, < νευρον, nerve, + μάστος, a hillock] Pertaining to or connected with neuromasts. *as*, neuromastic canals, into which these structures may be withdrawn, neuromastic bones or scales, developed in connection with neuromasts.

neuromata, *n.* Plural of *neuroma*.

neuromatous (nū-rō-ma-tus), *a.* [*Gr* νευροματώδης, < νευρον, nerve, + μάστος, a hillock] Pertaining to or of the nature of a neuroma.

neuromere (nū-rō-mēr), *n.* [*Gr* νευρομερ, < νευρον, nerve, + μέρος, a part] A segment or division of the neuron.

neuromerous (nū-rō-mēr-us), *a.* [*Gr* νευρομερής, < νευρον, nerve, + μέρος, a part] Segmented, as the neuron of a vertebrate, having or consisting of nervous metameres.

neuromimesis (nū-rō-mi-mē'sis), *n.* [*Gr* νευρομιμήσις, < νευρον, nerve, + μιμήσις, imitation: see *mimesis*] Imitation in neurotic patients of organic disease, nervous mimicry.

neuromimetic (nū-rō-mi-met'ik), *n.* [*Gr* νευρομιμητικός, < νευρον, nerve, + μιμήσις, imitation: see *mimesis*] Pertaining to or exhibiting neuromimesis.

neuromuscular (nū-rō-mus'kū-lār), *a.* [*Gr* νευρομυϊκός, < νευρον, nerve, + μυς, muscle, + -ικός, pertaining to] Pertaining to nerve and to muscle; especially, resembling or partaking of the nature both of nervous and of muscular tissue, having a character intermediate between that of muscle and that of nerve, representing or physiologically acting both as a nerve and as a muscle, as the neuromuscular cells of the freshwater polyp (*Hydra*). In these cells, which exhibit the beginnings both of a nervous and of a muscular system the indifference of such systems is seen, for every single cell is in part nervous, responding to stimuli, and in part muscular, or executive of movements which result from the stimulation of the other part. The motile filaments into which these neuromuscular cells are drawn out are called *fibers of Kleinberg*. The whole complex of the nervous and muscular systems of any animal is to be regarded as based upon and derived from this primitive, simple, and direct continuity of parts of a single neuromuscular form element, one part functioning as a nerve and the other as a muscle. Also *neuromuscular*.

neuromyological (nū-rō-mi-ō-lōj'i-ka), *a.* [*Gr* νευρομυολογ- + -ic-al] Of or pertaining to neuromyology.

neuromyology (nū-rō-mi-ō-lōj'i-ka), *n.* [*Gr* νευρομυολογία, < νευρον, nerve, + μυς, muscle, + -λογία, < λέγω, speak: see -ology Cf. *myology*] A system of classifying and naming muscles with reference to the nerves, myology based upon neurology.

Neurology is the key to myology, and a *neuro myology* is practicable.

Coxes and Shute, N. Y. Med. Record, XXXI. 98.

neuron (nū'ron), *n.* [*Gr* νευρον, nerve, + -ον, ending] 1. The cerebrospinal axis in its entirety, the whole of the encephalon and myelon, or brain and spinal cord, considered as one — 2. In *entom*, a nerve of an insect's wing, a vein or costa.

neuronosis (nū-rō-nō-sis), *n.* [*Gr* νευρονοσία, < νευρον, nerve, + νόσος, disease] Any disease of the nervous system. Also *neuronosis*.

neuropath (nū-rō-path), *n.* [*Gr* νευροπάθος, < νευρον, nerve, + πάθος, suffering] 1. In *pathol*, one who assigns to the nervous system an excessive if not exclusive responsibility for disease — 2. A person of a nervous organization liable to or exhibiting nervous disorders.

neuropathic (nū-rō-path'ik), *a.* [*Gr* νευροπαθικός, < νευρον, nerve, + πάθος, suffering] Of or pertaining to neuropathy.

neuropathical (nū-rō-path'ik-al), *a.* [*Gr* νευροπαθικός, < νευρον, nerve, + πάθος, suffering] Same as *neuropathic*.

neuropathically (nū-rō-path'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a neuropathic manner.

neuropathological (nū-rō-path'ik-al-ō-lōj'i-ka), *a.* [*Gr* νευροπαθολογικός, < νευρον, nerve, + πάθος, suffering, + -λογία, < λέγω, speak: see -ology Cf. *pathology*] Pertaining to a diseased condition of the nervous system or some part of it.

neuropathologist (nū-rō-pā-thol'ō-jist), *n.* [*Gr* νευροπαθολόγος, < νευρον, nerve, + πάθος, suffering, + -λογία, < λέγω, speak: see -ology Cf. *pathology*] One who is skilled in neuropathology.

neuropathology (nū-rō-pā-thol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr* νευροπαθολογία, < νευρον, nerve, + πάθος, suffering, + -λογία, < λέγω, speak: see -ology Cf. *pathology*] The sum of human knowledge concerning the diseases of the nervous system.

neuropathy (nū-rō-pā-thi), *n.* [*Gr* νευροπάθεια, < νευρον, nerve, + πάθος, suffering] In *pathol*, a general term for disease of the nervous system.

neurophysiological (nū-rō-fiz'i-ō-lōj'i-ka), *a.* [*Gr* νευροφυσιολογικός, < νευρον, nerve, + φυσικός, physical] Pertaining to neurophysiology.

neurophysiology (nū-rō-fiz'i-ō-lōj'i-ka), *n.* [*Gr* νευροφυσιολογία, < νευρον, nerve, + φυσικός, physical] Physiology of the nervous system.

neuropodial (nū-rō-pō-dī-al), *a.* [*Gr* νευροποδία, < νευρον, nerve, + ποδία, foot] Pertaining to neuropodia. *as*, a neuropodial cirrus or filament. See cuts under *Polynoe*, *prastomium*, and *pygidium*.

neuropodium (nū-rō-pō-dī-um), *n.* [*Gr* νευροπόδιον, < νευρον, nerve, + ποδός, foot] 1. One of the series of ventral or inferior foot-stumps of a worm, one of the lower parapodia of an annelid, a ventral oar opposed to notopodium. See *parapodium*.

neuropore (nū-rō-pōr), *n.* [*Gr* νευροπόρος, < νευρον, nerve, + πόρος, pore] An orifice of communication between the neural canal and the exterior in the embryos of some animals. An anterior neuropore, where the brain remained last in connection with the epidermis, may correspond to the pineal body. In the lancelet it is a permanent opening. A posterior neuropore may be a neural orifice, or on closure of that orifice may be diverted into a neuroenteric canal.

neuropsychology (nū-rō-si-kō-lōj'i-ka), *n.* [*Gr* νευροψυχολογία, < νευρον, nerve, + ψυχή, soul, + -λογία, < λέγω, speak: see -ology] Neurology including psychology.

neuropsychopathic (nū-rō-si-kō-path'ik), *a.* [*Gr* νευροψυχωπάθης, < νευρον, nerve, + ψυχή, soul, + πάθος, suffering: see *pathic*] Pertaining to disease of the nervous system, including those parts of it subserving psychic functions. — **Neuropsychopathic constitution**, a permanent condition of irritable weakness of the nerve centers, especially the higher or psychical ones, exhibiting itself in irregular sleep, exaggerated febrile reactions, liability to delirium and convulsions, headache, susceptibility to alcohol, diminished or exaggerated sexual instinct, self-consciousness, fickleness in emotions, lack of determination, insane temperament or diathesis.

neuropter (nū-rōp'tēr), *n.* [*NL*] A neuropterous insect; a member of the order *Neuroptera*.

Neuroptera (nū-rōp'tēr-ā), *n.* [*NL*, neut. pl. of *neuropterus*, < *Gr* νευρον, nerve, + πτερόν, a wing] An order of the class *Insecta*, founded by Linnaeus in 1748. It was originally composed of the genera *Libellula*, *Ephemera*, *Phryganea*, *Hemerobius*, *Myrmeleon*, *Panorpa*, and *Raphidia* (*Raphididae*), the winged termites being included in *Hemerobius*. The group thus constituted has suffered many changes, and entomologists are still far from agreed upon its proper definition. Fabricius founded a distinct order *Odonata* for the Linnaean *Libellula* or dragon-flies. Kirby separated the Linnaean *Phryganea* or caddis-flies under the ordinal name *Trichoptera*. Erichson founded the order *Pseudoneuroptera* for those Linnaean neuropters whose metamorphosis is in-

complete and whose pupae are active. These eliminations left the *Neuroptera* to consist of the families *Stalidae*, *Hemerobidae*, *Mantodeidae*, *Myrmeleontidae*, and *Panorpidae*. By some authors the *Phryganidae* (the *Trichoptera* of Kirby) are still assigned to *Neuroptera*, though M'Lachlan, Brauer, and others exclude them. The last-named authority has the largest following in restricting the order *Neuroptera* to the four families *Stalidae*, *Hemerobidae*, *Mantodeidae*, and *Myrmeleontidae*, forming a separate order *Panorpidae* for the family *Panorpidae*, and leaving the *Trichoptera* out as a separate order. In this restricted sense the technical characters of the *Neuroptera* are — wings four in number and reticulate, labial palpi three jointed, the joints free, mandibles free, pupae distinctly mandibulate, and larvae as in *Myrmeleon*. These insects are all carnivorous in the larval state, and are either aquatic or terrestrial, the aquatic forms pupating terrestrially. See cuts under *Chrysopa*, *Mantis*, and *nerure*.

neuropter (nū-rōp'tēr), *a.* [*As* *neuropterous* + -al] Same as *neuropterous*.

neuropteran (nū-rōp'tēr-an), *n.* [*As* *neuropterous* + -an] A neuropter.

Neuroptera (nū-rōp'tēr-ā), *n.* [*NL*, < *Gr* νευρον, nerve, + πτερόν, fern] A genus of fossil ferns, established by Brongniart in 1828, very widely distributed, especially characteristic of the coal-measures (of Carboniferous age) in different parts of the world, and not passing above the Permian. The fronds are simple, bipinnate or tripinnate, the pinnae rounded, heart shaped, or auriculate at the base, the median nerve sometimes at most entirely wanting, and generally disappearing altogether before the point of the pinnae is reached — the nervation diverging from the base or from the middle nerve, fan like and curving backward. In several species the main stem bears rounded or kidney shaped leaflets, which were formerly referred to a distinct genus (*Cyclopteris*). The fructification of *Neuroptera* has not yet been clearly made out. The genera *Neuropteris*, *Lodleya*, *Diopteris*, and *Odonopteris* are referred by Lesquereux to the section of *Neuropteris*.

neuropterology (nū-rōp'tēr-ō-lōj'i-ka), *n.* [*NL*, *Neuroptera* + *Gr* -λογία, < λέγω, speak: see -ology] That branch of entomology which treats of neuropterous insects.

neuropteron (nū-rōp'tēr-on), *n.* [*NL*: see *neuropter*] An insect of the order *Neuroptera*, a neuropter.

neuropterous (nū-rōp'tēr-us), *a.* [*NL* **neuropterus*, < *Gr* νευρον, nerve, + πτερόν, wing] Having conspicuous neurulation of the wings; netted-winged, specifically, pertaining to the *Neuroptera*, or having their characters. Also *neuropterical*. See cut under *nerure*.

neuropurpuric (nū-rō-pōr-pū'rik), *a.* [*Gr* νευροπυρρικός, < νευρον, nerve, + *NL* *purpura* + -ic] Pertaining to the nervous system and to purpura. — **Neuropurpuric fever**, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.

neuroretinitis (nū-rō-ret-i-nī'tis), *n.* [*NL*, < *Gr* νευρορετινίτις, < νευρον, nerve, + *NL* *retina*, q. v., + -itis] Inflammation of the retina and the optic nerve.

neurorhopter (nū-rō-rhōp'tēr), *n.* A member of the order *Neurorhoptera*.

Neurorhoptera (nū-rō-rhōp'tēr-ā), *n.* [*NL*, < *Gr* νευρορροπτερά, < νευρον, nerve, + *NL* *Orthoptera*] An order of fossil insects of the coal period, founded by C. Brongniart for the reception of numerous forms which resemble the modern leaf-insects or *Phasmidae*.

neurorhopterous (nū-rō-rhōp'tēr-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Neurorhoptera*.

neurosial (nū-rō-si-al), *a.* [*Gr* νευροσιάλης, < νευρον, nerve, + σιάλη, saliva] Of the nature of or pertaining to a neurosis; originating in the nervous system. *as*, *neurosial* disorders, the *neurosial* theory of gout.

Neurosial and reflex disorders of the heart.

Allen and Neurol., x. v, Index.

neurose (nū-rō-sē), *a.* [*Gr* νευροσής, < νευρον, nerve, + -σής, < *Gr* νευρικός, nervous] 1. In *bot*, same as *nerved*. — 2. In *entom*, having many nervures or veins: applied specifically to an insect's wing when it has discal as well as marginal nervures. See cut under *nerure*.

neurosis (nū-rō-sis), *n.* [*NL*, < *Gr* νευροσής, < νευρον, nerve, + -σής, < *Gr* νευρικός, nervous] A nervous disease without recognizable anatomical lesion, as epilepsy, hysteria, neuralgia, etc.

neuroskelatal (nū-rō-skel'ē-tal), *a.* [*Gr* νευροσκελετικός, < νευρον, nerve, + σκελετός, skeleton] Of or pertaining to the neuroskelton; endoskelatal; skeletal, with special reference to the nervous system.

neuroskelton (nū-rō-skel'ē-tōn), *n.* [*Gr* νευροσκελετόν, < νευρον, nerve, + σκελετός, a dry body (skeleton): see *skeleton*] The endoskeleton of a vertebrate; the skeleton proper, or, as ordinarily understood, that which consists of the interior bony framework of the body, and is developed in special relation with and upon the pattern of the nervous system, serving to inclose and support the cerebrospinal axis and main nervous trunks: a term introduced by Carus in 1828. The term is correlated with *dermatoskeleton*, *exoskeleton*, and *aplanoskeleton*. All the bones of "the skeleton"

of ordinary language are neuroskeltonal. Compare *endo-skelton* and *exoskelton*.

neuropast (nū-rō-spast), *n.* [*< Gr. νεύρον, drawn or actuated by strings, as a puppet, < νῆρον, a sinew, fiber, string, + πασσω, verbal adj. of παύω, draw out or forth: see spasm*] A puppet, a little figure put in motion by a string

That outward form is but a neuropast.

Dr H. More, Psychathanaia, I 11 24

neuropastict (nū-rō-spas'tik), *a* [*< neuropast + -ic*] Of or pertaining to or resembling a neuropast.

To these, with subtle wires and neuropastic springs, they give, now and then, various motions of head, and eyes, which they have made to weep.

Boylan, True Religion, II 281

neuroterous (nū-rot'g-rus), *a*. Pertaining to the genus *Neuroterus*.

Neuroterus (nū-rot'e-rus), *n* [*NL (Hartig, 1840)*] A genus of hymenopterous gall-insects of the family *Cynipidae*, exhibiting parthenogenesis. Forms of one of the alternate generations are known as *Spathogaster*. *N. lentus* makes oak galls, the insect produced in which in turn makes galls of another kind, which yield *Spathogaster*. The neuroterous generation is represented only by females, the spathogasteric by both sexes.

neurotherapeutics (nū-rō-ther-a-pū'tiks), *n.* [*< Gr. νεύρον, nerve, + θεραπεύω, I treat*] Therapeutics of nervous disease.

neurotherapy (nū-rō-ther-a-pi), *n* [*< Gr. νεύρον, nerve, + θεραπεία, medical treatment*] Same as *neurotherapeutics*.

neurotic (nū-rot'ik), *a* and *n* [*< neurosis (-osis) + -ic*] *I. a.* 1. Relating to the nervous system or to neuroses; as, a *neurotic* disease.

All of us, in certain neurotic crises, hear music or see pictures or receive other striking and mysterious impressions.

New Princeton Rev., II 158.

2. Prone to the development of neuroses.

The *neurotic* woman is sensitive, jealous, managing, self-forgetful, wearing herself for others, the hysterical, whether languid or impulsive, is purposeless, introspective, and selfish. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V 102.*

3. Capable of acting on the nerves; as, a *neurotic* medicine.

II. n 1. A disease having its seat in the nerves—2. A medicine for nervous affections; a *neurotic*.

neurotomical (nū-rō-tōm'ik-al), *a* [*< neurotomy + -ic-al*] Pertaining to neurotomy.

neurotomy (nū-rot'ō-mi), *n* [*< Gr. νεύρον, a tendon, sinew, nerve, + -τομή, < τέμνω, to cut*] In *surg.*, the division of a nerve.

neurotonic (nū-rō-tōn'ik), *n* [*< Gr. νεύρον, a nerve, + E. tonic*] A medicine employed to strengthen the nervous system.

neurotrophic (nū-rō-tiōf'ik), *a*. [*< Gr. νεύρον, nerve, + τροφή, nourishment*] Pertaining to or dependent on trophic influences coming through the nerves.

neurypnologist (nū-rip-nol'ō-jist), *n* [*< neurypnology + -ist*] Same as *neurhypnologist*.

neurypnology (nū-rip-nol'ō-jī), *n*. Same as *neurhypnology*. *Brad*

Neustrian (nūs'tri-an), *a* [*< Neustria (see dof) + -ian*] Of or pertaining to Neustria, a kingdom of the West Franks in the sixth, seventh, and eighth centuries, comprising France north of the Loire, and Flanders. as generally used, opposed to *Austrasian*.

To no small extent the *Neustrian* Franks had lost their old Germanic vigour.

Encyc. Brit., IX 631

neut. An abbreviation of *neuter*.

neuter (nū'tēr), *a* and *n* [*< L. neuter, neither, in grammatical use, neuter, tr. Gr. ουδέτερος (neutrum genēs, tr. Gr. γένος ουδέτερον, neuter gender); < ne, not (see ne), + uter, either, one of two*] *I. a.* 1. Neither the one thing nor the other; not adhering to either party, taking no part with either side, as in a contention or discussion; *neutral*.

The duke and all his country abode as *neuter*, and held with none of both parties.

Berners, tr. of Froissart a Chron., I cclii

I cannot mend it, I must needs confess, But since I cannot, be it known to you I do remain as *neuter*.

Shak., Rich II., II. 3. 159

Mr. Burchell, on the contrary, dissuaded her with great ardour, and I stood *neuter*.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xiii.

2. In *gram.* (a) Of neither gender; neither masculine nor feminine; used when words are grammatically or formally distinguished as *masculine*, *feminine*, and *neuter*—a distinction made in English only in the pronouns *he*, *she*, *it*. (b) Neither active nor passive; intransitive. Abbreviated as *neut.*—3. In *bot.*, same as *neutral*.—4. In *zool.*, having no fully developed sex: as, *neuter* bees.

II. n. 1. A neutral.

Shall we, that in the battle sate as *neuters*, Serve him that's overcome?

Fletcher (and another), False One, I 1

Damn'd *neuters*, in their middle way of steering,

Are neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring.

Dryden, Epilogue to the Duke of Guise, I 39

2. An animal of neither sex, and incapable of propagation; one of the imperfectly developed females of certain social insects, as ants and bees, which perform all the labors of the community, a worker. See *ants* under *bee*, *Ita*, and *Termes*.—3. In *bot.*, a plant which has neither stamens nor pistils. See *cut* under *neutral*.—4. In *gram.*, a noun of the neuter gender. Abbreviated *n.* and *neut.*

neutral (nū'tral), *a* and *n*. [= *Sp. Pg. neutral* = *It. neutrale*, *< L. neutralis, neuter, < neuter, neither see neuter*.] *I. a* 1. In the condition of one who refrains from taking sides in a contest or dispute, taking no active part with either of two contestants or belligerents, not engaged on or interfering with either side.

Who can be wise, amazed, temperate and furious, Loyal and *neutral*, in a moment? No man.

Shak., Macbeth, II 3. 115

He [Temple] was placed in the territory of a great *neutral* power, between the territories of two great powers which were at war with England.

Macaulay, Sir William Temple

A *neutral* State is one which sustains the relations of amity to both the belligerent parties, or negatively, is a non hostis, one which sides with neither party in a war.

Wooley, Introduct. to Inter Law, § 155

2. Belonging to a neutral state as, *neutral* ships, a *neutral* flag.—3. Neither one thing nor the other, intermediate, indifferent, mediocre.

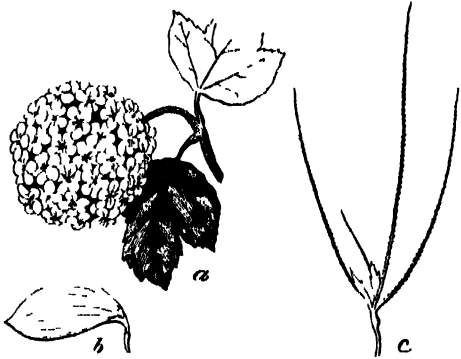
Some things good, and some things ill do seem, And *neutral* some, in her fantastic eye.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul, xx

I was resolved to assume a look perfectly *neutral*, a complete virginity of face, uncontaminated with the smallest symptom of meaning.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xvi

4. In *chem.*, exhibiting neither acid nor alkaline qualities as, *neutral* salts.—5. In *bot.*, sexless, having neither stamens nor pistils, as



Neutral flowers of (a) Snow ball. 1 rec. (*Pylaeococcus*) (b) *Verbena verticillata* (a ray flower) (c) *Ronteloua Texana*

the ray-flowers of many *Compositae*, the marginal flowers of *Hydrangea*, and the upper florets of many grasses. See *cut* under *Hydrangea*.—6. In *elec.* and *magnetism*, not electrified, not magnetized.—7. In *color*, of low chroma; without positive quality of color, grayish—*Neutral axis*, in *mech.* See *axis*.—*Neutral blue*, *Neutralism*. See the nouns.—*Neutral line* or *equator* of a magnet. See *magnet*.—*Neutral salts*, in *chem.*, salts in which all the hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by acid or basic radicals have been so replaced, as sodium sulphate (Na_2SO_4) distinguished from hydrogen sodium sulphate (NaHSO_4). *Neutral salts* may, however, react either acid, alkaline, or neutral with test paper. Also called *normal salts*.—*Neutral vowel*, the vowel sound heard in such accented syllables as *but, son, food, trust, firm, earn*, etc., and very widely in unaccented syllables so called because of the virtual absence in its utterance of a positive determining position of the organs, it being rather the product of intonation of their indifferent position in breathing, and the form toward which vowels excessively slighed in pronunciation tend. It is instanced also by the French "mute *e*" (where this is not altogether silenced), by the *e* of many unaccented syllables in German, and so on.—*Neutral zone*, in *bot.*, in the *Characeae*, the motionless hyaline band of protoplasm, entirely destitute of chlorophyll grains, which marks the boundary between two currents of oppositely rotating protoplasm in active growing cells. Also called *indifferent line*.

II. n A person, party, or nation that takes no part in a contest between others, one who or that which occupies a neutral or indifferent position.

As a painted tyrant, Pyrrhus stood, And like a *neutral* to his will and matter, Did nothing.

Shak., Hamlet, II 2. 503

The right of blockade is one affecting *neutrals*, and a new kind of exercise of this right cannot be introduced into the law of nations without their consent.

Wooley, Introduct. to Inter Law, App III, p 443

neutralisation, neutralise, etc. See *neutralization, etc.*

neutralist (nū'tral-ist), *n* [*< neutral + -ist*] One who professes neutrality, a *neutral*. [Rare.]

Intrusting of the militia and navy in the hands of *neutralists*, unfaithful and disaffected persons.

Petition of the City of London to the House of Commons, 1848, p 6 (Latham.)

neutrality (nū'tral-i-ti), *n*. [= *F. neutralité* = *Sp. neutralidad* = *Pg. neutralidade* = *It. neutralità* = *D. neutraliteit* = *G. neutralität* = *Sw. Dan. neutralitet*, *< ML. neutrahita* (*-t*), a neutral condition, *< L. neutralis, neutral*. see *neutral*.]

1. The state of being neutral or of being unengaged in a dispute or contest between others, the taking of no part on either side, in *international law*, the attitude and condition of a nation or state which does not take part directly or indirectly in a war between other states, but maintains relations of amity with all the contending parties. It is not a departure from neutrality to furnish to either of the contending parties supplies which do not fall within the description of contraband of war—that is, arms and munitions of war, and things out of which munitions of war are made.

Purchase, but their *neutrality*, thy sword Will, in despite of omens, reduce The rest of Greece.

Glomer, Athenaid, ix.

Venice, with her usual crafty policy, kept aloof, maintaining a position of *neutrality* between the belligerents.

Prentiss, Ford and Lea, II 14

2. Indifference in quality, a state neither very good nor very evil. [Rare.]

There is no health, physicians say that we At best enjoy but a *neutrality*.

Donne, Anatomy of the World

3. The state of being of the neuter gender.

Hence appears the truth of those words of our Saviour, I and the Father are one, where the plurality of the verb, and the *neutrality* of the noun, with the distinction of their persons, speak a perfect identity of their essence.

By Pearson, Expos. of the Creed, II 3, § 38

4. In *chem.*, the state of being neither acid nor basic, absence of the power to saturate or combine with either an acid or a base.—**Armed neutrality**. See *armed*.—**Proclamation of neutrality**, in *U. S. hist.*, the proclamation by which Washington, in 1793, announced the neutrality of the United States in the war then begun between Great Britain and France.—**Byn 1. Neutrality, Indifference**. A nation may be very far from viewing or regarding with indifference a war between two of its neighbors, and yet it may preserve a strict *neutrality*—that is, it may refrain strictly from helping the one that it wishes to see victorious or hindering the one that it wishes to see defeated.

A state may stipulate to observe perpetual *neutrality* towards some or all of its surrounding neighbors, on condition of having its own *neutrality* respected.

Wooley, Introduct. to Inter Law, § 155

Met

With blank *indifference*, or with blame reproved.

M. Arnold, Buried Life

neutralization (nū'tral-i-zā'shon), *n* [= *F. neutralisation*, as *neutralize* + *-ation*] 1. The act of neutralizing, specifically, in *chem.*, the process by which an acid and a base are so combined that the resulting compound has neither acid nor basic properties. Thus, if a solution of sodium hydrate is carefully added to sulphuric acid, the acidity of the mixture grows less and at length quite disappears, leaving the mixture with neither acid nor basic properties. This is the *neutralization point*. If more sodium hydrate is added, it imparts a basic or alkaline property to the mixture. Neutralization can then be brought about only by addition of an acid. In these cases the acid and base are said to *neutralize* each other. The name *neutralization* is also given to the decomposition of alkaline carbonates by the addition of some stronger acid in quantity just sufficient wholly to displace carbonic acid.

There are some cases in which the *neutralization* is effected by the addition of a substance which, even if added in excess, produces a precipitate, and so leaves the solution neutral, so that the addition of an excess of the precipitant is without much importance.

Lea, Photography, p 425.

2. (a) An act of one or more nations imposing upon one of their number or upon another state a condition of permanent neutrality by ordaining that it shall not take part in any war into which the others may enter, in consideration for which its freedom from attack is usually guaranteed, as in the case of Switzerland in 1815, and Belgium since its separation from the Netherlands in 1830. (b) An act of military powers agreeing that certain persons, property, and places, such as surgeons, chaplains, and the wounded, medical supplies, hospitals, and ambulances, shall be deemed neutral in war, and not subject to capture, etc., as was agreed by the Geneva Convention, 1864. (c) More loosely, the act of securing by convention immunity

for certain territory or waters from being made the scene of hostilities or of exclusive national maritime jurisdiction, as for the Black Sea, 1856, and for the Congo in Central Africa, 1885. (d) The condition of immunity and restriction resulting from any of such acts

Also spelled *neutralisation*

neutralize (nū'tral-iz), *v. t.*, pret and pp *neutralized*, ppr *neutralizing* [= F. *neutraliser* = Sp. Pg. *neutralizar* = It. *neutralizzare*, as *neutral + -ize*] 1 To render neutral; reduce to a state of neutrality between different parties or opinions. Specifically—(a) To bestow by convention a neutral character upon (states, persons and things which would or might otherwise bear a belligerent character), declare non belligerent. (b) To prohibit hostilities within the limits of, as territory or waters.

The article of the treaty which referred to the Black Sea is of especial importance. "The Black Sea is *neutralized*, its waters and its ports, thrown open to the mercantile marine of every nation, are formally and in perpetuity interdicted to the flag of war of either of the Powers possessing its coasts or of any other Power."

J. M. Curthy, Hist. Own Times, xxviii.

2. In *chem.*, to destroy or render inert or imperceptible the peculiar properties of, by chemical combination. See *neutralization*, 1.

Ammonia *neutralizes* the most powerful acids, and forms a very important class of salts.

W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 369

3 To render inoperative; invalidate; nullify, counterbalance as, to *neutralize* opposition.

He acts as Archimedes would have done if he had attempted to move the earth by a lever fixed on the earth. The action and reaction *neutralize* each other.

Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill

As one poison will sometimes *neutralize* another, when wholesome remedies would not avail, so he was restrained by a bad passion from quaffing his full measure of evil.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xl.

Also spelled *neutralise*.
= Syn. 3. *Annul*, *Nullify*, *Annihilate*, *Neutralize*. These words agree in meaning the bringing of a thing to nothing, causing it to cease to be absolutely, or as to some special relation. *Annul* represents an official or authoritative act as, to *annul* an edict. (See *abolish*.) *Nullify*, to render invalid or of no avail, is more general and less often official. A law may be *illegally nullified* by inert resistance. To *annihilate* is to reduce to nothing, and should be used only where absolute putting out of existence is meant, such expressions as "his army was *annihilated*" are manifestly improper, "his army was *annihilated*" would be proper by strong hyperbole. If the army was so broken up that no parts of it were ever gathered together again. To *neutralize* is to bring to nothing in respect to some special relation, or to render inoperative or ineffectual in respect to certain other agencies or forces, by a contrary or counterbalancing force as, to *neutralize* an acid, his efforts were *neutralized* by the influence of his opponent. That which is *neutralized* would naturally have force in itself. Hence we should not speak of *neutralizing* a law or a command.

neutralizer (nū'tral-iz-er), *n.* [*neutralize* + -er] 1 One who or that which neutralizes; that which destroys, disguises, or renders inert the peculiar properties of anything. Also spelled *neutraliser*.

This *neutralizer* should be set on a higher level, that no further pumping, to the end of the acetate of lime process, may be necessary.

Spence Knave Manus., 1 13

neutrally (nū'tral-i), *adv.* In a neutral manner; without taking part with either side; as, a neutral.

nutria, *n.* See *nutria*.

nutrophile (nū'trō-fil), *a.* [*L. neuter*, neither, + Gr. *philos*, loving.] In *histol.* and *bacteriol.*, staining with dyes of neutral reaction.

neuvaine (né-vān'), *n.* [F. (= Sp. Pg. It. *novena*), a period of nine days. See *novena*.] Same as *novena*.

nevadite (né-vā'dit), *n.* [*Nevada*, one of the United States, + -ite] See *rhyolite*.

neve, *n.* [ME. < AS. *nefa*, nephew. See *nephew*.] A nephew.

Vt. of Egypt, rich man,
Went to Abram in to land Canaan,
And loth his new and Saray
Bliefen bi twen Betel and Ay
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), 1 799

Preloth a pater noster plinly this time
For the hend erl of Horford, alr Humfray de Downe,
The king Edwards newe at Gloucester that liggis
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1 166.

neve, *n.* [*L. nepos*, a spendthrift, prodigal: see *nephew*.] A spendthrift. Halliwell

neve, *n.* A Middle English form of *neaf*.

neve, *n.* See *neve*.

névé (nā-vā'), *n.* [F. < L. *nix* (nir-), snow. See *snow*.] Same as *firn*. Also *glacier-snow*.

nevel (nev'el), *v. t.*, pret and pp. *neveled* or *nevelled*, ppr. *neveling* or *neveling*. [Also spelled, erroneously, *nevel*, freq., < *neve*, *neaf*, the fist see *neaf*.] To pommel; beat with the fists [Scotch].

Twa land-loupers . got me down, and knecelled me
sair anouch.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxiv.

neven (nev'en), *v. t.* [*ME. nevenen*, *nevenen*, *nempen*, *nemmen*, < AS. *nemnian*, *nemnan* (= OS. *nemjan* = OHG. *nemman*, MHG. *nemnen*, *nemnen*, G. *nennen* = Icel. *nefna* = Goth. *namnan*), name, < *nama* (*naman*-), name: see *name*, *n*. Cf. *name*, *v*.] To name; call; tell; say.

He that *nevenes* God and sweris fals dispyse God.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 10

I wol yow telle as was me taught also,
The foure spirites and the bodis sevene,
By ordre, as ofte I herde my lord hem *nevene*.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 268.

never (nev'er), *adv.* [*ME. never*, *nevere*, *nevre*, *nefer*, *nefre*, *nevre*, etc. (also contr. *neer*, < ME. *neve*, *ner*), < AS. *næfre*, *never*, not ever, < *ne*, not, + *æfre*, ever. See *ne* and *ever*.] 1. Not ever; not at any time; at no time, whether past, present, or future.

He answered that he wolde *never* be knyght before that the beste knyght of the world that eny man knewe hadde yove hym armes and the accolle.

Morris (E. E. T. S.), iii 520.

One day we shall blessedly meet again, *never* to depart
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii

She *never* was to me but all obedience,
Sweetness, and love
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv 4

Regions of sorrow, doleful shades, where peace
And rest can *never* dwell, hope never comes,
That comes to all.
Milton, P. L., l. 1 66

Never did a more gallant and self-confident little army
tread the earth.
Irving, Granada, p. 86.

2. In no degree; not at all; not a whit; not, emphatically.

"Throw down the ba', ye Jew's daughter,
Throw down the ba' to me!"
"Never a bit," says the Jew's daughter,
"I'll up to me come ye."
Hugh of Lincoln (Child's Ballads, III 139)

Let it not displease thee, good Blanca,
For I will love thee *never* the less, my girl
Shak., T. of the S., 1 1 77

At this rate a head will be reckoned *never* the wiser for
being bald
Steele, Spectator, No. 497

Never fear, he's the son of an excellent Scottish lawyer,
he'll shew blood, I'll warrant him
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxvii

[*Never* in this use, with the following indefinite article *a*, is equivalent to *no*, or *none*, and in the contracted form *ne'er* *a* is the source of the dialectal or slang adjective *nary*.

'Tis no matter *ne'er* *a* fantastical knave of them all
shall flout me out of my calling
Shak., As you Like it, III 3 107]

Never indebted, in *law*, a plea allowed at common law in actions of debt on simple contracts other than negotiable paper, to the effect that defendant "never was indebted in manner and form as in the declaration alleged," which plea in general put in issue whatever plaintiff might be required to prove under his declaration—*Never so, never such*, to whatever extent or degree, no matter how (much, great, etc.), as never before was.

Though there be *never so* moche taken away thereof on the Day, at Morwe it is as fulle asen as ewere it was.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 82.

Which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, charm
ing *never so* wisely.
Ps. lviii 5

But as for the women, poore soules! bee they *never so* good, they have the gates shut against them
Sandys, Travels, p. 46

[In this idiom there is a suppressed comparison—'*never* (at any other time) so (great, good, much, etc.) as in the case supposed or considered.' *Never*, becoming merely emphatic, is now usually replaced by *ever*—*Never the near*, *never the nearer*. See *near*. [*Never* is much used in composition, as in *never ending*, *never-failing*, *never dying*, *never ceasing*, *never fading*].

nevermore (nev'er-mōr'), *adv.* [*ME. nevermore*, *nevremore*; < *never* + *more*.] *Never* again; at no future time.

She wandered to the dowie glen,
And *never* maid was sein
Sir James the Rose (Child's Ballads, III. 76).

And my heart from out that shadow, that lies floating on
the floor,
Shall be lifted—*nevermore*.
Pos, The Raven

never-strike (nev'er-strik), *n.* A man who never yields. [Rare.]

So off went Yeo to Plymouth, and returned with Drew
and a score of old *never-strikes*
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xvi.

nevertheless, *adv.* [*ME. < never* + *the* + *helder*, < Icel. *heldr* (= Sw. *heller*, *heller* = Dan. *heller*, *heller* = Goth. *haldis*), more, rather, but.] None the more; not in a greater degree.

Nawther faltred ne fel the freke *nevertheless*,
Bot stytly he start forth vpon styl schonkes
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 430.

nevertheless, *conj.* [Also *nevertheless*, < *never* + *the* + *later*, *latter*.] Nevertheless.

Nevertheless, many temptations go over his heart, and the law as a right hand man, tormenteth his conscience
Tyndale, Ana. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 35.

Nevertheless ye shall seeke the Lord your God even there, and shall fynd hym yf thou seeke hym with all thyne herte and with all thy soule. Bible of 1581, Deut. iv. 28.

nevertheless (nev'er-THĒ-less'), *conj.* [*ME. never the lesse*, *never the lasse*, etc.; < *never* + *the* + *less*.] Not or none the less; notwithstanding.

They [though] that hyt be so, that these been many other
Wayes that men goon by after Countrees that they comen
fram, *never the lasse* they turne alle un tylle an ende.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 128.

Yet *never the less*, sithe I vnderstonde
Your purpose is to depart out of the land,
I wolde fulfillle your pleassur in this case.
Gower, Confessio Amantis (E. E. T. S.), l. 1108.

That which irresistibly strikes us as true, that which seems self evident, that which commends itself to us, may nevertheless, we learn, not be true at all.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 8.

nevertheless, *adv.* [*ME. < never* + *the* + *more*.] None the more.

There is another like law enacted agaynst wearing of Irish apparel, but *nevertheless* it is observed by any
Spenser, State of Ireland.

nevent, **newewt**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *nephew*. Chaucer.

nevey, **nevy** (nev'i), *n.* Dialectal forms of *nephew*.

newot, **newot**, **newoyt**, *n.* Forms of *nephew*.

new (nū), *a.* [*ME. newe*, *niwe*, *nywe*, < AS. *nīwe*, *nōwe*, *nīwe* = OS. *nūt*, *nūwt* = OFries. *nīe* = D. *nieuw* = MLG. *nīe*, *nīge*, *nīge*, LG. *nīj*, *nīje* = OHG. *nūw*, *nūw*, MHG. *nūwe*, G. *neu* = Icel. *nýr* = Sw. Dan. *ny* = Goth. *nīf* = W. *newydd* = Ir. Gael. *nuadh* = Bret. *newez* (Old Celtic, in place-names, *Novo*, *Novio*) = L. *novus* (> It. *nuovo* = Sp. *nuevo* = Pg. *novo* = F. *neuf*) = Bulg. *nov*, *novus* = Russ. *novuit* = Lith. *naufas* = Gr. *νέος*, orig. **νέος* = Pers. *nau* = Skt. *nava*, *navya* (> Hind. *nau*), *new*; cf. Skt. *nūta*, *new*; prob. lit. 'that which now is' or has just appeared, < Skt., etc., *nu*, Goth. *nu*, AS. *nū*, E. *now* see *now*. From the L. *novus* are ult. E. *novel*, *novelly*, etc., *innovate*, *renovate*, etc.] 1. Lately or freshly made, invented, produced, grown, or in any way or by any means come into being or use; novel; recent; having existed a short time only; opposed to *old*, and used of things: as, a *new* coat, a *new* book, a *new* fashion, a *new* idea; *new* wine, *new* cheese; *new* potatoes.

He gan syngo this *nywe* song byvoure alle that were ther
ney
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

For men seyn alle weys, that *newe* thynges and *newe*
tydynges ben pleasant to here. Mandeville, Travels, p. 814

Ilire schoos ful moyste and *newe*
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 457

The most calamitous events, either to themselves or others, can bring *new* affliction.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be, and there is no new thing under the sun. Is there any thing whereof it may be said, See, this is *new*? It hath been already of old time, which was before us. Eccl. i 9, 10.

Then a whole *new* loaf was short! for I know, of course, when our bread goes faster

Hood, A Rise at the Father of Angling

2. Lately introduced to knowledge, not before known, recently discovered: as, a *new* metal; a *new* species of animals or plants.

Any silk, any thread,
Any toys for your head,
Of the *new*'st and finest, finest wear-a?
Shak., W. T., iv 4. 827

3. Appearing in a changed character or condition, or in a changed aspect of opinion, feeling, or health, resulting from the influence of a change in the dominant idea, principle, or habit; changed from the former state, physical, mental, moral, or spiritual, of the same person.

In our differences with Rome he is strangely vnbr't, and a new man every day, as his last discourse-books Meditations transport him

Ep. Earle, Micro cosmographie, A Scepticke in Religion

Sigh
The full *new* life that feeds thy breath
Throughout my frame.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvi.

[In the following extract used substantively
Ne in hire wille she changed for no newe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1875.]

4. Not habituated; unfamiliar; unaccustomed: as, he is *new* to his surroundings; a statement *new* to me.

Twelve young mules, a strong laborious race,
New to the plough, unpractis'd in the trace.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 861.

As Mr. Verdant Green was quite new to rowing, finding it was rather too quick for him

Cuthbert Bede, Verdant Green, i. 2.

5. Other than the former or the old; different; not the same as before: as, a *new* horse.

'Ban, 'Ban, Cacaliban

Has a new master got a new man.
Shak, Tempest, II. 2. 180

New instruments are seldom handled at first with perfect ease. Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, (xvi. 16, note)

The amount of work done inside the human body by the heart in maintaining the circulation of the blood is so great that, if it were done at the expense of the muscular tissue of the heart itself, a new heart would be required every week! W L Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p 192.

The same subject, dealt with on a new side of Ocean, will be in some sort a new subject.

E A Freeman, Amer Lects, p 7

6. Freshly emerged from any condition or the effects of any event.

Nor dare we trust so soft a messenger,
New from her sickness, to that northern air
Dryden, To the Duchess of Ormond, l. 102.

7. Not previously well known; not belonging to a well-known family, or not long known to history. as, new people.

By superior capacity and extensive knowledge, a new man often mounts to favour Addison.

8. Not used before, or recently brought into use; not second-hand as, a new copy of a book; new furniture.

My very good L. may as how coblerlike I have clouted a new patch to an old sole.

Gassogne, Philomene (ed. Arber), Finis.

9. Recently begun; starting afresh as, a new moon

And the new sun rose, bringing the new year
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

10. Retaining original freshness, unimpaired.
These ever new, nor subject to decays,
Spread and grow brighter with the length of days.
Pope, Temple of Fame, l. 51.

11. Not the old; distinguished from the old while named after it used specifically in place-names as, New York; New London, New Guinea — 12. Modern, in present use. as, New High German, New Latin, New Greek — Deduction for new See deduction. — New assignment, bark, blue, Christians See the nouns — New birth. See regeneration. — New chum, a new arrival from the old country, a greenhorn. [Australia.]

A new chum is no longer a new chum when he can plant a stock whip Mrs. Campbell Fries, Head Station, p 32

New Church. See Swedenborgian. — New Court Party See court. — New departure, divinity, foundation, etc. See the nouns — New for old, the name of a rule used in adjusting a partial loss in marine insurance. Under this rule, the old materials are applied toward payment for the new by deducting their value from the gross amount of the expenses for repairs. From the balance one third of the total cost of the repairs is deducted by the insurers, to be charged against the shipowner as an equivalent for his estimated advantage in the substitution of new work for the old which it replaces. — New Israelite. Same as Southwestern. — New Jerusalem, in Scrip., the heavenly city, the abode of God and his saints.

I John saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven Rev. xxi. 2

New Jerusalem Church. See Swedenborgian. — New Latin. See Latin. — New Lights. See light. — New man, Manichean, measurement See the nouns — New promise, in law, a promise creating a liability upon a past consideration which alone might not support an action, as where a bankrupt after discharge promises a creditor that he will pay him notwithstanding — New red. See fuchsin. — New Red Sandstone See sandstone — New sand, freshly mixed founding-sand which has not yet been used — New School Presbyterians. See Presbyterians. — New style. See style. — New Sunday Same as Low Sunday (which see, under low) — New Testament. See the nouns — New week, in the Gr Ch., Easter week See renewal — The New Covenant, the New Learning, the new meteorology, etc. See the nouns. — The New World, North and South America, the western hemisphere. — Syn. New, Novel, Modern, Fresh, Recent, Late In this connection new is opposed to old, novel to familiar, modern to ancient, medieval, antiquated, old-fashioned, fresh to stale, recent and late to early New is the general word, that which is novel is unexpected, strange, striking, often in new form, but also pleasing as, a novel combination of old ideas, that which is modern and fresh exists at the time referred to, that which is recent or late is separated from the time of action by only a short interval as, the late ministry, a recent arrival, recent times.

new (nū), adv. [*<* ME. *newe*, *<* AS. *nīwe*, *nīge* (also *nīwan*, *noōwan*, *neōn*), adv. newly, *<* *nīce*, adj., new: see *new*, *a*] 1 Newly; lately, recently

My busy goat, that thrusteth alway newe,
To seen this hour so yong, so fresh of hewe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 108.

Is it sweet William, my ain true love,
To Scotland new come home?
Sweet William and May Margaret (Child's Ballads, II. 152)
Gopeller Art thou of the true faith?
Roger Ay, that am I, new converted.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, l. 3.

24. Anew.

Buy
The covering off o' churches
Let them stand bare, as do their auditory,
Or cap them new with shingles.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.

[*New* is much used adverbially in composition as, in new-born, new dropped, new-made, new-grown, new-formed, new found.] — All new, recently, freshly, anew

He was shaven of newe in his manere
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 582

New and new, again and again

Pandare wep as he to water wolde,
And poked ever his nose newe and newe
Chaucer, Troilus, III. 116.

Of new, of the new, anew, afresh, newly Compare of old, under old

This ordynance they had made of newe, that the french men knewe nat of

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., l. cixi

newt (nū), *v* [*<* ME. *newen*, *<* AS. *nīwan* (= OS *nīwan* = OHG *nīwōn*, *nīwōn*, MHG *nīwren*, *nīwen* = Goth. in comp. *ana-nīwan*), make new, *<* *nīwe*, new see *new*, *a*. Cf. *renew*] I. trans To make new; renew.

And couetise hath crasid goure croune for enere
Richard the Redeless, l. 8.

And alle the grauntes, lybarties, quyttaunce, and fre customes we conforme . . . to the same citizens and to their successors, . . . and hem of our speccial grace we newe and graunte hem to holde free ever
Charter of London, in Arnold's Chron., p. 21

II. intrans To renew itself, become new.

Every day hir beaute newed
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 906.

The world, whiche neweth euery daye
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prolog.

newalty, *n*. [*<* "newal, newel", *<* *-ty*, an accom. of *novelty*] A new thing, a novelty

Good Godel, stand back, and let me see a little, my wife loves newalties abominably, and I must tell her some thing about the king The Young King (1603). (Nares)

Newberry (nū-ber'ī-ā), *n*. [Nl. (Torrey, 1864), named after its discoverer, Dr J S. Newberry] A genus comprising a single species, *N. congesta*, of the order *Monotropea*, the Indian-pipe family, known by the two sepals. This singular Californian parasitic plant is a smooth, erect, scaly herb, without leaves or green color, bearing a flattened head of urn shaped flowers

newberite (nū-ber'ī-īt), *n*. [Named after J. C. Newbery of Melbourne] A hydrous phosphate of magnesium occurring in orthorhombic crystals in the bat-guano of the Skipton Caves, Victoria, Australia

new-born (nū'börn), *a* Just born, or very lately born

On patent knees, a naked new born child,
Weeping thou sat'st, while all around thee smiled,
So live that, sinking in thy last long sleep,
Calm thou may'st smile, while all around thee weep
Sir W. Jones, From the Persian

Newcastle cloak. An inverted barrel with holes cut in it for the head and hands, put upon a man as if it were a garment a punishment for drunkenness formerly inflicted in England.

new-come (nū'kum), *a*. and *n*. [*<* ME. *newecumen*, *<* AS. *nīwecumen*, *nīwancumen*, newly come (as a noun, a novice), *<* *nīwe*, new, *+ cumen*, pp of *cuman*, come see *come*] I. a Just arrived, lately come

"My gown is on," said the new come bride,
"My shoes are on my feet"
Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 196)

II. *n* 1 A stranger newly arrived, a new-comer. Holshed, Conq. Ireland, p 55 (Halliwell) — 2 The time when any fruit comes in season Halliwell [Prov. Eng.]

new-comer (nū'kum'ēr), *n*. One who has lately come.

new-create (nū'krē-āt'), *v*. *t*. To create anew

Is it his use?
Or did the letters work upon his blood,
And new create this fault?
Shak., Othello, iv. 1. 237

new-cut (nū'kut), *n* An old game at cards, of which there is no extant description.

If you play at new cut, I am soonest hitted of any one here for a waker

Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness

They are deeply engag'd
At new-cut, and will not leave their game.
Adventures of Five Hours (1683). (Nares)

newel, *a*. and *adv* An old spelling of *new*

newel, *n* Same as *newel*.

newel, *n* A Middle English form of *noy*

newel (nū'el), *n* [Formerly *nowel*, *nuell*, *<* OF *nuel*, *nuat*, *noiel*, F. *noyau* = Fr *nogail*, *nogail*, the stone of a fruit, a newel, *<* ML **nucalo*, stone of a fruit, a newel, neut. of LL *nucula*, of a nut, *<* L *nux* (*nuc*), nut see *nucleus*] 1. In arch., an upright cylinder or pillar which forms a center from which the steps of a winding stair radiate, and supports their inner ends from the bottom to the top. In stairs where the steps are merely pinned into the wall by their

outer ends, and there is no central pillar, the staircase is said to have an open newel. The newel is sometimes continued through to the roof, so as to serve as a central shaft for receiving the ribs of the covering vault.

The stairs likewise to the upper rooms, let them be upon a fair and open newel, and finely railed in with images of wood cast into a brass colour
Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

2 In arch., the tall and more or less ornamental post at the head or foot of a stair, supporting a hand-rail — 3. In engin., a cylindrical pillar terminating the wing-wall of a bridge — 4. In a ship, an upright timber which receives the tenons of the rails leading from the breastwork of the gangway.

newel, *n* [Irreg. *<* new + *-el*, after *novel*. Cf. *novelty*] A new thing, a novelty

He was so unarmoured with the newell,
That nought he deemed dear for the jewell
Spenser, Shep. Cal. May

neweliche, *adv* A Middle English form of *newly* Chaucer

New England Confederation See confederation.

New-Englander (nū-ing'glan-dēr), *n* [*<* New England + *-er*] An inhabitant of New England, the northeastern section of the United States of America, comprising the six States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut

New England theology. See theology

newfangel, new-fangelnesset. Obsolete forms of *newfangle*, *newfangelness*

newfangle (nū-fang'gl), *a* [Early mod. E. also *newfangel*, *<* ME. *newfangel*, *nūwefangel*, *newfangle*, disposed to take up new things, catching at novelty, *<* *nūwe* (*<* AS *nīwe*), new, *+ fangel*, *<* AS **fangel*, disposed to take, *<* fōn, pp. *fangan*, take see *fang*, *v*. The form **fangle* (ME **fangel*) is not used alone, the actual formation of ME *newfangel* being *new* + *fang* + *-el*, the adj. suffix applying to the combined elements *new* + *fang*] Disposed to take up new things, catching at novelty, fond of change, inconstant with reference to persons (or animals)

For though thou yive hem [caged birds] sugre, honey,
breed and mylk,
Yet to the wood he wol, and wormes etc,
So newfangel hen they of hir mete,
And loven noveltes of pople kynde
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 610

Sonne, If thou be wot at eese,
And warme amonge thil neighbors sitte,
Be not newfangel in no wise,
Neither hasti for to change ne litte
Habeas Book (F. E. T. 8), p. 51

Quicke wittes commonlie be in desire newfangle, in purpose vncoustant
Achem, The Scholmaster, p. 38

newfangle (nū-fang'gl), *n* [*<* *newfangle*, *a*, erroneously taken as *new* + **fangle*, *n*, whence in later use *fangle* as an independent noun.] A new or novel fashion, a novelty

Not only gentlemen's servants, but also handy craftsmen, yea, and almost the ploughmen of the country, with all other sorts of people, use much strange and proud new fangles in their apparel

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), l.

A Pedlers packe of newe fangles
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 116

newfangle (nū-fang'gl), *v*. *t*. [*<* *newfangle*, *a*] To change by introducing novelties.

Not herchy to controule and new fangle the Scripture,
God forbid, but to marke how corruption and Apostacy
crept in by degrees
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy

newfangled (nū-fang'gl), *a* [*<* *newfangle*, *v*, *+ -ed*] 1 Disposed to take up new things, fond of change same as *newfangle* with reference to persons

Not to have fellowship with new fangled teachers
1 Tim. vi (heading).

There is a great error risen now a days among many of us, which are vain and new fangled men
Latimer

2 New-made or new-fashioned, novel, formed with affectation of novelty with reference to things.

Howbeit this communication of mine, though peradventure it may seem unpleasant, yet cannot I see why it should seem strange, or foolishly newfangled
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), l.



Newel in the Chateau de Blois, France

Let us see and examine more of this *newfangled* philosophy
Fryth, Works, p. 21

For they [charities] are not *newfangled* devices of yesterday, whereof we have had no knowledge, no experience
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I xvii.

newfangledly (nū-fang'gld-lī), *adv.* In a newfangled manner *as, newfangledly* dressed.

newfangledness (nū-fang'gld-nes), *n.* The character of being newfangled, novelty.

They began to incline to this conclusion, of removal to some other place, (though) not out of any *newfangledness*, or other such like giddy humour
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 22.

newfangledness (nū-fang'gld-nes), *n.* [*< ME newfangelnes, < newfangle + -ness.*] The character of being newfangled or desirous of novelty, fondness for change, inconstancy.

As doth the tydill for *newfangledness*
Chaucer, Prologue to Good Women, l. 154

The schoolers they fill with fond *newfangledness*,
And away in Court with pride and rashness rude
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 327

newfangledist (nū-fang'gld-ist), *n.* [*< newfangle + -ist.*] One who is eager for novelty, one given to change

Learned men have ever resisted the private
spirits of these *newfangleds*, or contentions and quarrels
Tucker, Public of the Church (1804), p. 90

newfangledly (nū-fang'gld-ly), *adv.* [*< newfangle + -ly.*] In a newfangled manner; with a disposition for novelty

Many young scholars that found properly witted, feasted
ly learned, and *newfangledly* minded
Sir T. More, Works, p. 213.

new-fashion (nū-fash'on), *a.* [*< new, a, + fashion, n.*] Recently come into fashion, new-fashioned, novel.

Learn all the *new fashion* words and oaths
Swift

new-fashion (nū-fash'on), *v. t.* [*< new, adv. + fashion, v.*] To modernize, remodel in the latest style

Had I a place to *new fashion*, I should not put myself
into the hands of an improver
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, vi

new-fashioned (nū-fash'on-d), *a.* [*< new + fashion + -d.*] Made in a new form or style, or lately come into fashion

new-fledged (nū-fledj), *a.* Wearing the first feathers, lately fledged

And as a bird each fond endearment tries
To tempt its *new fledg'd* offspring to the skies
Goldsmith, Des. VII, l. 168

Newfoundland (oftenest nū-found'land, on the island itself generally nū-fund-land', also nū-fund-land), *n.* Same as Newfoundland dog

He
Would care no more for Leolin's walking with her
Than for his old Newfoundland's
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field

Newfoundland cuffs, mittens worn by fishermen
[Slang]

Newfoundland dog See dog

Newfoundlander (nū-found'an-dēr, etc. see Newfoundland), *n.* 1 A native or an inhabitant of Newfoundland, an island belonging to Great Britain, situated east of Canada — 2. A vessel belonging to Newfoundland

They got a few [souls] afterwards, which made up 450,
and got out of the ice again. Afterwards they fell in with
a Newfoundland, and bought 40, and came home
Fishes of U. S., V. II 477

Newgate (nū-gāt), *v. t.* prot. and pp. *Newgated*, ppr. *Newgating* [*< Newgate, a famous prison in London*] To imprison

Soon after this he was taken up and *Newgated*
Roger North, Examen, p. 258. (Dames)

[Nashe, in his "Pierie Penitence," says that *Newgate* is a common name for all prisons.]
Halswell

Newgate calendar. A list of prisoners confined in Newgate prison, London, setting forth their crimes, etc.

Newgate frill. A beard shaved so as to grow only under the chin and jaw so called in allusion to the position of the hangman's noose. Also called *Newgate fringe*. [Slang, Eng.]

New Haven Divinity. See divinity

newing (nū-ing), *n.* [*< new + -ing.*] Yeast or harm [Prov. Eng.]

newish (nū-ish), *a.* [*< new + -ish.*] Rather new

New Jersey tea. See tea

new-land (nū-land), *n.* Land newly broken up and plowed. [Prov. Eng.]

New-light (nū-lit), *n.* and *a.* I n. 1. See New Lights, under light. — 2. *Pomoxys annularis*, a centrarchoid fish of the Mississippi river. Also called *campbellite*

II. *a.* Pertaining to new doctrine or to the New Lights — *New-light Divinity*. See divinity.

newly (nū-lī), *adv.* [*< ME. newly, newly, nuly, newly, neweliche, < AS. nūwlice (= D. nieuwelike = MLG. nielik, nielike = MHG. niuweliche, nieliche, G. neulich = Icel. nýliga = Sw. nyligen = Dan. nyligt), newly, < niwlic, new, < niwe, new, + -ly. E. -ly¹ see new, a., and -ly².*] 1. Late; recently; freshly, just as, *newly* wedded; *newly* painted

But that myghte not ben to myn avys, that so manye
scholde have entred so *newly*, ne so manye *newly* slayn,
with outen styntyng and rotyng
Mandeville, Travels, p. 284.

Morning roses *newly* wash'd with dew.
Shak., T. of the A., II. l. 174.

Are ye my true love, sweet William,
From England *newly* come?
William and Marjorie (Child's Ballads, II 149).

With such a smile as though the earth
Were *newly* made to give him mirth
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III 202

2. Anew; afresh, in a new and different manner or form

By deed-achieving honour *newly* named [Coriolanus]
Shak., Cor., II. l. 190.

Such is the powre of that sweet passion,
That it all sordid baseness doth expell,
And the refyned mynd doth *newly* fashion
Unto a fairer forme
Spenser, Hymn in Honour of Love, l. 192.

newmarket (nū-mar'ket), *n.* [Named after

Newmarket in England.] 1. A game of cards played by any number of persons with a pack from which the eight of diamonds has been discarded, on a board upon which duplicate ace of spades, king of hearts, queen of clubs, and knave of diamonds have been fastened face up. On these cards are placed bets which are won by the player who can play the corresponding cards in accordance with the rules of the game

2. Same as *Newmarket coat*.

Newmarket coat. 1 A close-fitting coat, originally worn for riding

He was dressed in a *Newmarket coat* and tight-fitting
trousers
Dickens, Hard Times, l. 6

2 A long close-fitting coat for women's outdoor wear, usually made of broadcloth

New-Mexican (nū-nek'si-kan), *a.* and *n.* [*< New Mexico (see def.) + -an.*] 1. A Of or belonging to New Mexico, formerly a part of Mexico, now a territory of the United States

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of New Mexico

new-model (nū-mod'el), *v. t.* To give a new form to, remodel

The constitution was *new modelled* so as to resemble
nearly that of this country
Brougham

New Model (nū mod'el), *n.* In Eng. hist., the reorganized army of the Parliamentarians, formed 1644-5, largely through the influence of Cromwell

newness (nū-nes), *n.* [*< ME newnes, < AS nūnes, nūwiness, newness, < niwe, new see new and -ness.*] The state or quality of being new (a) Lateness of origin, the state of being lately produced, in vended, or executed as, the *newness* of a dress, the *newness* of a system or a project

The *newness* of the undertaking is all the hazard
Dryden, Albiion and Albanus, Pref

They show finely in their first *newness*, but cannot stand
the sun and rain, and assume a very sober aspect after
washing day
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xli

(b) The state of being newly introduced, novelty

Newness in great matters was a worthy entertainment
for the mind.
South.

For the discovery
And *newness* of thine art so pleased thee
Tennyson, Ode to Memory

(c) An innovation, a recent change

Some *newnesses* of English, translated from the beauties
of modern tongues, as well as from the elegancies of
the Latin
Dryden, Don Sebastian, Pref

(d) Want of practice or familiarity

His *newness* shamed most of the others' long exercise
Sir P. Sidney

(e) A new condition, reformation or regeneration

Even so we also should walk in *newness* of life
Rom. vi 4

The *Newness*, a name given to New England Transcendentalism at the time of its prevalence.

Next to Brook Farm, Concord was the chief resort of the
disciples of the *Newness*
The Century, XXXIX. 129

— *Syn.* See new

New Orleans moss. Same as *long-moss*.

New-Platonist (nū-plā'tō-nist), *n.* Same as Neoplatonist

news (nūz), *n.* [First in late ME *newes, newys*; pl. of *new* (early mod. E *newe*); not a native E idiom, but as a translation of F *nouvelles*, *news* (see *novel*, n. 2). The supposition that *news* represents the AS partitive genitive in *hwæt niwes* (= L. *quid novi*), 'what news?' lit. 'what

of new,' lacks the confirmation of ME. examples. That *news* is or was felt to be somewhat out of accord with E. idiom is also indicated by an absurd etymology still sometimes propounded, namely, that *news* is "information from the four quarters of the compass"—N E W S, north, east, west, south. Though plural in form, *news* is singular in use.] 1. A new or uncommon and more or less surprising thing; a new or unexpected event or occurrence.

A case so grave, a *news* so new, a victorie so seldom
heard of
Letters of Sir Antonio de Guevara, p. 2.

The next *news* that happened in this time of ease was
that, a merry fellow having found some few Dollars against
the Flemish wracke, the bruit went current the treasure
was found. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 135

It was no *news* then (in a time of famine) for a Woman
to forget her sucking child, so as not to have compassion
upon the Son of her Womb. Stillmeyer, Sermons, I viii.

It is no *news* for the weak and poor to be a prey to the
strong and rich
Sir R. L'Estrange

In Burmarsh you could not cross a road without someone
seeing you and making *news* of it
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, l.

2. Recent, but not necessarily unexpected, intelligence of something that has lately taken place, or of something before unknown or imperfectly known; tidings

And laye in the haun where as they were before, of the
whiche *newys* our sayde company were ryght joyous and
thanked Almyghty God
Sir R. Guyford, Fylgrymage, p. 64.

Thus answer I in name of Benedick,
But hear these ill *news* with the ears of Claudio
Shak., Much Ado, II. l. 180

He that hath bargains to make, or *news* to tell, should not
come to do that at church
Donne, Sermons, IV

Although our title, sir, be *News*,
We yet adventure here to tell you none,
But shew you common follies
B. Jonson, Staple of News, Prologue

There is fearful *News* come from Germany
Howell, Letters, I. II 4.

The newspaper creates and feeds the appetite for *news*.
When we read it, it is not to find what is true, what is im-
portant, what we must consider and reflect upon, what we
must carry away and remember, but what is new
J. F. Clarke, Self Culture, p. 810

3 A newspaper [Obsolete or provincial]

So when a child, as playful children use,
Has burnt to tinder a stale last year's *news*
Copey, On Names of Little Note in Blog. Brit.

4. A messenger with news

In the mean-time there coming a *News* thither with his
horse to go over
Pepys, Diary, July 31, 1665

News-ink See ink. — *Syn.* 2. *News, Intelligence, Tidings, Advice.* *News* is the most general word, applying to real information which is or is not important, interesting, or expected, *news* meets especially the desire to know. *Intelligence* is also a general word applying to news or information of an interesting character, enabling one to understand better the situation of things in the place from which *intelligence* comes as, *intelligence* from the Sandwich Islands to the let ult. *Intelligence* of a mutiny. *Tidings* are awaited with anxiety. *Advice* as systems of information sent for the benefit or pleasure of those receiving them. Thus, Philip II. expected no *intelligence* from the Armada for some days after it sailed, soon rumor brought him false *news* of a glorious victory gained over the English, his first reliable *news* of the defeat of the Armada came through *advice*, he received from time to time *tidings* of uniform disaster

Beyond it blooms the garden that I love,
News from the humming city comes to it.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter

Prince Eugene afterwards very candidly declared that
he had himself given for *intelligence* three times as much
as Marlborough was charged with on that head.
Locky, Eng. in 18th Cent., I.

To hear the *tidings* of my friend,
Which every hour his couriers bring
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxvi

At night he retires home, full of the important *advice*
of the day
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, IV

news (nūz), *v. t.* [*< news, n., prob. due in part to noise, v.*] To report, rumor; as, it was *newsed* abroad that the bank had failed. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

new-sad (nū-sad), *a.* Recently made sad [Rare.]

I entreat,
Out of a *new-sad* soul, that you vouchsafe
In your rich wisdom to excuse or hide
The liberal opposition of our spirit.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 741.

news-agent (nūz'ā-jent), *n.* A person who deals in newspapers; a news-vender.

news-book (nūz'būk), *n.* A newspaper.

No *news* from the North at all to-day; and the *news-book* makes the business nothing, but that they are all dispersed.
Pepys, Diary, Nov. 26, 1666.

newsboy (nūz'boy), *n.* A boy who hawks newspapers on the streets or delivers them at houses.

news-house (nūz'hous), *n.* An office for printing newspapers and other periodicals; distinguished from one for book-work and jobbing.

newsless (nūz'les), *a.* [*< news + -less.*] Without news or information

I am as *newsless* as in the dead of summer
Walpole, Letters, II, 407

news-letter (nūz'let'er), *n.* A letter or report containing news intended for general circulation, originally circulated in manuscript. The *news-letters* were the precursors of the later newspapers. They appear to have arisen about the commencement of the seventeenth century, to have reached special prominence about the time of Charles II., and to have continued to the middle of the eighteenth century.

I love News extremely I have read Three *News Letters* to day. I go from Coffee House to Coffee House all day on Purpose
Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II, 219

The first English journalists were the writers of *news letters*, originally the dependants of great men, each employed in keeping his own master or patron well informed, during his absence from court, of all that transpired there.
Encyc. Brit., XVII, 413

newsman (nūz'man), *n., pl. newsmen (-men)* A man who sells or delivers newspapers

news-monger (nūz'mung'gér), *n.* A person who deals in news; one who employs much time in hearing and telling news; a retailer of gossip.

Many tales devised
By smiling pick-thanks and base *news-mongers*
Shak., I Hen IV, III, 2, 25

It is not worth the making a schism betwixt *news-mongers* to set up an antifame against [a ridiculous report]
Fuller, Holy State, III, 28

news-mongery (nūz'mung'gér-i), *n.* [*< news-monger + -y (see -ery).*] The act of dealing in news; the retailing of news or gossip

Wilt thou invest that in the highest throne of art and scholarship which a scrutiny of so many millions of well discerning condemnations hath concluded to be viler than *news-mongery*?
Nash, Four Letters Confuted

news-pamphlet (nūz'pam'flet), *n.* Formerly, a publication issued occasionally when any special event seemed to call for it. Such pamphlets were precursors of newspapers, and appeared especially in the sixteenth century

newspaper (nūz'pā'pér), *n.* A paper containing news; a sheet containing intelligence or reports of passing events, issued at short but regular intervals, and either sold or distributed gratis, a public print, or daily, weekly, or semi-weekly periodical, that presents the news of the day, such as the doings of political, legislative, or other public bodies, local, provincial, or national current events, items of public interest on science, religion, commerce, as well as trade, market, and money reports, advertisements and announcements, etc. Newspapers may be classed as *general*, devoted to the dissemination of intelligence on a great variety of topics which are of interest to the general reader, or *special*, in which some particular subject, as religion, temperance, literature, law, etc., has prominence, general news occupying only a secondary place. The first English newspaper is believed to be the "Weekly News," issued in London in 1622. The beginnings of newspapers in Germany and Italy are said to reach back to the sixteenth century, although it is often stated that the oldest newspaper is the "Frankfurter Journal," founded in 1615. In the United States "Publick Occurrences" was started in Boston in 1689, but was suppressed; the Boston "News-Letter" followed in 1704, but the oldest existing newspaper in the country is the "New Hampshire Gazette," founded in 1756.

This month, a certain great Person will be threatened with death or sickness. This the *News Paper* will tell them
Isaac Bickerstaff, Predictions for the Year 1708.

There now exist but two newspapers which were in being in Queen Anne's reign, namely the "London Gazette" (but that has been kept alive through its official nursing) and — but one due to private enterprise — Burrows' "Worcester Journal," which was established in 1709
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II, 66

newspaper-clamp (nūz'pā'pér-klamp), *n.* A newspaper-file.

newspaperdom (nūz'pā'pér-dum), *n.* [*< newspaper + -dom.*] The realm of newspapers, newspaper life. *The Writer, III, 126* [Colloq.]

newspaper-file (nūz'pā'pér-fil), *n.* A frame for holding newspapers ready for convenient reference. It is made in several forms, but consists in general of a pair of rods hinged at one end, which are opened to receive between them the middle fold of the newspaper sheet, and then shut and fastened by means of a hook or screw at the end opposite the hinge, so as to hold the paper in the frame. Also called a *paper file* or *paper-clamp*.

newsroom (nūz'rūm), *n.* A room where newspapers, and often also magazines, reviews, etc., are kept on file for reading, a reading-room

news-stand (nūz'stand), *n.* A stand or place at which newspapers, periodicals, etc., are sold.

news-vender (nūz'ven'dér), *n.* A seller of newspapers.

Newspapers in London are sold by the publishers to newsmen or *news-venders*, by whom they are distributed to the purchasers in town or country
M'Culloch, Dict. Commerce.

news-writer (nūz'ri'tér), *n.* A writer of or for news-letters

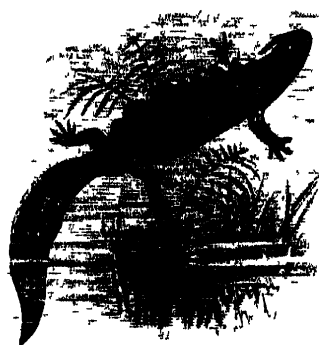
I am amazed that the press should be only made use of in this way by *news-writers*, and the zealots of parties
Spectator, No 134

newsy (nū'zi), *a.* [*< news + -y.*] Full of news, gossip. [Colloq.]

news-yacht (nūz'yot), *n.* A fast-sailing craft formerly employed by the publishers of newspapers for such service as intercepting incoming ships, in order to obtain news in advance of their arrival in port

The steamships *Bavaria* and the *China* passed this point at 11 o'clock this morning, and were boarded by the *news yacht* of the press
New York Tribune, June 16, 1862.

newt (nūt), *n.* [*< ME newte, an erroneous form due to misdivision of an ewte, ewte, ewete, etc., being the same as wet, eft see eft.*] A tailed batrachian, an animal of the genus *Triton* in a broad sense, as *T. cristatus*, the great warty



Crested Newt (*Triton cristatus*)

or crested newt, or *T. (Lissotriton) punctatus*, the common smooth newt; an eft, an asker, a triton. They begin life as tadpoles hatched from eggs, but never lose the tail. They are harmless and inoffensive little creatures, from 3 to 6 inches long, living in ponds and ditches, sometimes crawling out of the water in damp places, they live on animal food as water insects and their larvae, worms, tadpoles, etc. The name is extended to any similar batrachian of small size, as one of the *Amblystomatidae*, *Plethodontidae*, *Salamandridae*, etc.
Newts and blind worms, do no wrong,
Come not near our fairy queen
Shak., M. D. II, 2, 11

Blind newts, the *Laelidae*

Newtonian (nū-to'nī-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Newton (see def.) + -ian.*] *a.* Pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727), or formed or discovered by him — **Newtonian criterion.** See *criterion* — **Newtonian philosophy**, the doctrine of Newton that the chief phenomena of the heavens are due to an attraction of gravitation, and that similar attractions explain many molecular phenomena — **Newtonian potential**, a potential varying inversely as the distance, like that of gravitation — **Newtonian system.** See *solar system*, under *solar* — **Newtonian telescope.** See *telescope* — **Newtonian theory of light.** See *light*, *1*

II, n. 1 A follower of Newton in philosophy. — *2* A Newtonian reflecting telescope

The result was a *Newtonian* of exquisite definition, with an aperture of two and a focal length of twenty feet
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 109.

Newtonic (nū-ton'ik), *a.* [*< Newton (see Newtonian) + -ic.*] Same as *Newtonian* — **Newtonic rays**, the visible rays of the spectrum. See *spectrum*.

First we have the visible rays of medium refrangibility, ranging from red to violet, and sometimes called the *Newtonic rays*
J. P. Jewett, Cosmic Philoa., I, 19.

Newton's color-diagram, **diagram**, **disk.** See *color-diagram*, etc.

Newton's law of cooling. See *law*, *1*.

Newton's metal. See *metal*.

New-year (nū'yér'), *n.* [Early mod E also *News Yeare*, etc., *< ME new yere, newger*, etc., *< AS nūwe gedr*, new year see *new* and *year*] *I. n. 1.* The year approaching or newly begun as, it is common to make good resolutions for the *New-year*. — *2.* Now-Year's day; the first day of the year.

For hit is 301 (Yule) and *new yer*
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. 8.), I, 124
For I would see the sun rise upon the glad *New-year*
Tennyson, May Queen, New-Year's Eve

3t A congratulation or good wish for the coming year

A scholar presented a gratulatory *new years* unto sir Thomas Moore in prose and he reading it ask'd him whether hee could turne it into verse?
Copley, Wits, Wits, and Fancies (Nares)

New-Year's day, the first day of the New year, the first day of January. In many countries the day is a legal holiday, and is celebrated by the giving of presents and general festivities.

New Year's Day, however, was his [Peter Stayveasant's] favorite festival.
Ireving, Knickerbocker, p. 408.

New-Yorker (nū-yór'kér), *n.* [*< New York (see def.) + -er.*] A native or an inhabitant of the State or city of New York

New York fern. A common shield-fern, *Aspidium Noronboracense*, of the eastern United States

New York godwit. See *godwit*

New-Zealand falcon, flax, subregion, etc.

Nexal (nek'sal), *a.* [*< nex(um) + -al.*] In Roman law, involving or exacting servitude for debt.

In on the *nexal* creditor's imprisonment of his defaulting debtor, which was not abolished until the fifth century of the city may not unfittingly, in view of the cruelties that too often attended it, be said to have savoured more of private vengeance than either punishment or procedure in reparation
Encyc. Brit., XX, 675

Nexal contract, the contract by which a debtor who was unable to pay bound himself as if he were a slave to his creditor. See *nexum*

The Fustilian law of 428, abolishing the *nexal contract*
Encyc. Brit., XX, 681

next, *n.* Plural of *nexus*

nexible (nek'si-bl), *a.* [*< L. nexibilis*, tied or bound together, *< L. nexere*, pp. *nexus*, tie together, interlace. Cf. *annect*, *connect*, etc.] Capable of being knitted together. [Rare]

next (nekst), *adv.* and *prep.* [*< ME next, next, nest, < AS nēst, nīst, nēst, next, next, < OS nāhist = OFries nēst = OHG nāhist, nāhist, MHG nāhest, nāhest, nāst, nāst, G nāhest = Sw. nāst = Dan nāst, next, nearest, highest, superl. of nēdh, nigh see nigh, of which next is simply the older superlative. Cf. near, the older comparative of nigh.] *I. adv.* 1. Highest, nearest, in the place, position, rank, or turn which is nearest as, *next* before, *next* after you*

Nothing will bring them from their unenvied life sooner than learning and discipline, *next* after the knowledge and fear of God
Spenser, State of Ireland

Before you, and *next* unto high heaven,
I love your son
Shak., All's Well, I, 3, 190

Who knows not that Truth is strong *next* to the Almighty?
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 53

2 In the place or turn immediately succeeding — *us*, Who comes *next*?

What impossible matter will he make easy *next*?
Shak., Tempest, I, 1, 80

Our men with what came *next* to hand were forced to make their passage among them
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I, 101

Next, her white hand an antique goblet brings —
A goblet sacred to the Pylian kings
Pope, Iliad, xi, 772

Next to (*a.*) Immediately after, as second in choice or consideration

Next to the statues there is nothing in Rome more surprising than that amazing variety of ancient pillars of so many kinds of marble
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I, 476

They were never either heard or talked of — which, *next* to being universally applauded, should be the object of ambition of all magistrates and rulers
Ireving, Knickerbocker, p. 148

(*b.*) Almost, within a little of being as, *next* to nothing — that's a difficulty *next* to impossible
Roscoe

The Puritans forgot, or never knew, that it [clerical subscription] was invented, or *next* to invented, by the episcopal founder of Nonconformity
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xx

What is a sad thing is that one man should be dining off turtle and ortolans, and another man have *next* to no dinner at all
W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 203

Next to nothing. See *nothing*

II. prep. Nearest to, immediately adjacent to — "Nigh" "near" "next" may be regarded in construction as prepositions or as adjectives with the preposition "to" understood. *Angus, Handbook of the English Tongue, p. 234*

next (nekst), *a.* [*< ME nexte (also nest, > E. dual nest, Sc. neist), < AS nēsta, nēsta, nīhsta (= OS. nāhisto = OFries. nāsto = OHG. nāhisto, MHG. nāheste, nāheste, nāst, G. nāhest, nāst = Sw. nāst = Dan. nāst), next, highest, < nēst, adv. superl. of nēdh, nigh see next, adv. Cf. nigh, a.] *1* Highest; nearest in place or position, adjoining as, the *next* town; the *next* room*

I have been with Sir Oliver Martext, the vicar of the *next* village
Shak., As you Like It, III, 3, 44

2 Nearest in order, succession, or rank, immediately succeeding as, advise me in your *next* letter; *next* time, *next* month

The *nexten* tune that it play'd seen
Was "Farewell to my nither the queen"
The Two Sisters (Child's Ballads, II, 243).

Pray let it appear in your *next* what a Proficient you are, otherwise some Blame may light on me that placed you there
Howell, Letters, I, v. 23.

This year, on the last day of November, being the last day of the next week, there was heard several loud noises, or reports. *N. Morton*, *New England's Memorial*, p. 825

This is in order to have something to brag of the next time. *Congress*, *Way of the World*, I. 9

3† Nearest or shortest in point of distance or of time; most direct in respect of the way or means

This messenger on morrow, when he wook,
Unto the castle halt the next way
Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, I. 709.

A prophet I, madam, and I speak the truth the next way
Shak, *All's Well*, I. 3. 68

The next way home's the farthest way about
Quarles, *Emblems*, iv. 2.

4 The last preceding

Grante us some
The same thing, the same bone,
That to thine next folk thou hast don
Chaucer, *House of Fame*, I. 1775

Each following day
Became the next day's master, till the last
Made former wonders his
Shak, *Hen VIII*, I. 1. 17

Next door to See *door* — Next friend, in law See *friend* — Next of kin. See *kin* — Next suit, in cards, the other suit of the same color = *Syn.* Nearest, Next See *near*†

nextest, *a.* [Irreg. < next + -est, compar. suffix.] Same as next

In the nextest night

Gaetoligne, *Philomene* (ed. Arber), p. 111

nextly† (nekst'li), *adv.* In the next place, next
The thing nextly chosen or preferred when a man wills to walk
Edwards, *Freedom of the Will*, I. 1

nextness (nekst'nes), *n.* The state or fact of being next, or immediately near or contiguous; contiguity.

These elements of feeling have relations of nextness or contiguity in space, which are exemplified by the slight-perceptions of contiguous points
W. A. Clifford, *Lectures*, I. 244

next-ways (nekst'wāz), *adv.* Directly *Halliwel*, [Prov. Eng.]

nexum (nok'sum), *n.* [L., an obligation, contract, neut. of *nexus*, pp. of *nectere*, to bind together see *nexible*] In *Rom. law* (a) The contract, and the public ceremony manifesting it, by which, under the form of a sale with scales and copper, the ostensible pecuniary consideration, a debtor who was unable to pay became the bondman of his creditor (b) The obligation or servitude, usually implying close confinement on the creditor's premises, and power of chaining and flogging. The contract or obligation was sometimes dependent on or only enforceable by judicial proceedings

nexus (nek'sus), *n.*, pl. *nexus* (-sus) [L. *nexus* (*nexus*), a tie, bond, connection, < *nectere*, tie together, bind see *nexible*] 1. Tie, connection, interdependence existing between the several members or individuals of a series or group — 2 In *medieval music*, melodic motion by skips

nexus² (nek'sus), *n.*; pl. *nexi* (-si) [L. *nexus*, pp. of *nectere*, tie together, bind see *nexible*, *nexum*, etc.] In *Rom. law* (a) A free-born person who had contracted the obligation called *nexum*, and thus became liable to be seized by his creditor if he failed to pay, and to be compelled to serve him until the debt was discharged (b) The bond or obligation by which such a person was held

ney†, *adv.* and *prep.* An obsolete form of *neigh*² and *nigh*

N_G. In *chem.*, the symbol for *norwegium*

N. G. An abbreviation (a) of *National Guard*, (b) [I. c.] of *no quod* or *no go* [In the latter use colloq. or slang]

N. Gr. An abbreviation of *New Greek*

N. H. G. An abbreviation of *New High German*

ni†, *n.* See *nyl*

Ni. In *chem.*, the symbol for *nickel*

Niagara limestone, Niagara shale. See *limestone*, *shale*

niare (ni-ār'), *n.* [Native name] The African or Cape buffalo See *buffalo*†

niast (ni-as), *n.* [Also *niase*, *nyas* (and corruptly *eyas*, by misdivision of a *nas*), < OF. (also F.) *niats* = Pr. *niatu*, *niac* = It. *niadace*, also *niadaso*, *niaso*, a young hawk taken in its nest, appar. < L. *nidus*, a nest see *nest*†, *nidus*] 1. A young hawk, an *eyas* — 2 A niunny; a simpleton

Laugh'd at, sweet bird! is that the scruple? come, come, Thou art a niase
B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, I. 3.

nib¹ (nib), *n.* [Also *knib*, a mod. var. of *neb*, perhaps in part due to association with *nibble* see *nib*] 1. The beak or bill, as of a bird; *neb*.

— 2. The point of anything, as the pointed end of a pen or the extremity or toe of a crowbar — 3. A small pen of the usual form for insertion in a penholder. — 4 The handle of a scythe-anath, to which it is attached by a sliding ring that can be tightened by a bolt or wedge. *E. H. Knight* — 5. A separate adjustable limb of a permutation-key. *E. H. Knight* — 6. In the picker of a loom fitted with a drop-box for carrying two or more shuttles, a projection from the back side of the picker, working in a groove or guide-way, and coöperating with the picker-spindle to reduce friction and cause the picker to strike squarely against the end of the shuttle. — 7. See *coffee-nib* and *cacao*.

The seeds [of the cocoa] are reduced to the form of *nibs*, which are separated from the shells or husks by the action of a powerful fan blast.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 102.

nib¹ (nib), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *nibbed*, ppr. *nibbing* [*< nib¹, n.*] To furnish with a nib or point, mend or trim the nib of, as a pen.

How profoundly would he nib a pen!
Lamb, *South-Sea House*.

nib²† (nib), *v. t.* [A var. of *nip*¹. Cf. *nibble*.] To nibble *John Denny* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 151).

Nibban (nib'an), *n.* The Pali form of *Nirvana*

nibble (nib'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nibbled*, ppr. *nibbling* [Not found in ME (= LG *nibbeln*, *knibbeln*, nibble); freq. of *nib²*, *nip*¹ (cf. *dibble*, < *dip*) I. *trans.* 1. To eat by biting or gnawing off small bits, gnaw

All tenderest birds there find a pleasant screen,
Nibbles the little cupped flowers and sing
Keats, *Sleep and Poetry*

The paint brush is made by chewing the end of a reed till it is reduced to filaments, and then *nibbling* it into a proper form
R. Curzon, *Monast. in the Levant*, p. 88.

2 To bite very slightly or gently; bite off small pieces of.

The roving trout
greedily sucks in the twining bait,
And tugs and *nibbles* the fallacious meat.
Gay, *Rural Sports*, I.

3 To catch; nab [Slang]

The rogue has spied me now, he *nibbled* me finely once,
too
Middleton, *Trick to Catch the Old One*, I. 4

II. *intrans.* 1. To bite gently, bite off small pieces as, fishes *nibble* at the bait

Thy turfy mountains, where live *nibbling* sheep,
And flat meads thatch'd with stover, them to keep
Shak, *Tempest*, iv. 1. 62.

2 Figuratively, to carp; make a petty attack with *at*

Instead of returning a full answer to my book, he manfully falls a *nibbling* at one single passage in it. *Tillotson*
I saw the critics prepared to *nibble* at my letter
Steele, *Tatler*, No. 87

3† To fidget the fingers about.

To nibble with the fingers, as unmannerly bores do with their points when they are spoken to
Baret, 1580 (*Halliwel*)

nibble (nib'l), *n.* [*< nibble, v.*] The act of nibbling, a little bite, also, a small morsel or bit

Yo'r sheep will be a' folded, a reckon, Measter Pratt, for there 'll be a nibble o' grass to be seen this two month
Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xii

nibbler (nib'ler), *n.* [*< nibble + -er*¹] 1. One who nibbles; one who bites a little at a time

The tender *nibbler* would not touch the bait.
Shak, *Passionate Pilgrim*, I. 53

2 A fish same as *chogget*

nibbling (nib'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *nibble, v.*] 1 The act of one who nibbles. — 2 In *lens-making*, the reduction of a glass blank to roundness preparatory to grinding. It is done by means of a pair of soft iron pliers called *shanks*, which crumble away the glass from the edges without slipping. Also called *shanking*

nibblingly (nib'ling-ly), *adv.* In a nibbling manner.

niblick (nib'lik), *n.* [Origin obscure] In *golf*, a small, narrow-headed, heavy iron club used to get the ball out of bad places, as ruts See *golf-club*

nib-nib (nib'nib), *n.* See *bablah*

nibour†, *n.* An obsolete form of *neighbor*.

nibs (nibz'), *n.* A nonsensical title. used in the phrase "his royal *nibs*" [Slang]

nibu (nib'bu), *n.* [Jap., < *ni*, two, + *bu*, a division] An oblong square-cornered silver coin with untrimmed edges, formerly current in Japan.

nibung (nib'ung), *n.* [Malay] An elegant palm, *Onocarpus filamentosa*, growing massed in swamps in the Malay archipelago. It is a slender tree, 40 or 50 feet high, its wood useful in building, its terminal bud used in Borneo like that of the cabbage-palm.

Nicamo-Constantinopolitan (ni-sē'nō-konstan'ti-nō-pol'i-tan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Nicæa and to Constantinople; noting the second form of the Nicene creed as agreeing with that authorized at Nicæa and as promulgated by the first council of Constantinople. See *Nicene*.

Nicaraguan (nik-p-ri'gwan), *a.* and *n.* [*< Nicaragua* (see def.) + -an.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Nicaragua, a republic in Central America, south of Honduras and north of Costa Rica. as, the *Nicaraguan* lizard.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Nicaragua.

Nicaragua wood. See *peach-wood*.

niccolic (ni-kol'ik), *a.* [*< NL niccol-um + -ic*] Pertaining to or consisting of nickel.

niccoliferous (nik-p-lif'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL niccolum*, nickel, + *L ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] See *nickeliferous*.

niccolite (nik'o-lit), *n.* [*< NL niccol-um*, nickel, + *-ite*²] Native nickel arsenide, a mineral occurring usually massive, of a pale copper-red color and metallic luster. Also called *copper-nickel* and *nickeline*

nice (nis), *a.* [*< ME nice, nyce, nys*, < OF. *nice*, *niche*, *niscr*, simple, foolish, ignorant, F. *nice*, simple, foolish, = Pr. *nec*, *nesco* = Sp. *neceo* = Pg. *neacio*, foolish, impudent, ignorant, = It. *nescio*, ignorant, < L. *nescius*, ignorant, not knowing; cf. *nescire*, know not, be ignorant of, < *ne*, not, + *scire*, know see *science*, and cf. *nescious*, *nescient*. All the senses proceed from the lit. meaning 'ignorant,' whence 'unwise, imprudent, foolish, fastidious, particular, exact, delicate, fine, agreeable,' etc., in a process of development which may be compared with that of *fond*³, 'foolish, weakly affectioned, affectionate,' etc., of *innocent*, 'harmless, simple, foolish, lunatic,' etc., of *lewd*, 'ignorant, simple, rude, coarse, vile,' etc., of *silly*, 'happy, blessed, innocent, foolish,' etc., and other words in which the notion of 'ignorance' is variously developed in opposite directions. Some assume a confusion of *nice* with the OF. and F. *naus*, simple (see *mas*), but this is unnecessary.] 1†. Ignorant, weak; foolish.

Now wittily ich am vn wis & wonderliche nyce,
Thus vn hendly & hard mi herte to blame
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 491

But say that we ben wise and nothing nice
Chaucer, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, I. 82

I broughte these bothe god & man in fere,
Whi were thou so nyce to leete him go?
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 54

2†. Trivial, unimportant

The letter was not nice, but full of charge
Of dear import
Shak, *R. and J.*, v. 2. 18.

3. Fastidious; very particular or scrupulous; dainty, difficult to please or satisfy, exacting; squeamish

Be not to nyowyn, to nyce, ne to newfangle,
Be not to orped, to overthwart, & othus thou hate.
Books of Proverbes (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 66.

Tis, my Lord, a grave and weighty undertaking, in this nice and captious age, to deliver to posterity a three years war
Evelyn, *To my Lord Treasurer*

Lucy Nay, Sir Lucius, I thought you wa'n't rich enough to be so nice
Sir Luc Upon my word, young woman, you have hit it — I am so poor that I can't afford to do a dirty action
Sheridan, *The Rivals*, II. 2.

I have seen her [the Duchess of York] very much amused with jokes, stories, and allusions which would shock a very nice person
Greville, *Memoirs*, Aug. 15, 1815.

4. Discriminating; critical; discerning, acute
We imputed it to a nice & scholasticall curiostie in such makers.
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 86

Our author, happy in a judge so nice,
Produced his play, and begg'd the knight's advice.
Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, I. 273.

He sings to the wide world and she to her nest —
In the nice ear of Nature which song is the best?
Lowell, *Vision of Sir Launfal*, I.

5 Characterized by exactness, accuracy, or precision; formed or performed with precision or minuteness and exactness of detail, accurate; exact; precise. as, *nice* proportions, *nice* calculations or workmanship

Poetic Justice, with her lifted scale,
Where, in nice balance, truth with gold she weighs.
Pope, *Dunciad*, I. 53

No pathway meets the wanderer's ken,
Unless he climb, with footing nice,
A far projecting precipice
Scott, *L. of the L.*, I. 14

In the business of life, prompt and decisive action has again and again to be taken upon a nice estimate of probabilities.
McCourt, *Nature and Thought*, p. 17.

6. Fine, delicate; involving or demanding scrupulous care or consideration; subtle; difficult to treat or settle

Why, brother, wherefore stand you on *nic* points?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv 7. 58.
 I have now said all that I could think convenient upon
 so *nic* a subject
Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, II
 It is a *nic* question to decide how far history may be
 admitted into poetry, like "Addison's Campaign," the
 poem may end in a rhymed gazette.
I D'Ironet, Amen. of Lit., II 249

7. Delicate; soft; tender to excess; hence,
 easily influenced or injured.

Conscience is really a *nic* and tender thing, and ought
 not to be handled roughly and severely
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. xiii.

With how much ease is a young Muse betray'd!
 How *nic* the reputation of the maid!
Roscommon, On Translated Verse

St. Modest, coy; reserved

Dear love, continue *nic* and chaste *Donna*, Song
 They were neither *nic* nor coy
Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V 220).

9. Pleasant or agreeable to the senses; deli-
 cate; tender; sweet; delicious, dainty. as, a
nic bit; a *nic* tint.

Sweet-breads and cook's combs are very *nic*
C Johnson, Chrysal, II 9

10. Pleasing or agreeable in general (a) Elegant
 or tasteful, affording or fitted to afford pleasure, pleas-
 ing, pleasant often used with some implication of con-
 tempt.

Thou studest after *nic* array,
 And makist greet cost in clothing
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 173

I intend to dine with Mrs Borgrove, and in the evening
 take a *nic* walk

Mrs Carter, Letters to Mrs Montagu (1769), II 34.

Mrs Brown's is a pretty book, written in very *nic* Ameri-
 can, about two charming girls who went to college
Athenaeum, No 3067, p 172.

(b) Agreeable, pleasant, good applied to persons. [Col-
 loq]

"Not *nic* of Master Enoch," said Dick. "You mustn't
 blame us," said Geoffrey "When he had a gallon of
 cider his manners be as good as anybody's"
T Hardy, Under the Greenwood Tree, v 1

She had the best intention of being *nic* to him
Atlantic Monthly, LVIII 486.

[*Nice* in this sense is very common in colloquial use as a
 general epithet of approbation applicable to anything that
 pleases. — To make *nic* of! See make! — Syn. 3 *Nice*,
Dainty, *Pastidious*, *Squeamish*, finical, delicate, exquisite,
 effeminate, fussy *Nice* is the most general of the first four
 words, it suggests careful choice, as, he is *nic* in his lan-
 guage and in his dress it is rarely used of overwrought
 delicacy *Dainty* is stronger than *nic*, and ranges from
 a commendable particularity to fastidiousness, as, to be
dainty in one's choice of clothes or company, a *dainty* vir-
 tue *Pastidious* almost always means a somewhat proud
 or haughty particularity, a *fastidious* person is hard to
 please, because he objects to minute points or to some
 point in almost everything *Squeamish* is founded upon
 the notion of feeling nausea, hence it means *fastidious*
 to an extreme, absurdly particular — 4. Definite, rigorous,
 strict. — 5. Accurate, Correct, Exact, etc See accurate —
 6. Luscious, savory, palatable.

nicelings (nī's'ling), *n* [*< nice + -ling*]. An
 over-nice person or critic; a hair-splitter. [Ob-
 solete or rare]

But I would ask these *Nicelings* one question, wherein if
 they can resolve me, then I will say, as they say, that scarfs
 are necessary, and not flags of pride.

Stubbs, Anat. of Abuses, p 79

nicely (nī's'li), *adv* [*< nice + -ly*]. In a
nic manner, in any sense of the word *nic* (a) Fas-
 tidiously, critically, curiously as, he was disposed to look
 into the matter too *nicely*

Be satisfied if poetry be delightful, or helpful, or inspir-
 ing, or all these together, but do not consider too *nicely*
 why it is so
Lowell, Wordsworth

(b) With delicate perception as, to be *nicely* sensible (c)
 Accurately, exactly, with exact order or proportion as,
 the parts of a machine or building *nicely* adjusted, a shape
nicely proportioned, a dress *nicely* fitted to the body (d)
 Agreeably, becomingly, pleasantly as, she was *nicely*
 dressed (e) Satisfactorily as, the work progresses *nicely*
 [Colloq]

Nicene (nī's'en), *n* [*< LL Nicænus*, less correct-
 ly *Nicæmus*, of Nicæa or Nice (*Nicæna fides*, the
 Nicene Creed), *< Nicæa*, also *Nicaea*, *< Gr Nikaia*
 (> *Nikaia*, adj), a name of several cities (see
 def.), *< vnaio*, victorious, *< vnaio*, victory] Of or
 pertaining to Nicæa or Nice, a town of Bithy-
 nia, Asia Minor — *Nicene council*, either of two gen-
 eral councils which met at Nicæa. The first Nicene coun-
 cil, which was also the first general council, met in A. D.
 325, condemned Arianism, and promulgated the Nicene
 Creed in its earlier form. The second Nicene council,
 accounted also the seventh general council, was held in
 787, and condemned the Iconoclasts. The recognition of
 the first Nicene council as ecumenical has been almost uni-
 versal among Christians of all confessions, it is acknow-
 ledged to the present day not only by the Roman Catholic
 and the Greek churches, and by many Protestant churches,
 but by Nestorians, Jacobites, and Copts. The Anglican
 Church does not accept the second Nicene council as ec-
 umenical — *Nicene Creed* or *Symbol*, a summary of the
 chief tenets of the Christian faith, first set forth as of ec-
 umenical authority by the first Nicene council (A. D. 325),
 but closely similar in wording to ancient creeds of Oriental
 churches, and especially founded upon the baptismal creed

of the church of Caesarea in Palestine. The distinctive word
 added at Nice to exclude the possibility of an Arian con-
 struction was *homoousion* (consubstantial), which word,
 however, was already in well established theological use.
 This creed ended with the words and in the Holy Ghost, and
 an anathema against the distinctive tenets of the Arians
 was subjoined to it. The second general council — that is,
 the first Constantinopolitan (A. D. 381) — reaffirmed this
 creed, and also authorized, as subsidiary to it, an expla-
 natory version previously formulated, probably in a local
 synod at Antioch, and closely similar to the baptismal creed
 of the church of Jerusalem, differing from the Nicene form
 very slightly in wording, but adding a fuller statement as to
 the Holy Ghost, directed against the heresy of the Macedo-
 nians, and concluding as in the form still used. At the Chal-
 cedonian (or fourth general) council (A. D. 451), the second
 form was authorized equally with the first as the Nicene
 faith, and was officially and historically known from that
 time forward as the *Nicene Creed*, church historians, how-
 ever, sometimes speak of it as the *Niceno-Constantinopoli-
 tan Creed*. Both these forms have been reaffirmed ever
 since by all councils claiming to be ecumenical. The sec-
 ond form came into general use in the Eastern Church in
 the latter part of the fifth century, and has remained unal-
 tered in that church to the present day. It remained un-
 altered in the West also for some centuries, but an impor-
 tant addition, namely, the word *filioque* "and (from) the
 Son," after the words *who proceedeth from the Father*, in the
 last paragraph, was introduced in the sixth century, and,
 though still rejected by the Roman Church in the ninth
 century, had by the eleventh become accepted throughout
 all western Europe. It is this form, with the interpolated
filioque, which is used by the Roman Church, the Anglican
 Church, and all Protestant churches which accept the Ni-
 cene Creed, and it is this last form, therefore, which is gen-
 erally called by that name. The Western forms begin "I
 believe," not "We believe," as in the Greek. The Nicene
 Creed in its second form is the only authoritative creed of
 the Eastern Church.

niceness (nī's'nes), *n* The character or qual-
 ity of being *nic*, in any sense of that word
 — Syn. See *nic*

nicery (nī's'er-i), *n* [*< nice + -ery*] Daintiness,
 affectation of delicacy. *Chapman*

nicetee, *n* A Middle English form of *nicety*
nicety (nī's'e-ti), *n*; pl *niceties* (-tīz) [*< ME*
nicete, *nicete*, *nysete*, *< OF nicet*, simpleness,
 foolishness, etc, *< nice*, simple, foolish see
nic and -ity, -ty] 1 Ignorance, folly, fool-
 ishness, triviality

He halt hit a *nysete* and a foul shame
 To bidden other to borve bote of God one
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 370.

Now, parde, fol, yet were it bet for the
 Han holde thy pes than shewed thy *nysete*
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l 572

2 Fastidiousness, extreme or excessive deli-
 cacy, squeamishness

So love doth loathe disdainful *nicety* *Spenser*
 Pray, Mr Thomas, what is it all of a sudden offends your
Nicety at our house? *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, I 1

That, perhaps, may be owing to his *nicety* Great men
 are not easily satisfied *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, II.
 If you wish your wife to be the pink of *nicety*, you should
 clear your court of demi reputations
R L Stevenson, Prince Otto, II 10

3 *Nice* discrimination, delicacy of perception;
 acuteness

Nor was this *Nicety* of His [the Earl of Dorset's] Judg-
 ment confined only to Books and Literature but was the
 same in Statuary, Painting, and all other Parts of Art
Prior, Poems, Ded

4 A *nic* distinction, a refinement, a subtlety,
 a fine-drawn point or criticism

Thus much for the terms, though not greatly pertinent
 to the matter, yet not unpleasant to know for them that
 delight in such *niceties*
Pattenham, Arts of Eng. Poessie, p 210.

These are *niceties* that become not those that peruse so
 serious a mystery *Sir T Browne*, Religio Medici, l 22.

Pray stay not on *Niceties*, but be advis'd

Steele, Grief A la-Mode, III. 1.

5 Delicacy, exactness, accuracy, precision.

By his own *nicety* of observation he had already formed
 such a system of metrical harmony as he never afterwards
 much needed or much endeavoured, to improve
Johnson, Waller

She touched the imperious fantastic humour of the char-
 acter with *nicety*
Lamb, Old Actors.

Conscience is harder than our enemies,
 Knows more, accuses with more *nicety*
George Eliot, Spanish Gypsy

His [Grey's] *nicety* in the use of vowel sounds.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I 109

6 A dainty or delicacy, something rare or
 choice usually in the plural

Of these manner of *niceties* ye shal finde in many places
 of our booke *Pattenham*, Arts of Eng. Poessie, p 111

7 *Nice* appearance; agreeableness of appear-
 ance — To a *nicety*, to a turn with great exactness.

nicht, *adv* [*ME*], *ht*. 'not I', *< AS*, *< ne*, not,
 + *ic*, I] No

niche (nich), *n* [*< F. niche*, *< It nicchia*, a niche,
 a recess in a wall likened to the hollow of
 a shell, *< nichio*, a shell, also a niche, with a
 change of initial *m* to *n* (seen also in *It nespola*,
< L. nespilum, a medlar, and in *map¹*, *naph¹*,
ma¹, and *na¹*, etc.), and a reg. change of *L*

-*ulus* to *It. -chio* (as in *vecchio*, *< L. vetulus*,
 old, etc.), *< L. mutulus*, *mutulus*, a sea-
 mussel see *Mytilus*] 1 A nook or recess;
 specifically, a recess in a wall for the reception
 of a statue, a vase, or other ornament. In an-
 cient Roman architecture niches were generally semicir-
 cular in plan, and terminated in a semi dome at the top.
 They were sometimes, however, square headed, and in clas-



Niche in central pier of great western portal Amiens Cathedral,
 France 13th century

sical architecture sometimes also square in plan. They
 were ornamented with pillars, architraves, and consoles,
 and in other ways. In the architecture of the middle ages
 niches were extensively used in decoration and for the re-
 ception of statues. In the Romanesque style they were so
 shallow as to be little more than panels, and the figures
 were frequently carved on the back in high relief. In the
 Pointed style they became more deeply recessed, and were
 highly enriched with elaborate canopies, and often much
 accessory ornament. In plan they are most frequently
 a semi octagon or a semi hexagon, and their heads are
 formed of groined vaulting, with bosses and pendants ac-
 cording to the prevalent architecture of the time. They are
 often projected on orbels, and adorned with pillars, bal-
 ustrades, and various moldings. Compare out under gallery.

In each of the niches are two statues of a man and wo-
 man in alto relievo
Poore, Description of the East, II 1 184

There are niches, it is true, on each side of the gateway,
 like those found at Martand and other Pagan temples,
 but, like those at Ahmedabad, they are without images
J Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p 81

Hence — 2. Figuratively, a position or condition
 in which a person or thing is placed, one's
 assigned or appropriate place

After every deduction has been made, the work fills a
niche of its own, and is without competitor
Booke of Precedence (E. E. I. S., extra ser.), p 49, note

niche (nich), *v t*, pret and pp *niched*, ppr
niching [*< niche, n*] 1 To furnish with a
 niche or with niches — 2. To place in a niche,
 literally or figuratively

At length I came within sight of them, where they
 sat coolly niched into what you might call a bunker, a lit-
 tle sand pit, dry and snug, and surrounded by its banks
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter x

So you see my position, and why I am niched here for
 life, as a schoolmaster *H B Stowe*, Oldtown, p 227

Those *niched* shapes of noble mould
Tennyson, The Daisy

nichelt, *n* See *nichil*

nichert, *n* An obsolete form of *nicker³*

nichil, *nichelt*, *n* [*< OF nichil*, *< L. nihil*,
 nothing see *nihil*, *ni²*] Nothing, in old Eng
 law, a corrupt form of the Latin *nihil*, used by
 a sheriff in making return that assets or debt-
 ors are worthless — *Clerk of the nichels* See *clerk*

nichil, *r* [*< nichil, n*] 1 *intrans* In old Eng
 law, to make return, as sheriff, that a debt is
 worthless, either because the debtor cannot be
 found, or because of his inability to pay

In case any sheriff shall *nichil* or not duly answer
 any debt, levied, collected, or received, etc
Eng Stat of 1710

II. *trans*. To castrate *Hallwell* [Prov.
 Eng]

Nicholson's hydrometer See *hydrometer*

nicht (nicht), *n* An obsolete or Scotch form
 of *night*

nicify (nī's'i-fi), *v t* [*< nico + -ify*] To make
nic of (a thing), to be squeamish about [Rare]
Faire la cadinette To mince it, *niche* it, make it dainty,
 be very squeamish, backward, or coy *Colgrave*

nick¹ (nik), *n.* [A var. of *nook*, prob. in part due to confusion with *nick²*, but mainly for diminutive effect, as in *tip*, var. of *top*, etc., *nick-tock*, imitative of a light and a heavy stroke, etc. Cf. G. *knick*, a flaw, *knicken*, crack. There are perhaps several orig. diff. words confused under this form.] 1. A hollow cut or slight depression made in the surface of anything, a notch.

Split that forked stick, with such a *nick* or notch at one end of it as may keep the line from any more of it raveling from about the stick than so much of it as you intend. J. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 187.

The hollow groove extending across the shank [of a type] is the *nick*, which enables the workman to recognize the direction of the type and to distinguish different founts of the same body. *Kneze Brit.*, XXXIII 688.

2 A score or reckoning so called from the old practice of keeping reckonings on tallies or notched sticks.—3† A false bottom in a beer-can, by which customers were cheated, the *nick* below and the froth above filling up part of the measure

(‘annes of beere (malt sod in fishes broth), And those they say are fill d with *nick* and froth *Novlands*, *Knave of Hearts* (1618). (*Nares*)

Out of all *nickt*, past all counting

I tell you what Laurence, his man, told me, he loved her out of all *nickt* *Shak*, T. G. of V, iv 2 70

nick¹ (nik), *v* [*< nick¹, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make a *nick* or notch in; notch; cut or mark with *nick*s or notches

My master preaches patience to him, and the while His man with scissors *nick*s him like a fool *Shak*, C. of E, v 1 175

The farmer is advised [in Fitzherbert's book on Husbandry, published in 1539] to have a payre of tables (tablets), and to write down anything that is amiss as he goes his rounds, if he cannot write, let him *nyke* the defaults upon a styoke *Oliphant*, *The New English*, I 407

2 To sever with a snip or single cut, as with shears [Scotch]

“Ay, ay!” quo he [Death] and shook his head, “It’s e’en a lang, lang time indeede Sin’ I began to *nick* the thread, And choke the breath” *Burns*, *Death and Doctor Hornbock*

3† To cut short; abridge See *nick¹, n.* 3.

The itch of his affection should not then Have *nick* d his captainship at such a point *Shak*, A and C, III 18 8

There was a tapster, that with his pots smalness, and with frothing of his drinke, had got a good summe of money together This *nick*ing of the pots he would never leave *Life of Robin Goodfellow* (1628). (*Hallwell*)

4† To break or crack, smash as the *nickers* used to do See *nicker², 2*

You men of wares, the men of wars will *nick* ye, For starve nor bog they meet not *Fletcher*, *Mad Lover*, I 1

Brooks Watch men's Heads, and 'Chair men's Glasses, And thence proceeds to *nick*ing Sashes *Prior*, *Alma*, III

5 In coal-mining, to cut (the coal) on the side, after kirving, holing, or undercutting The part of the coal seam which has been kirved and *nick*ed is then ready to be wedged or blasted down —To *nick* a horse's tail, to make an incision at the root of the tail to cause the horse to carry it higher

nick² (nik), *v* i [*< ME nicken, nikken = OFries hnecca = MD nicken, D nikken, also knikken, nod, wink, = MLG LG. nicken = OHG nuchen, MHG G. nicken = Sw nika = Dan. nikke, nod, freq. of AS hnigan = OS hnigan = OFries hniga, niga = D nugen = MLG nigen = OHG hnigan, nigan, MHG nigen = Icel hniga = Sw niga = Dan neje = Goth hnauvan, strong verb, incline, bow, sink, fall, of AS. hnigan, gehnigan = OS hnigan = OHG hnigan, nigen, MHG. G. nigen = Goth hnauvan, weak verb, cause to incline, bend, etc., perhaps akin to L. connivere, wink at, nicare, beckon, metare, wink. see connive, metate, metitate] To nod; wink. —To *nick* with nay, to meet one with a refusal, dis appoint by denying*

gif sche *nick*es with nay & nei noug com sone. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I 4145

As I have but one boon to ask, I trust you will not *nick* me with nay *Scott*, *Abbot*, xxxviii

nick³ (nik), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *nick¹*, as a ‘point marked’; otherwise *< nick²*, a ‘wink’ in the sense of ‘moment’] 1 Point, especially point of time: as, in the *nick* of—that is, on the point of (being or doing something)

Schol Does the sea stagger ye? *Mass.* Now ye have hit the *nick* *Fletcher*, *Pilgrim*, III 6.

In the *nick* of being surprised, the lovers are let down and escape at a trap-door *Steele*, *Guardian*, No 82

2 The exact point (of time) which accords with or is demanded by the necessities of the case; the critical or right moment; the very moment; used chiefly in the phrases in the *nick*

or in the *nick* of time—that is, at the right moment, just when most needed or demanded.

The maque dogg'd me, I hit it in the *nick*, A fetch to get my diamond, my dear stone *Middleton*, *Blurt, Master-Constable*, II 2.

Most fit opportunity! her grace comes just 't' the *nick* *Ford*, *Love's Sacrifice*, II 2.

I never could have found him in a sweeter temper for my purpose—to be sure, I'm just come in the *nick*! *Sheridan*, *The Rivals*, IV 3.

This harsh restorative was presented to English poetry in the *nick* of time *E. Goss*, *From Shakespeare to Pope*, p. 40

3. A lucky or winning throw in the game of hazard as, eleven is the *nick* to seven. See *hazard*, 1

nick³ (nik), *v* [*< nick³, n.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To strike or hit right, hit or hit upon exactly; fit into; suit

In these verses by reason one of them doth as it were *nick*e another, and haue a certaine extraordinary sence with all *Pottenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 111

Words *nick*ing and resembling one the other are applicable to different significations *Comden*, *Remains*, p. 158 And then I have a salutation will *nick* all *B. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, II 1

The just season of doing things must be *nick*ed, and all accidents improved *Sir R. L'Estrange*

He had just *nick*ed the time of dinner, for he came in as the cloth was laying *Goldsmith*, *The Bee*, No 3

2† In *gaming*, to throw or turn up; hit or hit upon.

My old luck I never *nick*ed seven that I did not throw aces ace three times following *Goldsmith*, *She Stoops to Conquer*, III

3† To delude or deceive, cozen, cheat, as at dice

We must be sometimes witty, To *nick* a knave, 'tis as useful as our gravity *Fletcher* (and another?), *Prophetess*, III 1

4 To catch in the act *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—To *nick* the *nick*, to hit exactly the critical moment or time. *Hallwell*

II. *intrans.* 1 To fit, unite or combine, be adapted for combining said, in stock-breeding, of the crossing of one strain of blood with another—2 To suit, compare; be comparable. [*Colloq.*]

Only one sport ‘*nick*s’ with cycling, and that is fair toe and heel walking, doubtless owing to the strengthening of the legs generally, and the ankle work *Bury and Hallier*, *Cycling*, p. 227

3 In the game of hazard, to throw a winning number Compare *nick³, n.* 3.—4†. To bet, gamble

Thou art some debauch'd, drunken, leud, hectoring, gaming Companion, and want'st some Widow's old Gold to *nick* upon. *Wycherley*, *Plain Dealer*, II 1

Nick⁴ (nik), *n* [Not found in ME, known in mod use only in *Old Nick*, the devil, supposed to be a perverted use of (St.) *Nicholas* (G. *Nicolaus*, in popular form *Nickel*, applied to the devil, etc.). It is otherwise taken to be derived, with a transfer of sense, from AS *nicor*, a water-goblin for this, see *nicker¹*] The devil. usually with the addition of *Old*

Don't swear by the Styx. It's one of *Old Nick's* Most abominable tricks To get men into a terrible fix *J. G. Saxe*, *Dan Phaston*

nick⁴ (nik), *v* t. [*< nick(name).*] To *nick*-name; hence, to annoy or tease by nicknaming.

Warbeck, as you *nick* him, came to me, Commended by the states of Christendom, A prince, though in distress *Ford*, *Perkin Warbeck*, IV 3

nickar-nuts, *n* pl. Same as *bonduo-seeds*.

nickar-tree, *n*. See *nicker-tree*

nick-eared (nik'erd), *a*. Crop-eared

Thou *nick-eared* lubber *Sir H. Taylor*, *Ph. van Artevelde*, II, III 1

nicked (nikt), *p*, a [*< nick¹ + -ed.*] Notched, emarginate; specifically, in *entom.*, having a small but distinct notch: said of a margin.

nickel (nik'el), *n*. and *a*. [= D. G. *nickel* = Dan *nikkel* = F. *nickel* = Russ. *nikkell* = NL *nucolum*, < Sw *nickel*, *nickel*, so called by Cronstedt in 1754, abbr. from Sw. *kopparnickel* (G. *kupfernickel*), a mineral containing the metal, < *kopper* = E. *copper* + **nickel*, a word identified by some with G. *Nickel*, the devil (see *Nick⁴*) (cf. *cobalt* as related to *kobold*), and by others compared with Icel *hnikill* (Haldorson), a ball, lump.] I. *n*. 1. Chemical symbol, Ni; atomic weight, 58.7. A metal closely related to cobalt, with which it almost always occurs. The two are, in fact, so much alike that their chemical separation is by no means an easy task. The specific gravity of nickel is given at 8.267 when cast, and 8.739 if rolled, in this and in atomic weight it differs little from cobalt. Nickel and

cobalt are also closely allied to iron, which they resemble in color, although slightly whiter than that metal, the former having rather a yellowish tinge, the latter a bluish. They are both magnetic, but in a lesser degree than iron. Both also stand on a par with that metal in regard to most of those qualities which make it valuable in the arts, namely tenacity, malleability, and ductility, but both are so much scarcer than iron that there is no possibility of their replacing that metal to any considerable extent. The occurrence of nickel (as also of cobalt) in connection with iron in meteorites is interesting and peculiar. (See *meteorite*.) The native metal of terrestrial origin has been found in only one locality, Fraser river, where it occurs in small flattened grains among the scales of gold. The ore of nickel are somewhat widely disseminated, but nowhere occur in great abundance. The arseniuret (kuppelnickel) and the silicate are the principal sources of this metal, the latter having been found within a few years in considerable quantity in New Caledonia, where it is exceptionally free from cobalt. Nickel was discovered by Cronstedt in 1751, but it is only within a few years that it has begun to be of considerable commercial importance. Its value has varied greatly since it came into general use. It is an ingredient of certain valuable alloys and especially of German silver, and is now much experimented with in this direction. It is largely used for plating iron in order to improve its appearance and preserve it from rusting. It is also somewhat extensively employed in coinage, in the United States, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, and Mexico. Nickel bromide has been used in medicine as an antispasmodic, and the chlorid and sulphate as tonics.

2 In the United States, a current coin representing the value of five cents, made of an alloy of one part of nickel to three of copper. [*Colloq.*]

II. *a*. Consisting of or covered with nickel. **nickel** (nik'el), *v*. t; pret. and pp. *nickel*ed or *nickel*led, ppr. *nickeling* or *nickelling* [*< nickel, n.*] To plate or coat, as metal surfaces, with nickel, either by electrolytic processes or by chemical operations

nickelage (nik'el-aj), *n*. [*< nickel + -age.*] The art or process of nickel-plating. Also *nickelure*.

What he [Ladislav Adolphe Galfie] called ‘*nickelure*,’ and what his imitators style *nickelage*, has become an extensive industry. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI 840.

nickel-bloom (nik'el-blom), *n*. Same as *annabergite*.

nickel-glance (nik'el-glans), *n*. Same as *gordorfite*.

nickel-green (nik'el-grin), *n*. Same as *annabergite*.

nickelic (nik'el-ik), *a* [*< nickel + -ic.*] Pertaining to or containing nickel.

nickeliferous (nik-e-lif'e-rus), *a* [*< nickel + L. ferro = E. bear¹*] Containing nickel: as, *nickeliferous* pyrrhotite. Also *nuceliferous*.

nickeline (nik'el-in), *n* [*< nickel + -ine.*] Same as *nicothite*.

nickelize (nik'el-iz), *v*. t, pret. and pp. *nickel*ized, ppr. *nickelizing* [*< nickel + -ize.*] Same as *nickel*. Also *nickelure*.

*Nickel*ed or *nickel* plated iron should be employed. *Ure*, *Dict.*, IV 332.

nickel-ocher (nik'el-ocher), *n*. Same as *annabergite*.

nickelous (nik'el-us), *a* [*< nickel + -ous.*] Related to or containing nickel.

nickel-plated (nik'el-pla'ted), *a*. Coated or plated with nickel.

nickel-plating (nik'el-pla'ting), *n*. The process of covering the surface of metals with a coating of nickel, either by means of a heated solution or by electrodeposition, for the purpose of improving their appearance or their wearing qualities, or of rendering them less liable to oxidation by heat or moisture.

nickel-silver (nik'el-sil'ver), *n*. One of the many names of the alloy best known in English as *German silver*, and in German as *Nussilver*. See *German silver*, under *silver*.

nickelure (nik'el-ur), *n*. [*< nickel + -ure.*] Same as *nickelage*.

nicker¹ (nik'er), *n*. [*< ME *nicker, nyker, nker, nikyr, nyker, nykyr, a water-sprite, < AS nicor (in inflection also nicor-, ncer-, nicor-, nicker, necker, D. nikker = MLG nicker, LG nikker (?) > G. nicker) = OHG. nihhus, nichus, MHG. niches, nikes (very rare), a crocodile, G. nix, a water-sprite (also fem. OHG. nichessa, MHG. *nichese, *nize, in comp. wasser-nize, water-sprite) (whence E. nix¹, nixy¹, nix, q. v.), = Icel. nykr, a water-goblin, a hippopotamus, = Sw. neck, nick = Dan. nok, nokken, a water-sprite: appar. orig. applicable to any ‘monster of the deep’ not definitely named (as the crocodile, hippopotamus), and transferred to imaginary water-sprites; perhaps akin to Gr. νύξ, νύκτωρ, Skt. √ nṣ, wash. This word, becoming associated with one of the old Teutonic superstitions, passed out of common use, and its traces*

in *Nick*, *Old Nick* (see *Nick*⁴), and in *nix*¹ and *nixy*¹, borrowed from (G., are scant.] A demon of the water, a water-sprite; a nix or nixy. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 358.

"Now tell me, Prince [said the Amal], you are old enough to be our father, and did you ever see a *nicker*?" "My brother saw one, in the Northern sea, three fathoms long, with the body of a bison bull, and the head of a cat, and the beard of a man, and tanks an all long lying down on its breast, watching for fishermen."

Kingsley, Hypatia, xii

nicker² (nik'ér), *n.* [*< nick*¹ + *-er*¹]. 1 One who or that which nicks. Specifically—(a) A wood pecker. See *nicker-pecker*. (b) The cutting point at the outer edge of a center-bit, serving to cut the circle of the hole as the tool advances.

2†. One of a company of brawlers who in the early part of the eighteenth century roamed about London by night, amusing themselves with breaking people's windows.

Did not Pythagoras stop a company of drunken bullets from storming a civil house, by changing the strain of the pipe to the sober spondus? And yet your modern musicians want art to defend their windows from common nickers.

Martinius Scriblerus

Now is the time that Rakes their Revells keep,
Kindlers of Riot, Enemies of Sleep
His scatter'd Pence the flying Nicker flings,
And with the Copper Show'r the Casement rings.

Gay, Irvia, iii 323

3†. A kind of marble for children's play

nicker³ (nik'ér), *v. t.* [Formerly also *nicher*, *nigher*; freq. of *neigh*¹.] 1 To neigh.

I'll gie thee all these milk whyt stoids,
That prance and nicher at a speir

Johnie Armstrong (Child's Ballads), VI 46.

Mounted on nags that *nicker* at the clash of a sword as if it were the clank of the lid of a corn chest

Scott, Monastery, xxxiii

The horses came to him in a body. One with a small head *nickered* low and gladly at sight of him

L. Wallace, Ben Hur, p. 288.

2. To laugh with half-suppressed catches of the voice; snigger. [*Scott.*]

nicker³ (nik'ér), *n.* [*< nicker*³, *v.*] A neigh; also, a vulgar laugh.

When she came to the Harper's door,
There she gae mony a *nicher* and snear

Lockman Harper (Child's Ballads), VI 6.

nicker-nuts (nik'ér-nuts), *n. pl.* Same as *bonduc-seeds*.

nicker-pecker (nik'ér-pek'ér), *n.* A woodpecker, especially, the green woodpecker, *Geococcyx villosus*. Also called *nickie*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

nicker-tree (nik'ér-tré), *n.* The name of two climbing shrubs, *Casalpinia Bonducella* and *C. Andrieuxi*, found in the tropics of both hemispheres. Their seeds, called *nicker nuts*, *bonduc seeds*, *Molucca beans*, are carried by ocean currents to remote parts. In India these, as also the root, are used as a tonic and febrifuge. See *bonduc seeds*. Also written *nicker-tree*.

nickie (nik'í), *n.* A thin file for making the necks in screw-heads. *E. H. Knight*

nickie-saw (nik'ing-sá), *n.* A small circular saw for making the necks in screw-heads, etc.

nickie (nik'í), *n.* [*Var. of nicker*².] Same as *nicker-pecker*.

nickknack (nik'nak), *n.* 1. See *knickknack*.

The furniture, the draperies, and the hundred and one *nickknacks* lying around on tables and étagères showed the touch of a tasteful woman's hand.

T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Peth, p. 64

2†. A repast to which all present contributed.

James. I am afraid I can't come to cards, but shall be sure to attend the repast. A *nick-nack*, I suppose?

Cons. Y. M. C. A., we all contribute, as usual

Foots, The Nabob, i

nickknackery, *n.* See *knickknackery*.

nicknack (nik'nak-et), *n.* [*< nickknack* + *-et*.] A little knickknack.

This comes of carrying popliss *nicknacks* about you

Scott, Abbot, xix

nickname (nik'nām), *n.* [*< ME nekename*, prop *ekename* (an *ekename* being misdivided a *nekename*) (= *Ioel. auknefn* = *Sw. oknamn* = *Dan ogenavn*, also = *L.G. eket*, *eker-name* = *D. oekername* (corrupt forms), *L.G.* also as verb, *nicknamen*, prob. after *E.*]; *< eke* + *name*. In the *F. nom de nique*, a nickname, *nique* is appar. *< G. nicker*, nod¹ see *nicker*².] 1. A name given to a person in contempt, derision, or reproach, an opprobrious or contemptuous appellation.

He is upbraidingly called a poet, as if it were a contemptible *nickname*.

B. Jonson

Christian. Is not your name Mr. By ends, of Fair Speech? *By ends*. This is not my name, but indeed it is a *nickname* that is given me by some that cannot abide me, and I must be content to bear it as a reproach.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

2. A familiar or diminutive name.

From *nicknames* or *surnames* came these (it is but my conjecture) [Bill and Will for William, Clem for Clean cut, etc.].

Camden, Remains, Surnames.

A very good name it [Job] is, only one I know that ain't got a *nickname* to it.

Dickens, Pickwick, xvi.

nickname (nik'nām), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nicknamed*, ppr. *nicknaming*. [*< nickname, n.*] To give a nickname to. (a) To call by an improper or opprobrious appellation.

You *nickname* virtue, vice you should have spoke

Shak. L. L. L., v 2 340

And, instructed in the art of display, they utter with an air of plausibility this jargon, which they *nick-name* metaphysics

Whitby, Five Points, Advertisement

(b) To apply a familiar or diminutive name to as, John, *nicknamed* Jack

nick-stick (nik'stik), *n.* A notched stick used as a tally or reckoning [*Scottish and Prov. Eng.*]

He was in an unco kippage when we sent him a book instead o' the *nick stick*, while, he said, were the true an' cleint way o' counting between tradesmen and customers.

Scott, Antiquary

nickum (nik'um), *n.* [Appar. *< Nick*⁴ + *-um*, a mere addition.] A rogue; one given to mischievous tricks [*Scottish*]

nicol (nik'ol), *n.* [Short for *Nicol prism*, named after the inventor, William Nicol of Edinburgh (died 1851) see *prism*.] A Nicol prism. See *prism* — *Crossed nicols*. See *polarization*.

Nicolaitan (nik-ō-lā'i-tan), *n.* [*< *Nicolaites* (*< L.L. Nicolaitar*, *< Gr. Nikoiairai*, *pl.*, a sect prob. so called from a person named Nicolaus, *Gr. Νικόλαος*, *> L. Nicolaus*) + *-an*]. One of an antinomian sect mentioned in Rev. ii 6, 15, of which little is known.

nicolo (nik-ō-lō), *n.* [It.] A kind of large bombardon, a reed-instrument used in the seventeenth century, one of the forms from which the oboe and bassoon were developed.

nicot, *n.* See *nicker*¹.

Nicotox (ni-kōt'ō-ē), *n.* [NL.] A genus of parasitic siphonostomous crustaceans, lobster-like.

nicotia (ni-kō'shi-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Nicot* (see *nicotiana*) + *-ia*.] Nicotine.

nicotian (ni-kō'shi-an), *n.* and *a.* [= It. *nicotiana*, *< F. nicotiane* (NL. *nicotiana*), tobacco, so called after Jean Nicot, a French ambassador to Portugal, who sent a species of the plant from Lisbon to Catherine de Medici, about 1560.] *L.* *n.* 1† Tobacco.

To these I may associate and join our adulterate *Nicotian* or tobacco, so called of the kn. air Nicot, that first brought it over, which is the spirits incubus, that begets many ugly and deformed phantasies in the brain.

Optick Glasse of Humours (1659) (Nares)

And for your green wound—your Balsamum and your St. John's wort are all mere gulleries and trash to it, especially your Trinidad, your *Nicotian* is good too.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, III. 2.

2 One who smokes or chews tobacco. [*Rare*]

It isn't for me to throw stones, though, who have been a *Nicotian* a good deal more than half my days.

O. W. Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast-table, v

II.† *a.* Pertaining to or derived from tobacco.

What shall I say more? this gourmand whiffes him self away in *Nicotian* Incense to the idol of his vain temperance.

Ep. Hall, St. Paul's Combat, 1st sermon

Nicotiana¹ (ni-kō'shi-ā'nā), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), *< F. nicotiane*, tobacco: see *nicotian*.] A genus of narcotic plants of the order *Solanaceae* and the tribe *Centreeae*, known by the many-seeded capsule and cleft calyx. The species are estimated at from 35 to 50, mostly American, with a few

in Australasia and the Pacific islands, they are mainly herbs, a few shrubs, and one a small tree. They have undivided leaves, and white, yellowish, greenish or purplish flowers in panicles or racemes. This is the tobacco genus, the common species being *N. Tabacum*. See *tobacco*.

1 flowering branch of *Nicotiana Tabacum*, 2 a leaf from the stem, 3 the fruit, 4 transverse section of a fruit

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nicotiana² (ni-kō'shi-ā'nā), *n. pl.* [*< nicot(ian) + -ana*.] The literature of tobacco.

nicotianin (ni-kō'shi-an-in), *n.* [*< nicotian + -in*.] A concrete oil extracted from the leaves of tobacco. It has the smell of tobacco-smoke, and affords nicotine.

nicotina (nik-ō-tī'nā), *n.* [NL.] Same as *nicotine*.

nicotine (nik'ō-tin), *n.* [= *F. nicotine* = *Sp. nicotina*, *< NL. nicotina*, tobacco, *< Nicot* (see *nicotian*) + *-ina*.] A volatile alkaloid base (C₁₀H₁₄N₂) obtained from tobacco. It forms a colorless clear oily liquid, which has a weak odor of tobacco, except when ammonia is present, in which case the smell is powerful. It is highly poisonous, and combines with acids, forming acid and pungent salts.

nicotined (nik'ō-tind), *a.* [*< nicotine + -ed*.] Saturated or poisoned with nicotine.

nicotinism (nik'ō-tin-izm), *n.* [*< nicotine + -ism*.] The various morbid effects of the excessive use of tobacco.

nicotinize (nik'ō-tin-iz), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *nicotinized*, ppr. *nicotinizing*. [*< nicotine + -ize*.] To impregnate with nicotine.

nicotylia (nik-ō-tī'l-ā), *n.* [*< nicot(ian) + -yl + -ia*.] Same as *nicotine*.

nictate (nik'tāt), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *nictated*, ppr. *nictating*. [*< L. nictatus*, pp of *nictare*, wink: see *nicker*².] To wink, nictitate.

Neither is it to be esteemed any defect or imperfection in the eyes of man that they want the seventh muscle, or the *nictating* membrane which the eyes of many other animals are furnished withal.

Ray, Works of Creation, II

nictation (nik-tā'shon), *n.* [*< L. nictatio(n)*, a winking, *< nictare*, wink: see *nictate*.] Same as *nictitation*.

Not only our *nictations* for the most part when we are awake, but also our nocturnal volitions in sleep, are performed with very little or no consciousness.

Radworth, Intellectual System, p. 161

nictitans (nik'ti-tanz), *n. pl.* *nictitantes* (nik'ti-tan'tēr). [NL., *see membrana* see *nictitant*.] The winker, the third eyelid or nictitating membrane of many animals more fully called *membrana nictitans*.

nictitant (nik'ti-tant), *a.* [*< L. nictitans* (*n*), ppr of *nictitare*, wink: see *nictitate*.] *Incant*, having the central spot or pupil lunate instead of round: said of an ocellated spot.

nictitate (nik'ti-tat), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *nictitated*, ppr. *nictitating*. [*< L. nictatus*, pp of *nictare*, freq. of *nictare*, wink: see *nictate*.] To wink — *Nictitating membrane*. See *membrane* — *Nictitating spasm*, in *pathol.*, a variety of hysterical spasm consisting in persistent winking or clonic spasm of the orbicular palpebrarum.

nictitation (nik'ti-tā'shon), *n.* [*< nictitate + -ion*.] The act of winking. Also *nictation*.

The eye is sensitive even to the near approach of mis chief, and it is a hostile demonstration, the quickness of *nictitation* exceeding even that of vision itself.

Ibid. Ithaca Sacra, XLV 12

nidamental (nid-a-men'tal), *a.* [*< nidamentum + -al*.] Protective of eggs, embryos, or young, covering or containing such objects; secreting an egg-case or capsule thus, a bird's nest is *nidamental* with respect to the eggs and young.

Nidamental capsule. See *capsule* — *Nidamental glands*. See *gland* — *Nidamental ribbon*, the string of eggs of some mollusks, covered and connected by the secretion of the *nidamental* gland.

nidamentum (nid-a-men'tum), *n. pl.* *nidamenta* (-tā). [*L.*, the materials for a nest, a nest, *< nidus*, a nest: see *nide*.] An egg-case, a protective case or covering of ova.

The eggs are usually deposited in aggregate masses, each enclosed in a common protective envelope or *nidamentum*.

W. B. Carpenter, Micros, § 581

nidary (nid'a-ri), *n.* [*< L. nidus*, a nest, + *-ary*.] A collection of nests.

In this rupellary *nidary* does the female lay eggs and breed.

Evelyn

nidation (ni-dā'shon), *n.* [*< L. nidus*, a nest (see *nide*, *nidus*), + *-ation*.] The development of the endometrial epithelium in the intermenstrual periods.

nidder (nid'ér), *v. t.* [*A dial form of nether*¹, *v.*] 1 To keep down or under.

Sair are we *nidder'd*. *Rom. Helenore*, p. 51 (*Jamieson*).

2 To press hard upon, straighten: applied to bounds, *Jamieson* — 3. To pinch or starve with

bounds, *Jamieson* — 3. To pinch or starve with

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Nidamental Capsule of the Common Wheel (*Buccinum undatum*) on an oyster shell. 1, capsule; 2, 3, young wheels.

cold or hunger; hence, to stunt in growth. *Samieson*.—4 To harass; plague; annoy.

They *niddart* iher w' lang braid swords,
Till they were bleedy men

Rose the Red and White Lillie (Child's Ballads, V. 408).

[Scotch in all uses]

niddcock (nīd'ī-kok), *n.* [*< niddy + cock*, used as a dim. suffix.] A foolish person; a noodle.

They were neuer such fond *niddcockes* as to offer anie man a rod to beat their own talles.

Holinshed, Chronicles of Ireland, p. 94.

Oh Chrysostome, thou deservest to be stak d, as well as buried in the open fields, for being such a goose, widgeon, and *niddcock*, to dye for love

Gayton's Festsious Notes, p. 61 (*Nares*)

niddipoll (nīd'ī-pōl), *a.* [*< niddy + poll*.] Foolish; silly. *Stanhurst, Aeneid*, iv 110.

niddle-noddle (nīd'ī-nod'ī), *v. i.* [*Freq. and dim. of nod*.] To nod or shake lightly, waggle.

Her head *niddle noddled* at every word.

Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Christening

niddle-noddle (nīd'ī-nod'ī), *a.* [*< niddle-nod-ile, v.*] Vacillating. as, "*niddle-noddle* politicians." *W. Combe, Dr Syntax*, iii. 1.

niddy (nīd'ī), *n.*; pl. *niddies* (-iz). [Appar. a var. of *noddy*.] A fool; a dunce; a noodle. [Prov Eng]

nid (nīd), *n.* [= *F nid*, OF *nī* (> *E obs ny*) = *Fr. nu, nteu, nte*, *nī* = *Sp. nido* = *Pg. ninho* = *It. nido, nidio*, < *L. nidus*, a nest, a brood see *nest*.] A nest; a nestful; a clutch or brood: as, a *nide* of pheasants. *Johnson*

nidering (nīd'ēr-ing), *a.* [A var. of *niding*, *nothing*.] Same as *nothing*

Faithless, mansworn, and *nidering*

Scott

niderling (nīd'ēr-ling), *n.* [A var. of *nidering*, with term. -*ling*.] Same as *nothing* [Prov Eng]

nidge (nij), *v. t*; pret. and pp. *nidged*, ppr. *nidging*. [An assimilated form of *nig*.] In *ma-sonry*, to dress the face of (a stone) with a sharp-pointed hammer instead of a chisel and mallet. Also *nig*.—*Nidged* or *nigged* *sahler*, stone dressed on the surface with a pick or sharp-pointed hammer

nidgery (nīj'ēr-ī), *n.* [*< OF. nigerie*, trifling, < *niger*, trifle. Cf. *nidget*.] A trifle; a piece of foolery. *Skinner; Coles*.

nidget (nīj'et), *n.* [Also *nigot*, *nigil*, *nigget*, < *OF. niger*, trifle. Cf. *nidgery*.] A noodle, a fool; an idiot.

Fear him not, mistress 'Tis a gentle *nidget*, you may play with him, as safely with him as with his bauble

Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iii. 3

It [*niding*] signifieth, as it seemeth, no more than abject, base-minded, false hearted, coward, or *nidget*

Camden, Remains, Languages

This cleane *nigt* was a foole,
Shapt in meane of all

Armin's Nest of Ninnies (1608). (*Hallwell*)

niding (nij'ing), *a.* [*< *nidge*, implied in *nidgery*, *nidget*, + *-ing*.] Insignificant; trifling

If I was Mr Mandibert, I'd sooner have her than any of 'em, for all she's such a *niding* little thing

Miss Burney, Camilla, v. 8 (*Davies*)

nidi, *n.* Plural of *nidus*.

nidifcant (nīd'ī-ā-kant), *a.* [*< L. nidifican(t)-s*, ppr. of *nidificare*, build a nest: see *nidificate*.] Nest-building, constructing a nest, as a bird.

nidificate (nīd'ī-ā-kāt), *v. i*; pret. and pp. *nidified*, ppr. *nidifying*. [*< OF. nidifier*, make a nest (also vernacularly *nicher*, *niger*, *F nicher*, make a nest, nestle), = *Sp. Pg. nidificar* = *It. nidificare*, < *L. nidificare*, build a nest, < *nidus*, a nest, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *nide* and *-fy*.] To build a nest; nidify.

With every step of the recent traveller our inheritance of the wonderful is diminished Where are the fishes which *nidificated* in trees?

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 172.

nidification (nīd'ī-ā-kā'shon), *n.* [*< nidificate* + *-ion*.] Nest-building, the act or art of constructing nests, especially with reference to the mode or style in which this is done.

nidify (nīd'ī-fī), *v. i*; pret. and pp. *nidified*, ppr. *nidifying*. [*< OF. nidifier*, make a nest (also vernacularly *nicher*, *niger*, *F nicher*, make a nest, nestle), = *Sp. Pg. nidificar* = *It. nidificare*, < *L. nidificare*, build a nest, < *nidus*, a nest, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *nide* and *-fy*.] To build a nest; nidify.

Most birds *nidify*, i. e. prepare a receptacle for the eggs, to aggregate them in a space that may be covered by the incubating body (sand-hole of *Ostrich*), or superadd materials to keep in the warmth

Owen, Anat., II 257.

It is not necessary to suppose that each separate species [of conspicuously colored female birds] had its *nidifying* instinct specially modified

Darwin, Descent of Man, II 164

nidding (nīd'ing), *n.* and *a.* See *nothing*.
nidnod (nīd'nod), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nidnodd*, ppr. *nidnodding*. [A varied redupl. of *nod*.] To

nod repeatedly; 'keep nodding, as when very sleepy.

And Lady K. *nid-nodd*ed her head,

Lapp'd in a turban fancy bred.

Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Fancy Ball.

That odd little *nid nodding* face is too good to be kept all to ourselves.

Miss Ferrier, Inheritance, III 104. (*Davies*.)

nidor (nī'dor), *n.* [= *It. nidore*, < *L. nidor*, a vapor, steam, smell, savor.] Odor; savor; savory smell, as of cooked food.

The flesh pots reek, and the uncovered dishes send forth a *nidor* and hungry smells.

Jar Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I 702.

nidorose (nīd'ō-rōs), *a.* [*< L. nidorosus*, steaming, reeking, < *nidor*, a steam, smell, aroma: see *nidor*.] Same as *nidorous*. *Arbutnot*. [*Rare*.]

nidorosity (nīd'ō-rōs'ī-tī), *n.* [*< nidorose* + *-ity*.] Eructation with the taste of undigested meat.

The cure of this *nidorosity* is by vomiting and purging

Playor, Preternatural State of the Animal Humour.

(*Latham*)

nidorous (nīd'ō-rus), *a.* [Sometimes *nidrous*, = *F nidorosus* = *Pg. It. nidoroso*, < *L. nidorosus*, steaming: see *nidorose*.] Steaming; reeking; resembling the odor or flavor of cooked meat.

Incense and *nidorous* smells, such as were of sacrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to dispose men to devotion

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 932.

nidose (nīd'ōs), *a.* [Short for *nidorose*.] Emitting a stench like that of burnt meat, rotten eggs, or other decaying animal matter.

nidulant (nīd'ā-lant), *a.* [*< L. nidulant(-s)*, ppr. of *nidulari*, build a nest: see *nidulate*, *v.*] In bot., lying free in a cup-shaped or nest-like body, as the sporangia in the receptacle of plants of the genus *Nidularia*, also, lying loose in pulp, like the seeds of true berries. *Lindley*. Also *nidulate*.

Nidularia (nīd'ū-lā-rī-ā), *n.* [NL. (*Tulane*, 1844), < *L. nidulus*, a little nest, < *nidus*, a nest see *nide*, *nidus*.] A genus of gasteromycetous fungi, typical of the family *Nidulariaceae*. The peridium is sessile, globose, at first closed, but at length opening with a circular mouth, sporangia numerous, spores minute. Fourteen species are known, growing on wood, some of which are popularly known as *foolery-purses*.

Nidulariaceae (nīd'ū-lā-rī-ā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (*Elias Fries*, 1822), < *Nidularia* + *-aceae*.] A family of gasteromycetous fungi, taking its name from the genus *Nidularia*. The spores are contained within a distinct peridium, either simple or double, which becomes transformed into a gelatinous substance over the apical region, exposing the interior. Also *Nidulariaceae*. See *bird's nest fungus*, under *bird's nest*.

Nidularium (nīd'ū-lā-rī-ū-m), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Nidularia* + *-um*.] Same as *Nidulariaceae*.

Nidularium (nīd'ū-lā-rī-um), *n.* [NL. (*Le-maine*, 1854), so called in allusion to the head of blossoms sessile among taller involueral leaves as in a nest; < *L. nidulus*, a little nest, dim of *nidus*, a nest. see *nide*, *nidus*.] A genus of tropical monocotyledonous plants of the order *Bromelaceae* and the tribe *Bromelieae*, known by its free sepals, partly coherent petals, involueral leaves, and anthers attached by their back. By Bentham and Hooker it is made part of the genus *Karatas*. See *karatas* and *silk-grass*.

nidulate (nīd'ū-lāt), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *nidulated*, ppr. *nidulating*. [*< L. nidulatus*, pp of *nidulari*, build a nest, make a nest for, freq. (cf. *nidulus*, dim.), < *nidus*, a nest: see *nide*, *nidus*.] To build a nest; nidificate; nidify.

nidulate (nīd'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< L. nidulatus*, pp. see the verb.] In bot., same as *nidulant*.

nidulation (nīd'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< nidulate* + *-ion*.] 1. Nidification; nest-building. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, iii. 10.—2. Nesting, as of young birds.

nidus (nī'dus), *n.*, pl. *nidi* (-di). [L., a nest see *nide*, *ny*, and *nest*.] 1. A nest; specifically, in entom., the nest, case, or cell formed by an insect or a spider for the reception of its eggs.—2. A place or point in a living organism where a germ, whether proper or foreign to the organism, normal or morbid, may find means of development: as, the *nidus* of the embryo in the womb; the *nidus* of a parasite in the intestine; the *nidus* of pus.

The poison of small-pox has its *nidus* in the deep layer of the skin, hence its characteristic eruption

Dr T. J. Macdagan.

3. Any one of the small collections of ganglion-cells in the medulla oblongata and elsewhere which constitute the deep origins of cranial nerves: usually called *nucleus*.—*Nidus avis*. Same as *nidus hirundinis*.—*Nidus equus*, a mare's nest. [*Ha-morruis*.]

A singularly fine example of a *nidus avis*.

W. F. Blanford, Nature, XXXII 348.

Nidus hirundinis, or *swallow's nest*, a deep foam on either side of the under surface of the cerebellum, between the posterior medullary velum and the uvula.

nièce (nēs), *n.* [*< ME. nece, neice, neipe*, < *OF. neice, neippe*, *F. nièce* = *Pr. nepa* (< *ML. *nepula*), cf. *Pr. nepa* = *Sp. nieta* = *Lat. Pg. nieta*, < *ML. nepa*, the forms **nepula* and *nepa* being var. forms of *L. nephis*, a granddaughter, niece, = *AS. nift*, *ME. nifte* = *OS. OFries. nift* = *D. nicht* = *MLG. nichte, nifte*, *LG. nicht* (> *G. nichte*) = *OHG. nift*, dim. *niftila*, *MHG. G. niftel* = *Icel. nipt* (pron. *nift*), niece; = *Skt. napit*, daughter, granddaughter; a fem. form to *nephew*: see *nephew*.] 1. A grandchild, or more remote lineal descendant, whether male or female; specifically, a granddaughter.

Laban answerde to hym My dowtyres and sones, and the flocke, and alle that thou beholdest, ben myne, and what may I do to my sones and to my nees?

Wyclif, Gen. xxi. 42.

The emperor Augustus, among other singularities that he had by himself during his life, saw, ere he died, the nephew of his nees—that is to say, his progeny to the fourth degree of lineal descent.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, I 162.

Who meets us here? my nece Plantagenet,

Led in the hand of her kind aunt of Gloucester.

Shak., Rich. III., iv 1. 1.

2. The daughter of one's brother or sister.

I scarce did know you, uncle there lies your nees,
Whose breath, indeed, these hands have newly stopp'd

Shak., Othello, v. 2 301.

O by the bright head of my little nees,

You were that Psycho, and what are you now?

Tennyson, Princess, II

niece-ship (nēs'ship), *n.* [*< nece + -ship*.] The relationship of a niece. [*Rare*.]

She was allied to Ham in another way besides this remote niece-ship

Southeby, Doctor, lxxii. (*Davies*.)

niest, *n.* An obsolete form of *neaf*.

niel (ni-el'), *n.* and *v.* [*< F. nielle*: see *niello*.]

Same as *niello*

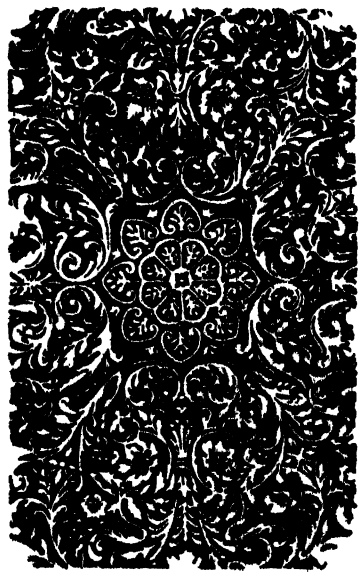
nielled (ni-el'), *v. a* [*< niel + -ed*.] Nielloed.

niellist (ni-el'ist), *n.* [*< niello + -ist*.] A worker in niello, a maker of niellos.

Michelangelo di Viviano was employed at the Mint, and highly reputed as a *niellist*, enamellist, and goldsmith

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 810

niello (ni-el'ō), *n.* [= *F. nielle* = *Sp. niel*, < *It. niello*, < *ML. nigellum*, neut. of *L. nigellus*, blackish, dark, dim. of *niger*, black. see *negro*, *negrescent*.] 1. A design in black on a surface of silver, as that of a plaque, chalice, or any ornamental or useful object, formed by engraving the design and then filling up the incised



Niello, from top of snuff-box.

furrows with an alloy composed of silver, copper, lead, crude sulphur, and borax, thus producing the effect of a black drawing on the bright surface. The process is of Italian origin, and is still extensively practised in Russia, where the finest niello is now produced. In many examples, conversely, the ground is cut out and inlaid with the black alloy, on which the design appears white or bright, as in the cut. 2. An impression taken from the engraved surface before the incised lines have been filled up. It is from such impressions, accidental or intentional, that the modern art of incised engraving on metal is held to have originated in the fifteenth century, in the shop of the Florentine goldsmith Finiguerra.

